

PEPPERDINE UNIVERSITY

SCHOOL OF LAW

Office of the Dean of Students

Introduction to the Orange Book

Now that your first year required courses are nearly complete, you will have the opportunity to choose your own path to completion of your Juris Doctor degree. The purpose of the Orange Book is to provide you with a clear path to planning a dynamic and fulfilling academic and student life experience in graduate school at Pepperdine. We have designed this book specifically to walk you through:

- 1. Graduation Requirements**
- 2. The Registration Process**
- 3. Special Programs, Institutes, and Clinics**
- 4. The Bar Exam Process**
- 5. Student Life and Service Opportunities**

You are always welcome and encouraged to make an appointment for academic consultation with Dean Al Sturgeon or Dean Danny DeWalt. If ever you have any questions, we are available to help you design your program to fit your passions and interests.

Checklist for Academic Planning

- Attend all sessions during Academic Advising Week.
- Read this “Orange Book” in its entirety.
- Pay special attention to the Graduation Requirements on Pages 4-8.
- Pay special attention to the Bar Exam Section on Pages 25-33.
- Consult with professors in the areas of law that interest you.
- Make an appointment in the Student Life Suite for advice and input.
- Use the Total Game Plan on Pages 9-11 to start planning
 - Fill in your required courses and when you plan to take them
 - Fill in those courses that meet the skills and writing requirements
 - Fill in any Bar-Related courses you want to take
 - Fill in any certificate classes you plan to take. Go to <http://law.pepperdine.edu/academics/certificates> for information.
 - Check the list of elective courses and place them in the semesters you would like to take them.
- Make an appointment with your favorite faculty member or administrator, bring your Orange Book, and review your game plan.
- Consult page 21-22 and register for classes at the assigned time.

Academic Advising Week

12:30pm-1:30pm

Monday Through Friday

March 23-27, 2015

Monday, March 23: ACADEMIC SESSION FOR FIRST-YEAR STUDENTS

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12:00 noon Dean Al Sturgeon will outline the upper division academic planning process.

Tuesday, March 24: PROGRAM INFORMATION FAIR

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Pepperdine's programs and institutes will be set up in the atrium on March 24 during the lunch hour to distribute materials and answer questions.

Wednesday, March 25: CLINIC, EXTERNSHIP & PRACTICUM FAIR

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Pepperdine's clinics and externship opportunities will be set up in the atrium on March 25 during the lunch hour to distribute materials and answer questions.

Thursday, March 26: FACULTY CLASS FAIR

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Professors that teach upper division courses will be set up in the atrium on March 26 during the lunch hour to distribute materials and answer questions.

Friday, March 27: CAREER PRACTICE AREA NETWORKING FAIR

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All 1Ls are invited to attend a fair hosted by the Career Development Office on March 27 during the lunch hour to meet practitioners from various legal practice areas.

MONDAY

Juris Doctor Graduation Requirements

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

1. 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;
2. Satisfactory completion of the upper-division writing requirement;
3. Satisfactory completion of the upper-division skills requirement;
4. Satisfactory completion of the experiential course work and Pro Bono service requirement.
5. 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)
Introduction to Professional Formation (1)

TOTAL UNITS: 30 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 units

Discretionary Waiver

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 and 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 Experiential & Pro Bono Requirement:

Upper Division Experiential Course Work and Pro Bono Service Requirements:

All students are required to have completed at least 15 units of practice-based, experiential course work, and 50 hours of qualifying pro bono service as defined by the California State Bar. Courses approved by the Vice Dean as satisfying the upper-division experiential course work requirement will be so 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 18 units per semester;
- JD/MBA students may take no more than 17 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 17 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 16 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 18 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/current-students/academic-policy-forms>

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 7 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. For classes that will have a take home final exam, the High Pass/Pass/Credit/Fail election must be turned in to the Office of Admissions, Student Information and Services before the take home exam is distributed.

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.

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 professor, dean, staff director, or upper division student.

88 Units required for graduation

First Year Courses = 30 Units

Fall

Civil Procedure	4 Units
Contracts	4 Units
Torts	4 Units
Legal Research & Writing	2 Units
Intro to Professional Formation	1 Unit

Spring

Property	4 Units
Constitutional Law	4 Units
Criminal Law	3 Units
Legal Research & Writing	2 Units
Intro to Ethical Lawyering	2 Units

Required Upper Division 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 Courses	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

88 Units required for graduation

YEAR ONE

FIRST YEAR FALL 2014

Civil Procedure	4
Torts	4
Contracts	4
Legal Research & Writing	2
Introduction to Professional Formation	1
	15 total

FIRST YEAR SPRING 2015

Property	4
Constitutional Law	4
Criminal Law	3
Legal Research & Writing	2
Introduction to Ethical Lawyering	2
	15 total

YEAR TWO

SUMMER 2015

SECOND YEAR FALL 2015

SECOND YEAR SPRING 2016

YEAR THREE

SUMMER 2016	

THIRD YEAR FALL 2016	

THIRD YEAR SPRING 2017	

Upper Division Courses

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. The approved University courses and course descriptions may be found in the School of Law Course Catalog.

Catalog Number	Units	Course Name
LAW 1632	2	Arbitration Practice and Advocacy*
LAW 2000	1	Bar Exam Workshop
LAW TBD	Variable	Externship Field Placement and Workshop
LAW 310	3	Community Justice Clinic
LAW 802	2-3	Community Property
LAW 803	3	Corporations
LAW 600	2	Criminal Justice Dispute Resolution Practicum
LAW 822	3	Criminal Procedure
LAW 42/43	variable	Dispute Resolution Law Journal
LAW 904	3-4	Evidence
LAW 600	2	Federal Criminal Practice Practicum
LAW 814	3-4	Federal Income Taxation
LAW 403	2	Honors Trial Practice
LAW 501	2	Independent Study

LAW 330	2-4	Investor Advocacy Clinic
LAW 62/63	variable	Journal of Business, Entrepreneurship and the Law
LAW 2/3	variable	Law Review
LAW 385	3	Legal Aid Clinic
LAW 380	2	Mediation Clinic*
LAW 1422	2	Mediation Theory and Practice*
LAW 1	1	Moot Court-Interschool Competition
LAW 52/53	variable	National Association of Administrative Law Judges Journal
LAW 1492	2	Negotiation Theory and Practice*
LAW 350	3	Ninth Circuit Appellate Advocacy Clinic
LAW 723	3	Remedies
LAW 2282	2	Selected Issues In Dispute Resolution*
LAW 340	3	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. 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)

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. The approved University courses and course descriptions may be found in the School of Law Course Catalog.

Catalog Number	Units	Course Name
LAW 222	2-3	Accounting And Finance For Lawyers
LAW 872	3	Administrative Law
LAW 2012	2	Advanced Legal Research
LAW 2432	2	Advanced Legal Writing
LAW 1522	2	Advanced Mediation Seminar*
LAW 2192	2	Advanced Torts Seminar
LAW 404	2	Advanced Trial Practice
LAW 410	2	Appellate Advocacy
LAW 1672	2-3	Arbitration Law
LAW 1642	2	Arbitration Law in the Securities Industry*
LAW 1523	3	Business Planning
LAW 1592	2-3	Business Reorganizations in Bankruptcy
LAW 2762	2-3	California Civil Procedure
LAW 1893	3	Commercial Law - Sales
LAW 1903	3	Commercial Law - Secured Transactions and Commercial Paper
LAW 1122	2	Communication and Conflict*

LAW 1852	2-3	Communications 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	2-3	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 242	3	Federal Courts
LAW 1842	2-3	Federal Estate and Gift Taxation
LAW 600	3	First Amendment Law
LAW 10	2	Honors Appellate Advocacy
LAW 70	2	Honors Mediation Advocacy
LAW 71	2	Honors Negotiation Advocacy
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 2133	2	International Investment Disputes**
LAW 1012	3	International Tax
LAW 1712	2	Interviewing, Counseling, and Planning*
LAW 1182	1	Judicial Clerkship Seminar
LAW 2692	2	Lawyering in the Nation's Capital (DC Program only)
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 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	2-3	Real Estate Transactions
LAW 1243	3	Securities Regulation
LAW 1252	2-3	Sports Law
LAW 922	2	Trademarks, Unfair Competition, and Unfair Trade Practices

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** Priority enrollment for LLM students earning the concentration in International Commercial Arbitration.

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 2882	2	Advanced Litigation Writing
LAW 2752	2-3	Advanced Wills and Trusts
LAW 2742	2	Animal Law Seminar
LAW 232	2-3	Antitrust
LAW 2682	2	Asylum and Refugee Law
LAW 1800	2	Banking Law
LAW 2842	2-3	Bioethics Seminar
LAW 600	2	Business Perspectives on Workplace Privacy
LAW 2812	2	California Family Law Practice
LAW 2572	3	Christian Perspectives on Law
LAW 1733	3	Civil Rights
LAW 1322	2-3	Comparative Law
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 600	2	Faith, Leadership, and the Practice of Law
LAW 2323	3	Federal Income Taxation of Business Entities
LAW 2202	2	Federal Income Taxation of Property Transactions
LAW 2252	2-3	Financing for High Tech Start-Ups
LAW 2662	2-3	Health Care Organization, Financing and Ethics
LAW 1972	2-3	Human Rights
LAW 272	2	International Business Transactions
LAW 2852	1-3	International Criminal Law
LAW 274	2-3	International Entertainment and Copyright Law (London Program Only)
LAW 2082	2	International Environmental Law
LAW 270	2-3	International Litigation
LAW 2142	2	Internet Law
LAW 2200	2-3	Jewish Law
LAW 112	2-3	Juvenile Rights: Substance and Procedure

LAW 143	3	Labor Law
LAW 1312	2-3	Land Use Planning
LAW 2492	2-3	Law and Biotechnology Seminar
LAW 2072	2-3	Law and Economics
LAW 852	2-3	Law and Religion Seminar
LAW 1982	2-3	Law and the Disabled
LAW 1200	2	Law and the Visual Arts
LAW 1301	2-3	Law Practice Management and Business Development
LAW 1300	2-3	Lawyering Process
LAW 1443	2-3	Legal Environment of Non-Profit Organizations
LAW 122	2-3	Legal History
LAW 2892	2	National Security Law
LAW 2802	2	Police Practices
LAW 1292	2-3	Products Liability
LAW 2352	2-3	Race and Antidiscrimination Law
LAW 2108	2	Restorative Justice
LAW 701	1	Selected Issues in Acquisitions of Publicly Held Corporations
LAW 1512	2	Sentencing and Corrections
LAW 992	2-3	Sex-Based Discrimination
LAW 1882	2	Special Education Law
LAW 142	2	State Constitutional Law Seminar
LAW 600	3	Tax Policy
LAW 972	2	War Crimes
LAW 2482	2	White Collar Crime

LAW 1222	2	Workers' Compensation
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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/current-students/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 Center** link, which is located towards the middle of the page on the left-hand side..

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. The recommended web browsers are Internet Explorer, Mozilla Firefox, and Safari.
- 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 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 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/current-students/academic-policy-forms>

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/current-students/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 offered during the fall and spring terms. 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. Dispute resolution classes offered during the Winter Intensive Session or the Summer, are open to all students on a first-come, first-served basis.

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/current-students/academics-policy-forms/>.

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 7 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 Spring, Summer, and Fall. 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 seven subjects: Civil Procedure, Constitutional Law, Contracts, Criminal Law/Procedure, Evidence, Real Property, and Torts. Information regarding the MBE and an online practice examination are available through the NCBE's Web site 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 2014 Administration

Registration as a Law Student	\$113.00
Application to Take the California Bar Examination:	
General Applicant	\$645.00
Examination Laptop Computer Fee	\$146.00
Application for Determination of Moral Character	\$525.00

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 seven subjects: Civil Procedure, Constitutional Law, Contracts, Criminal Law and Procedure, Evidence, Real Property, and Torts.

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. 5BApplicants 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)

TUESDAY

Programs & Institutes

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**
- **Entertainment, Media, & Sports Dispute Resolution**
- **International Opportunities**
- **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 tenth 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 (12 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 12 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:

1. One page application
2. Resume
3. 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.

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
	<i>2 units</i>	<i>Dispute Resolution</i>
Spring	<i>2 units</i>	<i>Winter Intensive</i>
	14 units	Law

Summer *12 units* *Dispute Resolution*

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

18 units	MDR Only
14 units	JD/MDR
<hr/>	
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

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, finance, entertainment, intellectual property, technology and real estate. After completing the first year of law school, students may apply to become Palmer Center Fellows. With a diverse curriculum, the Center offers a multidisciplinary certificate program that prepares student Fellows to fulfill the overlapping roles of lawyer and entrepreneur. The Palmer Center offers a stimulating, fast-paced atmosphere, both inside and outside the classroom.

Palmer Center for Entrepreneurship and the Law Certificate Program Courses

To obtain a Certificate in Law and Entrepreneurship from the Palmer Center, a Fellow must complete the 2 Unit Entrepreneurship Practicum (Law 2552) and ten additional units in one of three Elective Tracks:

- **Intellectual Property, Entertainment and Technology**
- **Business and Finance**
- **Real Estate**

The courses in each Elective Track are listed in the Palmer Center Course Requirement Grid. Complete course descriptions are included in the Academic Catalog, available in print or online.

Fellows also may take courses outside of their chosen Elective Track, however, such units will not be counted toward the 12 units required for the Certificate in Entrepreneurship and Law.

Each course listed on the Palmer Center Course Requirement Grid is available to all Pepperdine law students; however, only students admitted as Fellows of the Center may apply the units toward completion of the Entrepreneurship and Law Certificate.

Palmer Center Events

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

- Regular “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”

Alumni Network

The Palmer Center has an active and vibrant alumni base which offers valuable networking opportunities to Fellows. Also, the Palmer Center endeavors to pair Fellows with alumni mentors to guide students through law school and into the job market

Opportunities for Event Stipends

The Palmer Center endeavors to ensure that each Fellow has access to some financial support to nurture his or her educational and professional goals by offering Event Stipends to subsidize attendances at off-campus conferences and seminars.

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 and is produced by Palmer Center Fellows. The journal contributes to the body of legal knowledge by publishing high-quality academic articles in the fields of business, entrepreneurship and the law. For more information visit: <http://law.pepperdine.edu/jbel/>

How to Apply

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

David Feingold,
Executive Director

Robert Anderson,
Faculty Director and Associate Professor of Law

Ahmed Taha
Interim Faculty co-Director and Professor of Law

Candace Warren
Director, Faculty Support

Telephone: (310) 506-4591 *E-mail:* PalmerCenter@pepperdine.edu law.pepperdine.edu/palmer/

The Herbert & Elinor Nootbaar Institute on Law, Religion, and Ethics

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 “Religious Freedom in the Middle East,” “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 “Intercountry Adoption: Orphan Rescue or Human Trafficking?”

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 Hinojosa at dana.hinojosa@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.

INTERNATIONAL SPRING BREAK TRIP

Each spring break, we lead a group of 7-10 2L's and 3L's on an international service learning trip. In years past we have visited Thailand and India. In Thailand, students worked with the Free Burma Rangers, a human rights organization that supports Burmese refugees in Thailand. In addition to serving refugees, students learned more about the devastating reality of human trafficking in one of the sex-trafficking capitals of the world. In India, students worked with Counsel to Secure Justice, an organization that focuses on prosecuting rape crimes. 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.hinojosa@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. The winning team, as well as Brief and Individual Advocacy awards, are announced at the Law School Dinner that evening. Prize money donated by alumni is also awarded for Dalsimer.

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 and overseen by faculty. 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). Next year, Professor Hilary Reed will be the faculty advisor for the Interschool Appellate Advocacy Team.

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. Professor Selina Brandt will be next year's faculty advisor for the Moot Court Board.

Entertainment, Media and Sport Dispute Resolution Project

STRAUS INSTITUTE FOR DISPUTE RESOLUTION

In July 2012, the Straus Institute announced a new initiative focusing on dispute resolution in the areas of Entertainment, Media & Sports (EMS-Straus). Under the leadership of its Director, Professor Maureen Weston, and Industry Advisor, William Nix, this Project is overseen by Straus Institute's Managing Director and Professor of Law Peter Robinson, Straus Institute's Academic Director, William H. Webster Chair in Dispute Resolution and Professor of Law Thomas J. Stipanowich, and Adjunct Professor and Council of Distinguished Advisors Member, Gerald F. Phillips.

The aim of EMS-Straus is to provide a center for industry expert conversations, conferences, domestic and international off-campus programs, student ADR competitions, interdisciplinary coursework and externships in this area. The leaders of the Project work closely with the Sports and Entertainment Law Society (SELS), editors of Pepperdine Law School's Law Review, the Career Development Office, and the University's Center for Entertainment Media and Culture on creating innovative new symposia in these fields. Members of local bar associations, as well as other professional and industry groups are actively involved in the development and coordinated staging of these activities.

Courses Offered

Intellectual Property Survey

Entertainment Law

Professor Victoria Schwartz

Media and the Law

Professor Roger Cossack

Sports Law

Professor Maureen Weston

Selected Issues in Dispute Resolution:

Entertainment Industry Disputes

William Nix

Entertainment Law Seminars

Special Problems in the Television Industry*

Jeff Schneider

Special Problems in the Film Industry*

Rob Rader

Special Problems in the Music Industry*

Marc Goodman

*every other year

Entertainment, Media, & Sports Dispute Resolution

Student Moot Court, Negotiation, and Arbitration Competitions

Pepperdine Law students Joe Franzi, Dan Paret, and David Meals partnered with Business School students Rama Raju and Michael Alexander to place **FIRST** in the **Diamond Dollars Case Competition** at the **Society for American Baseball Research (SABR) Analytics Conference** in Phoenix, Arizona. In this competition, a team of students evaluate a baseball operations case problem and present their analysis and recommendation to a panel of MLB front office executives. As the competition champions, our Pepperdine Law-Business student team presented before the entire SABR Analytics Conference, presented by Major League Baseball (MLB) and Bloomberg Sports. Pepperdine placed first over teams from Columbia, University of Chicago, Indiana, Elon, and George Washington University. Pepperdine's win was covered by numerous press outlets and acknowledged by Vince Gennaro.

In November 2013, under the supervision of Professor Nancy McGinnis, Patty Hayes, and SBA Moot Court Co-Chairs Kristin Blalock, Pepperdine hosted its 16th Annual **National Entertainment Moot Court Competition** with twenty-four law schools competing from around the United States. For information on the **17th Annual** please visit law.pepperdine.edu/student-life/groups/moot-court/entertainment-law/ or contact Nancy McGinnis at Nancy.McGinnis@pepperdine.edu.

Pepperdine students Daniel Boysen and Eli Melamed advanced to the Final Championship Round at the **National Basketball Negotiation Competition at Fordham Law School's Sports Law Forum in New York City**. Students from fourteen law schools across the country competed in this competition where students play the role of attorney teams representing NBA team owners, player agents, and corporate sponsors in negotiations involving player-team trades, player endorsements, corporate sponsorship deals with teams, and Intra-league negotiations re-examining the NBA draft system. Accompanied by Professor Weston, Dan and Eli negotiated in five rounds – the final round judged by Hon. Denny Chin of the Second Circuit Court of Appeals, Jeffrey B. Gewirtz, Executive VP of Business Affairs, Chief Legal Officer, Brooklyn Nets, and Dimitrious Efstathiou, Senior Counsel for Major League Soccer.

Pepperdine students Amanda Fletcher, Kara Ritchey, Sandy Ciel, and Jessica Johnson participated in the **Entertainment Law Negotiation Competition** at Southwestern University Law School. Brad Raboin, a Pepperdine School of Law Alum ('12), helped with coaching the team. The students worked hard in their preparations of representing the role of counsel for an entertainment production company in negotiations with talent and a television network contract. Twenty-four teams from across the country competed. Entertainment industry lawyers served as judges and gave helpful and positive feedback to our students.

Dan Paret, Pepperdine's Sports and Entertainment Law Society President, and Kevin Dulaney represented Pepperdine at the **Tulane University's 6th Annual National Baseball Arbitration Competition**. Dan and Kevin

finished in the top 10 of over 40 law school teams participating in this competition. Pepperdine is mentioned in the ESPN report on this competition which fields teams from forty law schools across the country.

For information on EMS-Straus please contact:

Maureen Weston, Professor of Law, Faculty Director of the Straus Institute of Dispute Resolution's Entertainment, Media and Sports Dispute Resolution Project, Advisor, Sports & Entertainment Law Society (SELS) maureen.weston@pepperdine.edu

William Nix, Industry Advisor, Entertainment, Media and Sports Dispute Resolution Project at the Straus Institute for Dispute Resolution and Chairman, Creative Projects Group. william.nix@pepperdine.edu

Roger Cossack, ESPN Legal Analyst and Pepperdine Law Distinguished Visiting Professor
Roger.cossack@pepperdine.edu

For further information on EMS-Straus or SELS, please access the following:

<https://twitter.com/PepperdineSELS>
<http://pepperdinesels.wordpress.com/>
<https://www.facebook.com/groups/PepperdineSELS/>
<http://law.pepperdine.edu/straus/news/entertainment-media-sports-project.htm>

International Opportunities

Global Opportunities at a glance:

Program	Summer	Fall	Spring
Augsburg <i>Prof. Peter Wendel</i>	X		
London Fall <i>Prof. Steve Schultz</i>		X	
Current Issues in Int'l Dispute Resolution: London/Geneva 10-day Study Tour	X Offered every other summer – next offered 2015		

Current Issues in Int'l Dispute Resolution: Hong Kong/Beijing 10-day Study Tour	X Offered every other summer – next 2016		
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How do I decide which Program to attend?

Studying and living abroad for a full semester provides an unparalleled international experience. **Pepperdine's London Fall semester program** has everything--US courses that fulfill upper division requirements, international courses that fulfill certificate requirements, as well as opportunities to work in externships.

Current Issues in International Dispute Resolution

London/Geneva

Participants in this course will study dispute resolution in two of the most important cities in the world. In London, the focus will be on commercial international dispute resolution, and in Geneva participants will learn about public dispute resolution systems through classes and site visits.

Hong Kong/Beijing

Participants in this course will study the impact of culture on dispute resolution in two of the most vibrant cities in Asia. This program will focus on the cultural nuances of Asian and the United States as they impact the three main ADR processes: negotiation, mediation, and arbitration. Participants will learn from U.S. and Asian professionals who have successfully negotiated, mediated, and arbitrated matters between American and Chinese concerns.

Summer or shorter programs

To learn or practice German and to live and travel right in the heart of Europe, the **Augsburg program** may be what you are looking for.

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. 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 the number of units needed to graduate.

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

Detailed information and application forms are all on-line under the **Pepperdine Law School** web page: law.pepperdine.edu/national-and-international-opportunities/

Diane and Guilford Glazer Institute for Jewish Studies

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 \$3200, which includes:

- Custom-selected internships based on your professional objectives
- Round-trip airfare
- Health insurance
- Centrally located housing in downtown Jerusalem or Tel Aviv
- 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.

WEDNESDAY

Clinics, Externships, & Practicums

Community Justice Clinic

In the Community Justice Clinic, students provide legal services for non-profit, religious or community organizations who are working to promote justice and to develop opportunities and resources for vulnerable, underserved people and communities. Under faculty supervision, students will provide corporate counsel and services, including formation, governance and compliance, and students will provide advocacy for clients, including research, writing, advice and direct representation.

Domestic and international clients are devoted to serving people who are poor or who cannot access resources, services or opportunities necessary for justice and well-being.

The Clinic will serve clients with matters related to the formation, governance and compliance of the organization or with matters related to the services or causes on which they work for their constituents. Recently, clinic students have worked with an area housing agency to ensure humane and just treatment of elderly residents with diminished capacity. Students have conducted a liability risk assessment for a nonprofit working for just working conditions for day laborers. Students have conducted policy research for law reform efforts in Central Asia to protect victims of sexual assault. Students have evaluated a nonprofit and NGO working in East Africa to provide women's empowerment, clear water and community economic development to isolated villages. Students have worked with local organizers to structure arts education and job training programs for at-risk teens in farm worker families.

Directed, Taught and Supervised by:

Associate Clinical Professor of Law Jeff Baker, Director of Clinical Education
jeff.baker@pepperdine.edu

3 units

Seminar: Wednesday, 6:00 – 8:00 p.m.

Students will practice primarily on the Malibu campus and in the field as required by clients and cases.

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 a maximum of 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 arbitration cases and are encouraged to stay involved during the summer, but will not be required to participate in the summer.

ARBITRATION CASES

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 California Bar 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 FINRA funded Clinic to win every arbitration case tried by the Clinic and no FINRA funded Clinic has had more wins. 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.*, resulted in a make whole award for the client and Pepperdine students delivered the opening statement and direct examination of Susan Jenkins. A third case, *Robert Olson vs. Morgan Wilshire, et al.*, also resulted in a make whole award, and again a Pepperdine student delivered the opening statement and conducted the direct examination of the client. The Clinic also won an arbitration award in *Christianne Meier vs. Newport Securities, Inc., et al.*, wherein two students participated in the drafting of the questions for each witness, prepared and delivered the opening statement, and even testified as a fact witness. The Clinic continued its winning record by settling a fifth arbitration case for 100% of the Clinic client's losses.

The Investor Advocacy Clinic currently represents a school teacher induced to purchase private Real Estate Investment Trusts using a significant amount of her net worth and retirement funds. The case is scheduled for hearing in August 2015 before FINRA Dispute Resolution.

STUDENT PUBLISHED ARTICLES

The Public Investor Bar Association (PIABA) each year sponsors the James E. Beckley Student Writing Competition for law students interested in securities arbitration and securities law. The competition is open to all students who attend law school in the United States. Straus Institute's Investor Advocacy Program has produced back-to-back First Place winners in the national James E. Beckley Student Writing Competition.

The Public Investor Bar Association (PIABA) each year sponsors the James E. Beckley Student Writing Competition for law students interested in securities arbitration and securities law. The competition is open to all students who attend law school in the United States. PIABA announced that Bryce Cullinane, a third year law student in the Investor Advocacy Clinic, won First Prize in the 2014 James E. Beckley Writing Competition. Bryce was enrolled in the Arbitration in the Securities Industry class taught by Investor Advocacy Clinic Director and Adjunct Professor Robert Uhl when he wrote, as his class research paper, the winning article entitled "The Ponzi Scheme Conundrum".

Caitlyn Crisp (JD, 2012) also won First Prize in the 2013 James E. Beckley Writing Competition for her article entitled "Ponzi Scheme Clawbacks: Are They Equitable?" In 2011, Coy Garrison (JD, 2012) won Third Prize in PIABA's Beckley Writing competition for his article entitled "Non-Traditional Customers in FINRA Arbitration: The Need For A Broad Interpretation of FINRA Rule 12200". Caitlyn and Coy were both enrolled in Adjunct Professor Uhl's "Arbitration In the Securities Industry class at the time they wrote their articles.

Legal Aid Clinic

The Pepperdine Legal Aid Clinic provides direct legal services to homeless individuals in downtown Los Angeles. In the clinic, housed in the Union Rescue Mission, students receive training and provide legal assistance in a variety of civil matters, including family law, income tax, consumer law, benefit controversies and post-conviction reentry. With intensive instruction and guidance, students perform live client interviewing and counseling, legal research, motion preparation, and client representation in court. In addition, the clinic presents legal education programs to various social service organizations and community groups.

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

Seminar: 2 hours weekly (Mondays, 5-7 PM)

UNITS: 3

Fieldwork: Tuesday, Wednesday, and/or Thursday. (Students will arrange their work schedules with the professor, averaging seven hours per week). Students must perform at least 105 hours of fieldwork during the term, or more

as client caseloads require. Fieldwork may be completed both at the clinic and from home/school via a secure, cloud-based, client management system.

Students receive one unit of credit for the seminar component and two units for work in the clinic. This course fulfills the upper-division skills requirement. Please email Professor Stringfellow-Otey with any questions.

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 requires a one-year commitment. Second year students can participate in the spring of their Second year and fall of their Third year. Over the course of the year, students, in teams of two, will represent a client in an appeal before the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals. Students will be required to review the appellate record, research the legal issues presented by the case, prepare the opening and reply briefs, and argue the case before a panel of Ninth Circuit judges. The clinic's clients will be drawn from the Ninth Circuit's pro bono docket and will usually involve a civil rights claim. The students will be under the supervision of Professor Jeremy Rosen, a partner at the appellate law firm Horvitz & Levy LLP.

Students in the clinic will receive three units per semester. The workload required to prepare high quality appellate briefs and to prepare for oral argument is demanding. The formal in-class time will include a two-hour evening class at the law school meeting once a week and a separate four-hour block of supervised clinic work time during which the students can work on the various aspects of their case under the supervision of the clinic director. This four-hour weekly block will occur at the clinic director's appellate law office in Encino.

Students who are interested must apply by preparing a statement of interest explaining the student's interest in appellate law. The application should also include the student's resume, transcript, writing sample and a recommendation from a faculty member. The faculty recommendation can be sent separately via email to the clinic director. Only two new students can be admitted each semester. The students will be selected based upon the following factors: a demonstrated interest in appellate law, excellent research and writing skills, and general academic excellence.

Spring 2014 Supervising Attorney: Jeremy B. Rosen jrosen@horvitzlevy.com

Seminar: 2 hours weekly.

Fieldwork:

Units: 3

Enrollment limit: 4

Prerequisite: None

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 3 units. Students receive one unit of credit for the seminar component and two units for field work in the clinic. Field work involves 55 hours per unit and may be completed both at the clinic and from home/school via a secure, cloud-based client management system. The course fulfills the upper-division skills requirement. Please email or call Professor Richard Peterson with any questions: richard.peterson@pepperdine.edu or 949 212-2211.

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

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.

Students receive academic credit for work in the field, supervised by attorneys and guided by faculty in workshops, or with individual advising. Students may receive externship credit for legal work done in quality field placements, under the supervision of licensed attorneys. Students may receive credit for work in several types of field placements:

Criminal Field Placements (i.e., District Attorney, Public Defender)

Entertainment Field Placements (i.e., Lionsgate, Sony Music) *Government* Field

Placements (i.e., IRS, County Counsel)

Judicial Field Placements (i.e., Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals, US District Court, U.S. Bankruptcy Court, California Superior Court)

Public Interest Field Placements (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 Externships.

J. D. Externships

The externship inquiry should begin with a meeting with the Director of Externships. 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 a one hour, bi-weekly Externship Workshop for students participating in an externship for the first time. Students who cannot attend a workshop, due to distance or schedule conflicts, must meet with a faculty advisor approved by the Director of Externships.

Further information

For more, please contact the Director of Externships, Professor Adamson, at 310.506.4865 or by email at terry.adamson@pepperdine.edu or the Clinical Program Manager, Donna Brabec at 310.506.7449 or by e-mail at clinicallaw@pepperdine.edu.

Washington D.C. Externship Semester (Spring Semester)

Live, Work, and Study in Washington!

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

Washington Semester Overview

In the Washington, DC, Externship Semester, students complete full-time legal externships in the three branches of government, non-profits, NGOs, and lobbying firms, while completing coursework at night. Courses include 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*. In *Lawyering in the Nation's Capital* students study the role of the attorney in the three branches of government, lobbying firms, non-profits, and Washington-area firms, learning how these attorneys shape law and policy nationwide. In *Advanced Legal Writing*, students complete a broad range of drafting assignments, learning to produce grammatically correct, logically cohesive, and analytically sound legal analysis. This course satisfies the upper-division writing requirement. Washington students may earn up to 14 credits for their externship and course work.

Students also 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.

Externships

Externship possibilities in Washington are extremely varied and include placements in government agencies, courts, Congress, NGOs, and policy think-tanks. Washington Semester students have completed externships at various offices within the Department of Justice, including the U.S. Attorney's Office, the Organized Crime and Gang Section, the Office of Immigration Litigation, and the Office of Tribal Justice; at the Securities and Exchange Commission; in various Washington courts, including the Federal Circuit, the District Court, and the D.C. Superior Court; in lobbying firms, including Heather Podesta + Partners and the Raben Group; on the Hill; and within non-profits, including the Institute for Justice, the Heritage Foundation, Capital Impact Partners, and the Washington Legal Foundation. Washington externships are available within practically all legal fields that might interest students.

Why Participate?

Students Planning a Washington Career: For those students planning a career in Washington, the Semester will prepare you, giving you the skills and experience to effectively compete for jobs in DC, while demonstrating to prospective employers your commitment to the Washington, DC, area.

Other students: For students planning a career in California or other parts of the country, the opportunity is equally valuable. Our students learn how what happens in Washington controls legal policy nationwide, while learning from and networking with the attorneys who are drafting laws, writing regulations, and implementing policy. Washington externship students understand government relations and the national regulatory environment, gaining insight and perspective that will be valuable in any legal field.

Past Participants: Between one-third to one-half of Washington Semester students return to Washington to work after graduation. Among our graduates are law clerks; associates at premier law firms in both Washington and California; a committee policy director on the Hill; local prosecutors; a sole practitioner; in-house counsel, and a lobbyist.

Pepperdine University's Washington, DC, Building

Classes are held and limited 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.

For More Information

For more information, please visit the Washington Semester website, located at <http://law.pepperdine.edu/clinical-education/washington-dc/>, or contact the Director of the Washington, DC, Externship Semester, Professor Nancy Hunt (nancy.hunt@pepperdine.edu).

Criminal Justice Dispute Resolution Practicum

Students will work with inmates at the L.A. County Jail to teach peacemaking and dispute resolution as a part of coordinated efforts to reduce recidivism and to promote better outcomes through the criminal justice system. In a required “bootcamp” at the beginning of the semester, Prof. Kaufer provides intensive training to students in peacemaking and dispute resolution. Then, throughout the semester, students assist in teaching and training a class of inmates at the jail in these skills and virtues. Students will develop knowledge and insight into the criminal justice systems develop critical cultural competence, and develop skills and virtues of dispute resolution. This course may serve as an elective toward the Straus Institute certificate program, and it counts toward the professional skills requirement. This course is graded with HP/P/C/F. Students earn credit for the seminar training and work in the field.

Students should plan for at least 1 hour of travel to and from the facility, and students should plan for at least 30 minutes of security processing each week to enter the facility. Students must also complete a background check for security clearance into the correctional facilities.

Instructor: Laurel Kaufer

Units: 2

Enrollment limit: 5

Federal Criminal Practice Practicum

Students rotate through the United States Attorney’s Office, the Federal Public Defender’s Office and U.S. District Court to receive a comprehensive experience at work in federal criminal practice. At each placement, students will observe pre-trial and trial practice and proceedings, will assist on the work of cases and will produce a substantive written project in the course of their work under supervision. Students will work regularly on site at each placement and may work on projects outside of regular work sessions at the direction of their field supervisors; students should plan to work at least 14 hours per week in the course. Law faculty specializing in criminal law and procedure will serve as advisors to students and will meet periodically to guide the students in their work and to ensure that the experience is meaningful. Students receive credit and grades based on their work product, field supervisor’s evaluations and successful completion of course requirements. This course is capped each term at 2 students. Criminal Procedure and Evidence are pre-requisites for the course. This course satisfies the Professional Skills Requirement and will be graded with HP/P/C/F.

Units: 3

THURSDAY

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?

FRIIDAY

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 this Career Pathways Guide to provide you with detailed information regarding a variety practice areas. This Guide will help you assess your interest in these practice areas and identify strategies and resources, including particular Pepperdine School of Law professors who may be able to advise you, that may be useful to your job search.

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.

Pepperdine Law Professors with Antitrust Expertise: Babette Boliek, Ahmed Taba

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.

Pepperdine Law Professor with Bankruptcy Expertise: Mark Scarberry

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.

Pepperdine Law Professors with Business and Corporate Expertise: Robert Anderson, Tom Bost, Mireille Butler, Barry McDonald, Mark Scarberry, Victoria Schwartz

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.

Pepperdine Law Professors with Civil Litigation Expertise: Richard Chen, Trey Childress, Jim Gasb, Naomi Goodno, Amy Levin, Hilary Reed, Steve Schultz, Victoria Schwartz, Ahmed Taba, Chris Goodman

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.

Pepperdine Law Professors with Criminal Law Expertise: Harry Caldwell, Carol Chase, Ann Ching, Robert Cochran, Gregory McNeal

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.

Pepperdine Law Professors with Elder Law Expertise: Jeff Baker (elder law), Paul Caron (estate planning), Kbrista Johnson (estate planning), Kris Knaplund (estate planning), Bob Popovich (estate planning), Peter Wendel (wills)

Entertainment or Sports 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 addresses 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.

Pepperdine Law Professors with Entertainment Law Expertise: Roger Cossack, Maureen Weston, Victoria Schwartz

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.

Pepperdine Law Professor with Environmental Law Expertise: Shelley Saxer

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.

Pepperdine Law Professors with Family Law Expertise: Jeff Baker, Robert Cochran, Tony Miller, Brittany Stringfellow-Otey

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.

Pepperdine Law Professors with Health Law Expertise: Jeff Baker, Ed Larson

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.

Pepperdine Law Professors with High Tech and Intellectual Property Law Expertise: Robert Anderson (technology), Amy Levin (intellectual property), Barry McDonald (technology and intellectual property), Victoria Schwartz (intellectual property)

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.

Pepperdine Law Professors with Immigration Law Expertise: Richard Chen

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.

Pepperdine Law Professor with Insurance Law Expertise: Jeff Baker

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.

Pepperdine Law Professors with International Law Expertise: Jack Coe (private international law), Richard Chen (human rights), Trey Childress (private international law), Ann Ching (public international law, international humanitarian assistance), Robert Cochran (human rights), Kbrista Johnson (international tax), Greg McNeal (public international law, law of armed conflict, international criminal law), Tom Stipanowich (international arbitration)

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.

Tony Miller (labor law), Steve Schultz (employment law), Victoria Schwartz (employment law)

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.

Pepperdine Law Professors with Public Interest Law Expertise: Jeff Baker, Amy Levin, Brittany Stringfellow-Otey

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.

Pepperdine Law Professors with Real Estate Law Expertise: Kris Knaplund, Grant Nelson, Shelley Saxer, Peter Wendel

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.

Pepperdine Law Professors with Tax Expertise: Tom Bost, Paul Caron, Kbrista Johnson, Bob Popovich

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.

Pepperdine Law Professors with Trusts and Estates Expertise: Paul Caron, Kbrista Johnson, Kris Knaphund, Bob Popovich, Peter Wendel

The above practice areas include many of those in which Pepperdine School of Law alumni currently practice. There are other 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 2015

Contact Information

Please contact the Dean of Students Office with any questions you may have:

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