

**DAY ONE: CENTERS DAY and UPPER DIVISION ACADEMIC ADVISING** **March 19**

ATTEND: 20 minute info sessions from High Tech, CGLP and Social Justice Centers during lunch!  
Drop In Advising in the lounge at 12 & 5 p.m. and Centers Advising at 5 p.m.  
Upper Division Academic Advising – 12 and 7:20 p.m.

READ: Center for Global Law and Policy 19  
High Tech Law Institute 21  
Center for Social Justice and Public Service 23

**DAY TWO: MANDATORY FIRST YEAR ACADEMIC SESSION** **March 20**

ATTEND: All 1Ls must attend a session on March 20 at 12, 5 or 8:50 p.m.  
Drop In Advising: 12 – 1 and 5 – 6 p.m. in the Bannan Lounge

READ: Graduation Requirements 3  
Directed Study 6  
Registration 10  
The BAR 17

ACTIVITY: Schedule Planning (Total Game Plan) 45  
Graduation Requirements Worksheet 8  
Summer and Fall To Do List 14  
Bar Admissions Checklist 18  
Elective Wish List 43

**DAY THREE: LEGAL SKILLS DAY** **March 21**

ATTEND: Info session featuring clinic and externship information during lunch  
Legal Skills Drop In Advising at 12 and 5 p.m.  
Drop In Advising in the lounge at 12 and 5 p.m.  
LL.M. Advising session at 5 p.m.

READ: Entrepreneurs' Law Clinic 25  
Katharine & George Alexander Community Law Center 25  
International Human Rights Clinic 26  
Immigration Appellate Practice Clinic 27  
Northern California Innocence Project 28  
Advanced Legal Research 30  
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Limit on Cumulative Units 33  
Honors Moot Court Programs 35  
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Combined Degree Programs 41

ACTIVITY: The Law School's New Competency Model 48

**DAY FOUR: FACULTY FOCUS DAY AND OCM CAREER SESSION** **March 22**

ATTEND: Faculty Focus Day: 12 and 12:30 p.m. 42  
Drop in Advising in the lounge at 12 and 5 p.m.

READ: OCM Career Workshop for Part-time students at 5:30 p.m.  
OCM - Mapping Your Coursework to Your Career Plan 24

**DAY FIVE: OCM PROFESSIONAL PLANNING** **March 23**

ATTEND: OCM Mapping Your Course Work to Your Career at 12 p.m.  
Drop in Advising in the lounge at 12 and 5 p.m.

READ: OCM - Mapping Your Coursework to Your Career Plan 24

**IMPORTANT INFORMATION**

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	Minimum Course Offerings Projected	46
	The New Competency Model	48
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	Schedule Worksheets	47

**UPPER DIVISON ADVISING**

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**LL.M. ADVISING**

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# MANDATORY ADVISING

Below you will find a list of the requirements for the J.D. from Santa Clara Law. A complete version of these rules can be found in the [on-line Student Bulletin](#). Direct questions regarding degree audits or graduation requirements to the Student Services Office, [lawstudentservices@scu.edu](mailto:lawstudentservices@scu.edu).

**IMPORTANT DISCLAIMER:** The law school assumes no responsibility for a student's failure to complete the graduation requirements as outlined. Students should check their progress regularly by running a degree audit accessible via the eCampus system "Degree Progress" link.

## GRADUATION REQUIREMENTS

### 1. Petition to Graduate

Students entering their final year of law school must complete the petition to graduate by the first Monday in October. The form is available on the Current Students web page.

**1. REQUIREMENTS**

- o Petition to Graduate
- o **86 units**
- o Academic Good Standing (2.33 GPA or higher)
- o **Required Courses**
- o 4 UP Points
- o **Experiential Learning**
- o 64 units of regularly scheduled classroom instruction
- o **Ethical Good Standing**



**TOTAL UNITS**

o 1L	ft = 28	pt = 21
o Required	ft = 15	pt = 22
o Bar/UP	19	19
o Experiential	6	6
o Electives	18	18
o TOTAL	86	86

### 2. Number of Units Required

Students must successfully complete 86 units of study while maintaining academic good standing to earn the J.D. degree and graduate. Students must successfully complete at least 56 of these units in courses offered by the School of Law. To check your units, use the Degree Audit on eCampus.

### 3. Period of Study and Distribution of Units

Students pursuing the J.D. degree must complete the course of study within 48 months of matriculation. The Senior Assistant Dean for Student

Services may extend this period not to exceed 12 months for good cause. Students pursuing the joint JD/MBA or JD/MSIS degree must complete the course of study within 60 months of matriculation.

Unless granted a leave of absence, students must enroll in no fewer than 8 and no more than 17 units in both the fall and spring semesters of each academic year. Students enrolling in no fewer than 8 and no more than 11 units during a semester are part-time students. Students enrolling in no fewer than 12 and no more than 17 units are full-time students. After completing the first year of law study as either a full- or a part-time student, a student may enroll either full-or part-time in any succeeding term. Whether you are full-time or part-time can affect your financial aid award so please plan accordingly.

### 4. Academic Good Standing

Students must be in academic good standing to be eligible for graduation. This requires a cumulative grade point average of 2.33 or above at the end of each academic year. To check your GPA, use the Degree Audit on eCampus.

### 5. Courses Required For Graduation

#### A. First-Year Program

Coursework totaling 28 units is prescribed for day students. Students in the evening program take 21 units (deferring Civil Procedure and Critical Lawyering Skills to the second year).

#### B. Advanced Curriculum

After the first year, all courses are elective, with the exception of those listed here. Advocacy, Constitutional Law I and Constitutional Law II must be completed by the end of the second year.

**UPPER DIVISION REQUIRED**

o Constitutional Law I	3
o Constitutional Law II	3
o Advocacy	2
o Evidence	4
o Professional Responsibility	3
Total =	<u>15 units</u>
<b>PART TIME ONLY:</b>	
o Critical Lawyering Skills	1
o Civil Procedure 1 and 2	3+3 = 6
Total =	<u>22 units</u>

**Advocacy** is offered in summer and fall only. If you don't take it in summer, you must take it in the fall of your second year.

**Constitutional Law I** is offered during the day and evening in fall

**Constitutional Law II** is offered in the day and evening in spring.

## 6. Experiential Course Requirement (Applicable to students who began in the fall of 2016 or thereafter)

As a condition to graduation, each student must successfully complete one or more experiential course(s) totaling at least six credit hours. An experiential course is a simulation course, a law clinic, or a field placement that focuses on professional skills needed for competent and ethical participation as a member of the legal profession. Courses that satisfy this requirement will say "Experiential Course" in the notes field on the course schedule.

## Professional Skills Requirement (Applicable to students who began prior to fall 2016)

As a condition to graduation, each student must successfully complete at least one course in a skills area other than Legal Research and Writing. Courses that satisfy this requirement will say "Professional Skills Course" in the notes field on the course schedule.

## 7. Regular Classroom Instruction Requirement

The law school's accrediting agency requires that students complete at least 64 credit hours in regularly scheduled class sessions at the law school. Course units awarded for all field placements, Juvenile Justice courses, the Panetta Fellowship Program, individual research, course work completed in another department, and co-curricular activities such as journals, moot court, and trial competitions will not meet this requirement. Check your transcript on eCampus, you can't have more than 22 units in the types of classes listed above.

## 8. Upper Division Proficiency (UP) Points

*(applicable to students who began in the fall of 2015 or thereafter)*

1. The UP system will not apply to first-year classes. The system focuses exclusively on the upper division.
2. Upper division courses eligible for proficiency points:

- 200. Constitutional Law I (Required Course). *Constitutional Law 1 is eligible for proficiency points only for students who began in the fall of 2017 or thereafter.*
- 201. Constitutional Law II (Required Course)
- 248. Business Organizations
- 281. Wills & Trusts
- 290. Community Property
- 302. Professional Responsibility (formerly Legal Profession) (Required Course)
- 310. Criminal Procedure: Investigation
- 311. Criminal Procedure: Adjudication
- 320. Evidence (Required Course)

### EXPERIENTIAL

- Students must successfully complete one or more experiential course(s) totaling at least six credit hours.
- An experiential course is a simulation course, a law clinic, or a field placement that focuses on professional skills needed for competent and ethical participation as a member of the legal profession.
- Experiential courses are designated as such on the class schedule.

### UP POINTS

- Eligible courses: Upper division required and bar
- Must earn C+ or higher to earn a point
- Need 4 points to graduate
- Must take 4 UP courses prior to the completion of 54 units



324. Remedies  
543. Real Estate Conveyancing

3. The minimum grade necessary to earn a point: Students must receive a C+ or better in an UP-eligible course to earn one UP point.
4. Expected number of UP points: Except as provided in paragraph 6, students are expected to earn at least 4 points in UP-eligible courses before they graduate.
5. Monitoring Student Progress Toward Completion of the UP Requirement:
  - a. All upper division students are required to enroll in four or more UP-eligible classes prior to the completion of 54 units.
  - b. Students must take all UP-eligible courses for a grade until after they have successfully earned four UP points.
  - c. For students who have completed 54 units or more, the Law Student Services Office will compute the number of UP points that each student has earned in upper division courses as of the first day of each new semester. Any student who has earned fewer than three points in upper division courses will be required to enroll in at least two UP-eligible classes during that semester.
  - d. All students who fail to earn at least three UP points in upper division courses by the time they have completed 54 units will be required to complete 373b, Advanced Legal Writing: Bar Exam before they graduate from law school, and receive individual counseling from a faculty member from the Office of Academic and Bar Success.
6. Deferred Graduation for Certain Students: Students who have earned 86 units of credit and completed the other requirements for graduation, but who have not yet earned four UP points, will be subject to deferred graduation. Such students must take a specialized bar preparation course during the summer after they complete 86 units (or during the subsequent spring semester if they complete their 86th unit in fall semester). The course will be graded on a Credit/No Credit basis. Students who receive credit will be eligible to graduate after completion of the course. **NOTE: This provision is currently under review.**

Transfer students may receive UP credit for course work completed at their home school as long as they have taken an UP-eligible class and received a C+ or higher as an upper-division student. Students may not receive UP credit for a course, even if it is categorized as UP-eligible, if it was taken as part of the first-year curriculum at the school from which they transferred.

## 9. Ethical Good Standing

Students must be in ethical good standing at the time of graduation. Graduation may be denied or delayed based on charges or findings of academic dishonesty or moral turpitude. Note: all students will have to also pass a Moral Character Determination by the State Bar Association prior to being sworn in as an attorney. If you have questions about your moral character application or your good standing, make a confidential appointment with Susan Erwin, Senior Assistant Dean for Student Services.

## 10. Graduation with Honors

Students must have received letter grades in graded courses totaling at least 65 units (50 units for transfer students and for students spending one year visiting at another law school) to graduate with honors.

The categories are as follows:


- Top 2 percent = *summa cum laude*
- Next 3 percent = *magna cum laude*
- Next 5 percent = *cum laude*

Order of the Coif: The School of Law is a member of the Order of the Coif, a nationally recognized legal honor

society. Students receiving honors at graduation will be inducted into the Order.

**DIRECTED STUDY**

- GPA = 2.33 – 3.0
- Students will get letters in summer
- Must meet with an advisor from the Office of Academic and Bar Success
- Must take Legal Analysis (373a)



## 11. Directed Study

### ***For students who began in the Fall of 2017***

*For students with a GPA of 2.33-3.0 after their first year*

Students finishing the first year of law study with an unrounded cumulative GPA of 2.33-3.0, and students readmitted to the Law School following successful completion of the California First-Year Law Students' Examination after first year disqualification, are subject to the Directed Study policy. Students subject to the Directed Study policy remain subject to the policy until graduation regardless of improvements in their GPA.

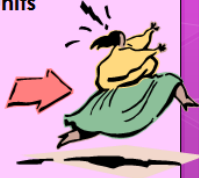
Students subject to the Directed Study policy must, like all students, successfully complete all required courses and other graduation requirements and in addition, must:

- Successfully complete Legal Analysis (373a) by the end of their second year in law school
- Meet with a faculty member from the Office of Academic and Bar Success as soon as feasible after being identified as subject to the policy, to discuss (a) the reasons for their being subjected to the policy, (b) the purpose of the policy, and (c) class scheduling for their ensuing years in law school.

**Please refer to the law school Bulletin for [Directed Study requirements](#) if you began law school prior to Fall 2017.**

## MORE RULES

- o Minimum of 8 units per semester
- o Maximum of 17 units
- o Full time = 12 - 17 units
- o Part time = 8 - 11 units
- o Limit on cumulative field units
- o 65 graded units for honors
- o Recommended Limits on Employment



Forgot what we said at the Academic Advising Session about these rules and others? Check all the rules at: <http://law.scu.edu/bulletin/>

Check your degree audit on eCampus before and after you register each semester.

## DEGREE AUDIT

- o eCampus
- o Requirement Not Satisfied
  - o In Red
  - o Bold
- o J.D. Graduation Self Review



- - - - A C A D E M I C   A D V I S E M E N T   R E P O R T   - - - -

### Juris Doctor Plan

Requirements Not Satisfied

Law Core Requirements (RG 525)

Requirement Not Satisfied -

Cumulative Unit Requirement 86 Units (RG 526)

Requirement Not Satisfied -

JD Unit Requirement. Students must complete a minimum of 86 units.

Requirement Not Satisfied -

Units (required/actual/needed): 86.00/30.00/56.00

# J.D. GRADUATION SELF REVIEW

Please use this form, along with your degree audit report and transcript, to check your degree progress.  
If meeting with a member of the Student Services staff to discuss your degree progress, please bring this completed form.

<b>1. Cumulative GPA</b>	Students must be in academic good standing to be eligible for graduation. This requires a cumulative grade point average of 2.33. Final determination of meeting this requirement will be made when all grades have been officially submitted. Notes:	<input type="checkbox"/> MET <input type="checkbox"/> PENDING
<b>2. Externship Units</b>	LIMIT ON UNITS: In completing the 86 units to graduate, students may only count 12 units of field work toward the 86 units from any combination of fieldwork from the following: Externships; The Panetta Fellowship Program; Credit for approved classes taken in the interdisciplinary program with the School of Education, Counseling Psychology; Juvenile Justice courses. Any additional field work units may be reflected on a student's transcript, but will not count toward graduation. Students are limited to a maximum of 3 externship placements.	<input type="checkbox"/> MET <input type="checkbox"/> PENDING
<b>3. Limitation on Moot Court Units</b>	Students may earn no more than 8 units of academic credit in all appellate moot court activity (external competitions, the HMC Internal Competition, Internal Moot Court Board or External Moot Court Board). All units are graded CR/NC.	<input type="checkbox"/> MET <input type="checkbox"/> PENDING
<b>4. Pass/No Pass</b>	Students may take no more than two elective courses on a P/NP basis in any one semester and no more than 12 units on a P/NP basis during the entire program of study. Units Completed as of today:	<input type="checkbox"/> MET <input type="checkbox"/> PENDING
<b>5. Transfer Units</b>	Transfer students must complete a minimum of 56 units with SCU. Units taken elsewhere are by permission only. A maximum of 4 units at non-SCU summer law programs may be transferred if permission is granted.	<input type="checkbox"/> MET <input type="checkbox"/> PENDING
<b>6. Total Number of Units</b>	Students must have completed 86 units of course work. Notes: Units Completed: _____ Units this Semester: _____ Units Transferred in: _____ Other Units: _____ Units Still Required, assuming all current units passed:	<input type="checkbox"/> MET <input type="checkbox"/> PENDING
<b>7. Required Courses</b>	LARAW 1 and 2, Contracts 1 and 2, Property, Professional Responsibility (formerly Legal Profession), Criminal Law, Torts, Civil Procedure 1 and 2, Evidence, Constitutional Law I and II, Advocacy, *Critical Lawyering Skills *For students who began in Fall 2017.	<input type="checkbox"/> MET <input type="checkbox"/> PENDING
<b>8. Upper Division Proficiency Points</b>	For students who began in the Fall of 2015 or thereafter: Earn at least 4 upper division proficiency points.	<input type="checkbox"/> MET <input type="checkbox"/> PENDING
<b>9. Holds</b>	We cannot release your transcript or certify you to take the bar if you have a hold of any kind. All holds must be cleared before the end of your final semester. Holds as of today:	<input type="checkbox"/> MET <input type="checkbox"/> PENDING
<b>10. Honors</b>	In order to be awarded honors on your diploma and be inducted into the Order of the Coif, you must be in the top 10% of the combined graduating class and must have 65 graded units. 50 graded units for transfer students. Graded Units to date:	<input type="checkbox"/> MET <input type="checkbox"/> PENDING
<b>11. Regular Classroom Instruction Requirement</b>	The law school's accrediting agency requires that students complete at least 64 credit hours in regularly scheduled class sessions at the law school. Course units awarded for field placements, coursework completed in another department, individual research, and co-curricular activities such as journals, moot court, and trial competitions will not meet this requirement.	<input type="checkbox"/> MET <input type="checkbox"/> PENDING
<b>12. Incomplete</b>	J.D. degrees cannot be posted if any grades remain incomplete or missing.	



<b>Grades</b>	<b>A grade of Incomplete may not be awarded to students in their final semester of law school.</b> All grades must be cleared. Grades that must be cleared:	<input type="checkbox"/> MET <input type="checkbox"/> PENDING
<b>13. Repeating Courses</b>	Students who are required to repeat a course must refer to the Law Bulletin for all the rules governing repeated courses before registering. Students who repeat a course will not receive double credit for the course. The units for the course are counted only once.	<input type="checkbox"/> MET <input type="checkbox"/> PENDING
<b>14. Petition to Graduate</b>	Students must complete and submit a Petition to Graduate online. Petitions are due the first Monday in October.	<input type="checkbox"/> MET <input type="checkbox"/> PENDING
<b>16. Experiential Course Requirement/ Professional Skills</b>	<p><b>Applicable to students who began in the fall of 2016 or thereafter:</b>  As a condition to graduation, each student must successfully complete one or more experiential course(s) totaling at least six credit hours. An experiential course is a simulation course, a law clinic, or a field placement that focuses on professional skills needed for competent and ethical participation as a member of the legal profession.</p> <p><b>Applicable to students who began prior to fall of 2016:</b>  Students must successfully complete a course designated as meeting the Professional Skills Requirement.</p> <p>Name of class and semester:</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> MET <input type="checkbox"/> PENDING
<b>17. Directed Study Students ONLY</b>	<p>Directed Study students are those that were placed on the Program of Directed Study after their first year or student readmitted to the Law School following successful completion of the California First-Year Law Students' Examination after first year disqualification.</p> <p><b>For students who began in Fall 2017:</b>  Students with a GPA of 2.33-3.0 after their first year must, like all students, successfully complete all required courses and all other graduation requirements and in addition must successfully complete LAW 373a Legal Analysis by the end of their second year in law school. Refer to the Law School Bulletin for requirements if you started law studies prior to Fall 2017.</p>	<input type="checkbox"/> MET <input type="checkbox"/> PENDING
<b>18. Commencement Book</b>	Student information will be included in the commencement book based on the Petition to Graduate. If you wish an advanced degree to be listed, you must provide Law Student Services with a copy of the transcript showing the degree. Note: to be included in the first version of the commencement book, transcripts must be submitted by December 15th.	<input type="checkbox"/> MET <input type="checkbox"/> PENDING
<b>NOTES:</b>		

## RELEVANT RULES AND INFORMATION

For complete information, please consult the [Law School Bulletin](#). Inquiries regarding registration and class changes should be directed to the Law Student Services Office, [lawstudentservices@scu.edu](mailto:lawstudentservices@scu.edu).

### 2. REGISTRATION

- Summer Registration is April 2 – 6, 2018
- Fall Registration is June 4 – 8, 2018
- eCampus
- Rules
- Wait list
- Payments: May 21, July 21 and December 21
- Clear Holds
- Registration Schedules
- Financial Aid Information



**IMPORTANT:** No student will receive academic credit for any course or clinical program unless he/she is officially registered in the course. Every student who registers for academic credit in a course and who does not formally withdraw – officially through the Law Student Services Office - before the last day of the semester or summer session in which the course was taken shall receive a grade in the course and will be liable for tuition. Students who do not officially drop and do not sit for the final exam will be graded accordingly. As used here the word “course” is meant in its most inclusive sense and refers to a class, seminar, clinical research project, or any other undertaking whatsoever in which a student is registered for academic credit.

After you finish adding and dropping, be sure to check eCampus and make sure that you are registered for what you think you are.

### Course Load

First-year students may not take less than the full schedule of courses prescribed by the faculty. Second- and third-year students must enroll in not fewer than 8 and not more than 17 units in both the fall and spring semesters of each academic year. Students enrolling in not fewer than 8 and not more than 11 units during a semester are part-time students during that semester. Students enrolling in not fewer than 12 and not more than 17 units are full-time students during that semester. Beyond the first year, students are free to take classes in either the day or evening. However, students who are part-time during their first year and transfer to full-time during the second year must take Civil Procedure 1 and 2 during the evening of their second year.

Whether you are full-time or part-time affects your financial aid award so please plan accordingly.

### Course Time Conflicts

Students may not register for regular courses if meeting times overlap in whole or in part. Not even a five-minute overlap will be allowed. Students should not seek professor approval for registration in overlapping courses.

### Adding Classes

Students may add classes through the last day of the add/drop period, and drop classes through the last day of the fourth week of a semester.

1. No student will receive academic credit for any course unless he/she is officially registered in the course. Academic credit will be given for courses only during regular academic terms.
2. Some classes may require instructor or dean approval to enroll. Some classes will have special enrollment procedures. These classes are noted as such on the registration materials.
3. The School of Law has established wait list procedures for adding closed classes. Students must follow these procedures and should not seek instructor approval for adding a class.
4. Late adds should use the Late Registration form available from the Law Student Services Office. Students will be required to pre-pay for units added after the add/drop period.

### Dropping Classes

1. Students may drop any upper-division course without professor approval through the fourth week of the semester. It is the student's responsibility to know the tuition and fee refund provisions.

2. After the fourth week of the semester, classes may be dropped only with the professor's signature and the approval of the Senior Assistant Dean for Student Services.
3. After the 10th week of the semester, classes may be dropped for good cause shown and only with the permission of the Senior Assistant Dean for Student Services.
4. During the last week of classes, the Senior Assistant Dean will give permission to drop a course only upon a student's written petition documenting reasons why taking the scheduled examination or requesting a delayed examination would impose an undue and unforeseen hardship on the student.
5. After the last class day of the semester, but before and up to the date of the regularly scheduled final examination, all requests to drop a course will be referred to the dean or his/her delegate. Permission to drop a class after classes have ended, but before the scheduled examination, will be granted by the dean only after further consultation with the instructor and only under extraordinary circumstances.
6. No class may be dropped after the regularly scheduled final examination is administered. In the case of courses requiring a paper or other non-examination requirement, no class may be dropped after the last day of classes.
7. First-year students may not drop classes except in extraordinary circumstances.
8. Students who stop attending a class and do not complete the formal drop process are subject to receiving an "F" grade and are liable for tuition.
9. Students who do not take a final examination or complete required work may receive an "F" grade.
10. Check the section titled, Tuition Refund Policy and Processes at <http://law.scu.edu/bulletin/financial-information/>. To ensure a full tuition refund, students must drop the first week of classes.

## Tuition Liability

The initial due date for summer tuition is always **May 21<sup>st</sup>**. The initial tuition due date for fall is always **July 21<sup>st</sup>**. The initial tuition due date for spring is always **December 21<sup>st</sup>**. Students must arrange payment by these dates in order to avoid a late payment fee, regardless of whether or not the student receives notification from the university. Students who drop a course during the first week of the semester will be eligible for a 100 percent tuition refund for that course. Students who drop a course after the first week and before the end of the fourth week may be eligible for a partial tuition refund. Set an auto-reminder each month to check your account for on eCampus. If you owe any money, be sure to make your payment by the due date and keep your account clear of holds and late fees.

## Wait Lists

Wait lists are formed after a class is full; wait lists determine the priority for enrollment as seats become available. During the initial registration period, students confronted with a closed class should place their names on the wait list immediately. Once on a wait list, students should register for an alternate class.

Wait lists will be posted each day beginning one week before classes begin and ending the first Thursday of the semester. Wait lists are posted Emery. A student may register when the statement "Eligible to Enroll" appears next to his/her name on the wait list. The eligibility statement will also contain an expiration date, after which the student will no longer be eligible.

Eligible students will be sent an e-mail informing them of their eligibility and containing the expiration date of their eligibility status. The e-mail will only be sent to eligible students' SCU accounts.

It is the student's responsibility to check the wait lists and their SCU e-mail daily to determine eligibility. If the message "Eligible to Enroll until 11:59 p.m. . . ." appears next to a student's name in the "ELIGIBILITY" column, the student must add the class on eCampus by 11:59 p.m. of the date indicated or they will forfeit their seat in the course. After 11:59 pm on the date indicated, the eligibility status will expire and the seat will be offered to the next person on the list.

The final wait list is posted on the last Thursday of the add/drop period. The next day, Friday, any classes with seats still open will be made available to students on a first-come, first-served basis through eCampus.

## Individual Research

A student may receive academic credit for research under the supervision of a faculty member. The student must select and contact a faculty member and reach agreement with the faculty member on the topic, unit value, time of completion, and other expectations for the project prior to beginning work on the project.

Students may take no more than 3 units of Individual Research (298) with any particular faculty member in any particular semester or summer session. Work will be graded Credit/No Credit only. Individual Research may be added up to the end of the second week of classes if the student has satisfied the provisions relating to prior consultation with the instructor to define the project and there appears to be no positive reason for denying the request.

To register, students must submit an Individual Research Agreement form to the Student Services Office signed by the professor. If the professor is a Lecturer in Law, students must also obtain the approval signature of the Associate Dean for Academic Affairs.

## Academic Holds

Students with holds on their records or accounts will not be able to register. It is the student's responsibility to clear holds with the appropriate office in order to register. Students who miss registration priority due to holds will not be given special consideration. Possible holds are:

- Bursar holds due to an unpaid balance on the student's account.
- Financial Aid holds due to missing information or paperwork.
- Cowell Health Center holds due to missing insurance information or waiver forms.
- Law Student Services holds due to missing transcripts, MOU or other required paperwork.
- Law Student Services holds due to a leave of absence or visiting away status.
- Law Student Services holds for failure to complete mandatory training.
- Campus Safety Services holds due to on-campus parking tickets.
- Office of Academic and Bar Success holds due to failure to attend mandatory meetings.
- Law Library holds due to unpaid fines or unreturned books.

To check if you have a hold, go to eCampus. The first screen will tell you if there is a hold and who placed it and how to contact that office.

## Status Change

Upon satisfactory completion of the first year of study, students may transfer between full-time and part-time status. Part-time students who transfer to full-time status after the first year will need to take Civil Procedure 1 and 2 in the evening. The law program is predicated on day students holding minimal employment and evening students holding only ordinary employment. First-year full-time students are advised not to seek employment. If they do choose to work, we recommend hours be limited to 10 hours per week. We strongly recommend that any student, who is enrolled as a full-time student, limit their work to 20 hours per week or fewer. A part-time student should not accept employment that exceeds 40 hours per week.

## Exam Reschedules

Exams for all of your classes are listed on the schedule of classes before you even register! Once you have your schedule set, go back in and double check the dates and times of your exams. If you have 2 exams scheduled back to back; i.e., one exam at 6:00 p.m. and another at 9:00 a.m. the next morning OR 2 exams on the same day, you must submit an [Exam Reschedule Request](#) prior to the deadline each semester (Oct 5, 2018 for fall, Mar 1, 2019 for spring). Students with emergencies during the exam period should contact the Law Student Services Office. Fill out the [Exam Reschedule Request Form](#).

## How to Read the On-Line Schedule



### Course Schedule

Note: all schedules for future semesters are tentative and subject to change.

Change Semester: Spring 2018 [Excel \(.xlsx\)](#)

Filter:

#	Cat.	Title	Units	Room	Day(s)	Time	Exam	Notes
66221	207	<a href="#">Administrative Law</a> T. Yang	3	238	Mon & Wed	10:30 am -11:45 am	May 04, 2018 9:00 AM	<b>Certificate(s):</b> Public Interest and Social Justice Law Certificate (List C)  Administrative law deals with government regulation – a crucial aspect of every type of law practice. The practical focus of the administrative law course is how to work with government agencies and the regulatory law these agencies generate and enforce. The first part of the course looks at the processes government agencies use to literally create law through rulemaking and adjudication and also engage in investigations and law enforcement. They operate in areas as diverse as environmental law, national security, communications, foreign affairs, taxation, labor-management relations, and much more. The second part of the course considers

Rectangular Snip

1. **#** is the number you will enter into eCampus when you register.
2. **Cat.** Is the catalog number. Use this when looking up course descriptions.
3. **Title** is the official name of the course. Click on the title to see the course description. The professor is listed right after the course title.
4. **Units** is the unit value for the course. If you see a variable unit amount (3-4 units) be sure to indicate the number of units you wish when registering.
5. **Room** is the room. Note: If no room is listed, check the notes section.
6. **Day(s)** lists the meeting day/days. If days aren't listed, check the notes section.
7. **Time** is the meeting time for the class. If time is listed, check the notes section.
8. **Exam** is the day and time of the final exam. If there is no date or time listed, the class will not have an in-class exam. Check the notes section for more information on final projects or take home exams.
9. **Notes** includes a lot of important information. It lists Certificates, Skills or SAWR status, pre-requisites, reading assignments, special meeting notes, special course topics, class limitations. Notes will also tell you if attendance is mandatory on day one. **Please read the notes.**

## SUMMER AND FALL REGISTRATION TO DO LIST

✓	DATE	TERM	TO DO
	3/26 - 4/1	SUM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Check the Summer Schedule on the Law Student Services web page. Finalize your schedule choices. Have a few back-up schedules prepared.</li> <li>▶ 6 units is considered full time in summer. 8 units is the limit. You need 3 units in order to qualify for summer financial aid.</li> <li>▶ Read through the Pink Book for advice and information on course selection.</li> <li>▶ Make sure you can access <a href="#">eCampus</a>. You will need your Campus login and password. Your login is the capital letter "W" and the last seven digits of your student ID number. If you can't remember your password, click on the "Forgot my Password" link on the eCampus main page.</li> <li>▶ Check eCampus to ensure that you don't have any holds on your records. The system will not let you register if you have holds.</li> <li>▶ Log on to eCampus and find your appointment day and time. You can also start putting classes into your shopping cart.</li> <li>▶ Directed Study students should contact the Office of Academic and Bar Success for course enrollment advice.</li> </ul>
	4/2 – 4/6	SUM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Log on to eCampus on your appointment day and time and register for classes. The system will not let you register until your appointment time.</li> <li>▶ Register for Classes. A few notes:               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Refer to the <a href="#">eCampus Student Center Information Guide</a> for information, tips, and guides may be helpful in navigating the new version of eCampus. Make sure you verify your schedule once you are finished registering. <i>Make sure you registered for the classes you think you did!</i> It is very important to "View your Schedule" each time you add or change your schedule to confirm that your registration transaction was completed accurately.</li> <li>3. <b>Please do not use the Swap Class feature.</b></li> <li>4. Wait List: When you determine that a class is full, click on the "Wait List" option and follow the prompts.</li> <li>5. Problems: If you have difficulty using the registration application or need help obtaining a full schedule, contact Law Student Services at <a href="mailto:lawstudentservices@scu.edu">lawstudentservices@scu.edu</a> or call (408) 554-4766.</li> </ol> </li> </ul>
	5/28 – 6/3	FALL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Check the Fall Schedule on the Law Student Services web page. Finalize your schedule choices. Have a few back-up schedules prepared.</li> <li>▶ Read through the Pink Book for advice and information on course selection.</li> <li>▶ Make sure you can access <a href="#">eCampus</a>. You will need your Campus login and password. Your login is the capital letter "W" and the last seven digits of your student ID number. If you can't remember your password, click on the "Forgot my Password" link on the eCampus main page.</li> <li>▶ Check eCampus to ensure that you don't have any holds on your records. The system will not let you register if you have holds.</li> <li>▶ Log on to eCampus and find your appointment day and time. You will have 2 appointments; the first will only allow you to register for 6 units. You may register for the remaining units during the second appointment. You can also start putting classes into your shopping cart.</li> <li>▶ Directed Study students should contact the Office of Academic and Bar Success for course enrollment advice.</li> </ul>
	6/4 – 6/8	FALL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ Log on to <a href="#">eCampus</a> on your appointment day and time and register for classes. The system will not let you register until your appointment time. Refer to the <a href="#">eCampus Student Center Information Guide</a> for information, tips, and guides may be helpful in navigating the new version of eCampus.</li> <li>▶ Problems: If you are having difficulty using the registration application or need help obtaining a full schedule, contact Law Student Services at <a href="mailto:lawstudentservices@scu.edu">lawstudentservices@scu.edu</a> or call (408) 554-4766 for assistance between 8:30 a.m. and 5 p.m. After hours, leave a message or e-mail <a href="mailto:lawstudentservices@scu.edu">lawstudentservices@scu.edu</a></li> <li>▶ Full time students must be registered for 12 - 17 units. Part time students must be registered for 8 - 11 units.</li> </ul>

5/22	SUM	► Registration from the wait list begins. If you are on a wait list, check the list daily beginning May 22nd. Wait lists are posted on Emery. Those students listed as “Eligible to Enroll” will need to add the class by the deadline listed on the wait list. <b>Students who do not add by the deadline will be dropped from the list</b> and the next group of students will become eligible. To register from the wait list, students must add the class on eCampus by 11:59 p.m. on the date indicated.
5/21	SUM	► To avoid a \$100 late payment fee, your <b>payment must be made</b> on or before this date. Information about payment options is available at: <a href="https://www.scu.edu/bursar/paymentoptions/">https://www.scu.edu/bursar/paymentoptions/</a> . After this date, a <b>hold will be placed</b> on your records which will prevent the release of transcripts and diplomas, and prevent registration and may prevent other services. You will not be able to register for classes from the wait list and will lose your seat to the next person.
5/29 – 6/4	SUM	► School starts. Add/Drops allowed through Monday June 4th. To add and drop classes, use the eCampus system. Registration from the wait list continues through Friday, 6/1. Follow the directions above.
7/21	FALL	To avoid a \$100 late payment fee, your <b>payment must be made</b> on or before this date. Information about payment options is available at: <a href="https://www.scu.edu/bursar/paymentoptions/">https://www.scu.edu/bursar/paymentoptions/</a> . After this date, a <b>hold will be placed</b> on your records which will prevent the release of transcripts and diplomas, and prevent registration and may prevent other services. You will not be able to register for classes from the wait list and will lose your seat to the next person.
8/6 – 8/16	FALL	If you are on a wait list, check the list daily beginning August 6 <sup>th</sup> . Wait lists are posted on Emery. Those students listed as eligible to enroll will need to add the class by the deadline listed on the wait list. <b>Students who do not add by the deadline will be dropped from the list</b> and the next group of students will become eligible. To register from the wait list, students must add the class on eCampus by 11:59 p.m. on the date indicated.
8/13	FALL	School starts. Registration from the wait list continues through Thursday, 8/16. Follow the directions above. Add/Drops allowed through Friday, 8/17. To add and drop classes, use the eCampus system. NOTE: Saturday classes begin on August 11.
8/17	FALL	Any seats remaining in wait listed classes will be opened at 8:30 a.m. These seats are available on a first-come, first-served basis through eCampus. The wait list no longer applies after this date.



# INFORMATION ABOUT APPLYING FOR FINANCIAL AID 2018-2019

## FREE APPLICATION FOR FEDERAL STUDENT AID (FAFSA)

In order to receive federal student loans for the 2018-2019 academic year, students must complete the 2018-2019 Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA) [www.fafsa.gov](http://www.fafsa.gov). It is recommended that students complete the FAFSA by April 15, 2018.

Note: You still may submit a FAFSA after April 15, 2018.

To be eligible to receive federal student aid, students must be a U.S. citizen or eligible non-citizen. Our school code is 001326.

Eligible law students may borrow up to \$20,500 per year through the unsubsidized Federal Direct Loan program. Interest on unsubsidized loans begins accruing at the moment funds are disbursed to the student. The Federal Direct PLUS Loan is an unsubsidized loan that is available for up to the cost of attendance less any other financial aid.

The 2018-2019 award notifications will be made available for continuing students in mid to late June. Students will be sent an e-mail notification when their award is available to accept/decline on eCampus ([www.scu.edu/ecampus](http://www.scu.edu/ecampus)).

Note: the Federal Direct PLUS Loan cannot be accepted through eCampus. Instructions on how to apply for this loan will be included in the e-mail notification.

## SANTA CLARA LAW SCHOLARSHIPS

Scholarship recipients should refer to their original scholarship letter for renewal terms and conditions.

Santa Clara Law offers a limited number of endowed scholarships that may require a separate application and are subject to the availability of funds. Announcements will be sent to students when the applications become available.

## OUTSIDE SCHOLARSHIPS

Students are encouraged to apply for outside scholarships

If you have questions, please contact the Santa Clara University Admission and Law Financial Aid Office: [lawfinancialaid@scu.edu](mailto:lawfinancialaid@scu.edu) or (408) 554-5048.



## THE BAR

### Admissions Requirements

Individuals must be licensed in order to practice law in any given state. Every state has its own requirements for licensure; almost all require an applicant to pass the state's general bar exam for competence, pass the Multistate Professional Responsibility Examination, and establish his or her moral character and fitness for practice in that state. Students planning to practice in states other than California should consult the individual admissions requirements of those states. A list of state admissions offices is available at <http://www.ncbex.org/>. Twenty-eight jurisdictions, not including California, now administer the Uniform Bar Exam. Earning a score in one jurisdiction means that the score will be considered in all other UBE jurisdictions. This mobility means added opportunities for employment after graduation and in the future.



The following information applies to those intending to practice law in the state of California. Students should review the summary and detailed requirements for California Bar admission at [www.calbar.ca.gov](http://www.calbar.ca.gov) under Admissions.

- **During the first year:** Each student must register as a law student in California. All law students who plan to take the California Bar Exam must register with the Committee of Bar Examiners within 90 days of beginning law study. Registration forms are available on the State Bar of California Web site. Not sure if you did this? Call the bar admissions office at 415-538-2300.
- **During the second year:**
  - Students transferring to SCU must register as law students with the Committee of Bar Examiners within 90 days after beginning law study. Students transferring to SCU from another California law school must inform the bar of this change. Registration forms are available on the State Bar of California Web site.
  - Students should apply for the Moral Character review. Applications for the Moral Character investigation process are available on the State Bar of California website. The Moral Character investigation is totally separate from the Bar Exam application (separate forms, fees, and deadlines). Plan on turning in your application at the end of second/beginning of third year.
- **During the third year:**
  - Students should plan to take the Multistate Professional Responsibility Examination (MPRE) which is given every March, August, and November. It is recommended that students take this exam after completion of the Professional Responsibility (formerly Legal Profession) course in their second or third year. Applications are available from the National Conference of Bar Examiners at [www.ncbex.org](http://www.ncbex.org).
  - Students should apply to take the Bar Exam. Beginning in July 2017, the California Bar Exam is administered over a two-day period the last week of July and February. Applications are due approximately four months before each test date, and are available on the State Bar of California website. Students who take any state's bar exam prior to graduation from the School of Law will not be awarded a JD from SCU.

The Office of Academic & Bar Success provides extensive support to students preparing for the Bar Exam. The Office maintains many resources to assist in bar preparation and in the selection of a bar prep provider. Visit the Resource Room or [emery.scu.edu/students/success](http://emery.scu.edu/students/success).

The Office sponsors Advanced Legal Writing: Bar Exam, a 2-unit course focused on essay exam and performance test writing. All students are strongly encouraged to enroll in ALW: BE during their final year of law school. There is significant data that indicates that students enrolling in ALW: BE raise their chances of passing the California Bar Exam on their first attempt.

The Office also sponsors a number of no-cost Bar-readiness programs and workshops throughout the academic year and summer as a part of BRICS (Bar Resources, Instruction, Coaching, and Support.) BRICS programming includes lectures by subject-matter experts on the doctrinal law that is tested on the Bar Exam. It also includes experts on strategies and techniques for taking the Multistate Bar Exam, and writing successful answers on both the Bar Exam

essay questions and performance tests.

◆ Questions concerning admission to the California Bar not answered on the State Bar of California Web site, [www.calbar.ca.gov](http://www.calbar.ca.gov), should be directed to the Committee of Bar Examiners at 415-538-2300.

## **BAR-TESTED CLASSES**

BAR COURSES	
○ OFFICIAL BAR COURSES	
○ Wills and Trusts	3
○ Business Organizations	3
○ Remedies	3
○ Community Property	2
○ Criminal Procedure: Investigation	3
○ BAR TOPIC COURSES	
○ Real Estate Conveyancing	2
○ Advanced Torts	3
○ California Civil Procedure	2
○ Federal Courts and Jurisdiction	3
○ Criminal Procedure: Adjudication	3



In addition to the required upper division courses, the five official bar courses are also UP POINT ELIGIBLE. (Students will need 4 UP points to graduate, see page 4 for more information.)

The official bar courses listed on the left are tested on the California Bar Exam. You are strongly encouraged to take them as they appear on the California Bar Exam regularly and can be a significant part of your Bar Exam score. Each of these courses is subject to the mandatory grade curve.

Other courses also covering topics heavily tested on the bar include Real Estate Conveyancing, Advanced Torts, CA Civil Procedure and Federal Courts. Sales is also tested on the California Bar Exam and is taught as part of the first-year Contracts

course. The testing of Evidence also includes the Federal Rules of Evidence and the California Evidence Code, and Civil Procedure includes both the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and California distinctions.

Students planning to take the Bar Exam in another state should consult the Bar Examiners of that state for information about coverage of the exam.

# **BAR ADMISSIONS CHECKLIST**

When?	What?	Done?
1L	Register as a law student in California. If you don't remember registering in first year, call the State Bar at 415-538-2300.	
2L	Transfer students must also register as a Santa Clara Law student with the State Bar.	
2L	Plan when you are going to take Professional Responsibility (formerly Legal Profession) and the MPRE.	
2L	Attend the Office of Academic & Bar Success' Bar Fair Weeks to plan out which, if any, bar study programs you will use.	
2L/3L	Submit the Moral Character Application. (Note: if you have moral character "issues", you should apply in your second year as it may take longer. If you are unsure, stop by to see the Senior Assistant Dean for Student Services.)	
3L	Take the MPRE if you haven't already.	
3L	Take Advanced Legal Writing: Bar Exam for bar writing preparation.	
Spring 3L	Participate in BRICS programs during the academic year and summer.	
3L	Apply to take the Bar Exam.	
3L/4L	Graduate.	
3L/4L	Pass the bar.	
After	Be sworn in to the State Bar and pay your membership dues.	
After	Relax, you've earned it!	

# CENTERS DAY



## THE CENTER FOR GLOBAL LAW & POLICY

Santa Clara Law offers its students a broad spectrum of academic and experiential opportunities for exploring the fields of international and comparative law.

**Academic Opportunities:** Throughout the academic year, we offer many courses on diverse topics related to international and comparative law. We offer summer abroad classes in ten countries across Asia, Europe, Central America and Australia where we teach a range of topics of international study. We have semester exchange agreements with several law schools in Europe and Asia, enabling students to take up to twelve units studying overseas at one of our partner institutions. During the school year, the Center for Global Law and Policy hosts several speakers and conferences that enrich the intellectual environment of the law school.

**Experiential Opportunities:** Those who seek experiential learning opportunities can pursue summer externships over thirty locations across Europe, Asia, Australia, Africa, Central and South America and the Caribbean, or seek semester-long externships working for international organizations and law firms during the fall or spring semesters.

### Summer Study Abroad

The Center for Global Law & Policy offers summer abroad classes in ten countries across Asia, Europe, Australia and Central America. Our classes are taught by excellent overseas faculty at some of the leading institutions abroad. Through our summer programs we offer summer externship placements in over thirty locations at international organizations, top local firms, corporate legal departments, government organizations and NGOs, providing students an opportunity to gain meaningful experience working in a foreign legal environment. A student can earn up to 8 units of credit in the summer through our study abroad programs. For more details, see <http://law.scu.edu/international/summer-abroad>

### Semester Abroad Program

The Center for Global Law & Policy has semester exchange agreements with numerous law schools in Europe, South America and Asia. Under these agreements, students from Santa Clara can study for a semester at our partner institute overseas, earning up to twelve units. Some of these programs could lead to a foreign degree at a reduced rate and for a shorter period. See <http://law.scu.edu/international/semester-abroad>.

### Semester Externship Program

Students who might wish to spend a semester working overseas should contact CGLP to discuss the possibility of earning up to twelve units in an externship placement overseas. Information about overseas externships is available at <http://law.scu.edu/international/international-externships> or under the “Legal Skills ... Externships” section of this book.

### International Human Rights Clinic

Students have the opportunity to gain practical, hands-on experience in international human rights lawyering by participating in the International Human Rights Clinic. The clinic focuses primarily on human rights in the Americas. To learn more about the clinic, please see <http://law.scu.edu/ihrcl/>.

### International Certificate programs

Students who wish to specialize in international law can earn a certificate in International Law with one of three areas of specialization. To satisfy the International Certificate requirements, students must choose at least one of the following three specializations: Public International Law, International Business Law or Comparative Law. A student earns the International Law Certificate “with honors” if the student satisfies all of the applicable

requirements and has an overall grade point average of B+ (3.67) or better in units counted towards the certificate. Detailed information is available at <http://law.scu.edu/international/international-law-certificate/>

### International Moot Court Competitions

Santa Clara Law school students compete every year in at least one international moot court competition. Possible competitions include: the Philip C. Jessup International Moot Court Competition, the Jean Pictet International Humanitarian Law Moot Court Competition, and the Clara Barton International Humanitarian Law Competition. These competitions provide a tremendous opportunity for students to explore in depth a particular area of international law. They also enable students to cultivate their skills in written and oral advocacy. See <http://law.scu.edu/mootcourt/moot-court-external/> for more information on this year's competitions.

### International Law Faculty & Curriculum

Santa Clara Law brings international and comparative law expertise through its excellent faculty, teaching a diverse curriculum to meet the needs of the new generation of global lawyers. Information about our law faculty can be accessed at <http://law.scu.edu/international/international-law-faculty> and our course offerings can be viewed at <http://law.scu.edu/international/international-law-curriculum>.

### Programming & Events

The Center hosts numerous speakers and sponsors several conferences throughout the academic year to promote informed discussion and enhance awareness about current issues related to international law and U.S. foreign policy. Center events are open to all SCU students, faculty, staff, and alumni, as well as to the community at large. For information about recent and upcoming events please visit <http://law.scu.edu/international/international-law-events/>.

### Our Staff & Contact Information

Professor Donald Polden  
Dean Emeritus, Professor of Law  
408-554-4768  
dpolden@scu.edu

Carly Koebel  
Sr. Program Manager  
408-554-5484  
ckoebel@scu.edu

## CGLP Opportunities for Law Students: Timeline

When?	What is Available?
All Years	CGLP <b>programming and events</b> are available to all students: <a href="http://law.scu.edu/international/international-law-events/">http://law.scu.edu/international/international-law-events/</a>
1L	Consider <b>studying or externing abroad</b> the summer after 1L year. Applications are due spring semester of 1L year for the following summer: <a href="http://law.scu.edu/international/summer-abroad">http://law.scu.edu/international/summer-abroad</a>
2L	Begin taking <b>international law courses</b> : <a href="http://law.scu.edu/international/international-law-curriculum">http://law.scu.edu/international/international-law-curriculum</a>
2L/3L	Consider doing a <b>semester exchange</b> where you can take up to 12 units of courses at one of our partner institutions in Europe or Asia or do a <b>summer study abroad or externship</b> ,: <a href="http://law.scu.edu/international/semester-abroad">http://law.scu.edu/international/semester-abroad</a> <a href="http://law.scu.edu/international/summer-abroad">http://law.scu.edu/international/summer-abroad</a>
2L/3L	Consider gaining practical, hands-on experience through an <b>overseas semester-long externship</b> : <a href="http://law.scu.edu/international/international-externships">http://law.scu.edu/international/international-externships</a>
3L	Apply for an <b>international law certificate</b> (applications due Nov. 15 for December grads and Feb. 15 for May grads): <a href="http://law.scu.edu/international/international-law-certificate">http://law.scu.edu/international/international-law-certificate</a>



## HIGH TECH AND INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAW

The High Tech Law Institute helps coordinate Santa Clara Law's many programs, initiatives, and events that foster strong ties among our faculty, students, alumni, and the thriving high tech and IP community in our backyard.

### Certificates and Degrees

#### High Tech Law Certificate

This certificate recognizes JD students who have pursued a high tech law curriculum. Students must take 15 units of high tech law courses and meet minimum grade requirements. By satisfying additional requirements, students can earn a High Tech Law Certificate with an Intellectual Property Specialization, an International Specialization, or a Corporate Specialization. For more information, visit: <http://law.scu.edu/hightech/high-tech-law-certificate-requirements/>.

#### Privacy Law Certificate

This certificate trains JD students to become privacy specialists. To earn this certificate, students must take 15 units of privacy related courses, meet minimum grade requirements, publish a paper on a privacy-related topic, obtain certification from the IAPP, and complete an externship (or other work experience) related to privacy issues. For a detailed list of certificate requirements, see: <http://law.scu.edu/privacy-law/privacy-law-certificate/>.

#### LL.M. in Intellectual Property

Launched in 2001, the LL.M. helps attorneys with JDs from U.S. law schools deepen their understanding of IP law. Through its Center for Global Law & Policy, Santa Clara Law also offers foreign lawyers a LL.M. in U.S. law with a specialization in IP law.

#### JD/MSIS

This joint degree enables students to earn a joint JD and Masters of Science in Information Science with the Leavey School of Business in 3½ -4 years. The joint degree may be a good choice for students who plan to practice in information security law, e-Discovery, technology litigation, or in-house with an information technology company.

### Academics

Our dozen full-time faculty and two dozen adjunct faculty offer over 40 doctrinal courses, seminars, and skills-based workshops on the full range of high tech law, including IP law, corporate law, international law, computer/Internet/communications law, and the life sciences. We also regularly offer international study abroad summer programs focusing on IP/technology law. With so many specialized courses to choose from, you may find this guide to selecting courses helpful: <http://law.scu.edu/hightech/curriculum/>.

### Events

Santa Clara Law has an extremely active roster of programs addressing high tech and IP law topics. Each year, the High Tech Law Institute and associated organizations collectively sponsor numerous academic conferences, lectures, and CLE programs, and many student-oriented events.

## **Student Programs**

### **Biotechnology Law Group**

The BLG is a student-operated organization focusing on biotechnology law and the life sciences. The group's activities have included a wine and cheese networking event with attorneys practicing in different areas of biotech law and a biotech career panel. For more information, see: <http://law.scu.edu/life/biotechnology-law-group/>.

### **Civil, High Tech and Social Justice Externship Program**

Through this semester-long program, students gain supervised field experience for academic credit at a governmental agency, non-profit organization, law firm, or high tech company. Nearly 200 organizations have sponsored interns through this program.

### **High Technology Law Journal**

The student-run journal, founded in 1984, focuses on all aspects of IP and high tech law. It publishes 4 issues a year and hosts an annual symposium. The journal regularly appears as one of the five most-frequently cited IP and technology journals in the Washington & Lee Law School citation database.

### **High Tech Moot Court**

The school participates in several IP-related competitions, such as IP Law Meets, and the Saul Lefkowitz (Trademark) Moot Court Competition.

### **Privacy Law Student Group**

The Privacy Law Student Organization is dedicated to the study of modern issues in Privacy Law. For more information, see: <http://law.scu.edu/life/privacy-law-student-organization/>.

### **Sports and Entertainment Society**

The Sports and Entertainment Society provides students with access to practitioners and other individuals in the sports and entertainment law fields, and allows students to explore opportunities and interests in many areas of sports and entertainment law. The group's activities include an annual symposium and lunchtime speaker events.

### **Student Intellectual Property Law Association**

Founded in 1989, the SIPLA is a student-operated organization focusing on IP and technology law. The group sponsors programs throughout the year, including the popular "High Tech Tuesday" series.

### **Follow the High Tech Law Institute:**

All students interested in high tech and IP law should subscribe to our email announcement list. It's the best way to learn about upcoming events, new externships and job postings, and important information about our curriculum. If you don't sign up, you might miss out on important news! **Sign up at** <http://eepurl.com/C8QcX>.

Blog: <http://law.scu.edu/category/high-tech-law-institute/>

Website: <http://law.scu.edu/hightech/>

Facebook: [www.facebook.com/SCUHTLI](http://www.facebook.com/SCUHTLI) Page: High Tech Law Institute

Twitter: [twitter.com/SCUHTLI](https://twitter.com/SCUHTLI) (@SCUHTLI) LinkedIn: <https://www.linkedin.com/groups/82784> Group: High Tech Law Institute, Santa Clara Law

If you have questions about the program, please contact Dorice Kunis, Program Manager of the High Tech Law Institute, at [dkunis@scu.edu](mailto:dkunis@scu.edu) or 408-551-1868 or visit our homepage, <http://law.scu.edu/hightech/>.





### ***Serve Community Needs for Social Justice While Studying Law***

The Center provides students with a legal education that instills a commitment to social justice, public interest, and public service. While not all attorneys specialize in this area, the opportunity to serve others is an important experience in your legal education. The Center builds a community for students, faculty, lawyers, and others who share a commitment to marginalized, subordinated, or underrepresented clients and causes.

#### **PUBLIC INTEREST & SOCIAL JUSTICE LAW CERTIFICATE**

Faculty members teach cutting-edge, social justice-oriented classes that provide theoretical, practical, and skills training. Students must complete public interest and social justice law certificate requirements in three categories: academic (course work and writing); supervised practicum; and volunteer public service. Students can earn a general certificate or may elect a special emphasis in criminal justice, which includes immigration and refugee law. For certificate requirements visit [law.scu.edu/socialjustice/certificate-and-curriculum](http://law.scu.edu/socialjustice/certificate-and-curriculum).

#### **FACULTY: SCHOLARSHIP, TEACHING, AND SERVICE**

The members of Santa Clara's law faculty share a commitment to social justice and public interest in both their research and public service work. With its wealth of experience, our faculty helps students bridge the gap between legal theory and law practice.

#### **SOCIAL JUSTICE LAW CLINICS**

The Center builds on Santa Clara Law's long tradition of leadership in producing lawyers dedicated to serving the public interest. Students can practice social justice and public interest law through a wide array of clinical and other programs, including:

- **The Northern California Innocence Project** – Part of the Innocence Network that works to exonerate California prisoners who have been wrongfully convicted.
- **The Katharine and George Alexander Community Law Center** – Provides pro bono advice and representation to low-income clients in consumer, immigration, and worker's rights law.
- **International Human Rights Clinic** – Provides unique, practical, and supervised real-life experiences in international human rights litigation and advocacy.

#### **HERMAN AND EDITH WILDMAN SOCIAL JUSTICE LAW WRITING AWARD**

The Herman Wildman Social Justice Law Writing Award annually honors the best student essay on a public interest and social justice law topic. Students submit papers written for a class, law review, or other forum. For additional information please visit <http://law.scu.edu/socialjustice/wildman-writing-award/>

#### **PRO BONO RECOGNITION PROGRAM & PRO BONO PLACEMENT PROJECT**

The Pro Bono Recognition Program helps law students develop competence, conscience, and compassion; as well as encouraging students to become life-long volunteers, recognizing pro bono work as an integral part of a balanced lifestyle and fulfilling legal career. See <http://law.scu.edu/socialjustice/pro-bono-recognition-program/>

The Pro Bono Placement Project assists students with identifying and securing volunteer positions during the academic year. See <http://law.scu.edu/socialjustice/pro-bono-placement-project-information/>

#### **SOCIAL JUSTICE SUMMER GRANTS**

The Public Interest and Social Justice Law Board working with the Center provides financial support to students for summer work through the following programs: Richard P. & Made S, Berg Social Justice Public Interest Summer Grant, Stevens Fellowship, Gluck Fellowship, LGBT Legal Issues Summer Grant, Supriya Bhat Public Defender Summer Grant, and the Public Interest Social Justice Law Board Summer Grants. For specific grant guidelines and applications, see <http://law.scu.edu/socialjustice/public-interest-summer-grants-general-information/>

David Sloss, Professor of Law and Director Center for Social Justice

E-mail: [socialjustice@scu.edu](mailto:socialjustice@scu.edu)     [law.scu.edu/socialjustice](http://law.scu.edu/socialjustice)

# OCM WORKSHOP

## Mapping Your Coursework to Your Career Plan- OCM Information

**Do you know what you want to do with your law degree? Whether you do or you don't (and it is absolutely fine if you don't), work with OCM to develop your career plan.**

If you know (or think you know) what type of legal career you want to pursue when you graduate from Santa Clara Law, you should work with the Office of Career Management (OCM) to begin developing specific steps for executing your career plan. If you are unsure of what you want to do with your law degree and would like to explore that question with us, you should DEFINITELY work with OCM. We can help you through the process of identifying and aligning your skills, values, and interests, as well as explore different career paths, and help you to develop a plan for moving into the future.

### **It Starts Now!**

No matter what, the key to having a plan when you graduate is to begin preparing yourself as early as possible. You don't need to decide on your specific career path as a 1L, or even by 3L year. However, you do need to identify areas of interest, build the skills any legal employer would want and need, and begin to test out potential areas of interest through your course work, experiential opportunities, and more.

### **Get Started:**

#### **Step 1: Identify areas of interest:**

- Are there classes you've taken in law school that you particularly like? Have you spoken with or observed a lawyer who you thought to yourself that you'd like to do what s/he does?
- Identify at least one (but a couple areas of law/types of jobs is also fine) that you want to learn more about.

#### **Step 2: Determine what courses, experiential opportunities, or extracurricular opportunities (like student organizations, journal, moot court, etc.) are available and relate to your areas of interest.**

- Make a list of the opportunities you want to participate in that are relevant to the areas of interest you have. Note any prerequisites or issues related to timing that you need to take into consideration.
- Treat your career development like a class and do a little bit every week. Consistency over intensity is the key. Try to include at least one opportunity per semester (including summers) in areas that interest you to determine if you want to continue to learn more about that area.

**Step 3: Market yourself and your interests.** You may have multiple versions of your resume, and each one could highlight a different area of interest you have. For example, if you like criminal law and intellectual property law, you can have two different versions of your resume that highlight your different interests. The OCM can help you tailor your resume towards your particular interests.

#### **Step 4: Keep at it!**

- If after a bit you find you are no longer interested in certain areas of law, try taking classes in something else. It is important to determine what you didn't like about a particular area to know what to try next. You will find something that interests you- just keep taking classes and talking to people to learn more.

## Mapping Your Coursework to Your Career Plan- OCM Workshops

### **Key Dates:**

#### **For Part Time Students: Thursday March 22 5:30pm, B139**

- A discussion to determine how to get legal experience while you are currently working AND in school part time.

#### **For Full Time Students: Friday March 23 12-1pm, B127 (First Year Friday)**

- A workshop to assist you in planning out your coursework for your career and to give you some tips on how to market yourself to potential employers with your areas of interest



# LEGAL SKILLS DAY

## ENTREPRENEURS' LAW CLINIC

Interested in exploring ways to help the Silicon Valley entrepreneur community with legal issues? Looking for opportunities to put what you've learned so far into practice? This clinic could be a perfect fit for you. Students in the Entrepreneurs' Law Clinic provide legal services to entrepreneurs and start-up companies. Students enjoy substantial and meaningful contact with their clients, which is a different experience than working as an intern or extern in a law firm setting.

ELC students engage in projects such as entity formation, business transactions, compliance, and IP counseling. However, students meet with their clients in the first few weeks of class, and propose their own projects based on their interests and the client's priorities. Like all clinics, this clinic is a "safe space" whereby students can learn valuable on-the-job skills, but under the supervision of a faculty member instead of a hiring attorney. The ELC focuses on the competencies of creative problem solving, initiative, and interpersonal skills, which may be a refreshing change from more traditional law school coursework.

Students in the ELC are paired with a mentor, who is an experienced practicing attorney in Silicon Valley. The mentor/mentee relationship has been instrumental in helping students obtain connections, internships and jobs. Now that you're interested, how do you sign up? The ELC is a 3-credit course you must register for like all other course in law school. In addition, there is an application procedure. Please submit all required materials here: <https://goo.gl/forms/Kh0XvtwRk7SyLSsA3>. Priority is given to applications that are received no later than ONE WEEK BEFORE registration week starts. This course typically ends up with a wait list, so plan accordingly. Once you have been selected for the course, you will receive a permission number. ELC B is for advanced students who have already taken ELC and have received permission from the Director to continue to work on client projects in a follow-on semester. ELC B is not necessarily offered every semester.

The ELC is offered 3 semesters a year. We intend to give everyone a chance to take the clinic during their studies at SCU. If you aren't accepted the first time you apply, it may be because priority was given to graduating 3L's. Do not be discouraged; please apply again if not accepted the first time.

## KATHARINE & GEORGE ALEXANDER COMMUNITY LAW CENTER

The Katharine & George Alexander Community Law Center (KGACLC) is the Law School's oldest and largest civil clinical program, and provides opportunities for students to develop and strengthen their lawyering skills, while directly serving the community in one of the three areas of specialization listed below. As a community-based center, the KGACLC is located about two miles from campus, near downtown San Jose, and serves clients from throughout the Santa Clara County region.

### **Courses**

Two types of courses are offered: (1) introductory and advanced skills classes focusing on litigation skills and the representation of clients, and (2) interviewing and counseling clinics focusing on one area of practice. Students enrolled in the Litigation Skills I course can handle cases earning 3 to 6 units of credit (approximately 50 hours of case work required for each unit of credit), while students enrolled in one of the interviewing and counseling courses can earn 1 or 2 units of credit, depending on the clinic. Students who have completed the basic Skills I class may return to the Community Law Center for advanced training and case work in the Litigation Skills II class.

### **Practice Areas**

Students focus on one of the following practice areas:

- **Consumer Law:** Students enrolled in a Skills class handle cases involving auto fraud, unfair credit and debt collection practices, door-to-door, and telemarketing sales abuses & other unfair business practices. Returning students generally have a caseload which includes both individual cases and one or more class action cases. At interviewing and counseling clinics (1 credit), students counsel clients in all aspects of consumer law and debtors' rights.

· **Workers' Rights:** Students enrolled in a Skills class typically represent low-wage workers seeking unpaid overtime and minimum wages, unemployment benefits and other work-related remedies in administrative hearings. At interviewing and counseling clinics, students counsel clients on all areas of employment law, and students receive additional weekly training in employment law. The interviewing and counseling clinical class in workers' rights is offered for 2 credits.

· **Immigration:** Students enrolled in a Skills class represent low-income clients in applications for U visas (as victims of crimes), T visas (as victims of human trafficking), political asylum, as well as in deportation proceedings. Students assist immigrant victims of domestic violence with self-petitions for lawful residency and assist abandoned immigrant children in obtaining residency. At interviewing and counseling clinics (1 credit), students counsel individuals in all aspects of immigration law.

### **Credit**

All KGACLC classes fulfill the professional skills requirement and are Public Interest and Social Justice Law Certificate courses. Clinical units are not categorized as Externship units, so participation in any of the classes offered at KGACLC will not count against SCU's limits on credits that can be earned through Externships.

*Litigation Skills Grading:* The first 3 units of credit in the Litigation Skills I course are on a letter-grade basis; any additional units are graded on a Credit/No Credit basis only. While not required, it is strongly suggested that during the student's first semester at KGACLC, the students register for four or more units. For the Litigation Skills II class, the first 2 units are letter-graded, and the remaining units are subject to Credit/No Credit.

*Interviewing and Counseling Grading:* The Workers' Rights interviewing and counseling class is letter-graded; the Immigration and Consumer classes are graded on a Credit/No Credit basis.

### **Required Orientation and Training**

All students enrolled in either the 3-6 unit KGACLC Litigation Skills I course or an interviewing and counseling course must attend an intensive all-day skills training program, usually held on the Saturday of the first week of classes for the semester.

### **Registering for KGACLC Courses**

Students register for the courses through eCampus. Students should also complete a brief KGACLC information form. Forms are available in the Law Student Services Office and at: <http://emery.scu.edu/students/student-services/forms/alexander-law-center-application/>. Submit completed forms to Dianne Blakely, the Administrative Director of the Community Law Center at [dblakely@scu.edu](mailto:dblakely@scu.edu). These courses have limited enrollment; early registration is encouraged. The Litigation Skills I class is offered every semester (fall, spring and summer); during the summer session the practice areas are limited.

## **INTERNATIONAL HUMAN RIGHTS CLINIC**

***Protect Human Rights. Get Credit.***

### **1. Why take this class?**

- In the words of our students: "*The IHRC will be the highlight of your law school career!*" Seriously.

### **2. What do students do in this course?**

- Learn to practice law.
- Develop practical and transferable professional skills.
- Litigate and advocate locally and internationally.
- Research. Write. Investigate. Figure things out. Talk to actual people. Submit briefs. You know, do what lawyers do!

### **3. "Human rights." That's like, the U.N., right?**

- Yes, but it's also the Flint water crisis, the Black Lives Matter movement, environmental racism throughout the U.S., the wage gap in Santa Clara county, homelessness in Mountain View, torture, Guantánamo, the death penalty, freedom of speech, and any other social justice issue you care about right here at home.

### **4. What if I don't want to practice international law?**

- Nobody's perfect. But even corporate law firms require you to have legal experience and professional skills such as client communication, fact-finding, legal research and writing, oral communication, professionalism, project management, and teamwork. Here's where you can get those skills! And you can put all that on your résumé!

### **5. Do students get to travel?**

- Yes. IHRC students frequently travel to meet our clients, investigate situations of human rights abuse, and participate in various international forums, including the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights in

Washington, D.C., and the United Nations. Oh yeah, we've also gone to Jamaica, Dominican Republic, Puerto Rico, Geneva, Peru, Nicaragua, Mexico, Colombia, and... Sacramento!

**6. Is the course available for 2Ls, 3Ls, part-time, and LLM students?**

- Yes.

**7. Are there any prerequisites?**

- No.

**8. When is the course offered?**

- Fall and Spring. (You should really study abroad in summer - e.g. Costa Rica!)

**9. Does this course meet the skills requirement? The public international law certificate? The social justice certificate?**

- Yes. Yes. And Yes!

**10. What is the student / faculty ratio?**

- 6:1 for the classroom component. Between 2-5:1 for cases and projects. (Can you say "personalized letter of recommendation"?)

**11. Will this course help me get a job?**

- Yes! (Tip: Any clinical experience will help you get a job.)

**12. Awesome! Where do I sign up?**

- Submit an online application and receive a permission number.
- Visit <http://law.scu.edu/ihr/> or talk to IHRC Director Francisco Rivera: [FJRivera@scu.edu](mailto:FJRivera@scu.edu). 408-554-4770.

## **IMMIGRATION APPELLATE PRACTICE CLINIC**

In the Immigration Appellate Practice Clinic, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit appoints Santa Clara Law to represent pro se petitioners for review in immigration cases. Clinic students establish a relationship with their clients, review the administrative record, write an appellate brief, and present oral argument before the Ninth Circuit.

Students find their experiences in the Immigration Appellate Clinic to be highly rewarding. The issues we address are fascinating, if extremely challenging, and we provide a very real service to individuals and to the Court. Our clients would otherwise not have representation, and they often have compelling cases that have not been adequately explained or supported before the administrative bodies. Both students and professor are strongly affected and moved by the work we are privileged to do in this clinic.

As past clinic students express it: "The course was one of the most valuable courses that I've taken in law school. I learned so much about the appellate process and how to be a more effective writer." "This clinic is an amazing opportunity to do real and challenging work. It is immensely intense and rewarding. I highly recommend it."

For more information, please send an e-mail to Prof. Abriel ([eabriel@scu.edu](mailto:eabriel@scu.edu)).



## **Description**

The Northern California Innocence Project (NCIP) is a law school clinical program providing a unique educational opportunity for law students to investigate and help litigate possible wrongful convictions, and to promote legal reforms aimed at remedying the systemic problems within our criminal justice system. Supervised by experienced attorneys, NCIP clinic students evaluate innocence claims by reviewing case histories, appellate briefs, transcripts, and other records. They participate directly in the investigation process by interviewing prisoners, witnesses, crime lab personnel, law enforcement, defense attorneys, and prosecutors. As part of their case work, NCIP students draft legal documents including motions, declarations, briefs, legal memoranda, and letters to attorneys, clients, and case rounds memos. Students also attend and participate in court proceedings.

## **Credit**

NCIP is a year-long, two semester program (Fall and Spring semesters), available to 2L and 3L students. Students enroll for at least three units of academic credit per semester. For each unit of credit, a student is responsible for 50 hours of participation, including case work and class attendance. In order to enroll in the NCIP clinic, students must submit an application by 5pm, March 26, 2018 and be accepted into the program. Applications will be available on the NCIP website ([www.ncip.scu.edu](http://www.ncip.scu.edu)) the week of March 5. Applicants may be interviewed and/or asked to complete a short writing exercise. Once you are accepted into the Clinic you will be given instructions as to how to enroll.


Because NCIP is a year-long course, no grade will be awarded until the end of the second semester. NCIP meets the Professional Skills Requirement and is a Public Interest and Social Justice Law Certificate course. Students can take a maximum of 6 units of graded credit from any combination of NCIP course credit. Any additional units will be graded on a Credit/No Credit basis only.

## **Training and Education**

All NCIP students are required to attend an intensive two-day training session known as “NCIP Boot Camp” near the beginning of the fall semester. Students will be assigned to work closely with one or more lead attorneys on designated cases. Students will be expected to be in the NCIP office, working on cases, at least ten hours per week on a schedule to be agreed upon in advance with the supervising attorneys. NCIP students will participate in meetings and seminars to discuss readings and presentations on post-conviction law and issues relevant to wrongful conviction. Class topics include federal and state habeas corpus procedures, post-conviction DNA testing, investigation techniques, witness interview strategies, the science of DNA testing, and the causes and possible remedies for wrongful convictions. Where possible, students may have an opportunity to tour a local crime lab or coroner’s office and conduct legal interviews with prison inmates. The NCIP experience is one of intensive casework and training. NCIP clinic students are considered junior staff on current cases and are expected to work with the same commitment and level of professionalism that they would in a law firm or government office.

## **Advanced Practice Clinic**

Students who have completed the one-year NCIP course are encouraged to enroll in Advanced NCIP which provides the opportunity for them to continue to advance their individual cases and to research and discuss in-depth the specific issues relevant to promising cases. Advanced NCIP is available every semester, including summer. Participation requires faculty approval.

	 <p><b>NORTHERN CALIFORNIA Innocence Project</b></p>	<p><b>Reasons to enroll in the NCIP Course</b></p>
<p><b>1</b></p>	<p><b>Become part of the new civil rights movement to reform our criminal justice system.</b></p> <p>Since 1989, more than 2100 wrongfully convicted people have been freed from prisons in the United States through the work of law students, journalists, public defenders, and others. Of those exonerated, at least 161 had been on death row. No one knows how many innocent people have already been executed. By enrolling in the Northern California Innocence Project (NCIP) you become directly involved in working to free the innocent and become part of a nationwide effort to reform the injustices within our system.</p>	
<p><b>2</b></p>	<p><b>Gain experience you cannot get at other law schools.</b></p> <p>NCIP is one of only three innocence projects in California. No other law school in Northern California, and few other law schools in the country, can offer you the experience of working directly with attorneys and forensic experts to free wrongfully convicted prisoners. This could be a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity to participate in the process by which an innocent person is freed.</p>	
<p><b>3</b></p>	<p><b>Put your legal knowledge to direct practical use.</b></p> <p>Working at NCIP offers an opportunity to enhance the skills and knowledge you have learned in your other classes. You will discover that the rules of evidence and the complexities of criminal procedure become infinitely more accessible when applied to actual cases. And you will find that your legal research and writing skills improve when you draft motions and write letters for real issues in real cases.</p>	
<p><b>4</b></p>	<p><b>Gain new insights into criminal law, criminal procedure, and the post-conviction process.</b></p> <p>Much of NCIP's work involves identifying cases with viable claims of innocence and legal avenues for relief, such as post-conviction DNA testing. Advancing these cases provides an opportunity to develop an in-depth knowledge of evidence, criminal law, criminal procedure, and post-conviction relief, a subject taught in no other class.</p>	
<p><b>5</b></p>	<p><b>Work directly with clients, attorneys, witnesses, and experts.</b></p> <p>Our clients are real people in complex, sometimes nightmarish, situations. Through your interactions with criminalists, forensic experts, defense attorneys, prosecutors, and witnesses, you will learn about the criminal justice system and how to remedy existing inequities. And you will have the opportunity to enrich your life with the experience of working with such a diverse group of people. If you wish to enroll, you must apply by <u>5 p.m., March 26, 2018</u>. If accepted, you may obtain a permission number from Clinical Professor of Law, Linda Starr at <a href="mailto:lstarr@scu.edu">lstarr@scu.edu</a> and use it to enroll during your scheduled registration period. For more information, please see our website at <a href="http://www.ncip.scu.edu">www.ncip.scu.edu</a>.</p>	

# Advanced Legal Research Courses

## Why should you take an advanced legal research course?

- It satisfies credits required for a skills course for graduation.
- New associates typically spend about 31% of their work time engaged in legal research. [1]
- Nearly 56% of first-year associates report their firm expected strong research skills but did not provide formal legal research training. [2]
- Recent studies indicate that failing to acquire legal research skills in print may be detrimental to a research project. [3]
- Over 84% of law firms report that cost effective research skills are the most important research task, regardless of format. [4]

**Advanced Legal Research** is designed to teach "real-world" legal research skills to prepare students for the challenges and expectations they will encounter in legal practice and/or clerkships. The course will review who publishes legal authority, how it is organized, and how to access it efficiently and with particular attention on cost-effective research. Utilizing current, and emerging, legal research tools and technologies, the course develops research skills with assignments, lectures, and mock legal research exercises which emulate assignments typically given to attorneys new to practice. The pedagogical goals of this course include: 1) teaching students how to effectively evaluate research sources and use these materials with attention to cost, 2) proficiency working with primary and secondary legal materials (including practice materials such as forms, model documents, and guidelines/checklists), 3) expose students to SEC filings and transactional materials, 4) cover state and federal regulatory materials and current awareness tools. This 2 credit course is usually offered in the fall semester

**Advanced Legal Research for Intellectual Property** is a hands-on course for students planning on specializing in intellectual property practice. The class focuses on researching patents and trademark. The class seeks to provide the student a cost/performance contrast between what is offered through proprietary databases versus free government and NGO websites. While the class emphasizes searching online formats, books are incorporated in class to familiarize students with the leading treatises in the field. This is a one credit course eligible as a High Tech Law Certificate course and approved IP LLM course. This course is usually offered during the summer session.

[1] Steven A. Lastres, *Rebooting Legal Research in a Digital Age*, LLRX, Jan. 5, 2015, <http://www.llrx.com/files/rebootinglegalresearch.pdf>.

[2] *Id.* at 2.

[3] Steven H. Krieger & Katrina Fischer Kuh, *Accessing Law: An Empirical Study Exploring the Influence of Legal Research Medium*, 16 Vand. J. of Enter. & Tech. L. 782 (2014).

[4] Patrick Meyer, *Law Firm Legal Research Requirements for New Attorneys*, 101 Law Library J. 297, 312 (2009).

# The EXTERNSHIP PROGRAM

*Put Law School into Action*

## The Externship Program (ExPro)

### What is an Externship?

Externships are either paid or unpaid, academic credit positions that entail working with a law firm, in-house organization, government agency, court or public interest organization, for example. Externships allow students to learn and enhance their legal skills through practical experiences in the field while earning law school credit, and experiential units. All externships also have a mandatory class component.

### Why enroll in the Externship Program?

Learning from experience is critical for your life long professional development as an attorney. An externship provides real experience and, along with the mandatory class component, both provide an opportunity to learn and practice the lawyering skills you will need throughout your career.

Taking an externship during law school makes sense. When to take an externship and what type of externship to choose depends on your goals, keeping in mind you need 6 units of experiential learning to graduate and externship credits count toward that requirement. Externships allow you to:

- Begin to translate what you know to what you can do
- Develop legal skills
- Gain practical legal experience
- Experience work in a legal setting
- Explore a practice area

### How do I find an Externship?

There are a variety of student guides and resources to help you locate, apply for, and secure a field sponsor. If you have questions about field sponsors, organizations that have previously sponsored students, what organizations may sponsor a student, or about the academic components of the externship program, make an appointment with or visit ExPro. Come talk to us, we're happy to help! The Office of Career Management is also an excellent source for finding and securing an externship.

Once you have a field sponsor and have set your schedule with your supervisor you are ready to register for an externship and enroll in the Externship Program.

### How to enroll in the Externship Program

Before you can register for an Externship you must:

- Be a rising 2L, having completed your first year of law school;
- Secure an approved field sponsor position;
- Submit a student registration form (available online or in our office) and, if required, a sponsor background form for all new placements (please check with Sandy Vega at [svega@scu.edu](mailto:svega@scu.edu), or 408.551.1609 if unsure re: background form).

**Step 1:** There are four different types of field placements available. Regardless of which type of placement you register for, please complete the Student Registration Form and indicate the type of externship you have secured and the number of units you are requesting. Externships run the entire length of the semester (fall, spring, summer) regardless of the number units for which you register. For each externship unit you are required to complete a minimum of 50 hours of legal work. Submit your completed Student Registration form to ExPro for approval.



Students may do either one full time judicial placement or up to three part time externships during the course of their studies. However, once a student has done a full time externship, there will be no other available credit to pursue additional externships. All field placements must be approved in advance by ExPro.

Once approved you will receive a set of permission numbers to register for the following courses:

Judicial I (LAW 594 B or C): This field placement is with either a judge or court. Students must have a minimum of a 2.60 grade point average and completed Civil Procedure with a grade of a C or better.

- 594 B is part-time. Students may register for a minimum of 3 field units to a maximum of 6 field units.
- 594 C is full-time. Students will register for a total of 12 field units

Judicial Externship II (LAW 670): This is for a second placement with either a judge or a court. The presumption is that a student would not repeat a placement with the same court. This presumption may be overcome in exceptional circumstances, by submitting a written proposal (MOU) to be approved by the Externship Program Office on the condition that the work proposed is significantly different in complexity, responsibility or task so to constitute an enhanced educational experience.

Civil Practice, High Tech, Social Justice Externship (LAW 590): This field placement is a local placement at a public interest agency, private law office, government agency (except a court), a corporate legal department, a high tech law company or non-profit.

- 590 is part time. Students may register for a minimum of 3 field units to a maximum of 6 field units.

Civil Practice, High Tech, Social Justice Externship II (LAW 597): This is for a second placement with a public interest agency, private law office, government agency (except a court), a corporate legal department, a high tech law company or nonprofit. The presumption is that a student would not repeat a placement with the same organization. This presumption may be overcome in exceptional circumstances, by submitting a written proposal (MOU) to be approved by Externship Program Office on the condition that the work proposed is significantly different in complexity, responsibility or task so to constitute an enhanced educational experience.

Criminal Justice (LAW 591A): This field placement is at a District Attorney's Office or the Public Defender's Office.

- 591A Students may register for a minimum of 3 field units to a maximum of 6 field units.

Criminal Justice II (LAW 561): This is for a second placement with a District Attorney's Office or the Public Defender's Office. The presumption is that a student would not repeat a placement with the same office. This presumption may be overcome in exceptional circumstances, by submitting a written proposal (MOU) to be approved by the Externship Program Office on the condition that the work proposed is significantly different in complexity, responsibility or task so to constitute an enhanced educational experience.

## **Step 2: Register For the Externship Class**

ALL externships require students take a contemporaneous class component:

- You will thus register for LAW 706, Externship Workshop. This is a zero unit required course completed online with regular and mandatory check-ins completed either in-person or via Zoom video conferencing. You must satisfactorily complete LAW 706 to receive full externship credit for the semester.

## **Additional Externships**

### **Panetta Fellowship Program**

This externship is with the Leon and Sylvia Panetta Institute for Public Policy in Monterey, California. The Panetta Fellowship Program provides a unique educational opportunity for law students interested in law and government, politics, or public policy. Students work with the professional staff at the Panetta Institute on matters within the public mission and service of the Institute.



The main components of the Panetta Fellowship Program include:

- 140 hours of field work completed at the Panetta Institute in Monterey, California (a travel stipend is included) over the course of the fall or spring semesters;
- 2 mandatory days at the Panetta Institute, Fridays and 1 other day which the student selects;
- Mandatory attendance at all Friday classes conducted at the Institute (no exceptions, no conflicts permitted; thus students cannot apply for moot court teams, etc., where Friday conflicts may arise)
- Enroll and successfully complete Law 706, Externship Workshop

Students complete the 140 hours of fieldwork in Monterey at the Institute. Travel time may not be included in the determination of whether the student has met the 140 hour minimum. There is a stipend available to each student to help reimburse the cost of travel to Monterey in connection with the Fellowship. Students receive three units of graded Credit/No Credit. Students are not paid for their work at the Institute.

To be considered for a Panetta Fellowship submit an application to ExPro. Additionally, students must include their resume, transcript, and a statement of interest. Finalists selected are asked to complete a brief written assignment.

Application Deadlines will be posted during the spring semester. All applicants are selected during the spring semester for the following academic year. If selected, students must be available for an orientation at the Institute the Friday before classes begin.

### **Additional Type of Experiential Learning**

#### **Overseas Placements**

Students learn about the functioning of lawyers in an international legal environment through practical experience over the summer or for a semester in international courts or tribunals (international judicial externships), or law offices, government entities, NGOs, and commercial entities (international non-judicial externships) outside of the United States. Students work a minimum of 50 hours per unit, up to a maximum of 8 units over the summer or 12 units for full semester externships.

Details for the summer study abroad internships are provided at <http://law.scu.edu/international/summer-abroad/>. Details about semester-long international externships are available at <http://law.scu.edu/international/international-externships/>. Students interested in a semester externship abroad must contact the Center for Global Law and Policy.

### **LIMIT ON CUMULATIVE UNITS and ADDITIONAL POLICIES**

In calculating the 86 units required to graduate, a student may count no more than 12 units from any combination of fieldwork (i.e., not including the seminar unit earned in conjunction with the field work) from the following:

- All Externships
- The Panetta Fellowship Program
- Credit for classes taken in the interdisciplinary program with the School of Education and Counseling
- Psychology
- Juvenile Justice courses
- Teaching Practical Legal Skills

Any additional field work units may be reflected on a student's transcript, but will not count toward graduation.

- Students are limited to a maximum of 3 externship placements
- All externships run concurrent to the academic calendar. Thus, students are expected to present to their field placement for 14 weeks in fall and spring semesters and 8 weeks for the summer semester. No front-loading or back-loading of hours is allowed.
- Students may not register for less than 3 units of fieldwork per semester, which is roughly equivalent to 11 hours of fieldwork per week (fall and spring). An exception is made for part-time students who are working full-time and graduating 3L's, who may register for no less than 2 units of fieldwork per

semester, or roughly 7 hours of fieldwork per week (fall and spring). It is understood that the unit requirement is SCU's minimum policy; however, this does not take into account the sponsor's expectation regarding the number of hours presented per week, which may be higher than SCU policy.

### **International Students**

Any type of work, paid or unpaid, done for an off-campus company or organization requires Curricular Practical Training (CPT) authorization. If you have any assignment or project like this in one of your classes, please visit International Student Services (ISS) in the Global Engagement Office BEFORE engaging in the activity.

The university is now required to terminate the SEVIS record of any student found to be engaged in unauthorized employment. If you have any doubt about what constitutes employment, please come see ISS BEFORE engaging in any type of productive activity, paid or unpaid, for an off-campus company or organization. It is better to be safe than sorry.

CPT Courses: Off-campus externships still require CPT. Please see the course descriptions from your school for more details.

Beginning in the Spring 2017 term: The zero unit internship course offered is Law 567A. The Director of the Externship Program will sign your CPT form as your faculty advisor. You must secure that form and preform all requirements, however, through the Global Engagement Office.

CPT Requests: As before, CPT authorization is provided by appointment only. In addition, the forms to request CPT have been updated to meet the federal requirements and only the updated forms will be accepted. Please find the updated form and instructions at: <https://www.scu.edu/globalengagement/international-students/working-academic-internships/off-campus-academic-internships-for-f-1-cpt/>.

CPT appointments can be made in person at the Global Engagement Office or by calling, [408.551.3019](tel:408.551.3019).

# HONORS MOOT COURT PROGRAMS

All students are required to take Advocacy immediately following completion of their first year of law school. Beyond that required course, Santa Clara's Honors Moot Court (HMC) program provides JD candidates with the opportunity to put their legal writing and advocacy skills into practice by participating in simulated arguments before an appellate court or in another mock practice setting. Students may earn up to 8 units of academic credit in moot court work in the HMC program. The HMC program has 3 major components, each discussed below: Galloway, HMCI, and HMCE. First-year students compete in Galloway in a closed-universe of law against other SCU 1Ls, represent only one party in the appeal, and earn cash prizes. In the HMCI competition, upper-division students compete against other SCU students in an open universe of law, present oral argument for both parties to the appeal, and earn cash prizes. In the various HMCE Competitions, upper-division students compete against law students from other law schools throughout the world and the United States, represent various parties in an appellate argument, negotiation, or arbitration, or compete in client counseling simulations, and can earn cash prizes in some competitions. For details, see <http://law.scu.edu/mootcourt/>.

## 1. Galloway Criminal Law Moot Court

First-year students have the opportunity, early in the spring semester, to participate in this internal criminal law moot court competition. Students do not need any background in appellate law or oral advocacy. The law is limited to a closed universe of cases, and students represent one party to the appeal. Students do not receive credit for participating in the Galloway Moot Court; however, awards and cash prizes are given to the first- and second-place teams and to the best oral advocate. The competition is organized by the Galloway Moot Court Board. Students reaching at least the quarterfinals of the competition are eligible to serve on the Galloway Moot Court Board to manage the Galloway Competition the following year. For more information, please see: <http://law.scu.edu/mootcourt/galloway/>.

## 2. Galloway Moot Court Board

The Galloway Moot Court Board is a student organization responsible for all aspects of organizing the Galloway competition: drafting the problem, evaluating the briefs, serving as practice judges, recruiting volunteer judges, publicizing the competition, organizing information sessions, and other tasks.

Students may choose to earn credit or a stipend for their work on the Galloway Moot Court Board. Students choosing to earn credit may earn up to 2 units. Credit is awarded based on the number of hours devoted to academic (as opposed to administrative) activity. Membership on the board is determined by the outgoing board and faculty advisor at the end of the spring semester. Students reaching at least the quarterfinals of the competition are eligible to apply.

Students may earn no more than 8 units of academic credit in all moot court activity. All units are graded Credit/No Credit.

## 2. Honors Moot Court – Internal Competition (HMCI)

Each year the School of Law conducts an in-house appellate moot court competition. Enrollment is limited. Students are selected to participate by the student-run Internal Moot Court Board based on a written application combined with evaluation of the applicant's performance in the oral and written components of the Advocacy course. Students must complete the application by the deadline established by the internal moot court board.

Selected students are permitted to register for Honors Moot Court – Internal Competition in the spring semester. Students who register must attend all classes, participate in all moots for which they qualify, and complete all required assignments, or receive a "no-credit" grade on their transcripts. Students earn 2 units of non-graded credit for full participation in the competition.

HMCI has a mandatory class component where students discuss the logistics of the competition, as well as, techniques for advanced persuasive writing and oral advocacy skills.

The first phase of the HMC Internal Competition is the drafting of an appellate brief. In teams of two. Students research and write a brief based on a problem prepared by the Internal Moot Court Board. Faculty or practitioner graders read and critique the first submission. Members of the Internal Moot Court Board read and score the final brief submissions for the competition.

The second phase of the competition is the presentation of oral arguments. To prepare for this phase, the Internal Moot Court Board holds practice rounds, in which students are critiqued by board members. Then, each team argues at least twice (once on each side of the case) before panels of SCU faculty, local attorneys, and judges. Based on the scores in the practice and preliminary rounds and the scores on the brief, teams are selected to participate in advanced single elimination rounds that culminate in a final round in late spring.

Awards and cash prizes are given for, among other things, the best brief and best oral advocates. All participants in the HMC Internal Competition are eligible to become members of the Internal Moot Court Board the following year.

For more information, please see: <http://law.scu.edu/mootcourt/internal-competition/>

Students may earn no more than 8 units of academic credit in all appellate moot court activity (external competitions, the HMC Internal Competition, Galloway Moot Court Board, Internal Moot Court Board, or External Moot Court Board). All units are graded Credit/No Credit.

### **3. Honors Moot Court Internal Board**

The Honors Moot Court Internal Board is a student organization whose primary responsibility is the administration of the Honors Moot Court Internal Competition. Student board members learn excellent practical legal skills in drafting the problem and bench brief, organizing the competition, teaching the HMCI course, evaluating the final briefs, serving as practice judges, communicating with attorneys and judges, and managing a large organization.

Students earn from 1 to 4 units for work as members of the Internal Moot Court Board. Credit is awarded based on the number of hours devoted to academic (as opposed to administrative) activity. Membership on the board is determined by the outgoing board and faculty advisor at the end of the spring semester. All participants in the Honors Moot Court Internal competition are eligible to apply.

Students may earn no more than 8 units of academic credit in all appellate moot court activity (external competitions, HMC Internal Competition, Galloway Moot Court Board, Internal Moot Court Board, or External Moot Court Board). All units are graded Credit/No Credit.

### **4. Honors Moot Court-External Competitions (HMCE)**

Honors External Moot Court competitions offer the opportunity for law students to develop and refine practical professional lawyering skills. These include: independent and collaborative legal research and persuasive writing, producing professional-quality written work, negotiation or client counseling skills, oral advocacy, teamwork, and project management. Students participating as competitors also will have the unique experience of competing against teams from other law schools, working closely with a faculty or attorney coach in preparing for competitions, and building their professional networks with attorneys and judges who will be evaluating their arguments.

Each year, the law school enters student teams in a number of inter-school, or external, moot court and other skills competitions hosted by law schools and other organizations around the country and internationally. The 2016-2017 competitions entered are listed below, though this selection may vary from year to year:

- ABA Law Student Division, Client Counseling
- ABA Law Student Division, Negotiation
- California Bar Environmental Law Negotiation
- Clara Barton International Humanitarian Law Competition
- INTA/Saul Lefkowitz Trademark Moot
- Jean-Pictet International Humanitarian Law Competition
- National Sports Law Negotiation Competition, Thomas Jefferson School of Law

HMCE manages SCU's participation in these types of external competitions. Students are advised to have completed the law school course in the underlying or related subject matter before, or in the semester during which, they compete in a given competition. Tryouts for positions on teams are held on a rolling basis during the academic year, depending on the timing of the competition. Most external competitions are held in the late fall or the spring semester, however, and thus most team selections are held in the preceding fall semester.

To receive academic credit for external team participation, each team must have been selected by the HMCE Board, and each team member must be authorized by the HMCE advisor to enroll. Eligibility to participate and receive credit is limited and is based on application and demonstration of ability. Team selection is supervised by the HMCE faculty advisor, and positions on teams are subject to the HMCE advisor's and the team coach's approval.

Students may opt to earn 2 units of non-graded credit (1 unit for competitions without a writing requirement) for their full, good-faith participation in the competition, awarded at the discretion of the team coach or HMCE Advisor. Students are also highly encouraged to limit their participation to 1 external competition per academic year, and to limit their other extra-curricular and outside activities during the competition periods.

Students may earn no more than 8 units of academic credit in all appellate moot court activity (HMCE external competitions, the HMC Internal Competition, Internal Moot Court Board or External Moot Court Board). All units are graded Credit/No Credit.

For more information, please see: <http://law.scu.edu/mootcourt/moot-court-external/>.

## 5. Honors Moot Court External Board

Honors Moot Court External Board service offers students the opportunity to develop and refine professional lawyering skills such as leadership, collaborative project management and team-building, evaluating written and oral legal arguments, oral and written communication, budget management, problem-solving, and interviewing skills. Students also have potential of networking with professors and attorneys serving as coaches, moot judges and competition organizers.

The External Moot Court Board is a student organization whose primary responsibility is the administration of Honors Moot Court External (HMCE) competitions. . The HMCE board works with the faculty advisor and team coaches to select the competitors for each team, which requires designing and implementing a selection process which may incorporate evaluation of candidates' performance in the Advocacy course or in other courses. Board members also assist with drafting try-out problems as needed, ranking the applications and writing samples, evaluating oral argument try-outs, and considering other relevant criteria to select competitors and assign teams to particular competitions . Additionally, with each competing team, board members assist the coach as needed with organizing and participating in the team's practice sessions, arranging for mooting sessions, videotaping, and inviting practice judges. Board members also assist the competing teams and the faculty advisor with planning the teams' travel.

Students may earn from 1 to 4 units for work as members of the External Moot Court Board. Credit is awarded based on the student's position on the Board and the number of hours devoted to academic (as distinguished from administrative) activity. Membership on the board is determined at the end of each spring semester by the outgoing board and the faculty advisor at the end of the spring semester. Experience in prior external honors moot court competitions is required to apply for a position on the External Moot Court Board.

**Students may earn no more than 8 units of academic credit in all appellate moot court activity (HMCE external competitions, the HMC Internal Competition, Internal Moot Court Board or External Moot Court Board). All units are graded Credit/No Credit.**

# HONORS MOOT COURT CHECKLIST

When?	What?	Done?
1L all year	LARAW class – Do your best and pay close attention! - Honors Moot Court seeks the best legal writers and oral advocates!	
January 1L	Try out for Galloway! Watch for info in the late fall and early spring semesters. Grab a partner and write the brief. Teams who write the top 16 briefs are invited to oral arguments.	
Spring 1L	Attend Honors Moot Court Info Sessions and visit the HMC table during Academic Advising Week!	
April 1L	Honors Moot Court External Plan your courses – concurrent enrollment or coursework in substantive topics is helpful for many competitions (e.g., international law, IP law, evidence, etc.)	
Summer or Fall 2L	Advocacy class – Do your best and pay close attention! - Honors Moot Court seeks the best legal writers and oral advocates! Top Advocacy students may earn a place in Honors Moot Court Internal! Watch for notices of Honors Moot Court Internal application deadlines.	
Summer or Fall 2L	Take Advocacy & other skills courses! Applications for some external competitions require you to have completed or be concurrently enrolled in Advocacy, Negotiation, or Interviewing & Counseling, or similar courses.	
August to October 2L & 3L	Honors Moot Court External - Watch for notices of tryouts for external fall competition teams! Plan your courses – concurrent enrollment or coursework in substantive topics is helpful for many competitions (e.g., international law, IP law, evidence, etc.)	
2L or 3L While Competing	Use this experience to network! You'll meet students, profs and practitioners in a setting that lets you demonstrate your skills and gives you time to add to your network.	
2L or 3L After Competing	Apply to be on one of the Moot Court Boards! You'll help other students experience what you did, and develop practical leadership skills too!	
Anytime you interview ever after	You'll have an "honors" line item on your resume and a practical skills experience to talk about in interviews! Employers often seek those with moot court experience!	

# **JOURNALS**

## ***Santa Clara Law Review***

### **Description**

The *Santa Clara Law Review* is a legal periodical edited and published by Santa Clara University law students. *Law Review* membership is a rewarding educational experience that helps students refine their legal research, writing, and analytical skills, and affords a unique opportunity to work with legal professionals and faculty members. The primary objective of the *Santa Clara Law Review* is to provide a practical research tool for practicing attorneys, members of the judiciary, scholars, and law students. The *Law Review* informs its subscribers of emerging legal trends and developments and presents new approaches to the analysis of current legal problems. Each issue contains articles contributed by legal professionals, law professors, and student editors. By providing a quality resource to the legal community, the *Santa Clara Law Review* brings prestige to both the School of Law and its graduates.

### **Requirements**

Law Review membership is open to upper-division students who achieve a 3.0 GPA and successfully complete a candidacy program. Each board of student editors serves a one-year term and publishes four issues of the Law Review. For more information on candidacy requirements, go to <https://digitalcommons.law.scu.edu/lawreview/prospective.html>.

### **LAW REVIEW**

<input type="checkbox"/>	Spring 1L	Attend Law Review info session.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Summer 1L	Successfully complete the Summer Casenote and become an associate, or
<input type="checkbox"/>	Fall 2L	Successfully complete the Fall Casenote and become an associate. Attend associate training and begin Law Review cite checking assignments. Select comment topic and begin writing your comment.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Spring 2L	Successfully complete the comment requirement in order to become an Editor on the Law Review.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Summer 2L	As an Editor, begin work on your volume of the Law Review.

## ***Santa Clara High Technology Law Journal***

### **Description**

The *Santa Clara High Technology Law Journal* is and has consistently ranked in the top ten publications nationally for excellence in intellectual property and high technology legal scholarship. Cited frequently by the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals, the *Journal* provides a practical and legal resource for scholars and practitioners in high technology law, the high technology industry and the corresponding legal community. Topics covered include: intellectual property (patent, trademark, copyright, and trade secret); technology licensing; contract and tort liability for technological failures; employer/employee relations; unfair competition; computer crime and privacy; telecommunications and information technology (Internet, wireless, and satellite); securities regulations; artificial intelligence; and biotechnology.

The *Journal* serves students, scholars, practitioners, and members of the judiciary through traditional and electronic publications as well as annual symposia covering emerging topics in intellectual property and high technology law. Membership on the *Journal* provides useful skills in legal writing in addition to excellent networking and social opportunities.

### **Requirements**

All upper-division law students are eligible to participate in the publication of the *Journal* upon successful completion of an editing and research proficiency packet. A scientific or technical background is neither required nor preferred. After becoming an Associate, students must dedicate at least fifty (50) hours to the *Journal* over the course of one year, and to be eligible for the Board of Editors, students must submit a comment of publishable quality.

Associates meeting all editorship requirements with a minimum cumulative GPA of 3.00 at the end of their first or second semesters as an associate are eligible to interview for editorial positions. For more information about



becoming an Associate or an Editor, please visit [www.htlj.org](http://www.htlj.org).

**Santa Clara High Technology Law Journal Full-Time and Part-Time Candidacy Requirements**

<input type="checkbox"/>	Spring 1L	Attend the <i>Journal</i> information session.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Summer 1L	Submit casenote application. Complete 1-2 associate <i>Journal</i> assignments.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Fall 2L or Fall Part-time students	Submit casenote application if you have not already done so. Begin working on comment and complete remaining <i>Journal</i> assignments. Attend Fall Launch and other networking events.
<input type="checkbox"/>	2L Winter Break	Submit a comment of publishable quality by 01/31.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Spring 2L	Finish <i>Journal</i> assignments and attend annual symposium. Interview for editor positions. Pending a GPA and requirements check, start as an Editor!

**Santa Clara Journal of International Law**

**Description**

The *Santa Clara Journal of International Law* is dedicated to exploring current issues in public and private international law. SCJIL publishes two issues every year, with one issue exclusively dedicated to the Journal's annual symposium on contemporary international law issues. These peer-reviewed, thematic issues are the first of their kind published by an American law school. SCJIL's unique commitment to electronic and print media facilitates accessibility and a comprehensive discussion of international law. The Journal is a collaborative student and faculty undertaking. SCJIL's Executive Board works with the Faculty Advisory Board to solicit review and approve articles for its peer-reviewed print issues.

**Requirements**

SCJIL candidates must have a cumulative GPA of 2.67 at the time of application for board membership. Candidates must write and pass a case note and complete 50 hours of production work. They must also write a comment on an approved international legal topic. Student Executive Board members must have a minimum 3.0 GPA. For more information on becoming an Associate or an Editor, please visit <http://digitalcommons.law.scu.edu/scujil/policies.html>.

**JOURNAL OF INTERNATIONAL LAW CHECKLIST**

<input type="checkbox"/>	Spring 1L	Attend Journal information sessions.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Early Summer after 1L	First chance to apply to Journal as an Associate.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Late Summer after 1L	Begin-checking assignments.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Fall 2L	Second chance to apply to Journal as an Associate. Continue cite-checking assignments. Begin work on student written comment.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Spring 2L	Submit student written comment to Journal for review. Apply for Editor positions.

**Journal Credit**

Currently, students may earn no more than a total of 4 units of academic credit from journal work. All units are graded CR/NC.

**Effective academic year 2018-19, students may not earn academic credit for participation on student journals.**



## **COMBINED DEGREE PROGRAMS**

The Law School and the Leavey School of Business offer two joint degree programs that enable students to pursue concurrent work in Law and Business:

- JD /MBA - offers students the opportunity to earn a law degree and a Masters in Business Administration. This nationally ranked program offers flexible scheduling and equips graduates as business leaders in any chosen industry.
- JD/MSIS - offers students the opportunity to obtain both the JD degree and the MSIS degree. This combined degree allows students to develop a deep technological understanding of the legal issues in the Information Technology industry and to learn how to use technology effectively in a law practice.

Students must apply to the Leavey School of Business during their first year of law school. It is recommended that students complete applications after the fall exam period.

Law students who have pursued the joint degree program have cited the professional flexibility provided by substantive knowledge of two distinct fields, as well as the intrinsic intellectual interest of studying very different subjects from different academic approaches and emphases.

**Students interested in the JD /MBA or JD/MSIS program should plan to attend the JD /MBA or JD/MSIS information session in late Fall of their first year. In spring of first year, students should meet with the Senior Assistant Dean for Student Services as early in the semester as possible. More information can be found on the [graduate business web page](#).**

# FACULTY FOCUS DAY

Not sure what kind of law you are interested in?

Plan to attend two of the sessions below on March 22 – one at noon and one at 12:30

**Bannan 135 – SOCIAL JUSTICE**

Professors Flynn and Moss-West

**Bannan 139 – CRIMINAL**

Professor Ball

**Bannan 142– LITIGATION**

Professor Hsieh

**Bannan 236 – GOVERNMENT**

Professors Yang & Sandoval

**Bannan 238 – PRIVACY LAW**

Professors Goldman & De La Torre

**Bannan 241 – EMPLOYMENT**

Professor Duffy-Horling

**Bannan 331 – PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL**

Professor Rivera

**Bannan 332 – CONFLICT RESOLUTION**

Professors Curtis & Dean Kloppenberg

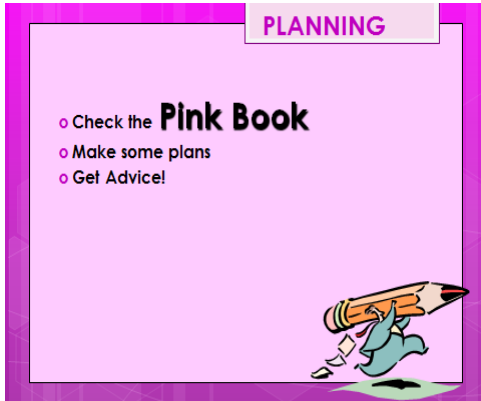
**Bannan 334 – IMMIGRATION**

Professor Gulasekaram

*The schedule is subject to change.*

## TO DO NOW: START PLANNING YOUR REGISTRATION

1. As graduate students, you no longer have assigned faculty advisors.
2. Read this entire book, attend the info sessions all week, and consult with professors in the areas of law that interest you or stop by Law Student Services for advice.
3. Once you have some idea of what you might be doing, use the “Total Game Plan” on page 45 to start planning (in pencil).



- A. Fill in your required courses and the semesters that you plan to take them, see page 46 for the list of these courses.
- B. Fill in the bar courses and the semesters that you plan to take them.
- C. Fill in the UP-eligible courses and the semesters that you plan to take them.
- D. Fill in the foundation or basic certificate courses that you plan to take.
- E. Add the experiential and certificate classes that interest you.
- F. Check the list of electives, below, and mark those you might be interested in.

4. Make an appointment with your favorite faculty or administrator, bring your Pink Book, and review your game plan.

Note: the scheduling of classes at specific times, or in particular semesters, is subject to change. It is advisable to plan, but there are no guarantees, especially beyond our required and bar-tested, UP eligible courses.

### **ELECTIVE WISH LIST**

Important Disclaimer: Following is a list of electives that we have offered over the last 3 years. This is meant only to give you an idea of the types of electives you might see in your next few semesters. This list is absolutely not implying that these electives will be offered. As always, it all depends on our curricular needs and the availability of the professors. *You can highlight the classes that you might be interested in taking and then watch for them on the [schedule of classes](#).*

207	Administrative Law	485	Comparative Privacy Law
374	Advanced Legal Research	220	Conflict of Laws
642	Advanced Legal Research IP	265	Consumer Law Mini Course
373B	Advanced Legal Writing: Bar Exam	385	Copyright Law
209	Advanced Immigration Law	548	Corporate Finance
674	Advanced Mediation	516	Corporate Governance Seminar
331B	Advanced Trial Techniques	272	Corporate Taxation
373C	ALW: IP Scholarship	591B	Criminal Justice Externship: Criminal Defense
225	Antitrust	591C	Criminal Justice Externship: Expungement
562	Arbitration Law and Practice	311	Criminal Procedure : Adjudication
525	Assisted Reproduction	310	Criminal Procedure: Investigation
382	Biotechnology Law	591A	Criminal Justice Externship
533	Broadband Regulatory Clinic	364	Criminal Law and Policy Seminar
248	Business Organizations	260	Debtor/Creditor Rights
504	California Civil Procedure	435	Domestic Violence Mini Course
219	Chinese Trade & Investment Law	401	Domestic Violence Seminar
597	Civil Practice, High Tech & Social Justice Externship	415	Drug Abuse Law Seminar
255	Commercial Transactions	238	Employment Discrimination
290	Community Property	239	Employment Law
438	Comparative Law Seminar	444	Energy Resources Law
		234	Entertainment Transactions

482	Entrepreneurs' Law Clinic	542	Law of Nonprofit Organizations
243	Environmental Law Practice Setting	560	Law Practice Management
288	Environmental Protection Law	521	Leadership for Lawyers
291	Family Law	649	Legal & Business Aspects of the Entertainment Industry
274	Family Wealth Management	204	Legal Aspects of War
270	Federal Income Tax	387	Legal Issues Start Up Businesses
210	Food and Drug Law	544	Legislation
434	Gender and Law	520	Mass Communication II : Phone Broadband
247	Globalization and Rule of Law	429	Mass Communication I
527	Health Law 1	602	Mediation Theory and Practice
418A	Health Law Seminar	251	Mergers & Acquisitions
396	Honors Moot Court - External	515A	NCIP Advanced Practice Clinic
399	Honors Moot Court Board	327	Negotiating
398	Honors Moot Court- Internal	505A	Northern California Innocence Project
538	Immigration Appellate 9th Circuit	568	Online Dispute Resolution
212	Immigration Law	523	Panetta Fellows Externship
338	Immigration Law & Policy Practice	636	Patent Prosecution
262	Insurance Law	233	Patents
388	Intellectual Property Survey	791	Pre-Trial Litigation Techniques
601	International Commercial Arbitration	410	Privacy Law
727A	International Human Rights Clinic	408A	Public Interest Social Justice Workshop
440	International Human Rights Theory	408	Public Interest Social Justice Practice
216	International Business Transactions	317	Race and the Law
355	International Externship	543	Real Estate Conveyancing
439	International IP Law	284	Real Estate Finance
215	International Law	375	Rights of Publicity
793	Internet Law	256	Secured Transactions
458	Interviewing and Counseling	258	Securities Regulation
528	International Business Negotiation	315	Sexuality and the Law
608	International Environmental Law	423	Sports Law
218	International Organizations Seminar	609	Statutory Analysis
383	IP Litigation	431	Supreme Court Seminar
594C	Judicial Externship Full Time	228	Technology Licensing
594B	Judicial Externship Part Time	675	The Business, Technology and Law of Artificial Intelligence
449	Jury Law and Strategies	227	Trademarks & Unfair Competition
532	Juvenile Justice: Practical	367	Transitional Justice
468	KGACLC Courthouse Clinic	325	Trial Techniques
468	KGACLC Debtors Interviewing	499	Understanding Capital Punishment Law
469	KGACLC Immigration Interviewing	229	Venture Capital Law
511A	KGACLC Litigation Skills	289	Water Law
463	KGACLC Workers Rights Interviewing	281	Wills & Trusts
235	Labor Law		
715	Labor Law: The Public Sector		
286	Land Use		
206	Law and Education		
268	Law and Social Justice Seminar		

# THE TOTAL GAME PLAN!

Using a Pencil and fill in the following requirements and recommendations in the grid below. Then, fill in your certificate or wish list classes! Not sure where to put everything? Ask a professor, a dean or staff advisor.

### REQUIRED BY END OF 2L:

Part Time Students: Civil Procedure, 6 units,  
Critical Lawyering Skills, 1 unit  
Everyone: Con Law I, 3 units; Con Law II, 3 units and  
Advocacy, 2 units

### OTHER REQUIRED CLASSES:

Evidence, 4 units  
Professional Responsibility (formerly Legal Profession), 3 units  
Earn at least 4 UP points\*  
Experiential Learning/Professional Skills course\*

### RECOMMENDED BAR COURSES:

Business Organizations, 3 units  
Wills & Trusts, 3 units  
Criminal Procedure: Investigations, 3 units  
Community Property, 2 units  
Remedies, 3 units

### OTHER BAR TOPICS:

Real Estate Conveyancing, 2 units  
Advanced Torts, 3 units  
CA Civil Procedure, 2 units  
Federal Courts, 3 units  
ALW: Bar, 2 units

\* Determined by program start date. Refer to the Graduation Self Review for details.

### FULL TIME FIRST YEAR

CLASS	UNITS	
Property	4	
Contracts	6	
Criminal Law	3	
Civil Procedure	6	
LARAW	4	
Torts	4	
Critical Lawyering Skills	1	
Total	28	

UNITS LEFT: 56

### PART TIME FIRST YEAR

CLASS	UNITS	
Property	4	
Contracts	6	
Criminal Law	3	
LARAW	4	
Torts	4	
Total	21	

UNITS LEFT: 65

### SUMMER AFTER FIRST YEAR

CLASS	UNITS	
Total		

UNITS LEFT: \_\_\_\_\_

### FALL, SECOND YEAR

CLASS	UNITS	
Total		

UNITS LEFT: \_\_\_\_\_

### SPRING, SECOND YEAR

CLASS	UNITS	
Total		

UNITS LEFT: \_\_\_\_\_

### SUMMER AFTER SECOND YEAR

CLASS	UNITS	
Total		

UNITS LEFT: \_\_\_\_\_

### FALL, THIRD YEAR

CLASS	UNITS	
Total		

UNITS LEFT: \_\_\_\_\_

### SPRING, THIRD YEAR

CLASS	UNITS	
Total		

UNITS LEFT: \_\_\_\_\_ (MAY GRAD = JULY BAR)

### SUMMER AFTER THIRD YEAR

CLASS	UNITS	
Total		

UNITS LEFT: \_\_\_\_\_ (JULY GRAD = FEB BAR)

### FALL, FOURTH YEAR

CLASS	UNITS	
Total		

UNITS LEFT: \_\_\_\_\_ (DECEMBER GRAD = FEB BAR)

### SPRING, FOURTH YEAR

CLASS	UNITS	
Total		

UNITS LEFT: \_\_\_\_\_ (MAY GRAD = JULY BAR)

**TOTAL UNITS = 86 MINIMUM**

## MINIMUM COURSE OFFERINGS PROJECTED

Assuming qualified faculty are available. Subject to change if unforeseeable circumstances require.

Required Courses	Fall 18	Spr 19	Sum 19	Fall 19	Spr 20	Sum 20
Advocacy	Day/Eve		Yes	Day/Eve		Yes
Con Law I	Day/Eve			Day/Eve		
Con Law II		Day/Eve			Day/Eve	
Civil Pro (2L)	Eve	Eve		Eve	Eve	
Evidence	Eve	Day		Day/Eve	Day	
Professional Responsibility (formerly Legal Profession)	Day/Eve	Day	Yes	Day	Day/Eve	Yes
Bar Courses	Fall 18	Spr 19	Sum 19	Fall 19	Spr 20	Sum 20
Business Organizations	Day/Eve	Day		Day/Eve	Day	Yes
Community Property	Day/Eve			Day	Eve	
Criminal Procedure: Investigation	Day/Eve	Day	Yes	Day/Eve	Day	
Remedies	Eve	Day	Yes	Eve	Day	
Wills & Trusts	Day	Eve		Day	Eve	Yes
Core Courses	Fall 18	Spr 19	Sum 19	Fall 19	Spr 20	Sum 20
Federal Personal Tax	Eve			Day/Eve		
Administrative Law	Day			Day	Eve	

Required Courses	Fall 20	Spr 21	Sum 21	Fall 21	Spr 22	Sum 22
Advocacy	Day/Eve		Yes	Day/Eve		Yes
Con Law I	Day/Eve			Day/Eve		
Con Law II		Day/Eve			Day/Eve	
Civil Pro (2L)	Eve	Eve		Eve	Eve	
Evidence	Day/Eve	Day		Day/Eve	Day	
Professional Responsibility (formerly Legal Profession)	Day	Day/Eve	Yes	Day	Day/Eve	Yes
Bar Courses	Fall 20	Spr 21	Sum 21	Fall 21	Spr 22	Sum 22
Business Organizations	Day/Eve	Day		Day/Eve	Day	Yes
Community Property	Day	Eve		Day	Eve	
Criminal Procedure: Investigation	Day/Eve	Day	Yes	Day/Eve	Day	
Remedies	Eve	Day	Yes	Eve	Day	
Wills & Trusts	Day	Eve		Day	Eve	Yes
Core Courses	Fall 20	Spr 21	Sum 21	Fall 21	Spr 22	Sum 22
Fed Personal Tax	Day/Eve			Day/Eve		
Administrative Law	Day	Eve		Day	Eve	

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
8:40 – 10:20 <b>OR</b> 9 - 10:15							
10:20 – 12:00 <b>OR</b> 10:30 - 11:45							
Noon Hour							
1:10 – 2:25 PM							
2:40 – 3:55 PM							
4:10 – 5:25 <b>OR</b> 4:10 – 5:50							
6 – 7:15 <b>OR</b> 5:40 – 7:20							
7:30 – 8:45 <b>OR</b> 7:30 – 9:10							

# ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

## THE LAW SCHOOL'S NEW COMPETENCY MODEL

### LEGAL KNOWLEDGE

LEGAL KNOWLEDGE	Knows the relevant rules and can assimilate new information into the structure of law	
	Rule Comprehension	Knowledge of Law and Legal Systems
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Knows the rules and can distill rules into their component elements</li> <li>-Knows when he or she needs to do additional research</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Understands the roles of different legal institutions</li> <li>-Knows how to resolve potential conflicts between laws of different jurisdictions</li> <li>-Acquires a foundation of law knowledge needed for practice areas</li> </ul>

Lawyers must know the law and law school is the first, and, in many respects, the most important opportunity for them to learn the law. The occasions to learn the law begin in law school but continue throughout a lawyer's career and lawyers who are "life-long learners" are much more successful than those who have more limited horizons.

There are several difficulties with acquiring legal knowledge, including the complexity of the doctrines, rules and processes created and used by lawyers; the breadth and reach of law, legal rules and procedure; and the fact that American law is often made in the fact-specific setting of cases in which variations of the facts may dictate a different outcome. The complexity and extensive scope of law, laws and legal knowledge have accelerated the trend of specialization in law practice and, increasingly, lawyers tend to focus their career goals and aspirations in more narrow practice settings.

During law school, students will be exposed to a broad and demanding reach of areas of law, procedure, and practice and they will be expected to acquire both the principles of these areas of law as well as an ability to continue to learn the law throughout their careers. Most state bar examinations test significantly on acquired legal knowledge and legal employers will expect a significant foundation of legal knowledge in their new lawyers.

### WRITING

WRITING	Writes in an accurate, well-reasoned, logical, organized, clear and concise manner	
	General Written Expression	Audience- Specific Documents
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Organizes issues in a logical order</li> <li>-Employs syllogistic reasoning when appropriate</li> <li>-Writes clearly and concisely</li> <li>-Edits written work effectively</li> <li>-Uses proper formatting, grammar, spelling and citation form</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Drafts documents common for specific practice areas</li> <li>-Knows the rules and industry norms governing those documents</li> <li>-Writes appropriately for the intended audiences</li> </ul>

Effectively communicating through writing is the lawyer's most fundamental, and perhaps most utilized, skill. Virtually every job in the legal field requires some form of writing. Litigation attorneys spend significant time drafting subpoenas, interrogatories, complaints, declarations, motions, briefs, and orders. Transactional attorneys will spend their time drafting deal points, contracts, wills, trusts, and charters. Judicial clerks and judges spend their time drafting bench memoranda, orders, and opinions. In addition, all types of attorneys will draft research memoranda, as well as letters and emails to clients and opposing counsel. In short, good lawyers must be good writers.

Even landing a first legal job will require competency in writing and much of your education is designed to improve your proficiency in writing. SCU students must take several writing classes to graduate. In addition to taking LARAW and Advocacy (both of which require significant writing), students must satisfy the Supervised Analytic Writing Requirement prior to earning their degree. In addition, the certificate programs and journals may also require an in- depth writing assignment to earn the certificate or join the journal. Your competency in writing is tested on the California Bar Exam



where students must write several essays over the course of two full examination days. And nearly every employer - and certainly every law firm, district attorney office, public defender office, or state or federal government agency – will request a writing sample prior to considering an application for employment. As such, strong legal writing proficiency is a skill that must be learned, honed, and showcased throughout law school.

There is often a disconnect between an idea or argument as crafted in one’s mind, and the ability to persuasively and clearly put that thought into writing. Accordingly, the key to becoming a good writer is to practice, practice, and then practice some more. In addition to the required classes mentioned above, several other clinical classes and upper-division seminars will offer the possibility to engage in extensive writing and feedback. Students should also attempt to take advantage of any opportunities to practice writing answers to in-class hypotheticals and practice exams offered in their exam classes. Only through repeated attempts at synthesizing cases, presenting analogical arguments, drafting contractual provisions, etc., will students be able to close the gap between thought and written word. In selecting classes, professors, internship, and externship opportunities, students should consider outlets that will provide opportunities for drafting the widest variety of legal documents.

Critically, students should specifically seek writing opportunities that will generate feedback from professors and supervising attorneys. Such instances necessarily involve critique and judgment, which can be (but does not have to be) an intimidating process. In the law school or internship environment, however, that critique will be delivered constructively, with the goal of preparing students for a legal career.

At the same time, law students should also be honing their own editing and critiquing skills. The ability to read and edit another’s work reinforces writing skills and is dynamically related to improving one’s own written product. Through self-critique and peer-critique development, students will learn that writing is an iterative process that may require several rounds of drafting, feedback, and reformulation. In addition, by developing peer-to-peer constructive criticism skills and providing feedback on another’s writing and organization, students will better recognize those same vulnerabilities in their own writing.

Repeated practice in drafting and in constructive critique should help the law student develop strength in the following areas:

- Organization and logical flow so that a reader easily follows the relationship between sub-arguments and major themes
- Efficiency in structure and verbiage so that ideas are expressed as concisely as possible
- Command of citation requirements, formatting, spelling, and grammar so that the writer is able to convey their authority over the material and their attention to detail
- Persuasive narrative structure
- Ability to serve as a constructive critic for colleagues or supervisees seeking to improve their own writing

## LEGAL ANALYSIS

LEGAL ANALYSIS	Uses analytical skills, logic and reasoning to evaluate legal issues.		
	Issue identification	Analysis	Formulate Legal Arguments
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Identifies legal and factual issues in fact patterns</li> <li>- Distinguishes between major, minor and irrelevant issues</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Synthesizes rules from various legal authorities</li> <li>- Applies rules to facts</li> <li>- Analogizes and distinguishes facts and precedents appropriately</li> <li>- Invokes policy considerations and understands broader legal and social context</li> <li>- Understands math concepts necessary for lawyers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Makes arguments based on precedent, analogy, fact distinctions, policy and legislative history</li> <li>- Identifies authority that is inconsistent and explains why it is not relevant</li> </ul>

Legal analysis is one of the core competencies needed by lawyers and taught in law school. The competency includes three essential abilities—issue identification, analysis of the issue(s), and formulation of legal arguments that address and resolve the issue(s). The ability to perform this type of analysis, which is essentially a deductive reasoning process, is tested on the LSAT and forms the most significant aspect of the first year learning experience. Most first year courses include a core focus on introducing and enhancing students’ ability to reason through or analyze legal issues and problems.

The first ability—issue identification—involves the student’s ability to identify key legal and factual issues arising in

various factual situations. Once identified, students must then be able to distinguish those issues that are relatively important from those that are relatively unimportant in resolving the client’s legal problem.

Having identified and prioritized the issues, students are then required to perform legal analysis of the key issues that they have identified. This second stage of the analytic process requires proficiency at:

- examining legal authorities (e.g., case law, statutes, etc.) and applying them to a factual situation (real or hypothetical);
- analogizing and distinguishing facts and precedents appropriately (i.e., understanding and being able to explain why the legal rule or policy applied in one factual situation should, or should not be, applied in another, similar situation);
- invoking appropriate policy considerations and understanding how policy considerations affect resolution of particular factual situations;
- understanding the broader legal and social context of legal principles and policies and how they might affect the resolution of issues at hand and, importantly, how to use social or legal context to advocate for a client or desired outcome;
- drawing on other disciplines (such as economics, philosophy, mathematics) to resolve legal and policy issues.

The third stage of the development of analytic skills is the ability to formulate legal arguments. Simply put, this is how lawyers deliver value—often great value—to their clients. This skill includes the ability to make arguments based on precedent, analogy, fact distinctions, policy and legislative history. All lawyers, whatever their practice areas (transactions, litigation, client advising, or group representation), must be able to formulate, and persuade others of the appropriateness of, their arguments based on analysis and reasoning.

It is important to remember that legal analysis skills and abilities are not innate; rather, these are skills and abilities that can be learned and can be taught. Students have an opportunity to develop these skills in most first year courses and then refine and enhance them in doctrinal, skills, and experiential learning courses during the rest of their law school experience.

## RESEARCH

RESEARCH	<b>Knows how to find appropriate legal and factual information</b>	
	<u>Legal Research</u>	<u>Factual Investigation</u>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Knows what sources to research</li> <li>- Knows how to research those sources efficiently</li> <li>- Updates research to ensure citations are current</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Identifies sources of relevant factual information</li> <li>- Evaluates the credibility/reliability of information sources</li> <li>- Develops coherent research design and appropriate investigative techniques</li> <li>- Documents and preserves factual information</li> </ul>

The ability to conduct research – both legal research and factual investigation – is an essential and core competency required for the practice of law. Almost every aspect of lawyering, from ascertaining the facts of your client’s situation, to locating favorable legal authority, to preparing for interviews with potential witnesses, experts, and contacts involves doing research. If 99% of genius is perspiration, much of that should properly be allocated to “doing your homework” which, in the current era of increasing amounts of digital information, requires as well as locating and sifting through information, or in other words, research. Below are some examples of how research skills, in addition to helping you complete the legal research aspects of the curricula, can enhance your academic and professional careers.

One advantage of SCU law is its Silicon Valley location and location on the Santa Clara campus. But to make connections with those in the community who have interests that are similar to you and can you help you advance your interests requires doing some background research.

Many job connections are made through informal connections and work of mouth. Plumbing the SCU alumni network and doing informational interviews with those within the community can help you build your network and position you to take job opportunities. Preparing for these interviews and the ones with prospective employers as well is very important, reflecting initiative, intelligence, and perceptiveness

Professors are often interested in cultivating connections with and hiring as RAs students that have interests aligned with theirs. Research the professionals with whom you have an affinity to surface opportunities to connect or find out more about their knowledge of certain employers, topics, or opportunities

Becoming an expert on a particular area is a very good way to distinguish yourself from others. This requires researching and following a particular topic closely and faithfully, and trying to understand it closely and from different perspectives.

## PROFESSIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

PROFESSIONAL RESPONSIBILITY	Knows the legal rules and ethical obligations of being a lawyer	
	Rules Governing the Legal	Transitioning into the Profession
	-Knows and complies with Rules of Professional Responsibility -Recognizes and addresses potential ethical issues.	-Understands the business of the legal industry -Provides client services to advance client interests -Develops relationships within the legal profession -Understands need to maintain and enhance the reputation of the profession -Demonstrates professional courtesy

The rules of professional responsibility govern the work of all lawyers and violating them can result in losing one's license to practice law. They are centrally important in all realms of practice and lawyers will confront professional responsibility issues almost weekly. Because of their pervasiveness in practice and the stakes involved in violating them, students should develop as strong a grasp as they can of the rules and how they apply while they are in law school.

All students must take our Professional Responsibility (formerly Legal Profession) course. But one course cannot cover all the ground: different kinds of practices raise different professional responsibility issues and the more you see professional responsibility issues in the contexts in which they arise, the better prepared you will be to enter practice with the tools you need. It is often the case that early recognition of these issues (such as potential conflicts of interest) permit you to avoid larger problems later.

Beyond the basic Professional Responsibility (formerly Legal Profession) course, many courses at Santa Clara introduce, reinforce, or permit you to understand and practice the skills you will need to practice ethically. Teachers vary in their coverage of these issues within substantive courses and you should consider this when you are choosing courses. A list of courses and the extent to which they introduce, reinforce, or practice the skills involved is available at [http://www.sclaw.edu/academic/professionalresponsibility/](#).

Clinical experiences and externships, where you will be exposed to actual clients, are the best way to "practice" identifying professional responsibility issues and learn how to resolve or manage them. Our various "advocacy" courses and many legal writing courses will expose you to these issues and require you to resolve them as well.

The Professional Responsibility (formerly Legal Profession) course is the primary source for a comprehensive overview of rules governing the profession. Courses that "introduce" or "reinforce" these skills will identify the primary rules that are in play in their contexts and can supplement the substantive learning you acquire from the Professional Responsibility (formerly Legal Profession) course.

Smooth transitioning into the profession requires more than simple familiarity with the formal rules; it also requires some understanding of the business of the legal industry. While we like to think of law as a "profession" (which it is), it is also a business that generates income for lawyers. Students ought to have a reasonably well-formed idea of how that business works and the limitations professional responsibility rules place on that business. Thus, it is important for those entering the profession to be familiar with

- the different ways lawyers contract for services with clients (and the legal requirements for so doing),
- the limitations on engaging clients whose interests conflict with other clients (and strategies in managing potential and actual conflicts),
- the special rules governing what lawyers may and may not do for clients, and some of the methods lawyers use to protect client confidences.

These issues will come up in different courses (depending on the professor) and are important in building sophistication and easing the transition from law school to practice.

Good lawyers identify the services clients need and provide them efficiently. Succeeding in law school requires students to efficiently organize work; these are skills that are equally important in practice as clients are entitled to the best services they can get without undue expense. Efficient work habits extend to the lawyer's work of

- interviewing clients and witnesses,
- understanding the client's goals, and
- creating strategies to meet them without undue complexity and expense.

One must also develop efficient work habits to in creating successful settlement strategies and in negotiating effectively on behalf of the client. Clinical offerings, externships, and simulation courses that put students into the lawyer’s role are excellent vehicles for developing an understanding how to make your work as a lawyer as effective as it can be.

Developing competency as a legal professional will require you to develop good relationships within the legal profession. One’s law school classmates form one’s “network” while in law school and many will remain professional colleagues on entering practice. Students begin building their reputation for honesty and ethical behavior in law school and continue building it in practice. To do so, one needs to acquire the norms of appropriate behavior when appearing before tribunals, negotiating with adversaries, or working collaboratively with other lawyers on transactions. Working with other lawyers in bar associations and doing one’s share of pro bono work exposes new lawyers to more experienced lawyers and offers opportunities to build a strong reputation. Because lawyers are sought after in various civic groups (school boards, advisory boards, boards of directors, etc.), opportunities abound to demonstrate one’s legal and personal skills to lawyers and non-lawyers alike. Law school offers entry-level opportunities in many of these areas (student memberships in bar associations, volunteer and pro bono work, etc.) and taking advantage of them will build your competencies in this area.

Competency in professional responsibility also requires individual lawyers to work to maintain and enhance the reputation of the profession to which they belong. As members of a learned profession whose work is central to the functioning of modern society, lawyers occupy a privileged role which exposes the profession to regular critical scrutiny. It is each lawyer’s responsibility to think beyond her own reputation to the reputation of the profession as a whole and to work at enhancing that reputation. Volunteer and pro bono work should become part of one’s work, both as a law student and later as a lawyer. Volunteering one’s skills in civic and pro bono work builds lawyering skills, can effect positive good for those who otherwise cannot afford a lawyer and enhances the reputation of lawyers more generally.

Learning to treat other lawyers with professional courtesy is also part of developing one’s competency in professional responsibility. Different areas of practice have different “norms” that informally regulate how lawyers relate to one another. In some places, for example, granting an opponent an extension of time when needed is an expected “courtesy.” Discovery and negotiation are examples of other areas where local norms of behavior may be in place. Successful lawyers learn and understand local norms of professional courtesy. Much of this is learned in actual practice following law school, but one can begin the process during law school by working on actual legal matters, either in clinical courses or in externships.

## INTERPERSONAL SKILLS

INTERPERSONAL SKILLS	Understands how to communicate and work effectively with others		
	Self-Awareness	Working with Others	Communication
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Understands his or her own personal values and how those values might influence his or work</li> <li>-Develops awareness of his or personal weaknesses</li> <li>-Develops strategies to compensate for weaknesses, including asking for help</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Interacts professionally and respectfully</li> <li>-Develops ability to see and understand opposing points of view</li> <li>-Works well in teams</li> <li>-Builds consensus</li> <li>-Works well with professionals from other disciplines</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Listens actively</li> <li>-Chooses appropriate means to communicate with different audiences</li> <li>-Demonstrates effective presentation skills</li> <li>-Initiates difficult conversations</li> </ul>

Good interpersonal skills are central to the functioning of a competent lawyer and it is important that students work to improve their competency in this essential set of skills. Strong self-awareness, the ability to work well with others, and excellent communication skills are all components of this essential competency.

Legal employers cite self-awareness as one of the most critical skills for young attorneys. Including this skill within the competency model has the goal of emphasizing its importance to students. In addition, it conveys to them that their legal education, both doctrinal and experiential, provides them an invaluable opportunity to explore and understand their values, weaknesses, and strengths, and to develop strategies for improvement.

Working well with others very often involves the ability to communicate effectively. Communication with clients often challenges interpersonal skills because both legal service providers and clients have filters through which they interpret verbal and nonverbal communication. These filters come from what one has learned and what expectations one is raised with and self-awareness is essential to understanding one’s own filters.

Cross-cultural communication is not just limited to ethnic and national perceptions, but also socio-economic, gender, age and environmental factors. To understand cross-cultural communication, one needs to recognize and understand the filters through which clients see and interpret the world. Lawyers need to recognize and interpret non-verbal signals, and understand how clients recognize and interpret non-verbal signals. Learning cross-cultural communication requires exploring and understanding gender and cultural norms.

Clients are people with many different personalities, past experiences, and needs. Some are needy and/or distressed and one needs to explore strategies for working with clients who are needy and/or distressed. Appropriate office policies and procedures can form a basis for supporting requests to clients. Setting expectations and boundaries early avoids miscommunication and misunderstandings with clients, and preserves the ability of the legal services provider to competently represent his/her clients.

Similarly, clients who are survivors of trauma present many interpersonal challenges to attorneys. In order to competently represent survivors of trauma, it is important for attorneys to understand the impact of trauma on client recall and their linear recollection of events. Memory has an impact on ability to testify, and has a physiological basis deriving from the trauma experience. In addition, it is essential that a lawyer communicate with such clients in a way that avoids re-traumatization of their clients. Training clients in self-care techniques allows law students and attorneys to provide access to justice for trauma survivors over a longer period of time.

Communication with clients may require the use of an interpreter – spoken or sign language and working with an interpreter also requires interpersonal skills. It requires that students understand the importance of verbal as well as non-verbal language, the use of first-person references, and the pace of interpreting in order not to miss important information.

Finally, effective communication with clients requires lawyers to understand the importance of documenting communications in written form, both to memorialize and to demonstrate work done.

Competency in interpersonal skills also underlies effective communication with colleagues and supervisors, including those who work as a team on clients' cases. Those skills might involve clear and timely updates, resolution of professional disagreements on strategy and approach, and common messaging to clients.

Competency in interpersonal skills also lies behind effective presentation skills, for example presenting a case for acceptance by a firm for representation, or information sharing during case rounds. The ability to present a case concisely to colleagues and supervisors also translates to the courtroom when judges ask for a summary of the key points/issues of the case.

Learning to receive and respond to constructive criticism is also an important aspect of one's competency with interpersonal skills.

Somewhat different interpersonal skills are involved in communicating with opposing parties and, in particular, in negotiation skills. Knowing when and how to reach an agreement with opposing parties while zealously advocating for one's client is critical to the practice of law. One learns in this context that maintaining a focus on the facts and law of a case is a more successful strategy than being drawn into opposing counsel's personal attacks. Professional communication also sets the tone for future dealings with opposing counsel. Competency in this arena also involves understanding the importance of documenting conversations.

The interpersonal skills involved in communicating effectively with judges and fact-finders center on development of oral presentation skills. These skills include the ability to listen to and answer the questions posed by judges, as well as the ability to summarize salient points of the case.

In addition to the technical aspects of written communication, learning the intricacies of tone in letters and oral communications, especially when dealing with bureaucracies, is an aspect of developing strong interpersonal skills in this arena.

Communicating with partner individuals and organizations challenge one's interpersonal skills. Within the context of inter-disciplinary work with (for example) attorneys and law enforcement, psychologists, physicians, and social workers lie the interpersonal skills of role definition, collaboration, clear communication and persuasion.

Sound interpersonal skills also enable one to develop strategies for dealing with difficult clients, opposing counsel, fact-finders. This includes effective and sensitive communication of one's conclusions that the law offers little to help the client. Sound preparation, maintaining a focus on the facts and the law in the case, and retaining a professional tone, again with a focus on the case at hand, is a skill that can be practiced by law students.

## INITIATIVE

INITIATIVE	Takes responsibility and proactively manages work		
	Leadership	Ownership and Accountability	Professional Development
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Works with drive and determination</li> <li>-Is innovative and entrepreneurial</li> <li>-Establishes credibility and integrity</li> <li>-Builds relationships</li> <li>-Thinks strategically</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Takes personal responsibility for getting things done</li> <li>-Knows how and when to delegate and engage others</li> <li>-Takes pride in his or her work</li> <li>-Manages time efficiently and meets deadlines</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Demonstrates intellectual curiosity and commitment to life-long learning</li> </ul>

It is essential for students and lawyers to develop the competency to take initiative. Initiative can mean the difference between getting an A or B in a law school class, or more importantly passing or not passing the bar exam. Behaviors that show initiative can lead to superior employment opportunities, better case outcomes, faster promotion, and financial rewards.

Initiative in *law school* leads to efficient time management in law school and better enjoyment of life beyond law school. Students who master this competency are able to maintain a work-life balance by setting a schedule that allows for adequate time for work and play, and can avoid cramming for finals because reading, reviewing and outlining is far more effective if done throughout the semester. This leads to better mental and physical health, which leads to higher quality work product. In addition, the students with greater initiative win the respect of professors and superiors by being prepared and engaged in class.

One can also develop initiative in effectively engaging with others and building relationships. A student's initiative aids in forming and participating in study groups, thereby enhancing understanding of the subject matter engaging classmates in working through the material together. Showing initiative also leads to one's credibility with professors and classmates, some of whom will be important to one's professional network in the future.

Initiative lies behind setting expectations with professors or classmates, and gaining a reputation for meeting or exceeding those expectations.

Initiative in the *workplace* (internships, externships, clinical work, and working as a lawyer) allows individuals to distinguish themselves because they will be innovative and entrepreneurial in nature. For example, when working with a client, one learns to take time to understand client objectives, and evaluate all options to achieve the objectives. One then can define and consider the universe of solutions to a client's problems, and suggest multiple alternative courses of action and the pros/cons of each.

In addition, developing initiative leads to the ability to take personal responsibility, which is an essential skill for employees of all types. Lawyers and law students are more valuable if they eagerly look for opportunities to volunteer for additional projects, tasks, or assignments when appropriate, and are able to say "no" when it is not realistic to take on another assignment. Well-balanced initiative helps set expectations to ensure one gains a reputation for meeting or exceeding those expectations.

Those who are strong in initiative will be viewed as a leaders because they are able to think strategically. This leads to better understanding in how to engage with particular clients in meaningful and efficient ways and to better understand a client's goals and expectations.

Initiative leads to sound evaluation of the short- and long-term effects resulting from legal work product, thereby improving its quality. The goal is to become adept at finding holistic solutions to problems, and approaching one's legal advocacy or negotiation style in a manner that works for the particular situation and personalities involved.

Initiative is also important in *success on the Bar Exam*. Studying for the bar requires focus, determination, time management, and leadership. As one improves one's competency in initiative, one advances the prospects of a successful bar preparation. Successful bar takers show initiative by taking advantage of all reasonable tools to assist with bar preparation, dedicating ample time to studying, but maintaining a work-life balance by setting a schedule that allows for adequate time for work and play and avoids cramming. One can reduce stress relating to bar prep by taking the initiative to engage with other students to enhance understanding of the subject matter.

Initiative is also essential to one's own *professional development* which includes finding new opportunities, finding new clients, building a personal brand, and networking. Lawyers exhibiting initiative stand out as trusted and respected leaders, because they have committed themselves to intellectual curiosity and lifelong learning. They seek opportunities

to learn new skills, e.g. through volunteering, continuing legal education (CLE), or helping colleagues on a different case or project. Mastering the skills and behaviors of this competency will reap lasting benefits.

## CONSCIENCE AND COMPASSION

<b>CONSCIENCE AND COMPASSION</b>	<b>Demonstrates concern for others</b>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Is empathetic</li> <li>-Acts with integrity and honesty</li> <li>-Understands the ways in which the rule of law improves the world</li> <li>-Is committed to making the world a better place</li> <li>-Develops an ethic of service</li> </ul>

Another group of essential lawyering competencies includes conscience and compassion. These attributes and abilities are derived from important contributions of sociologists working in the area of “emotional intelligence.” They have found that men and women who have high levels of emotional intelligence are more effective leaders, managers, and professionals. They have higher levels of ability to persuade others to follow them and support their vision for the organization or the case.

An aspect of this competency is the duty of lawyers to advance the legal profession as a “public calling” and to use law and legal process to the betterment of our society and our communities. The development of personal attributes such as integrity, honesty, and service for others is essential to one’s personal success and to the long-term health and reputation of the legal profession.

Some of the key attributes and abilities of emotional intelligence and public and professional service important for lawyers are:

- Is he or she empathic? Does she have the ability to understand and respond to other people’s (whether opposing counsel or a client) challenges, unhappiness, or conflicting emotions?
- Does he or she appreciate the importance of law and legal process in addressing clients’ problems and is committed to using law to solve collective, societal and individual clients’ problems?
- Does he or she understand and advance the role of lawyers as community servants and the role of law in advancing societal goals and betterment?

These attributes and abilities are often shaped before a student arrives at law school, through their families, church or religious affiliation, and early educational experiences.

However, law school, through the modeling of professors and staff, clinical experiences with clients, and the use of hypothetical learning experiences, enhances and reinforces their attributes and abilities and permits students to understand their great importance in lawyers’ work in client representation, public and community service, and other roles that lawyers play in our society.

## CREATIVE PROBLEM SOLVING

<b>CREATIVE PROBLEM SOLVING</b>	<b>Comes up with innovative solutions to problems</b>		
	Problem Diagnosis	Evaluation of Options	Action Plan
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Analyzes the situation and identifies the legal and non-legal problems</li> <li>-Identifies who can help resolve the problems</li> <li>-Identifies the possible causes of the problems</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Develops a comprehensive list of options to address the problems</li> <li>-Evaluates the costs and benefits of option</li> <li>-Explains the options and how to prioritize options in a way that clients can understand</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>-Recommends options to client</li> <li>-Implements the selected option</li> <li>-Evaluates the efficacy of the attempted solution</li> </ul>



-Identifies the roles, interests, and objectives of key stakeholders		
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Creative problem solving is essential to effective lawyering. Lawyers must be forward thinking, flexible, able to apply and interpret law, proactive and reactive. The American Bar Association created the Lawyer as Problem Solver Award to recognize individuals and organizations that use their problem-solving skills to forge creative solutions. To prepare students for the rigor of law practice, Santa Clara Law identified creative problem solving as a core competency that should be introduced, practiced, or reinforced in each course.

Santa Clara Law's rich curriculum allows many opportunities for students to practice creative problem solving. Traditional law school courses provide the substantive knowledge that informs creativity – the classroom provides the perfect space to analyze situations; translate positions into interests; generate and assess both conventional and novel options to address the problem; and to build consensus around an option. Clinical and skills courses, along with externships, where students engage with real-life clients and legal matters are perhaps the best way for students to “practice” diagnosing problems, evaluating options, and executing an action plan.

Competency in creative problem solving requires, first, problem diagnosis. This requires learning how to analyze the situation and identify and sort the legal and non-legal problems implicated by the facts. One then learns how to identify who (courts, legislatures, other parties, etc.) can help resolve the problems, the range of possible causes behind the problems, and the roles, interests, and objectives of key stakeholders. Who has an interest in, or is affected by the problem, and how strong are their interests in the resolutions that might be considered?

Having identified the problems, their sources and causes, and those affected by the problem, one then begins the process of considering and evaluating the potential options for resolution. In this step, one learns to develop a comprehensive list of different options which are then to be evaluated. What are the costs and benefits of each option and how do those costs and benefits affect the different stakeholders?

Since the options for resolution must eventually be chosen by the client, the lawyer's job then becomes creating an intelligent and accessible explanation of the options so the client may choose from among them. Lawyers learn to add value by prioritizing the options and, perhaps, recommending which, in the lawyer's judgment, will best serve the client's expressed interests remembering that, always, that the choice of which to pursue is the client's decision, not the lawyer's.

Having created an accessible range of options and consulted with the client about which best serve the client's interests, one then learns to formulate an action plan for implementing a resolution to the problem. This too requires close collaboration with the client and, before a plan is implemented, the client must consider the efficacy of the chosen option, its costs (relative to other possible plans), how the plan will affect other stakeholders, and the risks of pursuing the chosen option. When the client understands the costs, benefits, and risks of the plan and chooses that plan, the lawyer then sets out to implement it efficiently and without unnecessary expense.

Opportunities to develop or strengthen competency in creative problem solving are present in even the most traditional law school courses. How could a party on the losing end of a classroom case avoid the problem in the future? How might a transaction have been restructured to avoid or minimize a negative outcome that is before the class?

Clinical offerings and externships perhaps offer the best opportunities to develop creative problem solving ability. Real clients with real problems challenge students to pursue solutions that often implicate many areas of law. With the guidance of a mentor or clinical professor, these settings allow the student to uncover the relevant facts and develop a structured approach to legal problem solving. In this real-life setting, students learn directly to uncover all the options, make appropriate evaluations and recommendations, effectively communicate the range of solutions to the client, and collaborate with the client in implementing the chosen action plan.

Developing competency in creative problem solving is a lifelong learning process and one's competency improves as one encounters more clients and their problems. But the process begins in law school and attention to this essential competency while in law school will pay strong dividends once one enters practice.

# UPPER DIVISION ADVISING

## **GRADUATION REQUIREMENTS** 3

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ATTEND:	Upper Division ACADEMIC ADVISING, March 19 noon in 127 and 7:20 pm in 142!	
READ:	Graduation Requirements	3
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	Limit on Cumulative Units	33
	Schedule Planning	45
ACTIVITY:	Graduation Requirements Worksheet	8
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	Elective Wish List	43
	The Law School's New Competency Model	48

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READ:	The BAR	17
ACTIVITY:	Bar Admissions Checklist	18

## **THE OFFICE OF CAREER MANAGEMENT** 24

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READ:	OCM Mapping Your Coursework to Your Career Plan	24
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READ:	Financial Aid Information for 2018/2019	16
	Minimum Course Offerings Projected	46
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# ***LL.M. ADVISING***

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ATTEND:	LL.M. Advising, March 21 at 5 p.m.	
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## **THE OFFICE OF CAREER MANAGEMENT** 24

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READ:	OCM Mapping Your Coursework to Your Career Plan	24
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## **IMPORTANT INFORMATION** 48

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READ:	Financial Aid Information for 2018/2019	16
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# LL.M. Program in United States Law

## Graduation Requirements

All participants seeking the LL.M. degree must do the following:

- Successfully complete 24 semester hours of class credit
- Successfully complete Introduction to US Law (LAW 700). This course is designed to give participants an intensive overview of the basic elements of the United States substantive and structural law.
- Complete a 2 or 3 unit course in the area of international or comparative law. If such a course has been taken previously, this requirement may be waived and the participant may enroll in another course from his/her selected curriculum. Students requesting a waiver should submit a written petition to the Law Student Services Office.
- Writing Requirement. Students must complete a written research paper either in conjunction with a 2 – 3 unit class or as an independent research paper (LAW 298) under the supervision of a faculty member.
- Be in residence for a minimum of two regular semesters (not including summer sessions).
- Enroll in a minimum of 8 units per semester and complete the degree requirements within a maximum of two academic years from the date of matriculation.

Completion of the course, Legal Research, Analysis, and Writing for U.S. Law LL.M.s (LAW 376) is highly recommended, but not required. The purpose of this course is to enhance the students' skills in the area of legal research and writing.

While students are not required to declare a specialization, Santa Clara Law does provide a variety of coursework that would allow for the student to enhance and develop his or her understanding of a specific area of law.

## U.S. Law Specializations

In addition to the General Studies LL.M., the School of Law offers three specializations in areas of its internationally recognized strengths. To complete a specialization, the participant must enroll in 12 credit hours of courses within the specific curriculum of the selected specialization. The specialization offerings include:

- **Intellectual Property**

The 12 credit hours of specialized study must include Intellectual Property Survey and International IP Law. The remaining units must be taken from the [Intellectual Property/High Tech Law curriculum](#).

- **Human Rights**

Within the 12 credit hours of specialized study, participants must select courses from any of the three broad categories of [social justice classes](#).

- **International and Comparative Law**

The goal for participants within the International and Comparative Law specialization is to ensure that the participant is exposed to the law of at least three countries:

- The participant's home country
- The United States
- One other country or region

Students must take their 12 credit hours by taking one course from each of the following areas:

- Public International Law (e.g., International Law, International Organizations, Legal Aspects of War, International Environmental Law, Human Rights, Law of the Sea)
- Private International Law (e.g., International Business Transactions, Globalization and the Law,

International Trade)  
– Comparative Law (e.g., European Union, Comparative Intellectual Property, Comparative Law Seminar)

Please refer to the [International Law Curriculum](#) for a complete list of courses.

As an alternative to selecting a specialization, participants may choose to enroll in a General Studies curriculum which will allow the student to fashion a program that best fits his/her professional and academic needs.

## **Grades and Grade Requirements**

Current Policies:

Students in the Exchange-to-LL.M. program in U.S. Law are graded on a Standard Letter Grade basis.

Students in the LL.M. program in U.S. Law are graded on a Pass/No Pass basis in all courses.

Students in the LL.M. program in U.S. Law for whom English is a second language in which they have not reached academic competence may request additional time, up to time and a half, for exams. These students may also request the use of a translating dictionary. Absent an approved request for language accommodations, students are required to follow standard exam rules.

Exchange-to-LL.M. program in U.S. Law students are not eligible to petition for language accommodations.

Grade Option Petition:

Students in the LL.M. program in U.S. Law may petition to be graded with regular letter grades (A, B, etc.) instead of Pass/No Pass. To do so:

1. Secure all necessary approval signatures on the LL.M. in US Law Grade Option Petition form
2. Submit the form to the Law Student Services Office by the end of the 4th week of classes during the fall and spring semester and by the end of the 2nd week of classes in the summer term
3. Students can rescind this request until the end of the 10th week of classes during the semester and by the end of the 3rd week of classes in the summer term. After this time, students may not elect or rescind a grade option change
4. Summer term deadlines will apply to off-cycle and short-term courses

Some classes are only offered on a Credit/No Credit or Pass/No Pass basis and the option cannot be changed. These are designated as Credit/No Credit or Pass/No Pass on the schedule of classes.

Students taking exams in courses on a graded basis are not eligible to petition for language accommodations.

## **LL.M. Program in Intellectual Property Law**

### **Graduation Requirements**

#### **Total Units Required**

Successfully complete 24 semester units.

The program assumes as a minimum one academic year in residence. Students must be enrolled in a minimum of 8 units per semester and the requirements for the degree must be completed within two academic years from matriculation.

#### **Core Courses (required)**

- IP Survey (LAW 388)
- International IP Law (LAW 439)

One or more of these courses may be waived for candidates who have previously taken the course and received at least a B minus grade. A course waiver does not decrease the number of units that must be completed within this program.

#### **Writing Requirement**

Students must complete a written research paper either in conjunction with a 2-3 unit class in a high-tech topic or as an independent research paper (LAW 298) under the supervision of a faculty member.

#### **Electives – 18 units (minimum)**

- 15 of the 18 units must be taken from any of the [approved IP electives](#) in the intellectual property or high tech law curriculum.
- Courses are taught during the day and evening. Some courses are available on Saturdays.
- Courses taught in [SCU Law summer abroad programs](#) may be applied to the graduation unit requirement.

#### **Grades and Grade Requirements**

Candidates must receive a grade of C or better in the course to receive credit toward the degree requirement. Course examinations are graded anonymously and are non-curved. A letter grade is awarded each student.

#### **Credit for J.D. Work**

A candidate who has received a J.D. from Santa Clara University and secured a high tech certificate may receive up to 12 units of credit toward the LL.M. degree. Students should contact the Law Student Services for more information about qualifying credits.

#### **Additional or “Overload” Courses**

While 24 semester units are required for the degree, candidates may take additional classes in any area of the law by paying the per unit tuition for the course.

#### **Privacy Law Certificate**

Students pursuing an LL.M. in LL.M. in International and Comparative Law may earn the Privacy Law Certificate. For a detailed list of certificate requirements, see: <http://law.scu.edu/privacy-law/privacy-law-certificate/>.

## **LL.M. Program in International and Comparative Law**

### **Graduation Requirements**

#### **Total Units Required**

Successfully complete 24 semester units.

The program assumes as a minimum, one academic year plus one summer in residence. Students must be enrolled in a minimum of 8 units per semester and the requirements for the degree must be completed within two academic years from matriculation.

#### **Course Requirements**

1. Successful completion of the academic portion of at least one Santa Clara University School of Law summer study abroad program; OR enrollment as a full-time law student for one semester at a law school with which the School of Law has a cooperative agreement. These classes will satisfy part of the 24 units required for the degree, and satisfy one or more of the area of study requirements outlined in II below.
2. To achieve a well-balanced background in international and comparative law, students should take at least one course from each of the following categories of classes: (i) public international law; (ii) private international law; and (iii) comparative law. Please refer to the [complete list](#) of approved International and Comparative Law courses.

#### **Writing Requirement**

Students must complete a written research paper in conjunction with a 2 – 3 unit class in an international law topic or as independent research paper (LAW 298) under the supervision of a faculty member.

#### **Electives**

Most upper-division courses are open to enrollment by LL.M. candidates.

#### **Grades and Grade Requirements**

Course examinations are graded anonymously and are non-curved. A letter grade is awarded each student.

#### **Additional or “Overload” Courses**

While 24 semester units are required for the degree, candidates are free to take additional classes in any area of the law by paying per unit tuition for the course.

#### **Privacy Law Certificate**

Students pursuing an LL.M. in LL.M. in International and Comparative Law may earn the Privacy Law Certificate. For a detailed list of certificate requirements, see: <http://law.scu.edu/privacy-law/privacy-law-certificate/>.

#### **Contact Information**

For information regarding LL.M. admissions, please contact [lawadmissions@scu.edu](mailto:lawadmissions@scu.edu) or 408-554-5048.

For information regarding LL.M. graduation requirements, please contact [LawStudentServices@scu.edu](mailto:LawStudentServices@scu.edu) or 408-554-4766.



**SANTA CLARA LAW LL.M. PROGRAM IN UNITED STATES LAW**  
**GRADUATION REQUIREMENTS WORKSHEET**

The information that follows is an abbreviated version of the graduation requirements for the Law School. Please consult the [Law School Bulletin](#) for complete rules. Students are encouraged to complete this form to audit progress toward the LL.M. degree in United States Law. It is the student's responsibility to ensure that all graduation requirements have been met.

	REQUIREMENT	STATUS																
<b>1. Petition to Graduate</b>	Students must complete and submit the Petition to Graduate. Petitions are due the first Monday in October.	<input type="checkbox"/> MET <input type="checkbox"/> PENDING																
<b>2. Total Number of Units</b>	<b>NUMBER OF UNITS</b> 24 units required for the LL.M. degree. Units done: _____ Units transferred: _____ Units current: _____ Incomplete units: _____ Units needed for graduation, assuming current units are passed: ____ To be taken when? _____	<input type="checkbox"/> MET <input type="checkbox"/> PENDING																
<b>3. Required Courses</b>	United States Law LL.M. Requirements: <input type="checkbox"/> Introduction to US Law (Law 700) <input type="checkbox"/> 2-3 Unit International / Comparative Law Course <input type="checkbox"/> LARAW for U.S. LL.M.s (highly recommended but not required)  <b>PLUS</b> <table border="1" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 25%;">No Specialization</th> <th style="width: 25%;">Intellectual Property Specialization</th> <th style="width: 25%;">Human Rights Specialization</th> <th style="width: 25%;">International and Comparative Law Specialization</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Electives</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> IP Survey (3 units)</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> <a href="#">12 total units of public interest / social justice courses</a></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> <a href="#">12 credit hours by taking at least one course from each area:</a>  <input type="radio"/> Comp Law  <input type="radio"/> Public Int'l Law  <input type="radio"/> Private Int'l Law</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> International IP Law (3 units)</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> <a href="#">12 total units of IP electives</a> (the 2 courses above count toward the 12 units)</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	No Specialization	Intellectual Property Specialization	Human Rights Specialization	International and Comparative Law Specialization	<input type="checkbox"/> Electives	<input type="checkbox"/> IP Survey (3 units)	<input type="checkbox"/> <a href="#">12 total units of public interest / social justice courses</a>	<input type="checkbox"/> <a href="#">12 credit hours by taking at least one course from each area:</a> <input type="radio"/> Comp Law <input type="radio"/> Public Int'l Law <input type="radio"/> Private Int'l Law		<input type="checkbox"/> International IP Law (3 units)				<input type="checkbox"/> <a href="#">12 total units of IP electives</a> (the 2 courses above count toward the 12 units)			<input type="checkbox"/> MET <input type="checkbox"/> PENDING
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	<input type="checkbox"/> International IP Law (3 units)																	
	<input type="checkbox"/> <a href="#">12 total units of IP electives</a> (the 2 courses above count toward the 12 units)																	
<b>4. Writing Requirement</b>	Students must complete a written research paper either in conjunction with a 2-3 unit class or as an independent research paper (LAW 298) under the supervision of a faculty member. The Notice of Intent to Complete the LL.M. Writing Requirement form must be submitted to the Student Services Office prior to the fourth week of the student's final semester.	<input type="checkbox"/> MET <input type="checkbox"/> PENDING																
<b>5. Holds</b>	Final transcripts will not be released for students. Holds may be due to delinquent accounts and incomplete paperwork for financial aid, records, deferments, or health insurance.	<input type="checkbox"/> MET <input type="checkbox"/> PENDING																
<b>6. Grades</b>	Degrees cannot be posted if any grades remain incomplete or missing. Please indicate any pending grades and when they will be cleared:  Course: _____ Professor: _____ Cleared: _____  Course: _____ Professor: _____ Cleared: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> MET <input type="checkbox"/> PENDING																

SANTA CLARA LAW  
**LL.M. PROGRAM IN INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAW**  
 GRADUATION REQUIREMENTS WORKSHEET

The information that follows is an abbreviated version of the graduation requirements for the Law School. Please consult the [Law School Bulletin](#) for complete rules. Students are encouraged to complete this form to audit progress toward the LL.M. degree in United States Law. It is the student's responsibility to ensure that all graduation requirements have been met.

	REQUIREMENT	STATUS
<b>1. Petition to Graduate</b>	Students must complete and submit the Petition to Graduate. Petitions are due the first Monday in October.	<input type="checkbox"/> MET <input type="checkbox"/> PENDING
<b>2. Total Number of Units</b>	<b>NUMBER OF UNITS</b> 24 units required for the LL.M. degree. Units done: _____ Units transferred: _____ Units current: _____ Incomplete units: _____ Units needed for graduation, assuming current units are passed: ____ To be taken when? _____	<input type="checkbox"/> MET <input type="checkbox"/> PENDING
<b>3. Required Courses</b>	Intellectual Property Law Requirements: <input type="checkbox"/> Intellectual Property Survey (Law 388) <input type="checkbox"/> International IP Law (Law 439)  <input type="checkbox"/> <b>PLUS 18 units (minimum) of electives. 15 of the 18 units must be taken from any of the approved IP electives in the intellectual property or high tech law curriculum.</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> MET <input type="checkbox"/> PENDING
<b>4. Writing Requirement</b>	Students must complete a written research paper either in conjunction with a 2-3 unit class in a <b>high-tech topic</b> or as an independent research paper (LAW 298) under the supervision of a faculty member. The Notice of Intent to Complete the LL.M. Writing Requirement form must be submitted to the Student Services Office prior to the fourth week of the student's final semester.	<input type="checkbox"/> MET <input type="checkbox"/> PENDING
<b>5. Holds</b>	Final transcripts will not be released for students. Holds may be due to delinquent accounts and incomplete paperwork for financial aid, records, deferments, or health insurance.	<input type="checkbox"/> MET <input type="checkbox"/> PENDING
<b>6. Grades</b>	Degrees cannot be posted if any grades remain incomplete or missing. Please indicate any pending grades and when they will be cleared:  Course: _____ Professor: _____ Cleared: _____  Course: _____ Professor: _____ Cleared: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> MET <input type="checkbox"/> PENDING
<b>7. Grade Requirements</b>	Candidates must receive a grade of C or better in a course to receive credit toward the degree requirements.	<input type="checkbox"/> MET <input type="checkbox"/> PENDING
<b>8. Privacy Law Certificate (Optional)</b>	<b>Privacy Law Certificate</b> Students pursuing an LL.M. in <a href="#">Intellectual Property Law</a> may earn the Privacy Law Certificate. For a detailed list of certificate requirements, see: <a href="http://law.scu.edu/privacy-law/privacy-law-certificate/">http://law.scu.edu/privacy-law/privacy-law-certificate/</a>	<input type="checkbox"/> MET <input type="checkbox"/> PENDING

# SANTA CLARA LAW LL.M. PROGRAM IN INTERNATIONAL AND COMPARATIVE LAW

## GRADUATION REQUIREMENTS WORKSHEET

The information that follows is an abbreviated version of the graduation requirements for the Law School. Please consult the [Law School Bulletin](#) for complete rules. Students are encouraged to complete this form to audit progress toward the LL.M. degree in United States Law. It is the student's responsibility to ensure that all graduation requirements have been met.

	REQUIREMENT	STATUS
<b>1. Petition to Graduate</b>	Students must complete and submit the Petition to Graduate. Petitions are due the first Monday in October.	<input type="checkbox"/> MET <input type="checkbox"/> PENDING
<b>2. Total Number of Units</b>	<b>NUMBER OF UNITS</b> 24 units required for the LL.M. degree. Units done: _____ Units transferred: _____ Units current: _____ Incomplete units: _____ Units needed for graduation, assuming current units are passed: _____ To be taken when? _____	<input type="checkbox"/> MET <input type="checkbox"/> PENDING
<b>3. Required Courses</b>	LL.M. Program in International and Comparative Law Requirements:  <b>At least one course from each of the following categories of classes:</b> <input type="checkbox"/> public international law <input type="checkbox"/> private international law <input type="checkbox"/> comparative law Please refer to the <a href="#">complete list</a> of approved International and Comparative Law course.  <b>PLUS</b>  <input type="checkbox"/> Successful completion of the academic portion of at least one Santa Clara University School of Law summer study abroad program; OR enrollment as a full-time law student for one semester at a law school with which the School of Law has a cooperative agreement. These classes will satisfy part of the 24 units required for the degree, and satisfy one or more of the area of study requirements outlined above.	<input type="checkbox"/> MET <input type="checkbox"/> PENDING
<b>4. Writing Requirement</b>	Students must complete a written research paper either in conjunction with a 2-3 unit class <b>in an international law topic</b> or as an independent research paper (LAW 298) under the supervision of a faculty member. The Notice of Intent to Complete the LL.M. Writing Requirement form must be submitted to the Student Services Office prior to the fourth week of the student's final semester.	<input type="checkbox"/> MET <input type="checkbox"/> PENDING
<b>5. Holds</b>	Final transcripts will not be released for students. Holds may be due to delinquent accounts and incomplete paperwork for financial aid, records, deferments, or health insurance.	<input type="checkbox"/> MET <input type="checkbox"/> PENDING
<b>6. Grades</b>	Degrees cannot be posted if any grades remain incomplete or missing. Please indicate any pending grades and when they will be cleared:  Course: _____ Professor: _____ Cleared: _____  Course: _____ Professor: _____ Cleared: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> MET <input type="checkbox"/> PENDING
<b>7. Privacy Law Certificate (Optional)</b>	<b>Privacy Law Certificate</b> Students pursuing an LL.M. in <a href="#">International and Comparative Law</a> may earn the Privacy Law Certificate. For a detailed list of certificate requirements, see: <a href="http://law.scu.edu/privacy-law/privacy-law-certificate/">http://law.scu.edu/privacy-law/privacy-law-certificate/</a>	<input type="checkbox"/> MET <input type="checkbox"/> PENDING



# Advanced Law Degree Options for May/December 2018 J.D. graduates

Consider earning a  
**Master of Laws (LL.M.).**

Santa Clara Law is currently accepting applications for  
**Master of Laws (LL.M.)** programs in:

- **Intellectual Property Law**
- **International and Comparative Law**

Reasons for YOU to WANT an LL.M.:

- Use of Santa Clara Law's career management resources and alumni network
- Research and writing opportunities
- Attend full-or part-time
- Deferment options for students with existing student loans
- Privacy Law Certificate option available

Fall Entry Application deadline: May 1, 2018

Spring Entry Application deadline: December 3, 2018

**Contact:**

Law Admissions Office

Website: <http://law.scu.edu/admissions/llm-programs/>

Email: [Lawadmissions@scu.edu](mailto:Lawadmissions@scu.edu)

Phone: 408-554-5048

Apply using the online application on at [www.lsac.org](http://www.lsac.org)

## DROP IN

- Have Questions?
- 12 – 1 and 5 – 6 p.m.
- Bannan Lounge

lawstudentservices@scu.edu



Did you miss an event? Don't Worry!  
Most events will be taped and  
posted on the Student Services  
Emergy Page.

## This Week

- **Centers Day – Monday!**
  - Info sessions at 12:00 and 12:25 p.m.
  - Upper Division advising at 12:00 and 7:20 p.m.
  - Centers Drop In Advising at 5:00 p.m.
- **Legal Skills Day– Wednesday!**
  - Clinics, Externships, Trial Team, Moot Court and Journals
  - Info session at 12:00 p.m.
  - Legal Skills Drop In Advising at 12:00 and 5:00 p.m.
  - LL.M. Advising at 5 p.m.



## This Week

### THURSDAY

#### Faculty Focus Day

12:00 – 12:25 p.m. and 12:30 –  
1:00 p.m.

OCM – Career Session for part-  
time students at 5:30 p.m.

### FRIDAY

OCM – Session for full-time  
students at noon.



# Academic Advising Week 2018

<b>Monday, March 19 CENTERS DAY</b>	High Tech Law Information Session	Bannan 135	12 - 12:20 pm and 12:25 – 12:45 pm
	Center for Global Law and Policy Session	Bannan 238	12 - 12:20 pm and 12:25 – 12:45 pm
	Public Interest & Social Justice Law Information Session	Bannan 142	12 - 12:20 pm and 12:25 – 12:45 pm
	Upper Division Academic Advising	Bannan 127	12 – 12:45 pm
	Centers Drop In Advising	Lounge	5 - 6 pm
	Upper Division Academic Advising	Bannan 142	7:20 – 8:20 pm
	Drop In Advising	Lounge	12 - 1 and 5 – 6 pm
<b>Tuesday, March 20 1L MANDATORY ADVISING</b>	<b>Mandatory</b> 1L Session	Bannan 127 & 142	12 - 1 pm
	<b>Mandatory</b> 1L Session	Bannan 127	5 – 6 pm
	<b>Mandatory</b> 1L Session	Bannan 139	8:50 – 9:50 pm
	Drop In Advising	Lounge	12 - 1 and 5 – 6 pm
<b>Wednesday, March 21 LEGAL SKILLS DAY</b>	Externships	Bannan 127	12 – 1 pm
	NCIP	Bannan 127	12 – 1 pm
	Katharine & George Alexander Community Law Center	Bannan 127	12 – 1 pm
	Entrepreneurs Law Clinic	Bannan 127	12 – 1 pm
	International Human Rights Clinic	Bannan 127	12 – 1 pm
	LL.M. Advising	Bannan 238	5 – 6 pm
	Legal Skills Drop-In Advising –Trial team, moot courts, and journals.	Lounge	12 -1 pm and 5 - 6 pm
	Legal Skills Drop-In Advising –Clinics and Externships	Lounge	5 – 6 pm
<b>Thursday, March 22 FACUTLY FOCUS DAY</b>	Faculty Focus Day	Bannan classrooms	12 - 12:25 pm and 12:30 - 1 pm
	OCM – Career Session for part-time students	Bannan 139	5:30 – 6:30 PM
	Drop In Advising	Lounge	12 – 1 and 5 – 6 pm
<b>Friday, March 23</b>	OCM - Mapping Your Coursework to Your Career	Bannan 127	12-1 pm
	Drop In Advising	Lounge	12 – 1 pm

**Week-long Drop-in Advising from 12 – 1 p.m. and 5 – 6 p.m. in the Bannan Lounge!  
Stop by with your questions for Law Student Services Staff, Peer Advisors, Professors, and  
Administrators!**

*(Times and sessions subject to change)*