



THE ORANGE BOOK 2013

Academic Advising Week Calendar

DAY ONE: ACADEMIC SESSION FOR FIRST-YEAR STUDENTS 2
ATTEND: Monday, March 25, at 12:30 pm.

DAY TWO: PROGRAM INFORMATION FAIR 30
ATTEND: Pepperdine's programs and institutes will be set up in the atrium on March 26 during the lunch hour to distribute materials and answer questions.

DAY THREE: CLINICS & EXTERNSHIP FAIR 43
ATTEND: Pepperdine's clinics and externship opportunities will be set up in the atrium on March 27 during the lunch hour to distribute materials and answer questions.

DAY FOUR: FACULTY CLASS FAIR 49
ATTEND: Professors that teach upper division courses will be set up in the atrium on March 28 during the lunch hour to distribute materials and answer questions.

DAY FIVE: CAREER PRACTICE AREA NETWORKING FAIR 50
ATTEND: All 1Ls are invited to attend a fair hosted by the Career Development Office on March 29 during the lunch hour to meet practitioners from various legal practice areas.

** Note: As graduate students,
you no longer have assigned faculty advisors!*



CHECKLIST

- ☐ Attend all sessions during Academic Advising Week and ask lots of questions.
- ☐ Read “The Orange Book” in its entirety. Pay special attention to the Graduation Requirements section (pages 8-12) and the Bar Exam section (pages 24-29).
- ☐ Consult professors in the areas of law that interest you (see pages 50-54) or stop by the Student Life Office for advice.
- ☐ Once you have an idea of your overall goals, use the “Total Game Plan” on page 3 and the “Semester Charts” on pages 4-7 to start planning (in pencil).
 - Fill in your required courses (including those that meet both the skills and writing requirements) and the semesters that you plan to take them. See page 3 for the list of these courses.
 - Fill in any extra bar-related courses you want to take and the semesters you plan to take them. See page 3 for the list of these courses.
 - Fill in any certificate classes you plan to take and the semesters you plan to take them. Go to <http://law.pepperdine.edu/academics/certificates> for information.
 - Check the list of electives on pages 13-20. Mark those you might be interested in taking and the semesters you hope to take them.
- ☐ Make an appointment with your favorite faculty or administrator, bring your Orange Book, and review your game plan.
- ☐ Consult pages 21-23 and register for classes at the assigned time!

THE TOTAL GAME PLAN!

Using a pencil with a big eraser, fill in the following requirements in the grid below. Then, consider the optional California bar courses. Finally, plug in your electives. Not sure where to put everything? Ask a prof, a dean, a staff advisor, or an upper division student!

Required Courses

Corporations, 3 units
Criminal Procedure, 3 units
Evidence, 3-4 units
Federal Income Taxation, 3-4 units
Remedies, 3 units
Wills & Trusts, 3-4 units
Skills Course (see Course Schedules)
Writing Requirement Course (see Course Schedules)

Optional California Bar Courses

Community Property, 2-3 units
California Civil Procedure, 3 units
Bar Exam Workshop, 1 unit (3L year only)

FULL TIME FIRST YEAR

Civil Procedure	4	
Property	4	
Torts	4	
Legal Research & Writing	4	
Contracts	4	
Constitutional Law	4	
Criminal Law	3	
Introduction to Ethical Lawyering	2	
Total	29	

UNITS LEFT: 59

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: _____

SUMMER AFTER THIRD YEAR*

CLASS	UNITS	
Total		

UNITS LEFT: _____

FALL, FOURTH YEAR*

CLASS	UNITS	
Total		

UNITS LEFT: _____

SPRING, FOURTH YEAR*

CLASS	UNITS	
Total		

* Fourth year options are included for students earning joint degrees.

TOTAL UNITS = 88 MINIMUM

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
8:00 AM							
9:00 AM							
10:00 AM							
11:00 AM							
12:00 PM							
1:00 PM							
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7:00 PM							
8:00 PM							
9:00 PM							

Exam Schedule:

Course

Exam Date/Paper

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
8:00 AM							
9:00 AM							
10:00 AM							
11:00 AM							
12:00 PM							
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Exam Schedule:

Course

Exam Date/Paper

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Exam Schedule:

Course

Exam Date/Paper

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	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday
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8:00 PM							
9:00 PM							

Exam Schedule:

Course

Exam Date/Paper

GRADUATION

Juris Doctor Requirements:

The juris doctor will be conferred after completion of the following requirements:

- satisfactory completion of required and elective courses comprising 88 units; 82 units if a JD/MBA or JD/MPP student; or 79 units if a JD/MDiv student;
- satisfactory completion of the School of Law Professional Development Program (see page 12);
- satisfactory completion of the upper-division writing requirement;
- satisfactory completion of the upper-division skills requirement;
- timely filing with the School of Law's Office of Student Information and Services of formal application to graduate.

Curriculum Requirements for Graduation

First-Year Required Courses:

Civil Procedure (4)
Constitutional Law (4)
Contracts (4)
Criminal Law (3)
Introduction to Ethical Lawyering (2)
Legal Research and Writing I (2)
Legal Research and Writing II (2)
Property (4)
Torts (4)

TOTAL UNITS: 29 units

Upper-Division Required Courses:

Corporations (3)
Criminal Procedure (3)
Evidence (3-4)
Federal Income Taxation (3-4)
Remedies (3)
Wills and Trusts (3-4)

TOTAL UNITS 18-21

There is a presumption that students who plan to practice law, or who, even if they do not plan to practice law, nevertheless plan to take a bar examination, should take all six of the upper-division required courses. However, the Vice Dean, at his or her discretion, may grant a waiver so that a student may graduate without taking all six of the upper-division required courses. In deciding whether to grant a waiver, and in tailoring any such waiver, the Vice Dean may take into account any relevant facts or circumstances. In any event, any such waiver shall require that the student take at least four of the six upper-division required courses. **See Academic Policy Section 14.11**

Upper-Division Writing Requirement:

All students are required to complete a rigorous upper-division writing experience as defined by this section. This requirement may be met by any one of the following:

1. Completing a note, comment or article meeting the student writing requirements of an official Pepperdine law review or journal;
2. Writing a paper complying with the requirements of this section for a law school course, including but not limited to independent study courses, designated as providing an opportunity to fulfill the upper-division writing requirement;
3. Writing an appellate moot court brief approved by a faculty advisor as satisfying the upper-division writing requirement; or
4. Other substantial and rigorous written work approved by the Vice Dean, as satisfying the upper-division writing requirement.

Students seeking to satisfy the writing requirement under option three must obtain certification from the supervising full-time professor, and under option four must obtain certification from the Vice Dean, that the writing or writings produced reflect substantial research and effort and constitute a rigorous writing experience. These students must submit to the Registrar a completion form with the professor or Vice Dean's signature. If the student's fulfillment of the requirement is based on taking a course, the student must earn at least a "pass" in the course if it is graded as High Pass/Pass/Credit/Fail and must earn at least a "C" in the course if it is taken for a grade.

Upper-Division Skills Requirement:

All students are required to complete at least one course offering substantial instruction in professional skills. Courses approved by the Vice Dean as satisfying this upper-division skills writing requirement will be designated in the course schedule for each semester.

Other Considerations**Residency Requirements and Graduation:**

The American Bar Association requires as a minimum that a student must complete 58,000 minutes of instruction over 130 days on which classes are regularly taught with no more than 20% of the coursework required for graduation in any single semester. In order to ensure compliance with this requirement, the following maximum unit loads have been established:

- JD students may take no more than 16 units per semester except that with the approval of the Vice Dean they may take 17 units per semester;
- JD/MBA students may take no more than 16 units per semester, although additional units may be approved if these units are counted only toward the MBA degree;
- JD/MPP students may take no more than 16 units per semester, although additional units may be approved if these units are counted only toward the MPP degree;
- JD/MDiv students may take no more than 15 units per semester, although additional units may be approved if these units are counted only toward the MDiv degree;
- JD/MDR students may take no more than 16 units towards the JD degree per semester, although additional units may be approved if these units are counted only toward the additional 18 MDR units.

See below regarding the Petition to the Vice Dean.

Minimum/Maximum Units per Semester:

Aside from the exceptions noted above, students cannot register for more than 16 units or fewer than 12 units without written permission from the Vice Dean. If you would like to register above or below these unit amounts, a *Petition to the Vice Dean* must be approved. Petitions are available on the School of Law website at: <http://law.pepperdine.edu/academics/content/petition-vice-dean.pdf> or <http://law.pepperdine.edu/academics/content/petition-vice-dean-dual-degree.pdf>. **Please see the program maximums listed above for additional information.**

December Graduation:

Students may elect to graduate after the fall semester of the third year. Students will need to enroll in at least 8 units during a summer or winter intensive session to meet the 88-unit graduation requirement.

70 Units of Classroom Credit:

Students must earn at least 70 units in classroom courses. Therefore, a maximum of 18 units of non-classroom credits will count toward graduation for JD and JD/MDR students. A maximum of 12 units of non-classroom credits will count toward graduation for JD/MBA and JD/MPP students. A maximum of 9 units of non-classroom credits will count toward graduation for JD/MDiv students. Credit earned from law journals, externships, independent studies, Moot Court Board, and trial or moot court competitions is considered to be non-classroom credit.

Participation in Summer Programs at Other Law Schools:

Students wishing to participate in summer programs at other law schools should petition the Vice Dean. The petition should describe the program, courses to be taken and their unit value. The petition should include the beginning and ending dates of the actual class sessions. Upon approval, the student will be notified, and a letter of permission listing approved courses will be mailed to the Registrar of the appropriate university. Students who do not submit a written request for prior approval will not receive credit.

Student Election of High Pass/Pass/Credit/Fail:

Subject to the paragraph below, upper-division students may elect to enroll in up to two graded **elective** courses on a high pass/pass/credit/fail basis and must designate a letter grade at or above which they elect to receive a letter grade instead of a high pass, pass, or credit. In the case of semester-length classes, a student may so elect, or revoke the election, at any time up to and including the last day for regularly scheduled classes in the semester for which the election will be effective. In the case of courses offered on an intensive, shorter duration schedule, a student may so elect, or revoke the election, at any time up to and including the last day on which the course is scheduled to meet.

The faculty member teaching any course in which such an election has been made will submit a completed grade roster for the course to the Office of Student Information and Services. The standards governing the mandatory median and the discretionary modification of grades will remain in effect. When a student has elected to take the course on a high pass/pass/credit/fail basis, the Office of Student Information and Services will enter the actual grade if it meets or exceeds the designated letter grade; a “high pass” for a grade of at least A- but below the designated letter grade; a “pass” for a grade of less than A- and at least C but below the designated letter grade, a “credit” for a grade below C but above F, and a “fail” for a grade of F.

High Pass/Pass/Credit/Fail grades will appear on the transcript but will not be computed in the grade point average. Unless timely revoked, the election of High Pass/Pass/Credit/Fail for a course shall count against the maximum number of such elections, regardless of whether a High Pass/Pass/Credit/Fail or a letter grade is eventually entered by the Office of Student Information and Services.

Faculty members teaching an elective graded course may disallow High Pass/Pass/Credit/Fail elections in their course. Faculty members disallowing student election of High Pass/Pass/Credit/Fail shall notify students no later than the first class meeting.

Graduation with Honors:

Honors for graduating students shall be as follows: the top two percent (2%) of the graduating class will graduate *summa cum laude*; the next five percent (5%) will graduate *magna cum laude*; and the next eighteen percent (18%) will graduate *cum laude*. Transfer students will not be counted in determining the number of students within each of the percentage levels qualifying for honors. However, any transfer student whose grades are within the levels qualifying for honors will also receive the appropriate honor.

The top ten percent (10%) of the graduating class will be eligible for election into The Order of the Coif membership provided they have completed at least 75% of their law studies in graded courses. "Graded courses" are those for which academic accomplishment is recorded on the basis of educational measurement involving four or more discriminators. Therefore, courses graded on a High Pass/Pass/Credit/Fail basis will be considered a "graded" course for Coif purposes. Transfer students must finish in the top ten percent based solely on second- and third-year grades as compared to the second- and third-year grades of classmates.

Degree Audit Report:

To view, click on the "Degree Audit" link within the Student Services Center in WaveNet. Click on the "Go" button next to Academic Institution and Report Type. If you have any questions regarding your Degree Audit Report, please contact the Office of Student Information and Services.

How to Read Your Degree Audit Report:

Personal Information

- Your name and CWID are displayed on the top of the page.
- Your intended academic program appears on the title line.
- The catalog year identifies the catalog requirements for your degree.

Summary of Credit Towards Graduation

- This portion displays completed units toward the Juris Doctor degree and grade point average.

Academic Requirements Remaining

- This analysis assumes successful completion of all Pepperdine course work currently in progress.

Academic Requirements Completed or In Progress

- All courses "in progress" are shown. The total units displayed include "in progress" courses.

Work Not Applicable to this Program (Not everyone will have this section)

This section displays courses the student has attempted but that are not credited or applicable toward the intended degree. These include failed or withdrawn courses. It could also display courses that are beyond the 88 units needed for graduation. These grades will continue to factor into your overall grade point average.

Dual Degree Students

- JD/MBA and JD/MPP: Total JD units needed are eighty-two.
- JD/MDiv: Total JD units needed are seventy-nine.
- JD/MDR: The total law units needed is 106 (88 JD only/18 MDR only). The 18 units allocated to only the MDR degree are indicated on the Degree Audit Report as "Dispute Resolution Course." All law students will have LAW 1232 (Intro to Legal Process) waived. If you have questions regarding the Degree Audit Report, please see the Office of Student Information and Services, and your MDR advisor.

Professional Development Program

The Professional Development Program requires the following:

- attending nine professional development presentations in the first year of law school, covering topics such as health and wellness, professional etiquette, ethics, interviewing skills, use of social media, and networking skills;
- participating in one small-group resume and cover letter workshop in the first year of law school;
- meeting with a career counselor in the Career Development Office (CDO) at least once during each academic year; and
- fulfilling a cumulative 120 hour legal experience requirement, which can be met through work in a political or government agency, in a law office, as a research assistant to a law professor, as a judicial extern, or participation in the Clinical Program.

Satisfactory completion of the requirements of the School of Law Professional Development Program is necessary for graduation. Students will be required to certify their completion of the Program during their third year of law school.

EVERY SEMESTER COURSE LIST (courses typically offered every semester)

Important Disclaimer: To give you a general sense regarding when courses are likely to be offered, we have prepared an “Every Semester Course List,” an “Annual Course List,” and a “Every Other Year Course List.” However, regarding electives (including electives that are part of certificate requirements, etc.), these lists are only intended to provide you information regarding what courses we have offered in recent years, and our sense as of the time this guide was prepared regarding when the courses are likely to be offered if they remain active as courses. What courses we offer in any given semester or year depends on the evolution of the curriculum and on faculty availability. The lists are **not** a representation regarding what and when courses will be offered. Regarding upper-division subjects required for all J.D. students absent a waiver, as shown in the “Every Semester Course List” except in rare circumstances we expect to be able to offer them every fall and spring semester, but this is also **not** guaranteed as scheduling is subject to changes regarding what is required and faculty availability.

Catalog Number	Units	Course Name
LAW 1632	2	Arbitration Practice and Advocacy*
LAW 320	2-4	Asylum Clinic
LAW 2000	1	Bar Exam Workshop
LAW 335	1-10	Clinical Law-Criminal Externship
LAW 355	max. of 4	Clinical Law-Entertainment Externship
LAW 365	1-10	Clinical Law-Government Externship
LAW 315	1-10	Clinical Law-Judicial Externship
LAW 345	1-10	Clinical Law-Public Interest Externship
LAW 803	3	Corporations
LAW 822	3	Criminal Procedure
LAW 42	variable	Dispute Resolution Law Journal
LAW 904	3-4	Evidence
LAW 814	3-4	Federal Income Taxation
LAW 403	2	Honors Trial Practice
LAW 501	2	Independent Study
LAW 1712	2	Interviewing, Counseling, and Planning*
LAW 330	2-4	Investor Advocacy Clinic
LAW 62	variable	Journal of Business, Entrepreneurship and the Law
LAW 2	variable	Law Review
LAW 385	2	Legal Aid Clinic
LAW 380	2-4	Mediation Clinic*
LAW 1422	2	Mediation Theory and Practice*
LAW 1	1	Moot Court-Interschool Competition
LAW 52	variable	National Association of Administrative Law Judges Journal
LAW 1492	2	Negotiation Theory and Practice*

LAW 723	3	Remedies
LAW 2282	2-3	Selected Issues In Dispute Resolution*
LAW 340	2-4	Special Education Advocacy Clinic
LAW 402	3	Trial Practice
LAW 7	1	Trial Practice Competition
LAW 1172	2	Trial Preparation and Settlement - Civil
LAW 1171	2	Trial Preparation and Settlement - Criminal
LAW 824	3-4	Wills and Trusts

* Priority enrollment for Straus Dispute Resolution Electives: Students participating in either the dispute resolution certificate or master of dispute resolution program will receive priority enrollment in all dispute resolution elective courses, with the exception of the Alternative Dispute Resolution course. Students not participating in either program may place themselves on a waitlist and seat availability will be determined at the beginning of the semester. Seats not filled by program participants will be released to JD students on the waitlist.

ANNUAL COURSE LIST (courses typically offered every year)

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Catalog Number	Units	Course Name
LAW 222	2	Accounting For Lawyers
LAW 872	3	Administrative Law
LAW 1662	2-3	Admiralty and Law of the Sea
LAW 2772	1-3	Advanced Constitutional Law-Current Constitutional Issues
LAW 2012	2	Advanced Legal Research
LAW 2882	2	Advanced Litigation Writing
LAW 1522	2	Advanced Mediation Seminar*
LAW 2192	2	Advanced Torts Seminar
LAW 404	2	Advanced Trial Practice
LAW 232	2-3	Antitrust
LAW 410	2	Appellate Advocacy
LAW 1672	2	Arbitration Law
LAW 1642	2	Arbitration Law in the Securities Industry*
LAW 2682	2	Asylum and Refugee Law
LAW 1523	3	Business Planning
LAW 1592	2-3	Business Reorganizations in Bankruptcy
LAW 2762	2-3	California Civil Procedure
LAW 2932	2	Capstone Mock Arbitration*
LAW 360	1-2	Clinical Law-International (Externship)
LAW 1903	3	Commercial Law - Secured Transactions and Commercial Paper
LAW 1893	3	Commercial Law-Sales
LAW 1122	2	Communication and Conflict*
LAW 1852	2-3	Communications Law
LAW 802	2	Community Property
LAW 1322	2	Comparative Law
LAW 912	2-3	Copyright Law

LAW 1902	2	Cross-Cultural Conflict and Dispute Resolution*
LAW 2362	2	Current Issues in International Dispute Resolution*
LAW 1282	2	Dispute Resolution and Religion*
LAW 1932	2	Divorce and Family Mediation*
LAW 982	2	Employment Law
LAW 1622	3	Entertainment Law
LAW 2552	2	Entrepreneurship
LAW 1242	2	Environmental and Public Policy Dispute Resolution*
LAW 1162	3	Environmental Law
LAW 2922	2	Ethical Considerations in International Arbitration*
LAW 1762	3	European Union Law (London Program Only)
LAW 2392	2	Faith Based Diplomacy and International Peacemaking*
LAW 102	2-3	Family Law
LAW 1842	2-3	Federal Estate and Gift Taxation
LAW 2323	3	Federal Income Taxation of Business Entities
LAW 2252	2	Financing For High Tech Start-Ups
LAW 10	2	Honors Appellate Advocacy
LAW 70	2	Honors Mediation Advocacy
LAW 71	2	Honors Negotiation Advocacy
LAW 1972	2-3	Human Rights
LAW 842	2	Immigration Law
LAW 2512	2-3	Intellectual Property Survey
LAW 372	2-3	International Commercial Arbitration*
LAW 2832	2	International Commercial Arbitration Theory and Doctrine*
LAW 2902	2	International Commercial Arbitration Procedure and Practice*
LAW 2912	2	International Commercial Arbitration and the National Courts*
LAW 274	2-3	International Entertainment and Copyright Law (London Program Only)
LAW 2082	2	International Environmental Law (London Program Only)
LAW 2133	2-3	International Investment Disputes*
LAW 1012	3	International Tax
LAW 2492	2-3	Law and Biotechnology Seminar
LAW 122	2	Legal History
LAW 2782	2	Licensing
LAW 1863	2-3	Media and the Law
LAW 2262	2-3	Mergers and Acquisitions
LAW 18	1	Moot Court Board

LAW	5	1	Moot Court-Dalsimer Competition
LAW	8	1	Moot Court-International (London Program Only)
LAW	2892	2	National Security Law
LAW	370	1	Palmer Center Capstone Practicum
LAW	1832	2-3	Patent Law
LAW	1302	2	Psychology of Conflict*
LAW	262	3	Public International Law
LAW	312	2-3	Real Estate Finance
LAW	1603	2	Real Estate Transactions
LAW	1243	3	Securities Regulations
LAW	1882	2	Special Education Law
LAW	1252	2-3	Sports Law
LAW	922	2	Trademarks, Unfair Competition, and Unfair Trade Practices
LAW	972	2	War Crimes

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EVERY OTHER YEAR COURSE LIST (courses typically offered every other year)

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Catalog Number	Units	Course Name
LAW 2602	3	Advanced Constitutional Law-Supreme Court Seminar
LAW 2752	2-3	Advanced Wills and Trusts
LAW 1392	2	Alternative Dispute Resolution
LAW 232	2-3	Antitrust
LAW 1800	2	Banking Law
LAW 2842	2-3	Bioethics Seminar
LAW 2812	2	California Family Law Practice
LAW 2572	3	Christian Perspectives on Law
LAW 1733	3	Civil Rights
LAW 1743	2-3	Complex Litigation
LAW 903	3	Conflict of Laws
LAW 1112	1-3	Constitutional Law Seminar
LAW 1103	3	Creditors' Rights and Bankruptcy
LAW 1912	2	Dispute Resolution in Education
LAW 103	2	Domestic Violence Law Seminar
LAW 1552	2-3	Education Law
LAW 2052	2-3	Election Law
LAW 1792	2-3	Employment Discrimination Law
LAW 932	2	Entertainment Law Seminar-Special Problems in the Film Industry
LAW 942	2	Entertainment Law Seminar-Special Problems in the Music Industry
LAW 2122	2	Entertainment Law Seminar-Special Problems in the Television Industry
LAW 422	2	Estate Planning Seminar
LAW 2620	2	Ethical Corporate Practice
LAW 395	2	Family Law Clinic
LAW 242	3	Federal Courts

LAW 2202	2	Federal Income Taxation of Property Transactions
LAW 992	2	Gender and the Law
LAW 2662	2-3	Health Care Organization, Financing and Ethics
LAW 272	2	International Business Transactions
LAW 2852	2-3	International Criminal Law
LAW 270	2	International Litigation
LAW 1962	2	International Trade
LAW 2142	2	Internet Law
LAW 2200	2	Jewish Law
LAW 112	2	Juvenile Law
LAW 1312	2-3	Land Use Planning
LAW 2072	2-3	Law and Economics
LAW 852	3	Law and Religion Seminar
LAW 1200	3	Law and the Visual Arts
LAW 1301	1-2	Law Office Management
LAW 1300	3	Lawyering Process
LAW 2382	2-3	Legal Issues in Social Entrepreneurship
LAW 2802	2	Police Practices
LAW 1292	2	Products Liability
LAW 2352	2-3	Race and the Law Seminar
LAW 1512	2	Sentencing and Corrections
LAW 2482	2	White Collar Crime

* Priority enrollment for Straus Dispute Resolution Electives: Students participating in either the dispute resolution certificate or master of dispute resolution program will receive priority enrollment in all dispute resolution elective courses, with the exception of the Alternative Dispute Resolution course. Students not participating in either program may place themselves on a waitlist and seat availability will be determined at the beginning of the semester. Seats not filled by program participants will be released to JD students on the waitlist.

OCCASIONAL COURSE LIST (courses offered occasionally)

Important Disclaimer: To give you a general sense regarding when courses are likely to be offered, we have prepared an “Every Semester Course List,” an “Annual Course List,” and a “Every Other Year Course List.” However, regarding electives (including electives that are part of certificate requirements, etc.), these lists are only intended to provide you information regarding what courses we have offered in recent years, and our sense as of the time this guide was prepared regarding when the courses are likely to be offered if they remain active as courses. What courses we offer in any given semester or year depends on the evolution of the curriculum and on faculty availability. The lists are **not** a representation regarding what and when courses will be offered. Regarding upper-division subjects required for all J.D. students absent a waiver, as shown in the “Every Semester Course List” except in rare circumstances we expect to be able to offer them every fall and spring semester, but this is also **not** guaranteed as scheduling is subject to changes regarding what is required and faculty availability.

Catalog Number		Units	Course Name
LAW	2742	2	Animal Law Seminar
LAW	143	3	Labor Law
LAW	1982	2-3	Law and the Disabled
LAW	1442	2	Selected Issues in Securities Regulation
LAW	142	2	State Constitutional Law Seminar
LAW	1222	2	Workers' Compensation

* Priority enrollment for Straus Dispute Resolution Electives: Students participating in either the dispute resolution certificate or master of dispute resolution program will receive priority enrollment in all dispute resolution elective courses, with the exception of the Alternative Dispute Resolution course. Students not participating in either program may place themselves on a waitlist and seat availability will be determined at the beginning of the semester. Seats not filled by program participants will be released to JD students on the waitlist.

REGISTRATION

Registration is online within the Student Services link in WaveNet and begins during the following months:

- Fall Semester – June
- Winter Intensive Session – October
- Spring Semester – November
- Summer Semester– March

Individual enrollment appointments are e-mailed to your Pepperdine account and are also displayed in the “Enrollment Dates” section within the Student Services link. During the fall/spring terms, registration takes place over a four-day period. 3L students register on days one and two, and 2L students register on days three and four. Throughout your law school career, your enrollment appointment will be scheduled on each of these four days.

The course schedule is available online at: <http://law.pepperdine.edu/academics/course-schedules/>. The schedule displays:

- 4-digit class number
- Enrollment Limits
- Pre-requisites
- Upper Division Writing and Skills Requirements
- Priority Enrollment (typically for Straus courses)

Please use the **4-digit class** number to register for courses.

Registration Holds:

- Prior to your registration time, please visit the Student Services link in WaveNet to see if you have any registration holds.
- Please resolve any holds that appear prior to your registration time by contacting the department that placed the hold.
- Please note that the “Account Under Review” service indicator will not prevent you from registering. If you have a question regarding an “Account Under Review” indicator on your record, please contact SOLSA@pepperdine.edu.

How to Register for Courses via WaveNet:

- Log in to WaveNet.
- Select the **Student Services** link, which is located near the top right corner of the page.

Add a Class:

- Click **Enroll** under the **Academics** heading in the Student Center.
- Enter the 4-digit class number in the **Enter Class Nbr** section, then click **Enter**. You can also search for a class using the **Search** button.
- Once you have selected a class, you can check the “Wait list if class is full” box in the **Class Preferences** section if you would like to be added to the wait list if the class you select is full. It may be helpful to select this box for each class you add in the event that the class is full.

- Click the **Next** button on the **Enrollment Preferences** page to add the class to your Shopping Cart.
- You may now attempt to enroll in the class, or you can add more classes to your Shopping Cart. Once you are ready to enroll, click the **Proceed to Step 2 of 3** button.
- Click the **Finish Enrolling** button to confirm enrollment in the classes you have selected.
- The **View Results** page will display once you have confirmed your enrollment. Be sure to check this page for enrollment confirmations and any enrollment errors.

Drop a Class:

- To drop a class, click **Enroll** under the **Academics** heading in the Student Center.
- Click the **Drop** tab near the top of the page (under the **Enroll** tab).
- Check the box next to the class you want to drop.
- Click the **Drop Selected Classes** button.
- Click the **Finish Dropping** button on the following page.
- Be sure to check the **View Results** page for confirmation of the dropped course(s).

WaveNet Registration Tips:

- Use a browser other than Google Chrome. Therefore, Internet Explorer, Mozilla Firefox, and Safari are the recommended web browsers.
- Having your list of course class numbers available makes registration easier.
- You may add courses to your Shopping Cart before your registration appointment – you will save time during the registration process by using this list.
- Keep checking class availability prior to your registration start time. A new feature in **Class Search** allows you to see the class and wait list enrollment numbers. To see these numbers, click on the **Class Section** hyperlink.
- Once you have placed your courses in your Shopping Cart, please remember to submit your request or your cart will be full and your schedule empty.
- If you click on something and do not see a window, try disabling your browser's pop-up blocker.
- Please be mindful of the location of the courses you select as the London courses are not listed separately from the courses offered in Malibu.

Other Considerations:

Important Note Regarding Minimum/Maximum Units:

Students cannot register for more than 16 units fewer than 12 units without written permission from the Vice Dean. If you would like to register above or below these unit amounts, a *Petition to the Vice Dean* must be approved and received by the School of Law Office of Admissions, Student Information and Services prior to your registration time. Petitions are available on the School of Law website at: <http://law.pepperdine.edu/academics/content/petition-vice-dean.pdf> or <http://law.pepperdine.edu/academics/content/petition-vice-dean-dual-degree.pdf>. **Please complete this form and fax it to the School of Law Office of Admissions, Student Information, and Services at (310) 506-7668.** Upon receipt our office will submit the form to the Vice Dean's Office for approval.

Closed Courses List:

During registration, a list of closed courses is available online at <http://law.pepperdine.edu/academics/course-schedules/>. Please refer to this list as you are deciding your schedule. It is strongly recommended that you have an alternate course selected in the event that your preferred course is closed.

Wait Lists:

Always check the “Wait list if class is full” box as you add each course. By doing so, you will automatically be added to the wait list if the course is closed. The Office of Admissions, Student Information and Services will contact you if a space becomes available in a closed course. You are not automatically enrolled in the course.

Priority Enrollment for Straus Dispute Resolution Electives:

Students participating in either the Certificate or Master’s in Dispute Resolution program will receive priority enrollment in all dispute resolution elective courses, with the exception of the Alternative Dispute Resolution course. Students not participating in either program may place themselves on a non-priority wait list, and seat availability will be determined at the beginning of the semester. Seats not filled by program participants will be released to JD students on the non-priority wait list.

Add/Drop Period:

You can add/drop courses in WaveNet from the beginning of your registration appointment through the first two weeks of the semester. Courses dropped during this period will not be recorded on your transcript. Schedule changes made after the official add/drop period must be done on an official “Add/Drop/Withdrawal Form” and signed by the Vice Dean. Courses dropped after the add/drop period will appear on your transcript and the grade of “W” will be assigned.

Rescheduling Final Exams:

Every effort has been made to avoid conflicts between required courses and in the final exam schedules. Students may not petition to reschedule a final exam unless two final exams are scheduled to be taken on the same day. Therefore, it is important for you to pay attention to the final exam schedule when you are selecting your courses. Petitions to change one of the two exams scheduled for the same day must be filed by the seventh week of classes. For additional details visit <http://law.pepperdine.edu/academics/policy/>.

Degree Audit Report:

View your Degree Audit Report (DAR) online within the Student Services link WaveNet. You are encouraged to review your DAR before you register each semester. See page 11 for additional information regarding the DAR. Please contact the Office of Admissions, Student Information, and Services if you have any questions regarding the DAR.

THE BAR

Admissions Requirements

Individuals must be licensed in order to practice law in any given state. Every state has different requirements for licensure; almost all require an applicant to pass a general examination for competence, pass the Multistate Professional Responsibility Examination, and establish his or her moral character and fitness for practice.

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 www.ncbex.org/bar-admissions/offices.

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 admissions at www.calbar.ca.gov under Bar Exam, Admissions.

- **During the first year:** Students should 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, or email at admsf@calbar.ca.gov*
- **During the second year:**
 - Students transferring to Pepperdine must register as law students with the Committee of Bar Examiners within 90 days after beginning law study. Students transferring to Pepperdine from another California law school must inform the bar of this change. Registration forms are available on the State Bar of California website.
 - Students should plan to take the Multistate Professional Responsibility Examination (MPRE), which is given every March, August, and November. Applications are available from the National Conference of Bar Examiners at www.ncbex.org.
 - Students should apply for the moral character review. Applications for the moral character investigation process are available on the State Bar of California Web site. 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 apply to take the bar exam. Applications are due approximately four months before each test date, and are available on the State Bar of California website.
 - Students may not take any state's bar exam until they have graduated from the School of Law.
- **Following graduation:**
 - Complete and pass the bar exam. The California bar exam is administered over a three-day period the last Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday of February and July.

For More Information:

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

◆ Information on the bar admissions process is located at a blog maintained by Dean Sturgeon at <http://pepperdinelawbar.wordpress.com>.

BAR ADMISSIONS CHECKLIST

When?	What?	Done?
1L	Register as a law student in CA. If you don't remember registering in first year, call the bar at 415-538-2300.	
2L	Transfer students must also register as a law student with the bar.	
2L	Plan when you are going to take the MPRE.	
2L	Attend "table days" at the law school to plan out which, if any, bar study programs you will use. In addition, this is the time to begin planning how to pay for the expenses that come with the bar.	
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 Dean Sturgeon.)	
3L	Take the MPRE if you haven't already.	
3L	Consider enrolling in Dean Sturgeon's "Bar Exam Workshop" course, which provides an overview of the bar exam.	
3L	Apply to take the bar exam.	
3L	Graduate.	
3L	Study and pass the bar.	



THE STATE BAR OF CALIFORNIA
COMMITTEE OF BAR EXAMINERS/OFFICE OF ADMISSIONS

**DESCRIPTION AND GRADING OF THE CALIFORNIA BAR
EXAMINATION
GENERAL BAR EXAMINATION AND ATTORNEYS' EXAMINATION**

The California Bar Examination consists of the General Bar Examination and the Attorneys' Examination. The General Bar Examination has three parts: six essay questions, the Multistate Bar Examination (MBE), and two performance tests (PT'S). The parts of the examination may not be taken separately, and California does not accept the transfer of MBE scores from other jurisdictions. The examination is administered in February and July each year during the last week of the month that includes a Wednesday. On Tuesday and Thursday, applicants will have three hours to answer each set of three essay questions, which are administered during the morning sessions, and three hours for each PT, which are administered during the afternoon sessions. The MBE will be administered on Wednesday. Applicants with disabilities granted extended time accommodations will have slightly different schedules.

The examination for those applicants who have applied for and are eligible to take the Attorneys' Examination will be administered on Tuesday and Thursday. It will consist of the six essay questions and two PT's from the General Bar Examination. Applicants admitted to the Attorneys' Examination are not permitted to take the MBE. Written notification of an attorney's decision to take the General Bar Examination instead of the Attorneys' Examination or to take the Attorneys' Examination instead of the General Bar Examination must be received in the Office of Admissions by the final application-filing deadline. It will not be possible to change examinations after that date; applicants must pass the examination selected and approved by the Office of Admissions.

The examination for all applicants begins Tuesday morning and applicants must be seated no later than twenty minutes before the beginning of the examination so that instructions may be given. Applicants using laptop computers to take the examination are required to arrive at their assigned test centers somewhat earlier. The exact times will be published in the application instructions.

Essay Questions

Each three-hour essay session consists of three essay questions. This part of the examination is designed to measure an applicant's ability to analyze legal issues arising from fact situations. Answers are expected to demonstrate the applicant's ability to analyze the facts of the question, to tell the difference between material facts and immaterial facts, and to discern the points of law and fact upon which the question turns. The answer must show knowledge and understanding of the pertinent principles and theories of law, their qualifications and limitations, and their relationships to each other. The answer should evidence the applicant's ability to apply the law to the given facts and to reason in a logical, lawyer-like manner from the premises adopted to a sound conclusion. An applicant should not merely show that he/she remembers the legal principles, but should demonstrate his/her proficiency in using and applying them.

Performance Test Questions

Performance test questions are designed to test an applicant's ability to understand and apply a select number of legal authorities in the context of a factual problem. Each question consists of a file and library with instructions advising the applicant what task(s) should be performed. In addition to measuring an applicant's ability to analyze legal issues, performance test questions require applicants to: 1) sift through detailed factual material and separate relevant from irrelevant facts, assess the consistency and reliability of facts, and determine the need for and source of additional facts; 2) analyze the legal rules and principles applicable to a problem and formulate legal theories from facts that may be only partly known and are being developed; 3) recognize and resolve ethical issues arising in practical situations; 4) apply problem solving skills to diagnose a problem, generate alternative solutions, and develop a plan of action; and, 5) communicate effectively, whether advocating, advising a client, eliciting information, or effectuating a legal transaction.

Performance test answers are graded on the applicant's responsiveness to instructions and on the content, thoroughness, organization and persuasiveness of written tasks.

Multistate Bar Examination (MBE)

The MBE, which is administered on Wednesday, is developed and graded by the National Conference of Bar Examiners (NCBE). This portion of the examination is an objective six-hour examination containing 200 questions, which is divided into two three-hour sessions during which 100 questions are administered. The MBE tests six subjects: Constitutional Law, Contracts, Criminal Law/Procedure, Evidence, Real Property, and Torts. Information concerning the MBE and an online practice examination are available through the NCBE's website at www.ncbex.org.

INFORMATION REGARDING GRADING

The Committee of Bar Examiners (Committee) maintains a diverse pool of approximately 150 experienced attorneys from which Graders are selected for each examination grading cycle. A majority of the Graders have been grading bar examinations for at least five years and many of them have participated for well over ten years or more.

Eight groups consisting of eleven experienced Graders and up to three apprentice Graders are selected to grade the essay and PT answers. The groups convene three times early in the grading cycle for the purpose of calibration. A member of the

Examination Development and Grading Team (Team) and a member of the Committee supervise each group of Graders. At the First Calibration Session, the Graders discuss a set of sample answers, which were distributed to everyone in the group prior to the meeting. These books are copies of answers written by a sample of the applicant group. After this discussion, the Graders receive a set of fifteen copies of answers submitted for the current examination and they begin by reading and assigning a grade to the first answer in the set. The group then discusses the grades assigned before arriving at a consensus, and the process is repeated for each answer in the set. After reading and reaching consensus on the set of 15 books, the Graders independently read a new set of twenty answers, without any further discussion, and submit grades for review at the Second Calibration Session.

At the Second Calibration Session, Graders discuss the results of the first meeting and reread and discuss any of the answers where significant disagreement was seen, and resolve the differences through further discussion. An additional ten answer books are read and discussed. The groups are then given their first grading assignments. During the Third Calibration Session, the grading standards are reviewed and the Graders read ten additional answer books as a group to ensure they are still grading to the same standards.

Graders evaluate answers and assign grades solely on the content of the response. The quality of handwriting or the accuracy of spelling and grammar **is not** considered in assigning a grade to an applicant's answer. Based on the panel discussions and using the agreed upon standards, Graders assign raw scores to essay and performance test answers in five-point increments on a scale of 40 to 100.

Scaling Information

The Committee utilizes a grading procedure designed to ensure the difficulty of passing the examination remains unchanged from one administration of the examination to another. The statistical technique, called scaling, converts scores on the written portion (essay questions and PT's) to the same scale of measurement as the MBE. MBE raw scores are converted to scale scores to adjust the results for possible differences in average question difficulty across different administrations of the examination. As a result of this step, a given MBE scale score indicates the same level of proficiency regardless of the administration of the examination on which it was earned. Converting the total written raw scores to the same scale of measurement as the MBE adjusts for possible differences in average question difficulty and Grader performance across different administrations of the examination.

MBE scores are reported on a scale ranging from 0 to 2000 points. On the written section of the examination, applicants are graded initially on a basis of 1000 possible points: 100 points for each of the six essay questions and 200 points for each of the two performance tests. The scores obtained on the written section of the examination are then translated to the 2000-point MBE scale. An applicant's total score is the scale MBE score (on the 2000-point scale) multiplied by .35 plus the converted score on the written section multiplied by .65. Scaling ensures the two portions of the examination carry the relative weights assigned to them: written (65%) and MBE (35%).

Attorney applicants who take the Attorneys' Examination also have their scores on the written section placed on the same scale of measurement as general applicants, but as they are exempt from the MBE, their pass/fail status is based solely on the written section.

Phased Grading

All written answers submitted by applicants are read at least once before pass/fail decisions are made, including the answers of applicants who do not complete the examination in its entirety. Based on the results of empirical studies relative to reliability, scores have been established for passing and failing after one reading of the examination. For those applicants whose scores after the first read (Phase I) are near the required passing score, all answer books are read a second time, and the scores of the first and second readings are averaged. The total averaged score after two readings is then used to make a second set of pass/fail decisions, providing there are no grading discrepancies of more than 10 raw points between first and second read grades on any question (Phase II). Any answers with grading discrepancies more than 10 raw points between first and second read grades are read a third time before making the third set of pass/fail decisions.

To pass the examination in the first phase of grading an applicant must have a total scale score (after one reading) of at least 1440 out of 2000 possible points. Those with total scale scores after one reading below 1390 fail the examination. If the applicant's total scale score is at least 1390 but less than 1440 after one reading, all of the applicant's answers are read a second time by a different set of graders. If the applicant's averaged total scale score after two readings is 1440 or higher, the applicant passes the examination. Applicants with no grading discrepancies of more than 10 raw points between first and second read grades on any question with averaged total scale scores of less than 1440 fail the examination. Applicants with grading discrepancies more than 10 raw points between first and second read grades on any question whose averaged total scale score is less than 1440 will have those answers referred to the Team member supervising the grading of that particular question for resolution of the discrepancy (Phase III). The Team member will assign a resolution grade to the answer and the resolution grade will replace the averaged grade for that question. If the applicant's total scale score after resolution grading is 1440 or higher, that applicant passes the examination. If the applicant's total scale score after resolution grading is less than 1440, the applicant fails the examination.

RESULTS

Results from the February administration of the examination are released in late May and from the July administration in late November. Result notices are sent through the mail. Beginning at 6:00 p.m. the day results are mailed, applicants can access the State Bar of California's Web site (www.calbar.ca.gov) to determine whether their names appear on the pass list. Law Schools are sent pass/fail lists of their students the following week. Applicants failing the examination receive in their result notices all the grades that were assigned during the course of grading, and their books will be returned to them within four to six weeks after the release of results. Successful applicants do not receive their grades and will not have their answers returned.

THE COMMITTEE OF BAR EXAMINERS OF THE STATE BAR OF CALIFORNIA SCHEDULE OF FEES

Bar Examination-Related Fees Effective with February 2012 Administration

Registration as a Law Student	\$108.00
Application to Take the California Bar Examination:	
General Applicant	\$614.00
Attorney Applicant	\$892.00
Examination Laptop Computer Fee	\$139.00
Application for Determination of Moral Character	\$500.00
Application for Extension of Determination of Moral Character	\$240.00

THE STATE BAR OF CALIFORNIA COMMITTEE OF BAR EXAMINERS/OFFICE OF ADMISSIONS SCOPE OF THE CALIFORNIA BAR EXAMINATION

– GENERAL BAR EXAMINATION AND ATTORNEYS' EXAMINATION –

Applicants taking the California Bar Examination may be required to answer questions involving issues from all of the subjects listed below:

- | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Business Associations | 6. Criminal Law and Procedure | 10. Remedies |
| 2. Civil Procedure | 7. Evidence | 11. Torts |
| 3. Community Property | 8. Professional Responsibility | 12. Trusts |
| 4. Constitutional Law | 9. Real Property | 13. Wills and Succession |
| 5. Contracts | | |

Uniform Commercial Code

The following provisions of the Uniform Commercial Code should be used where pertinent in answering the essay questions:

- a. All of Article 1;
- b. All of Article 2;
- c. Those provisions of Article 9 concerning Fixtures.

Business Associations

Applicants should be prepared to answer questions that have issues concerning a variety of Business Associations, including, but not limited to Corporations, Sole Proprietorships, Partnerships (General Partnerships, Limited Partnerships, Limited Liability Partnerships), Joint Ventures, Limited Liability Companies, and the principles of Agency inherent in business relationships.

Civil Procedure

Applicants should be prepared to answer questions that have issues concerning the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and the California Code of Civil Procedure. Applicants should be prepared to discuss the differences between the Federal Rules and the California Rules, especially those California procedures of pleading and practice that have no specific counterparts in the Federal Rules.

Evidence

Applicants should be prepared to answer questions that have issues concerning the Federal Rules of Evidence and the California Evidence Code. Applicants should be prepared to compare and contrast the differences between the Federal Rules and the California Evidence Code, especially where the California rules of evidence have no specific counterparts in the Federal Rules.

Professional Responsibility

Applicants should be prepared to answer questions that test knowledge of the California Rules of Professional Conduct, relevant sections of the California Business and Professions Code, and leading federal and state case law on the subject in addition to the ABA Model Rules of Professional Conduct and ABA Model Code of Professional Responsibility. Professional Responsibility issues may be included in conjunction with any subject tested on the examination. The Multistate Professional Responsibility Examination (MPRE) is a separate requirement for admission to practice law in California. More information concerning the MPRE can be found on the National Conference of Bar Examiners' Web site at www.ncbex.org.

Wills and Succession

Applicants should be familiar with the following provisions of the California Probate Code and understand California law in the specific areas noted:

Division 2. General Provisions

Part 1. Effect of Death of Married Person on Community and Quasi-Community Property, Sections 100-103

Part 3. Contractual Arrangements Relating to Rights at Death, Sections 140-147, 150

Part 5. Simultaneous Death, Sections 220, 222-224

Part 6. Distribution Among Heirs or Beneficiaries, Section 240 Division 6. Wills and Intestate Succession

Part 1. Wills

Chapter 1. General Provisions, Sections 6100, 6101, 6104, 6105

Chapter 2. Execution of Wills, Sections 6110-6113

Chapter 3. Revocation and Revival, Sections 6120, 6121, 6123

Part 2. Intestate Succession, Sections 6400-6402

Part 3. Family Protection

Former Chapter 5. Spouse and Child Omitted from Will, Former Sections 6560-6562, 6570-6573 [for decedents dying prior to January 1, 1998]

Division 11. Construction of Wills, Trusts and Other Instruments

Part 1. Rules of Interpretation of Instruments, Sections 21105, 21109, 21110, 21137

Part 6. Family Protection: Omitted Spouses and Children [for decedents dying on or after January 1, 1998]

Chapter 2. Omitted Spouses, Sections 21610-21612

Chapter 3. Omitted Children, Sections 21620-21623

MULTISTATE BAR EXAMINATION (MBE)

The Multistate Bar Examination (MBE) is developed and graded by the National Conference of Bar Examiners (NCBE). This portion of the General Bar Examination is an objective six-hour examination containing 200 questions, which is divided into two three-hour sessions during which 100 questions are administered. The MBE tests six subjects: Constitutional Law, Contracts, Criminal Law and Procedure, Evidence, Real Property, and Torts.

◆ Information regarding the MBE and online practice examinations are available through the NCBE's Web site at www.ncbex.org.

MULTISTATE PROFESSIONAL RESPONSIBILITY EXAMINATION REQUIREMENT FOR

ADMISSION TO PRACTICE LAW IN CALIFORNIA

The minimum Multistate Professional Responsibility Examination (MPRE) score required for admission to practice law in California is a scaled score of at least 86.

In addition to passing the California Bar Examination, applicants for admission to practice law in California must take and pass the MPRE in accordance with Title 4, Division 1, Chapter 5 of the *Rules of the State Bar of California (Admissions Rules)*. The MPRE is assembled and administered by ACT, Inc., on behalf of the National Conference of Bar Examiners (NCBE). The examination is a sixty item two-hour multiple-choice examination administered three times each year at established test centers across the country. For more information, applicants should go to the NCBE Web site at <http://www.ncbex.org/multistate-tests/mpre/>. Applicants can register to take the test by going to www.act.org/mpre. Applications are not available through the Office of Admissions, but MPRE information packets generally are available at law schools.

Applicants may take the examination anytime after completing their first year of study and after registering with the Committee of Bar Examiners (Committee), which must be done online through the Admissions' portion of The State Bar of California's Website at www.calbar.ca.gov/admissions. All questions concerning the administration and/or grading of this examination should be directed to the offices of the NCBE in accordance with the information that is published on its Website. It is necessary for an applicant to request that his/her score be reported or transferred to California. Simply being a California applicant or resident will not cause this to occur. To avoid delays in an applicant's admission to practice law if he/she is successful on the California Bar Examination, he/she should ensure that: 1) he/she has registered with the Committee before taking the MPRE; 2) that the correct registration number is included on the MPRE application form; 3) that he/she has requested that the score be reported to California; and, 4) that the examination is taken and the required minimum scaled score has been achieved at least three months prior to the release of results from the California Bar Examination.

Requests for an MPRE application packet, completed application materials, as well as all other correspondence, inquiries, and requests concerning application materials and the administration and processing of the MPRE should be directed to:

National Conference of Bar Examiners MPRE Application Department

301 ACT Drive PO Box 4001

Iowa City, IA 52243-4001

Phone: 319-341-2500

TDD for Persons with Hearing Impairments: 319-337-1701 (must call from a TDD)

DAY TWO:

PROGRAM INFORMATION FAIR

Tuesday, March 26, 2013
12:30pm – 1:30pm

Pepperdine's programs and institutes
will be set up in the atrium
to distribute materials and
answer questions.

The following section contains information on the following programs and institutes:

- Straus Institute for Dispute Resolution
- Geoffrey H. Palmer Center for Entrepreneurship and the Law
- Herbert and Elinor Nootbaar Institute on Law, Religion and Ethics
- Global Justice Program
- Advocacy Programs
- Global Programs
- Diane and Guilford Glazer Institute for Jewish Studies
- Law Journals

Straus Institute for Dispute Resolution

No matter what area of law you are interested in, dispute resolution skills are universal. The majority of cases filed in court are resolved using a dispute resolution process, including negotiation, mediation or arbitration. For the eighth consecutive year Pepperdine has been recognized as the #1 Dispute Resolution program in the nation by *US News and World Report*.

Pepperdine JD students have two options to complement their JD degree with a dispute resolution education. Students can earn a Certificate in Dispute Resolution or Masters in Dispute Resolution in the same three years as their JD.

The Certificate program is the most popular option and will allow students to gain a fundamental understanding of the various dispute resolution processes through the negotiation mediation, arbitration, interviewing skills and elective courses.

The Masters in Dispute Resolution goes beyond the fundamentals and requires students to take broader courses like *Psychology of Conflict, Communication and Conflict*, and *Cross-Cultural Conflict and Dispute Resolution* but more importantly gives students access to the practice courses like the *Mediation Clinic*, where students will mediate cases in Los Angeles Superior Court and the externship program.

JD/Certificate in Dispute Resolution Program (14 units)

Students in Pepperdine's JD program can apply for the **Certificate in Dispute Resolution** and earn a JD and Certificate in the same three years. The Certificate program allows Pepperdine JD students to use their elective units to go towards the 14 unit Certificate requirement. Since these courses are counting as JD elective units, tuition for these dispute resolution courses is absorbed into the JD flat-rate tuition, with no additional cost to earn the Certificate.

All JD students must submit the *Certificate Application for Current Pepperdine Students* found at <http://law.pepperdine.edu/straus/content/straus-certificate.pdf> with the required materials to be considered for the program. Applications for the Certificate program are accepted during the spring semester of the first year.

Pepperdine JD/Certificate Application will include:

- One Page Application (<http://law.pepperdine.edu/straus/content/straus-certificate.pdf>)
- Resume
- Responses to Three Questions on the Application

Certificate program courses can be taken as electives during the 2nd and 3rd year for Pepperdine JD Students.

Straus Institute for Dispute Resolution

JD/Master's in Dispute Resolution (M.D.R.) (32 units)

The **Master's in Dispute Resolution** (M.D.R.) Program can be completed in the same three years as the JD Program. JD Students can complete courses for the M.D.R. through summer, winter intensive courses and courses during the fall or spring.

The master's degree requires 32 units of coursework. Pepperdine JD students will double count 14 units of dispute resolution coursework towards their JD, leaving 18 units to be completed outside of the JD program. These 18 units can be completed in the following format:

Second Year		
Fall	14 units	Law
	2 units	<i>Dispute Resolution</i>
Spring	2 units	<i>Winter Intensive</i>
	14 units	Law
Summer	12 units	<i>Dispute Resolution</i>

Third Year		
Fall	14 units	Law
Spring	2 units	<i>Winter Intensive</i>
	14 units	Law

18 units	MDR Only
14 units	JD/MDR
32 units	Total

To apply to the MDR, current Pepperdine JD students will need to submit the following materials:

- Application form (<http://law.pepperdine.edu/straus/content/straus-application.pdf>)
- Personal Statement (addressing interest in dispute resolution)
- Resume
- Letter of Recommendation*

* Transcripts, LSAT score and letters of recommendation can be pulled from your JD file. The JD program will require two letters of recommendation while Straus requires three. If you submitted more than two recommendations an additional recommendation is not needed.

Questions on our dispute resolution programs can be directed to:

Sarah Gonzales
Assistant Director
sarah.gonzales@pepperdine.edu
310-506-7454

The Palmer Center for Entrepreneurship and the Law at Pepperdine, endowed by 1975 law alumnus, Geoffrey H. Palmer, is designed to prepare students for the heightened demands and unique opportunities in such areas as business, entertainment law, securities regulation, and intellectual property rights. With a diverse curriculum, the center offers a multidisciplinary certificate program that integrates the study of law and business preparing each student to be a hybrid of lawyer, business consultant, and financial strategist. The Palmer Center offers a stimulating, fast-paced atmosphere, both inside and outside the classroom. The curriculum includes challenging courses, which adequately prepare students to fulfill the overlapping roles of lawyer and entrepreneur.

Palmer Center for Entrepreneurship and the Law Certificate Program Courses

In order to obtain a Certificate in Law and Entrepreneurship from the Palmer Center, each Fellow must complete 16 units according to the course of study outlined in the Palmer Center Course Requirement Grid.

There are four Core Courses, which all Fellows must take in order to receive a Certificate in Law and Entrepreneurship. The Core Courses are:

- **Entrepreneurship** (LAW 2552) (2 units)
- **Business Planning** (LAW 1523) (3 units)
- **Intellectual Property Survey** (LAW 2512) (2 or 3 units) (*this requirement is waived for students in Elective I track who complete ten (10) Elective I units, including Patent Law (LAW 1832), Copyright Law (LAW 912) and Trademarks (LAW 922)*)
- **Capstone Practicum** (LAW 0370) (1 unit)

Each Fellow must choose an Elective Track, and complete an additional 7-8 units (for a total of 16 units) within that Elective Track. The three Elective Tracks are:

- Elective I: **Intellectual Property, Entertainment and Technology**
- Elective II: **Business and Finance**
- Elective III: **Real Estate**

Fellows may take courses outside of their chosen Elective Track, however, such units will not be counted toward the 16 units required for the Certificate in Entrepreneurship and Law.

With the sole exception of the Capstone Practicum, each course listed on the Palmer Center Course Requirement Grid is available to all Pepperdine law students; however, only those admitted as Fellows of the Center may apply the units toward completion of the Entrepreneurship and Law Certificate. Complete course descriptions are included in the Academic Catalog, available in print or online.

Palmer Center Events

The Palmer Center also hosts co-curricular events that give Fellows an opportunity to interact with leaders in business and law. Through a vast network of mentors and institutional partners who share the Palmer Center's vision of excellence, Fellows experience direct involvement with leading professionals and entrepreneurs worldwide. Events include:

- Monthly "Lunch and Learn" events with guest speakers from the business and law communities
- Palmer Center Orientation Dinner
- Annual Holiday Dinner
- Track Mixers with Alumni and Palmer Fellows
- JBEL Symposia
- Access to conferences
- Annual 1L "Meet and Greet"

Opportunities for Leadership

The Palmer Center offers Palmer Fellows an opportunity for leadership positions on the Palmer Center Student Board. Fellows can get involved as both 2L's and 3L's.

2L Track Representative.

The Palmer Center Student Advisory Board will consist of three 2L Fellows, one representative will be from each track of the certificate program, including Finance, IP/Entertainment, and Real Estate. Track representatives shall be responsible for coordinating track mixers, panels, and serving as liaisons between the individual members of their track and the Board. Moreover, representatives will be responsible for the annual 1L "Meat and Greet" BBQ and will participate in various committees as they become available. Additionally, representatives shall initiate and maintain relationships with Palmer Center Alumni.

2L/3L Committee Member.

The Palmer Center student committees will consist of those 2L and 3L students interested in contributing to the Palmer Center by participation in the various committees that are necessary to effectively execute the purposes of the Student Advisory Board. Committee Members are all part of a general committee, and will be assigned to specific committees based upon preference and qualifications. Committee members will be assigned on a semester basis.

Alumni Network

The Palmer Center has an active and vibrant alumni community and endeavors to pair Fellows with alumni mentors to guide them during their law school experience and entrance into the job market. In an undeniably difficult job market, the networking potential offered by the Palmer Center is not only attractive, but essential to many graduating Fellows.

Opportunities for Stipends

The Palmer Center endeavors to ensure that each Fellow has an array of financial support to nurture his or her educational and professional goals. Event Stipends are available to each Fellow to subsidize attendances at conferences and seminars off-campus. The Palmer Center also supplies a number of competitive summer stipends to Fellows engaged in volunteer or nominally paid internships, or to students working to start their own business.

Journal of Business Entrepreneurship and the Law

The Pepperdine Journal of Business, Entrepreneurship, and the Law (JBEL) is sponsored by the Geoffrey H. Palmer Center for Entrepreneurship and the Law. The primary objective of the journal is to contribute to the body of legal knowledge in the fields of entrepreneurship and business through publication of a high quality and professional periodical. For more information visit: <http://law.pepperdine.edu/jbel/>

Palmer Center Micro-Enterprise Program

Following Pepperdine's mission of "strengthening lives for purpose, service, and leadership," the Micro-Enterprise Program empowers and challenges students to take an active role in improving their community. As Champions, students mentor the EITs in developing personal and business leadership skills. This hands-on experience is supported by the University's educational and professional resources. As Champions, students have the opportunity to network with experts and leaders in the business and law communities who serve as the Program's guest speakers and mentors. For more information visit the PCMP website at <http://law.pepperdine.edu/palmer/micro-enterprise/>

How to Apply

Visit the Palmer Center website at <http://law.pepperdine.edu/palmer/apply/> to apply. Applicants must have completed their 1L year of Law school to be eligible.

Janet Kerr,
Executive Director and Professor of Law

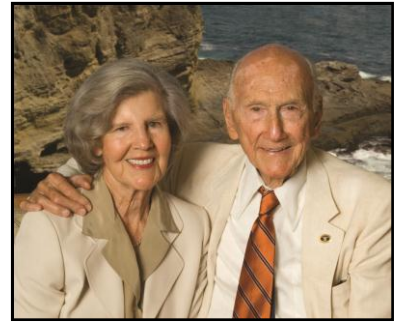
Vanda Collins,
Program Manager

Samantha Ellis,
Administrative Assistant

Telephone: (310) 506-4681 E-mail: PalmerCenter@pepperdine.edu law.pepperdine.edu/palmer/

THE NOOTBAAR INSTITUTE

The Herbert & Elinor Nootbaar Institute on Law, Religion, and Ethics (the “Nootbaar Institute”) seeks to provide students and faculty with the opportunity to explore the intersection of law, religion and ethics through interdisciplinary seminars, conferences, internship and travel opportunities, and symposia.



More recently, the Institute was endowed by a generous gift from long-time friends of Pepperdine, Herbert and Elinor Nootbaar, and the endowment will serve to provide students with even more of these types of opportunities.



The Nootbaar Institute offers several specialty law courses, including “Christian Perspectives on Legal Thought,” “Jewish Law,” and “Religion and the Constitution.” We also occasionally have visiting professors who teach special courses, including Gary Haugen on “International Human Rights” and Paul Marshall on “International Religious Freedom.” Students who would especially like to focus their studies on law and religion matters are encouraged to consider applying to our joint Juris Doctor/Masters of Divinity program, in which candidates obtain both degrees in five years rather than the traditional six.

The Nootbaar Institute conducts occasional lunchtime programs targeting hot topics in the areas of law, religion and ethics. Such lunchtime programs have included “Christian Faith in a World of Rambo Litigators and Enron Corruption,” “A Mosque at Ground Zero,” “Family, Law Practice, and Time Pressures,” “Holocaust Survivor Litigation,” and “President Obama, Religious Faith, and the Public Square.”

The Nootbaar Institute also sponsors an annual national conference addressing matters of faith, law, and law practice. In past years, these conferences addressed “Lawyers, Faith, and Social Justice,” “Can the Ordinary Practice of the Law be a Religious Calling?” “Lawyers, Faith, and Peacemaking,” “The Church’s Role in Global Justice,” and “Genocide & Religion: Victims, Perpetrators, Bystanders and Resisters.” Our conference on “Asylum: A Home for the Oppressed” led several students and faculty members to found Pepperdine’s Asylum Clinic.



One of the most exciting things we can offer our students is the opportunity to put their faith into practice. Over the years, the Nootbaar Institute’s Global Justice Program has enabled Pepperdine law students to travel to Africa, Asia, Eastern Europe, and South America to help further the rule of law and advocate for human rights.

Many of our students volunteer domestically as well, such as those who serve at our Union Rescue Mission legal clinic, aiding the legal needs of the homeless at one of the largest homeless shelters in the United States.

If you are interested in more information about the Institute, please visit our website at: <http://law.pepperdine.edu/nootbaar/>. If you would like to be put on our mailing list to receive updates and announcements about our programs, please email Dana Zacharia at dana.zacharia@pepperdine.edu

THE GLOBAL JUSTICE PROGRAM

The Global Justice Program touches all corners of the globe through its initiatives:

- 1) International human rights and religious freedom
- 2) Advancement of the rule of law
- 3) Global development

Through these initiatives, students and faculty collaborate to seek justice and create a lasting impact in some of the world's most vulnerable places. Under the umbrella of the Herbert and Elinor Nootbaar Institute for Law, Religion, and Ethics, the Global Justice Program has built strong relationships with NGO's and judiciaries around the world in order to provide meaningful experiences for our students as well as a lasting impact in the areas we work.

SUMMER INTERNSHIP PROGRAM

Our summer internship program has in recent years given 15-20 students the opportunity to serve around the world by working with local NGO's and judiciaries to advance the rule of law and further human rights and religious freedom. Applications are accepted in November.



THAILAND SPRING BREAK

On recent Spring Breaks, we have led 7-10 2L's and 3L's on a service trip to Thailand to work with the Free Burma Rangers, a human rights organization that supports Burmese refugees in Thailand. In addition to serving refugees, students will learn more about the devastating reality of human trafficking in one of the sex-trafficking capitals of the world. The cost of the trip is partially subsidized by Nootbaar Institute funds. Registration opens in November.



FALL SPEAKER SERIES

Each fall semester, we host a series of speakers who are active in the global justice field. Past speakers have included: USAID Administrator Rajiv Shah, former UN Ambassador and SOL alum Pierre Prosper, Chief Justice of the Ugandan Supreme Court Justice Benjamin Odoki, and many more.



For more information please visit us online at <http://law.pepperdine.edu/global-justice/> or email dana.zacharia@pepperdine.edu.

ADVOCACY PROGRAMS

Pepperdine Law School has a robust advocacy program, encompassing trial, appellate, and alternative dispute resolution skills.

Intraschool Competition

Each fall semester, 2L and 3L students in good academic standing are eligible to participate in the Arabian Appellate Advocacy Competition (AAAT). AAAT is an individual competition, utilizing a closed library of cases, and has no brief writing component. The preliminary rounds are held on a Saturday in mid-September, with the elimination rounds taking place during the next week. The two advocates who make it to the Final Round compete for prize money on Family Day. No units of credit are awarded for participation in AAAT.

The annual team appellate advocacy intraschool competition is the Vincent S. Dalsimer Moot Court Competition. Two-person teams sign up, usually at the end of the fall semester, and submit their appellate brief in January. Oral argument rounds begin in February or March, depending on the date of the Law School Dinner. The Final Round is argued (the morning of the Law School Dinner) before a distinguished panel of judges. United States Supreme Court justices have served on the Final Round bench over the years, including Chief Justice John Roberts. Students earn one unit of credit for participation. Brief and Individual Advocacy awards, which include prize money, are presented after the Final Round, and the winning team is announced at the Law School Dinner that evening.

On the trial side, in the spring semester, all students are eligible to participate in the Closing Argument Competition. Students are given a mock criminal case and make a ten-minute closing argument to a jury. Winners receive prize money and a spot on an Interschool Trial Competition Team.

In the spring semester of their first year, law students write an appellate brief and orally argue their case as part of their Legal Research and Writing class. Teams may "opt in" to the Col. John and Maria Moriarity First Year Moot Court Competition and compete for recognition and prize money.

Interschool Competition

Pepperdine competes at a very high level against other law schools on the national and international stage. The competitions are divided into three basic categories: trial, appellate, and alternative dispute resolution.

Professor Harry Caldwell, along with a select group of adjunct professors, selects and coaches the members of the Trial Competition Teams. To be eligible to try out for the trial team, 2L and 3L students must be in good academic standing, must have taken or be currently enrolled in Trial Practice Class (3 units), and must compete in open tryouts during the Fall semester. Students selected for the Interschool Teams enroll in Honors Trial Practice (2 units).

The Appellate Advocacy Team members are selected at the end of each spring semester in a process conducted by the Moot Court Board, overseen by Professor Nancy McGinnis. Interested rising 3L (current 2L) students submit an advocacy writing sample and are guaranteed a slot in the orals tryout. Rising 2L students (current 1Ls) who would like to be on the Team must submit the argument section of their LRW appellate brief, which are evaluated by Moot Court Board members and alumni involved in the moot court program. Based on those submissions, a small group of rising 2Ls are invited to participate in the orals tryout. All students selected for the Team must enroll in Appellate Advocacy in the fall (2 units) and Honors Appellate Advocacy in the spring (2 units).

The Straus Institute for Dispute Resolution is responsible for selecting and coaching most of the mediation, arbitration, and client counseling competitions teams. Professor Peter Robinson directs that portion of the ADR advocacy program.

Moot Court Board

The Moot Court Board is the student organization responsible for planning and executing Pepperdine's intraschool competitions each year. In addition, the Board hosts the National Entertainment Law Moot Court Competition, where 24 law schools from across the country send their top teams to compete. The Board is a separate entity from the Interschool Competition Team. However, the Board does support the Team by serving as judges for the Team's orals practice rounds. Students who are interested in supporting the advocacy program are encouraged to participate as a Board member. Interviews for Board positions are held the end of the spring semester and Board members earn one unit of credit for participation for the year.

GLOBAL PROGRAMS

Global Programs at a glance:

Program	Summer Session 6-7 weeks	Summer Intensive 1-2 Weeks	Fall Semester	Spring Semester	International Certificate	Offers other Certificate classes
London Summer <i>Prof. Ed Larson</i>	X				X	Palmer
Olympic & International Sports Law <i>Prof. Maureen Weston</i>		X			X	Straus
English Legal History <i>Prof. Ed Larson</i>		X			X	
Augsburg <i>Prof. Peter Wendel</i>	X				X	With prior approval
London Fall <i>Prof. Tom Bost</i>			X		X	Straus, Palmer & Criminal
Buenos Aires			X		X	With prior approval
Copenhagen			X	X	X	With prior approval

Law students have consistently described studying abroad as their “best ever” law school experience. Why not join them and enhance your academic life, career, and have fun at the same time?

How do I decide which Program to attend?

Semester length programs

By far the richest experience is going abroad for a **full semester**. If you want to hone your Spanish-speaking skills, **Buenos Aires** is for you. If you are more independent and want to mix with international students, attend **the University of Copenhagen** for either a fall or spring term. Otherwise, the “jewel in the crown” is **Pepperdine’s London Fall semester** program which has everything--US courses that fulfill upper division requirements, international courses that fulfill certificate requirements, international moot court, study tours and excellent externships.

Summer or shorter programs

If spending the semester abroad is not for you, try one of the **summer programs**. If you feel that you need more legal experience on your resume, or need to get a required out of the way, then **London's summer program** would be best. It offers a US upper division required course as well as international courses and the opportunity to do an externship. If you want to learn or practice your German and wish to live and travel right in the heart of Europe, do the **Augsburg program**. Are you working over the summer and can't get away for 6-7 weeks? Then consider one of the intensive programs. The **Olympic and International Sports Law program**, which is two weeks long, is for those students keen on all things sports-related as well as alternative dispute resolution. **The English Legal History program**, which is one week long, is for the history buff or Anglophile looking for a unique experience.

What will the International Certificate do for me?

The **Certificate in International and Comparative Law** is for students who are either interested in a career in international law or just fascinated with the international world and international relations in general. The courses that you take and the guidance that you get will help you to explore international career opportunities, as well as add a tangible reflection of your work and interests to your resume.

What if I want to participate in On Campus Interviews (OCI), can I still do the London Fall Semester Program?

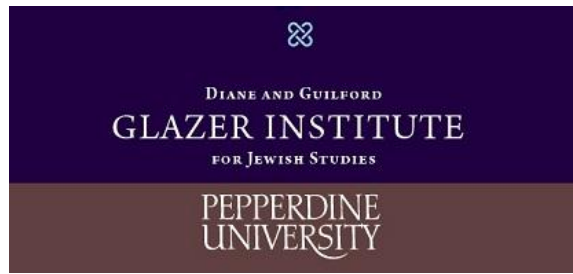
All London students can participate in OCI. The Career Development Office (CDO) has arranged for all large firms to interview early--before you leave for London, as they are usually the most likely to want a face-to-face interview. Smaller firms, NGO's and government employers are usually all happy to interview via our digital videoconference facilities or Skype. In fact, they usually find it pretty impressive. Two things to keep in mind, however: 1) you need to make yourself available in Malibu before you leave for London in order to interview with the large firms 2) if you get a call back, they often want to see you in person so you will want to budget for a quick plane trip back to the US.

Can I do more than one program?

Yes, you can combine a summer and fall or two semesters abroad and variations on that theme---as long as it does not exceed one third of your law school classes.

Where do I find more information on each of these programs?

Detailed information and application forms are all on-line under the **Pepperdine Global Programs** web page: law.pepperdine.edu/global-programs



Overview

The Glazer Institute was established based on the understanding that as a Christian University, Pepperdine's students are especially open to discussions of faith and identity, but are often unacquainted with Christianity's historical and ongoing relationship with Judaism. The Glazer Institute is designed to increase a majority-Christian academic community's exposure to, discussion of, and awareness of Judaism, Jewish Studies, and Jewish culture.

Israel Internship Program

The Brenden Mann Israel Internship Program allows law students to delve deeper into international law, while living in Israel for 10 weeks during the summer. Students selected for the program will choose customized internships in their area of professional interest. Previous participants have worked in international law firms and prominent NGO's, including:

- Pearl Cohen Zedek Latzer (<http://www.pczlaw.com/>)
- Gilead Sher & Co. Law Offices (<http://www.gsher-law.com/>)
- The Peres Center for Peace (<http://www.peres-center.org/>)
- The International Institute for Counter-Terrorism (<http://www.ict.org.il/>)

The cost of the program is \$2800, which includes:

- Round-trip airfare,
- Health insurance,
- Luxury housing in downtown Jerusalem or Tel Aviv
- Custom-selected internships based on your professional objectives
- Orientation to life in Israel
- Weekend excursions throughout Israel, including accommodations, transportation, and tour guide
- Cell phones

In addition, participating students can earn up to **3 units**. Standard rates for summer academic credit apply.

For more information contact Professor Michael Helfand (SOL office #340; 310-506-7694; michael.helfand@pepperdine.edu) or Drew Billings, program coordinator (SOL office # 327; (310) 506-4164; glazerinstitute@pepperdine.edu).

Journals

1. Students that finish the 1L year in the top ten percent of the class may “grade on” to a journal of their choice.
2. Students that finish the 1L year between the top ten percent and the top fifty percent of the class may attempt to “write on” to the Pepperdine Law Review.
3. All students, regardless of class rank, may attempt to “write on” to:
 - a. the Pepperdine Dispute Resolution Law Journal (DRLJ);
 - b. the Journal of the National Association of Administrative Law Judiciary (NAALJ); and
 - c. the Journal of Business, Entrepreneurship, and the Law (JBEL).
4. The Write-On Competition occurs during the early part of the summer break.
5. Journals make their final staff selections toward the end of the summer break.

Pepperdine Law Review

The *Pepperdine Law Review* is a scholarly legal journal edited and published by students at the Pepperdine University School of Law. Members of the Law Review are selected on the basis of academic excellence and outstanding scholarship, and membership in the Law Review is recognized as both an honor and a unique educational experience. The members of the Law Review edit articles written by professors, lawyers, judges, legislators, and other scholars, as well as producing their own Comments or Notes on legal developments and significant cases.

Pepperdine Dispute Resolution Law Journal

The law school published the inaugural issues of the *Pepperdine Dispute Resolution Law Journal* in 2001. Focusing on the area of dispute resolution, the journal features scholastic contributions similar to those found in traditional law reviews, as well as material written from the dispute resolution practitioner's perspective.

Journal of the National Association of Administrative Law Judiciary

In collaboration with the National Association of Administrative Law Judiciary, the law school publishes the *Journal of the National Association of Administrative Law Judiciary*. This journal is recognized as the finest and most scholarly publication exclusively focused on developments affecting the administrative judiciary. A student staff works with a faculty editor in publishing the journal.

Journal of Business, Entrepreneurship and the Law

The *Pepperdine Journal of Business, Entrepreneurship, and the Law* (JBEL) is sponsored by the Geoffrey H. Palmer Center for Entrepreneurship and the Law. The primary objective of the journal is to contribute to the body of legal knowledge in the fields of entrepreneurship and business through publication of a high quality and professional periodical.

DAY THREE:

CLINICS & EXTERNSHIPS FAIR

ASYLUM CLINIC

The Asylum Clinic is intended to provide gifted second and third year law students, acting under professorial supervision, the opportunity to represent indigent and underprivileged foreign-born individuals who seek asylum in the United States based on a well-founded fear of persecution (including arbitrary detention, physical and psychological abuse, and torture) because of race, religion, nationality (ethnicity), membership in a particular social group (e.g., trade unionists, abused women, the disabled), or political opinion.

The students selected for the clinic are required to also take an additional lecture course in the substance and procedures of Asylum and Refugee Law. Under the guidance of Judge Einhorn (the author of the U.S. law on asylum) and two junior instructors (who are also immigration law practitioners), clinical students participate in the screening of asylum seekers, the preparing of their relief applications and supporting documents and declarations (from therapists, political scientists, supporting fact witnesses), and the presenting of their cases to the Asylum Office of the Department of Homeland Security, in U.S. Immigration Court, and on appeal.

The Asylum Clinic is open to all indigent and underprivileged asylum seekers who upon screening by Judge Einhorn, the instructors, and the students, are deemed to possess credible fears of persecution. However, the clinic is especially concerned with representing victims of religious persecution, such as Jews and Christians in radical Islamic theocratic regimes like Iran, and intolerant and authoritarian or unstable regimes like China and Pakistan.

The freedom to worship without government intimidation is the very first right guaranteed in the very First Amendment to our Federal Constitution. Under the International Religious Freedom Act of 1998[1][1], the United States is now required to emphasize the protection and advancement of the freedom of worship as an element of U.S. foreign and immigration policy. It is the *raison d'être* of Pepperdine's Asylum Clinic to ensure that this legal principle is extended to those whose principled professions of faith in the face of persecution do not match their financial resources for representation in immigration proceedings.

Spring 2013 Supervising Attorney: Judge Bruce Einhorn; bruce.einhorn@pepperdine.edu

Seminar: 2 hours weekly.

Fieldwork: Students must enroll in 4 hours of fieldwork per week on Thursday or Friday from 9am -1 pm.

Units: 2

Enrollment limit: 8

LEGAL AID CLINIC

The Legal Aid Clinic gives students the opportunity to serve residents of the Union Rescue Mission and the surrounding community on Skid Row in Los Angeles. The Union Rescue Mission embraces people experiencing homelessness and provides its residents with supportive services designed to help the individual find hope for a changed life. The Clinic is a setting where the goals include training students to provide direct services, developing sensitivity for assisting low-income clients, and discovering the responsibility for future pro bono work. The Legal Aid Clinic focuses on providing re-entry legal services to clients, including but not limited to the dismissal of criminal convictions which are barriers to employment; family law issues relating to child support, child custody and visitation and restraining orders; resolution of traffic warrants which can be a bar to obtaining a valid driver's license; and assistance with government benefits and consumer and debt issues. The students will interview the clients, consult with the supervising and/or directing attorney to develop a service plan for the client, conduct legal research, and draft appropriate correspondence, pleadings, motions, and legal memoranda. The students will also learn to use the Clinic's case management database for maintaining confidential client records.

Directing Attorney: Assistant Professor Brittany Stringfellow-Otey; bstringf@pepperdine.edu

Supervising Attorney (Spring 2013): Eleanor Miller; eleanor.miller@pepperdine.edu

Seminar: 1 hour weekly.

Fieldwork: Tuesday, Wednesday, & Thursday (hours to be determined on an individual basis).

Off-campus office: Union Rescue Mission
545 S. San Pedro Street
Los Angeles, California 90013
(213) 347-6300; ext. 4413

NINTH CIRCUIT APPELLATE ADVOCACY CLINIC

The Ninth Circuit Appellate Advocacy Clinic provides direct representation in prisoner rights (Sec. 1983) appellate cases pending in the U. S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit. Under the Clinic Director's supervision, student activities may include studying ethical and practice issues, reviewing court records, interviewing clients, evaluating cases, researching legal issues, developing appellate theories, writing appellate briefs, and arguing appellate cases under special Circuit rules for clinics meeting the Court's standards. Units of credit are based on 52.5 hours of work per credit.

Spring 2013 Supervising Attorney: Mark Belnick; mark.belnick@pepperdine.edu

Seminar: 2 hours weekly.

Fieldwork:

Units: 2 - 4

Enrollment limit: 8

Prerequisite: LAW 410 Appellate Advocacy.

Special Education Advocacy Clinic

A pathway for developing essential lawyering skills, becoming practice ready, and finding rewarding job opportunities

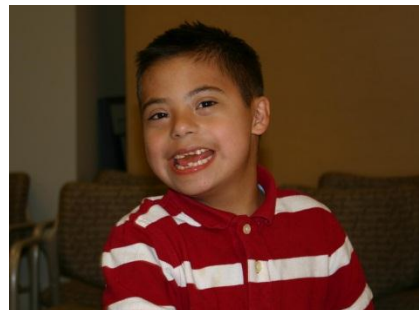


Clinical Legal Education

The primary purpose of clinical legal education is to provide law students with “experiential learning” in order to facilitate the connection between legal theory and practice. Participating law students develop and practice essential lawyering skills with real clients in the context of actual cases, and under the direction of supervising attorneys who have many years of experience in both legal practice and legal education. Students who participate in law school clinical programs often have a significant hiring advantage when seeking employment in that they develop skills bringing them closer to “practice readiness” upon graduation from law school.

Special Education Law

Special Education Law exists to ensure that all children with disabilities have available to them a free and appropriate public education that is designed to meet their unique needs and prepare them for further education, self-sufficiency, employment and independent living. The law arises primarily out of the Individuals with Disability Education Act (20 U.S.C. §1400 et seq.) Congress first enacted this statutory scheme in 1975 in order to reverse our nation’s long history of discrimination and egregious neglect of children with disabilities.



Pepperdine Special Education Advocacy Clinic (PSEAC)

The PSEAC represents children with disabilities and their parents in disputes with school districts regarding the child’s right to receive a free and appropriate public education. The PSEAC is located on campus and meets weekly on Tuesday evenings from 6-8 P.M. Law students may enroll in the PSEAC for 2-4 units and work in the clinic a required number of hours depending upon the number of credits for which the law student is registered.

Law students provide legal services to clients under the direction and supervision of Professor Richard Peterson, Clinic Director. These services, although provided in the context of Special Education Law include lawyering skills essential in a broad context of legal practice areas. Law students interview clients, gather evidence, conduct legal research, analyze and develop legal strategies, undertake negotiations, prepare legal pleadings, petitions, motions and other documents, as well as participate in mediation and litigation proceedings. Students are assigned tasks according to their level of knowledge and experience obtained either prior to or in the course of their clinic participation. New clinic members are often teamed with more experienced students who act as mentors.

Parents depend upon the PSEAC for representation which frequently has lifelong implications for their children, therefore students accepted into the Clinic must commit to complete assignments in a competent and timely manner and adhere to the policies and procedures set forth in the Clinic manual. To read about some of PSEACs successful cases see the stories referred to in the following internet links:

“Turning Setbacks into Successes” <https://law.pepperdine.edu/news-events/featured-stories/2011/02/successes.htm>;

“An Advocate for Opportunity” <http://www.pepperdine.edu/pepperdinepeople/2005fall/features/advocate.htm>

“In a Class of His Own” <http://law.pepperdine.edu/news-events/news/2008/08/peterson.htm>

Getting a job...

The availability of career opportunities is one of the powerful advantages of this practice area. Many of our PSEAC Alumni have found tremendous employment opportunities, even during these economic hard times. Special Education Law also provides an opportunity to practice in a “public interest law” field while earning income comparable to traditional practice fields. This is in part possible because in 1986 Congress passed the “Child Protection Act” which included a provision unilaterally requiring school districts to pay the legal fees of parents who are “prevailing parties” in legal proceedings brought to protect their rights and the rights of their children. Additionally, knowing you have empowered a child to learn, develop, and access the world around them injects high levels of job satisfaction into the mind and heart of the Special Education Lawyer.

FOR MORE INFORMATION EMAIL PROFESSOR PETERSON: richard.peterson@pepperdine.edu

Visit us at: <http://law.pepperdine.edu/clinical-education/special-education-advocacy-clinic/>

**INVESTOR ADVOCACY CLINIC
STRAUS INSTITUTE FOR DISPUTE RESOLUTION**

The Pepperdine Law Investor Advocacy Clinic was established in the fall of 2010 through a \$250,000 grant from the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (FINRA). Supervised by Director Robert A. Uhl and Associate Director Judith Hale Norris, students will have the opportunity to handle arbitrations and mediations before FINRA Dispute Resolution on behalf of California investors.

To be eligible to participate, JD students must take the *Arbitration Law in the Securities Industry* course taught by Professor Uhl in the fall semester. From this course five second year law students are selected to continue into the Investor Advocacy Clinic program, and must be able to make the following commitments:

2nd year	
Fall	<i>Arbitration Law in the Securities Industry</i>
Spring	Investor Advocacy Clinic

3rd Year	
Fall	Investor Advocacy Clinic
Spring	Investor Advocacy Clinic

Students will be involved in real cases and are encouraged to stay involved during the summer, but will not be required.

Cases considered by the clinic are California investors who have claims less than \$100,000, household incomes less than \$100,000 and arbitral disputes with their securities brokers and/or brokerage firms. Students will learn critical lawyering skills generally not taught in purely doctrinal courses. For example, students interview potential clients, draft statements of claim, conduct discovery, prepare legal memoranda, work with experts who serve as financial consultants, and conduct arbitrations and mediations before FINRA Dispute Resolution. The Investor Advocacy Clinic's certified law students are listed as the investor's counsel on the FINRA Arbitration Awards, which are available to the public.

Pepperdine is the only one of six investor advocacy clinics funded by FINRA to try a case, and the first FINRA clinic to prevail at arbitration. The clinic's first case, *Surinder Paul, et al. vs. FSC Securities Corp., et al.*, was settled in mediation and Pepperdine students delivered the opening argument and negotiated the settlement agreement under Uhl's supervision. The second case *Susan Jenkins vs. Crowell Weedon & Co.* went to arbitration, and Pepperdine students delivered the opening statement and direct examination of Susan Jenkins. A third case, *Robert Olson vs. Morgan Wilshire, et al.*, went to a three-day arbitration hearing, and again a Pepperdine student delivered the opening statement and direct examination of the client.

J.D. EXTERNSHIP PROGRAM

Clinical externships at the School of Law enable students to integrate theoretical knowledge of the law with the development of professional skills through practical experience under the supervision of the faculty, the bench and the bar. The experience offers students a unique and invaluable perspective on the practice of law and the role of lawyers in society.

The School of Law offers **five types of externships**, all consisting of work in the field and faculty supervision, either in the form of a workshop or a faculty advisor. They are organized into the following courses of study:

- Clinical Education **Criminal** Externship & Workshop (i.e., District Attorney, Public Defender)
- Clinical Education **Entertainment** Externship & Workshop (i.e., Lionsgate, Sony Music)
- Clinical Education **Government** Externship & Workshop (i.e., IRS, County Counsel)
- Clinical Education **Judicial** Externship & Workshop (i.e., Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals, US District Court, U.S. Bankruptcy Court, California Superior Court)
- Clinical Education **Public Interest** Externship & Workshop (i.e., Public Counsel, Bet Tzedek)

Eligibility

Second- and third-year law students are eligible to participate in the Clinical Education Program if they have an overall GPA of 2.33 or higher, and receive approval from the Director of Clinical Education.

J. D. Externships

The externship inquiry should begin with a meeting with the Director of Clinical Education. The Career Development Office should be consulted for descriptions of approved externships. New externships, however, can be approved if they provide a significant opportunity not otherwise available, meet the Clinical Program's educational objectives, and afford adequate field and faculty supervision. Private law firms are not approved unless they are nonprofit public interest entities (cf. section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code) or the student will be performing approved pro bono public interest work, and the student is unpaid.

Workshop requirements

Contemporaneous enrollment is required in the one hour, bi-weekly Entertainment, Public Interest, Government, Judicial, or Criminal Workshop for all students participating in an externship. Students who cannot attend a workshop, due to distance or schedule conflicts, must meet with a faculty advisor approved by the Director of Clinical Education.

Further information

For more information about the J.D. Externship Program, please contact the Director of Clinical Education at 310.506.6350 or the Clinical Program Administrator in the Clinical Programs Office at 310. 506.7449 or by e-mail at clinallaw@pepperdine.edu.

Pepperdine University School of Law Washington, DC, Externship Program

Externship possibilities in Washington are extremely varied and include government agencies, courts, Congress, NGOs and policy think-tanks.

Judicial: DC Court system, DC District and Appellate Federal Courts, Court of Federal Claims, and the US Court of Appeals for Veterans Claims.

The Hill: Representative/Senator offices, or House/Senate committees.

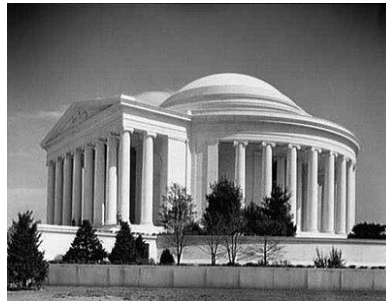
Agencies: Department of Justice, Department of State, Department of Agriculture, Department of Commerce, Department of Defense, Department of Education, Department of Energy, Department of Health & Human Services, Department of Housing & Urban Development, Department of Interior, Department of Labor, Department of Transportation, Department of Treasury, and Department of Veterans Affairs.

Non-Profits/NGOs: There are many non-profits and non-governmental organizations in DC that work in nearly every area of the law. Just a few examples include foreign policy, women's issues, human rights, constitutional law issues, education issues, and environmental issues.



Live, Work, and Study in Washington!

- Broaden your Law School experience and bolster your resume
- Get a competitive edge for post-graduate government employment or policy work
- Improve your research and writing skills
- Meet people who can advise you and help you get your legal career started



In the Washington, DC, Externship Program, students learn first-hand about the varied roles of attorneys in the nation's capital.

Students complete full-time legal externships in the three branches of government, non-profits, NGOs, and lobbying firms. The Program also includes a workshop, where students discuss issues that arise in the context of their externships, and two courses designed to complement students' DC externships – *Lawyering in the Nation's Capital* and *Advanced Legal Writing*.

Students enjoy tours of Washington institutions, such as the Supreme Court, the Library of Congress, and the Capitol. Networking events are designed to tie students into the alumni community and equip students with resources to help secure post-graduate employment.

Graduate student studio apartments are available in Pepperdine University's Washington, DC, building, located in the heart of DC, just a few blocks from the White House.

If you are interested in an externship in Washington, DC, please contact Professor Nancy Hunt. (nancy.hunt@pepperdine.edu)

DAY FOUR:

FACULTY CLASS FAIR

FACULTY CLASS FAIR:

- Many of your professors will be available in the atrium between 12:30 – 1:30 pm to answer your questions!
- Each will have a flyer that you can pick up with biographical information and descriptions of the classes they teach!
- Ask the faculty questions about their courses or their area of expertise.
- Sign up for an appointment to meet later

 NOT SURE WHAT TO ASK THE FACULTY? Here are some suggestions:

1. What was your favorite course in law school?
2. What is your favorite course to teach now?
3. What do you like most about teaching the course?
4. Is there a reading list or syllabus available?
5. Any recommended readings?
6. How would the class be helpful in practice?
7. Is the course part of a natural sequence of courses?
8. Any recommended but not required prerequisites?
9. What other courses overlap with this material, and is this course the broader or narrower focus compared to the other course(s)?
10. What is the method of assessment for the course? What type of paper, exam format, etc.?
11. What are the primary modes of instruction? Lecture? Socratic? Research by student? Student presentations? Group work?
12. What is the reading? Standard case book? Other?
13. Likely size of class?
14. Is this course likely to be offered again next semester or next year?
15. Which electives do you recommend that I take before graduating?

DAY FIVE:

CAREER PRACTICE AREAS

Career Pathways Guide

During your first year of law school, you should begin to consider which areas of law interest you. To assist you with this process, the Career Development Office offers a Career Pathways Guide that provides detailed information regarding a variety of practice areas. This Guide will help you assess your interest in these practice areas and identify resources and strategies that may be useful to secure employment in one or more areas. The Guide may be downloaded from the Career Development Office TWEN site. A brief description of the practice areas covered in the Guide is provided here.

Antitrust

Antitrust laws protect consumers from unfair business practices while allowing companies to gain an edge over their competitors through lawful competitive means. Attorneys practicing antitrust law may work in a variety of settings, including as government attorneys involved in the enforcement of antitrust laws for the Antitrust Division of the United States Department of Justice or the Federal Trade Commission, or for a state attorney general's office. Alternatively, they may work for private law firms as civil litigation attorneys involved in filing or defending lawsuits in both federal and state court against alleged violators of federal antitrust laws.

Bankruptcy

Bankruptcy law concerns the rights of debtors and creditors in federal bankruptcy proceedings. During these proceedings, bankruptcy attorneys assist individuals in Chapter 7 liquidations and Chapter 13 repayment plans, or businesses involved in Chapter 11 reorganizations or liquidations, out-of-court settlements, and receiverships. Law firms usually specialize in representing either debtors or creditors. Firms that represent debtors and financially troubled companies advise on all aspects of the bankruptcy and restructuring process, and carefully analyze their clients' finances and business operations in order to fully understand their assets, liabilities, and if applicable, strategy for emerging from bankruptcy. Firms that represent these debtors seek to preserve as much of the bankruptcy estate as possible against creditors' claims. In contrast, firms that represent creditors seek to maximize the amount their clients can recover from the bankruptcy estate in the shortest possible timeframe.

Business and Corporate

Business law encompasses a wide range of practice areas, including, among others, corporate law, securities law, corporate finance, commercial law, bankruptcy, tax, intellectual property, business negotiations, venture financing, startup law, cross-border transactions, and labor and employment law. Business law attorneys may practice litigation or transaction law, and sometimes in both areas. However, most attorneys practicing corporate law are transactional lawyers. They represent companies in one or more of three areas: corporate governance and compliance, mergers and acquisitions, and securities. Additionally, corporate attorneys may specialize in representing either public or private companies. Public companies are large businesses with many shareholders whose stocks trade on a public exchange like the New York Stock Exchange. Private companies are generally smaller companies with a small number of owners whose stocks do not trade on a public exchange. The extent to which a corporate attorney will specialize in a specific area, or in the representation of a certain type of company, generally depends on the size of the corporate department in the law firm for which the attorney works – the larger the department, the more likely the attorney will be likely to specialize.

Civil Litigation

Litigation attorneys file and defend litigation matters in which their clients are involved. Often, in an effort to avoid litigation, these attorneys will engage in negotiations with opposing counsel and clients during various phases of a case, including during settlement discussions and court mandated settlement conferences. Litigators must possess general litigation and courtroom skills, as well as specific knowledge of substantive law in the types of litigation in which they specialize. General litigation skills include legal research, conducting discovery, taking and defending depositions, preparing witnesses, persuasive writing, motion practice, and trial and appellate experience. A junior litigation attorney's involvement in litigation will depend on the size of the firm or department in which he or she practices. In smaller law firms or when a firm's litigation practice is narrow in scope, the attorney will be given significant responsibilities early in his or her career, and will participate more extensively in trial proceedings. In some large firms, early litigation practice may consist of research, writing memoranda, and engaging in discovery matters (especially document review). However, many large firms are making an effort to provide associates with early responsibility and are turning to contract (temporary) or staff attorneys for document review. Over time, litigation attorneys will develop skills such as drafting motions, conducting depositions, and appearing in court hearings. More experienced litigators will develop trial skills as first or second chair attorneys, conducting tasks such as direct and cross examinations of witnesses. Some litigation attorneys specialize in appellate work, arguing in front of state and federal appellate courts, and perhaps even the United States Supreme Court.

Criminal Law

Criminal lawyers represent the state or individuals in a wide range of criminal matters ranging from simple misdemeanor traffic violations to first degree murder. Criminal lawyers work at the trial or appellate level, and must have a good grasp of courtroom procedures and the Rules of Criminal Procedure. Lawyers working as prosecutors and public defenders work for a governmental agency at the federal, state, or local level. Lawyers engaged in non-indigent defense practice work for small or solo private practices. White collar defense lawyers generally work for large law firms.

Elder Law

Elder law focuses on legal issues commonly faced by senior citizens. Lawyers who practice elder law often specialize in estate planning, trust creation and litigation, probate work, conservatorships, Medi-Cal and Medicaid planning, Social Security benefits issues, elder abuse, evictions, and power of attorney issues.

Entertainment Law

Entertainment law encompasses a wide range of litigation and transactional practice areas in situations where the client – usually an actor, musician, or athlete; a production company or studio; or a music, film, or television company – is involved in the entertainment industry. Common issues addressed by entertainment lawyers include intellectual property (especially licensing, trademark, and copyright issues), employment, contract, tort, labor and employment, bankruptcy, immigration, securities, agency, right of privacy, defamation, clearance of rights, product placement, advertising, criminal, tax, international, and insurance matters. Much of the legal work in the entertainment industry is transactional (i.e., contract drafting and negotiation); however, some situations – particularly those involving employer-employee, profit participation, and alleged defamation – may lead to litigation.

Environmental Law

Environmental law consists of statutes, treaties, common law, and other regulations that are intended to protect the environment from potential impacts or endangerment by human or business activities. Some environmental laws regulate the quantity and nature of human and business impacts, such as setting allowable levels of pollution. Attorneys practicing environmental law may work in a variety of settings, including as government attorneys involved in the enforcement of environmental laws and regulations for the federal Environmental Protection Agency or for various state agencies. Alternatively, they may work for private law firms representing clients who have

suffered injuries as a result of, for example, groundwater or airborne contaminants, or representing landowners whose property has been damaged by the discharge of toxic wastes or other pollutants.

On the defense side, they may represent the individuals or businesses seeking to comply with applicable environmental laws or alleged to have caused environmental injuries. Some environmental lawyers work for non-profit organizations involved in researching and publicizing environmental issues through impact litigation and other means.

Family Law

Family law encompasses a wide variety of family-related matters. Family law attorneys negotiate and mediate on behalf of clients in child support, divorce, and adoption proceedings. In divorce proceedings, the attorney will determine a couple's reason for divorce, draft the divorce petition, and file necessary papers with the family law court. If there are children, the attorney will help mediate child custody, visitation, and support issues, and, if necessary, participate in hearings or litigation related to these matters. Attorneys may also negotiate, help mediate, and participate in hearings or litigation related to prenuptial or spousal support issues. Some family law attorneys represent clients or government agencies in domestic violence, dependency, and guardianship proceedings.

Health Law

Healthcare laws and regulations are developed and enforced through the federal Department of Health and Human Services, Food and Drug Administration, and Centers for Disease Control. Government lawyers are responsible for advising these agencies and the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services, among others, on various regulatory issues. Private healthcare attorneys draft legislation and regulations for submission before various state and federal legislative bodies and agencies, and are frequently called upon to comment and testify on proposed legislation affecting the healthcare industry. Private healthcare attorneys also work on the acquisition, financing, and reorganization of healthcare facilities; Medicare and Medicaid reimbursement advice and litigation; Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act compliance, audits, and consultations; fraud and abuse compliance issues, investigations, and defense; litigation, including medical malpractice, Medicare and Medicaid reimbursement disputes, nursing facility lawsuits, and wrongful death claims; and employment law matters for healthcare facilities and medical staff. Non-profit and public interest attorneys in the healthcare field research and publicize health law issues through impact litigation and other means.

High Tech and Intellectual Property Law

High tech and intellectual property lawyers represent companies and entrepreneurs engaged in technological innovations, including those in the computer, internet, software, entertainment, and biotechnology industries. These companies rely on intellectual property law to protect their intangible assets, and they encounter many other interesting and complex issues requiring legal advice, particularly in the areas of biotechnology, corporate transactions, employment law, copyright and trademark law, intellectual property litigation, patent law, licensing, and telecommunications. Attorneys practicing intellectual property law usually practice in one of five areas: patent (usually requires passing the Patent Bar Exam and admission to the Patent Bar), trademark, copyright, trade secret, or licensing, with some attorneys practicing in multiple categories. Admission to the Patent Bar is generally not required for attorneys practicing outside the patent practice area, but a focus on intellectual property courses during law school and science and engineering courses in undergraduate school is highly recommended.

Immigration Law

Immigration lawyers focus on the legal issues involved when a person leaves one country to live in another (immigration) and the process of becoming a citizen in the new country (naturalization). Many immigration lawyers are also involved in litigating deportation and asylum issues. The Department of Homeland Security (DHS) presides over most immigration proceedings, which are under the exclusive jurisdiction of the federal government. Immigration litigation takes place in the DHS's administrative court system.

Insurance Law

Insurance policies are contracts between insurance companies and businesses or individuals that are designed to reduce and manage the risk of certain harmful occurrences. The insured pays a premium to an insurance company in exchange for a promise that the insurance company will cover damages in the event a covered harmful occurrence comes to pass. Insurance lawyers generally work in one of four areas: on insurance coverage issues (advising, negotiating, drafting, and consulting on insurance contracts); as insurance defense lawyers (defending insurance companies in litigation matters brought by insureds); as in-house counsel for an insurance company; and by providing insurance counseling services to individuals and businesses.

International Law

International law is divided into two general areas of specialization: international commercial law and international human rights law. International commercial attorneys practice in the areas of immigration and naturalization; international trade and finance; international real estate transactions and development projects; international mergers, acquisitions, and joint ventures; international tax matters; and international intellectual property matters. International human rights lawyers may work for various international bodies, including the United Nations, International Court of Justice, European Court of Human Rights, and Inter-American Court of Human Rights, or for non-governmental organizations such as Amnesty International. Foreign language skills are especially useful to attorneys practicing in this field.

Labor and Employment Law

Labor lawyers represent either businesses or labor unions in matters involving the law and regulations governing labor unions. Employment lawyers deal with the federal and state laws and regulations that govern the employer-employee relationship. Common legal issues include employee discrimination, occupational safety and health, employee benefits, wage and hour claims, and contractual matters such as “just cause” and termination. Employment lawyers are divided into two categories: those representing employers and those representing employees. While labor and employment lawyers typically practice as litigators, employment lawyers may also draft and negotiate employment agreements and employee benefit contracts.

Public Interest Law

The term “public interest law” describes the practice of law carried out under the auspices of a nonprofit organization for which the attorneys focus on issues that benefit the public generally such as civil rights, protections for disabled and underrepresented persons, the prevention or remediation of racial and gender discrimination, reformation of the legal and other professions, representation of labor unions, and promotion of campaign finance reform, among other issues. Public interest law practice contrasts with traditional civil and criminal practice where the focus is on achieving justice for an individual client. Most public interest law matters are civil rather than criminal in nature. Most clients of public interest organizations cannot afford to pay for legal services, and thus, other methods must be used to fund these organizations, including membership dues, charitable contributions, foundation grants, and, under certain statutes, attorneys’ fee awards paid by the defendant.

Real Estate

Real estate attorneys represent real estate investment trusts, lenders, developers, landlords, tenants, buyers, and sellers in all aspects of commercial real estate. Real estate attorneys may be generalists, but often will specialize in litigation or transactional matters within the real estate industry. Major real estate transactions include acquisitions, dispositions, construction and development projects, financing work, commercial leases, and real estate workouts for troubled real estate loans. Real estate matters often involve landlord-tenant, land use, or environmental issues.

Tax

Tax law governs the taxation of income (corporate and personal) and the taxation of income and gains earned in connection with real, personal, or business property acquired through personal or professional efforts. In addition to income tax, other areas of taxation include employment, excise, sales, gift, inheritance, capital gains, and property taxes, among others. United States tax law is governed by federal, state, and local taxing agencies. Typical issues addressed by a tax attorney include taxation of income, taxation of capital gains, taxation of retirement pensions and social security contributions, inheritance taxes, taxation of gifts, estate taxation, consumption taxes (sales tax), and taxation of corporations. Tax attorneys have mastered the complexity of the tax system and help clients understand and comply with it. They typically fall into four categories: tax planners, who advise on and structure business transactions; controversy attorneys, who represent clients in litigation with taxing agencies, such as the IRS; compliance experts, who file tax returns and ensure conformity with tax laws; and hybrid tax attorneys, who perform some combination of these services and may also perform legislative and policy work as well.

Trusts and Estates

Trusts and estates are legal vehicles used to manage the personal affairs and the transfer of property of an individual in the event of that person's incapacity or death. They are also used to fulfill an individual's philanthropic purposes. Estate and gift tax planning attorneys counsel clients on wealth transfer strategies. They have expertise in estate litigation, business succession planning, wealth transfer planning, will and trust planning, charitable planning, prenuptial agreements, wealth transfer tax controversies, estate controversy litigation, estate administration, and fiduciary issues. They also deal with the probate process, living trusts, general tax issues, and power of attorney issues.

The above practice areas include many of those in which Pepperdine School of Law alumni currently practice. However, there are many areas of practice not covered here or in the Career Pathways Guide on TWEN. Please see a Career Development Office counselor for more information on other legal practice areas and non-traditional career paths such as business, academics, entrepreneurship, and non-attorney government work.



THE ORANGE BOOK 2013

Contact Information

Please contact the Student Life Office with any questions about Academic Advising Week.

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