

# The Orange Book



2019 Academic Planning Guide  
PEPPERDINE LAW

## **Disclaimer**

*This book is designed to be a helpful summary of Pepperdine's academic policies, procedures, and processes. However, it should not be considered or relied upon as the definitive or final source of information. It is likely that as soon as this book is printed some of its information may have changed. Nonetheless, this resource should be a meaningful guide to organizing your studies over the next two years.*

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# 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 at Pepperdine. We have designed this book specifically to walk you through:

1. Graduation Requirements
2. The Registration Process
3. The Bar Exam Process
4. Special Programs, Institutes, and Clinics

You are always welcome and encouraged to make an appointment for academic consultation with an Associate Dean. If you ever 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.
- Pay special attention to the Bar Exam Section.
- Consult with professors in the areas of law that interest you.
- Use the Total Game Plan to start planning:
  - o Fill in your required courses and when you plan to take them
  - o Fill in those courses that meet the upper-division experiential learning and upper-division writing requirements
  - o Fill in any bar-related courses you want to take
  - o Fill in any certificate classes you plan to take. For information about certificate programs.
  - o Check the list of elective courses and place them in the semesters you would like to take them
- Make an appointment with a faculty member or administrator, bring your Orange Book, and review your game plan.
- Register for classes at the assigned time.

**Sign-up for the “Academic Advising for Pepperdine Law Students” TWEN site by adding it as a course to your TWEN page. Once on that TWEN page review all relevant documents and videos.**

## **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 unless in a dual degree program;
2. Satisfactory completion of the upper division writing requirement;
3. Satisfactory completion of the experiential course work requirement;
4. 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 (5)  
Constitutional Structure (2)  
Contracts (5)  
Criminal Law (3)  
Legal Research and Writing I (2)  
Legal Research and Writing II (2)  
Property (5)  
Torts (5)  
Introduction to Professional Formation (0)

TOTAL UNITS: 29 units

#### **Upper Division Required Courses:**

Constitutional Law—Individual Rights (3)  
Corporations (3)  
Criminal Procedure (3)  
Ethical Lawyering (2-3)\*  
Evidence (3-4)\*  
Remedies (3)  
Wills and Trusts (3-4)\*

TOTAL UNITS: 20-23 units

\*These courses may be offered with different unit values.

## Upper Division Writing Requirement

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

1. Completing a note, comment, or article meeting the student writing requirements of the Pepperdine Law Review or other official law school journal;
2. Writing a paper complying with the requirements of the Academic Policy 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 Academic 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 Academic 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 Academic 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 Requirement

All students must complete at least 15 units of practice based, experiential course work or its equivalent.

- A. Six of the 15 units must be upper level courses designated as experiential under the ABA definition of experiential courses, as determined by the Academic Dean and noted on WaveNet as AEXP.
- B. The remaining 9 units may be fulfilled as follows:
  1. First year LRW courses will count for 4 units.
  2. Students may satisfy the remaining units through other classes designated as experiential under the ABA definition of experiential courses or under Pepperdine's broader designation of experiential courses, in each case as determined by the Academic Dean and noted in the course schedule.
  3. Students may count up to 5 units earned in credit bearing advocacy or journal courses toward the 15 unit requirement. Units earned in any course to satisfy the upper division writing requirement described above will not count toward satisfying any portion of the 15 unit requirement.
  4. Students may seek a waiver for up to 5 units of the 9 units by certifying that they have completed 52.5 hours of legal work under the supervision of a lawyer, paid or unpaid, per unit waived. Note that this is a waiver applicable to the 15 unit experiential learning requirement, not a waiver of total general units required to graduate and not a basis for award of units.

## **Bar Exam Workshop**

Students in the upper half of their class when they enter their final year of law study are highly encouraged to take the Bar Exam Workshop, and all other students are required to do so.

## **Maximum Units Per Semester**

Pepperdine JD students may take no more than 17 units from the law school per semester or summer session.

## **December Graduation**

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

## **66 Units of Classroom Credit**

Students must earn at least 66 units in classroom courses. Therefore, a maximum of 22 units of non-classroom credits will count toward the JD degree. For dual degree students, a maximum of 25 percent of non-classroom credits will count toward graduation. 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 outside the Los Angeles area should petition the Academic 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**

Please see relevant sections of the Academic Policy applicable to your class.

## **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 school units 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.

### **Summary of Credit Towards Graduation**

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

### **Academic Requirements Remaining**

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### **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.

**Certificate requirements are not tracked on the DAR.**



## 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.

### First Year Courses = 29 Units

|                                 |                                   |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Civil Procedure                 | 5 Units                           |
| Constitutional Structure        | 2 Units                           |
| Contracts                       | 5 Units                           |
| Criminal Law                    | 3 units                           |
| Intro to Professional Formation | 0 Units (Mandatory Participation) |
| Legal Research & Writing I      | 2 Units                           |
| Legal Research & Writing II     | 2 Units                           |
| Property                        | 5 Units                           |
| Torts                           | 5 Units                           |

### Required Upper Division Courses

|  |   |
|--|---|
| Constitutional Law-Individual Rights                         | 3 Units                                     |
| Corporations   | 3 Units                                     |
| Criminal Procedure   | 3 Units                                     |
| Ethical Lawyering  | 2-3 Units                                   |
| Evidence   | 3-4 Units                                   |
| Remedies   | 3 Units                                     |
| Wills & Trusts   | 3-4 Units                                   |
| Upper Division Writing Requirement                           | 2-3 Units                                   |
| Experiential Courses (of which 6 units must be ABA approved) | 15 Units (First-Year LRW counts as 4 Units) |
| Bar Exam Workshop*   | 2 Units - 3L year only                      |

### Recommended California Bar Courses

|                            |           |
|----------------------------|-----------|
| Community Property         | 2-3 Units |
| California Civil Procedure | 3 Units   |

\*Students in the upper half of the class when they enter their final year of law study are highly encouraged to take the Bar Exam Workshop, and all other students are required to do so.

**88 Units required for graduation**

**YEAR ONE**

FIRST YEAR

|  |          |
|--|----------|
| Civil Procedure                        | 5        |
| Constitutional Structure               | 2        |
| Contracts                              | 5        |
| Criminal Law                           | 3        |
| Introduction to Professional Formation | 0        |
| Legal Research & Writing I             | 2        |
| Legal Research & Writing II            | 2        |
| Property                               | 5        |
| Torts                                  | 5        |
|  | 29 total |

**YEAR TWO**

|        |  |
|--------|--|
| SUMMER |  |
|        |  |
|        |  |
|        |  |

|                  |  |
|------------------|--|
| SECOND YEAR FALL |  |
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| SECOND YEAR SPRING |  |
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**YEAR THREE**

|        |  |
|--------|--|
| SUMMER |  |
|        |  |
|        |  |
|        |  |

|                 |  |
|-----------------|--|
| THIRD YEAR FALL |  |
|                 |  |
|                 |  |
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|                 |  |

|                   |  |
|-------------------|--|
| THIRD YEAR SPRING |  |
|                   |  |
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## Upper Division Courses

**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 an “Every Other Year Course List.” Upper division subjects that are required for all J.D. students unless a waiver is granted are typically offered every fall and spring semester except in rare circumstances resulting from faculty availability. 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. Course descriptions may be found in the School of Law course catalog.

### EVERY SEMESTER COURSE LIST (courses typically offered every semester - required courses listed in **bold**)

| Catalog Number | Units    | Course Name   |
|----------------|----------|---|
| LAW 1632       | 2        | Arbitration Practice and Advocacy                         |
| LAW 2000       | 1-3      | <b>Bar Exam Workshop</b>                                  |
| LAW 310        | 3        | Community Justice Clinic                                  |
| LAW 802        | 2-3      | Community Property  |
| LAW 742        | 3        | <b>Constitutional Law-Individual Rights and Liberties</b> |
| LAW 803        | 3        | <b>Corporations</b>                                       |
| LAW 822        | 3        | <b>Criminal Procedure</b>                                 |
| LAW 1902       | 2        | Cross-Cultural Conflict and Dispute Resolution            |
| LAW 42/43      | Variable | Dispute Resolution Law Journal                            |
| LAW 103        | 2-3      | Domestic Violence Law Seminar                             |
| LAW 2557       | Variable | Employment Law Practicum                                  |
| LAW 634        | 2-3      | <b>Ethical Lawyering</b>                                  |

|           |          |   |
|-----------|----------|---|
| LAW 904   | 3-4      | <b>Evidence</b>   |
| LAW 300   | 1-10     | Externship Field Placement and Workshop                   |
| LAW 325   | 2        | Fair Employment and Housing Mediation Clinic              |
| LAW 365   | 3        | Faith and Family Law Mediation Clinic                     |
| LAW 814   | 3-4      | Federal Income Taxation                                   |
| LAW 2559  | Variable | Health Law Practicum                                      |
| LAW 403   | 2        | Honors Trial Practice                                     |
| LAW 2558  | Variable | Immigration Law Practicum                                 |
| LAW 501   | 2        | Independent Study   |
| LAW 62/63 | Variable | Journal of Business, Entrepreneurship and the Law         |
| LAW 2/3   | Variable | Law Review  |
| LAW 385   | 3        | Legal Aid Clinic  |
| LAW 3024  | Variable | Low Income Taxpayer 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   | 2-3      | Ninth Circuit Appellate Advocacy Clinic                   |
| LAW 2952  | 2        | Psychology of Conflict Communication                      |
| LAW 723   | 3        | <b>Remedies</b>   |
| LAW 345   | 1-3      | Restoration and Justice Clinic                            |
| LAW 2282  | 2        | Selected Issues In Dispute Resolution                     |
| 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 315  | Variable | Veterans Law Practicum Los Angeles          |
| LAW 311  | Variable | Veterans Law Practicum Ventura              |
| LAW 824  | 3-4      | <b>Wills and Trusts</b>                     |

**ANNUAL COURSE LIST** (courses typically offered every year)

| Catalog Number | Units | Course Name  |
|----------------|-------|--|
| LAW 872        | 3     | Administrative Law   |
| LAW 1522       | 2     | Advanced Mediation Seminar                                     |
| LAW 410        | 2     | Appellate Advocacy   |
| LAW 1672       | 2-3   | Arbitration Law  |
| LAW 2762       | 2-3   | California Civil Procedure                                     |
| LAW 1893       | 3     | Commercial Law - Sales   |
| LAW 1903       | 3     | Commercial Law - Secured Transactions and Commercial Paper     |
| LAW 912        | 2-3   | Copyright Law  |
| LAW 2362       | 2     | Current Issues in International Dispute Resolution             |
| LAW 1282       | 2     | Dispute Resolution and Religion                                |
| LAW 1932       | 2     | Divorce and Family Mediation                                   |
| LAW 1622       | 3     | Entertainment Law  |
| LAW 2403       | 2     | Entrepreneurship Law Practicum                                 |
| LAW 1242       | 2     | Environmental and Public Policy Dispute Resolution             |
| 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 242        | 3     | Federal Courts   |
| LAW 2113       | 2-3   | First Amendment: Freedom of Speech, Religion, & Related Rights |
| LAW 10         | 2     | Honors Appellate Advocacy                                      |
| LAW 842        | 2     | Immigration Law  |

|          |     |  |
|----------|-----|--|
| LAW 2512 | 2-3 | Intellectual Property Survey                                 |
| LAW 372  | 2-3 | International Commercial Arbitration                         |
| LAW 2912 | 2   | International Commercial Arbitration and the National Courts |
| LAW 2902 | 2   | International Commercial Arbitration Procedure and Practice  |
| LAW 2832 | 2   | International Commercial Arbitration Theory and Doctrine     |
| LAW 2133 | 2   | International Investment Disputes                            |
| LAW 1712 | 2   | Interviewing, Counseling, and Planning                       |
| 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 262  | 3   | Public International Law                                     |
| LAW 312  | 2-3 | Real Estate Finance  |
| LAW 1603 | 2-3 | Real Estate Transactions                                     |
| LAW 2108 | 2   | Restorative Justice  |
| LAW 1243 | 3   | Securities Regulation  |
| LAW 1252 | 2-3 | Sports Law   |
| LAW 922  | 2   | Trademarks, Unfair Competition, and Unfair Trade Practices   |

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

| Catalog Number | Units | Course Name                                       |
|----------------|-------|---|
| LAW 222        | 2-3   | Accounting and Finance for Lawyers                |
| LAW 2602       | 3     | Advanced Constitutional Law-Supreme Court Seminar |
| LAW 2012       | 2     | Advanced Legal Research                           |
| LAW 2432       | 2     | Advanced Legal Writing                            |
| LAW 2192       | 2     | Advanced Torts Seminar                            |
| LAW 404        | 2     | Advanced Trial Practice                           |
| LAW 2752       | 2-3   | Advanced Wills and Trusts                         |
| LAW 122        | 2-3   | American Legal History                            |
| LAW 232        | 2-3   | Antitrust   |
| LAW 2682       | 2     | Asylum and Refugee Law                            |
| LAW 2842       | 2-3   | Bioethics Seminar                                 |
| LAW 2833       | 2     | Business Perspectives on Workplace Privacy        |
| LAW 1592       | 2-3   | Business Reorganizations in Bankruptcy            |
| LAW 2812       | 2     | California Family Law Practice                    |
| LAW 1733       | 3     | Civil Rights                                      |
| LAW 1852       | 2-3   | Communications Law                                |
| LAW 2352       | 3     | Comparative Antidiscrimination Law Seminar        |
| LAW 1743       | 2-3   | Complex Litigation                                |
| LAW 1112       | 1-3   | Constitutional Law Seminar                        |
| LAW 1103       | 3     | Creditors' Rights and Bankruptcy                  |
| LAW 1552       | 2-3   | Education Law                                     |
| LAW 2052       | 3     | Election Law                                      |

|          |     |   |
|----------|-----|---|
| LAW 1792 | 2-3 | Employment Discrimination Law   |
| LAW 982  | 2-3 | Employment 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 1162 | 3   | Environmental Law   |
| LAW 2162 | 2   | Faith, Leadership, and the Practice of Law                            |
| LAW 102  | 2-3 | Family Law  |
| LAW 1842 | 2-3 | Federal Estate and Gift Taxation                                      |
| LAW 2323 | 3   | Federal Income Taxation of Business Entities                          |
| LAW 2252 | 2-3 | Financing for High Tech Start-Ups                                     |
| LAW 1972 | 2-3 | Human Rights  |
| LAW 272  | 2   | International Business Transactions                                   |
| LAW 2852 | 1-3 | International Criminal Law  |
| LAW 2082 | 2   | International Environmental Law                                       |
| LAW 270  | 2-3 | International Litigation  |
| LAW 1012 | 3   | International Tax   |
| LAW 2142 | 2   | Internet Law  |
| LAW 2200 | 2-3 | Jewish Law  |
| LAW 112  | 2-3 | Juvenile Rights: Substance and Procedure                              |
| LAW 1312 | 2-3 | Land Use Planning   |
| LAW 2134 | 2-3 | Law and Bible Seminar   |
| LAW 2492 | 2-3 | Law and Biotechnology Seminar   |
| LAW 852  | 2-3 | Law and Religion Seminar  |



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|----------|-----|--|
| LAW 1301 | 2-3 | Law Practice Management and Business Development |
| LAW 1300 | 2-3 | Lawyering Process                                |
| LAW 2802 | 2   | Police Practices                                 |
| LAW 1292 | 2-3 | Products Liability                               |
| LAW 1512 | 2   | Sentencing and Corrections                       |
| LAW 1013 | 3   | Tax Policy                                       |
| LAW 972  | 2   | War Crimes                                       |
| LAW 1222 | 2   | Workers' Compensation                            |

## REGISTRATION

Registration for courses occurs in WaveNet in the Student Services Center and begins during the following months:

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

Individual enrollment appointments are emailed to your Pepperdine account and are also displayed in the “Enrollment Dates” section in the Student Services Center. During the fall and spring terms, registration occurs 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.

### Financial Responsibility Agreement

- In order to register each term, you will need to electronically sign a Financial Responsibility Agreement. When you are assigned an enrollment appointment, this item is automatically added to your “To Do List,” and a related registration hold is applied to your student record.
- To remove this hold, you must electronically sign this agreement. You will login to WaveNet, go to your Student Center and find the item in your “To Do List” located on the right side of your Student Center. Click the “more” arrow under the “Approve Financial Resp Agrmnt” text and click on the “Financial Responsibility” link. Electronically sign the agreement by click the Agreement box, typing your full name, and clicking “Submit Financial Responsibility Agreement.” This will remove the item from your “To Do List” and remove the registration hold.

### 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 date.
- Please note that the “Account Under Review” service indicator will not prevent you from registering. If you have a question regarding this service 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 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 waitlist if the class you select is full. It is 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

- 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. The **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, disable 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 Maximum Units per Semester:** Pepperdine JD and JD/MDR students may take no more than 17 units from the law school per semester or summer session. With the exception of JD/MDR students, dual degree students are limited pursuant to American Bar Association rules to no more than 16 units from the law school per semester.

## **Closed Courses List**

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

## **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 Academic Dean. Courses dropped after the add/drop period will appear on your transcript and the grade of “W” will be assigned. Courses offered in an intensive session must be dropped before the second class meeting or a grade of “W” will be assigned. Forms can be found here:

<http://law.pepperdine.edu/degrees-programs/content/registration-adddrop.pdf>.

## **Rescheduling Final Exams**

Every effort has been made to avoid conflicts between required courses in the final exam schedule. 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 with the Deans’ Suite. You can find the final exam petition form here:

<https://community.pepperdine.edu/law/admissions-student-info-services/content/final-exam-schedule-change.pdf>

## **Degree Audit Report**

View your Degree Audit Report (DAR) online within your Student Center. 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 your DAR.

## THE BAR

### Admissions Requirements

Attorneys must be licensed in order to practice law in any given state. Every state has different requirements for licensure; almost all require a law student applicant to pass a general bar examination for competence, pass the Multistate Professional Responsibility Examination (MPRE), and establish his or her moral character and fitness for practice. Students may not take a bar exam until they have graduated from law school.

Students planning to practice in states other than California should consult the individual admissions requirements for those states. A list of state admissions offices is available at [www.ncbex.org/publication/bar-admissions-guide](http://www.ncbex.org/publication/bar-admissions-guide).

Students who intend to practice law in California should review the detailed requirements for California Bar admissions at [www.calbar.ca.gov/admissions/requirements](http://www.calbar.ca.gov/admissions/requirements).

- **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. The registration portal is available at [www.calbar.ca.gov/admissions/requirements](http://www.calbar.ca.gov/admissions/requirements).
  - *Not sure if you registered already? Call the bar admissions office at 415-538-2300 or email at [admsf@calbar.ca.gov](mailto:admsf@calbar.ca.gov).* Alternatively, if you start a new registration through the portal, and you already have an account, the system will notify you that you already have an account. You may then log in by resetting your password for your previously established account.
  
- **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 at their original law school. Transfer students also must inform the State Bar Admissions Office of this change. The Admissions Office contact information is provided above.
  - Students should plan to take the MPRE, which is given every spring, summer, and fall. Applications are available from the National Conference of Bar Examiners at [www.ncbex.org/exams/mpre/registration/](http://www.ncbex.org/exams/mpre/registration/).
  - Students should submit a moral character application to the State Bar. These applications are available on the State Bar website at [www.calbar.ca.gov/admissions/moral-character](http://www.calbar.ca.gov/admissions/moral-character). The moral character application is *separate* from the bar exam application (and involves separate forms, fees, and deadlines). The moral character application and investigation process is lengthy. Plan to submit your application at the end of your second year or the beginning of your third year.
  
- **During the third year:**
  - Students should decide on a post-graduate bar review course during the spring



semester. Bar review company “Table Days” are offered during the fall and spring semesters so that students can meet with company representatives to determine which company’s course will best fit their needs.

- o Students should apply to take the bar exam. Applications become available on March 1 for the July exam and November 1 for the February exam. To ensure you are assigned to one of your preferred testing centers, apply as close as possible to the date when the application opens (ideally, the same day). The application is available at [www.calbarxap.com/applications/calbar/california\\_bar\\_exam/](http://www.calbarxap.com/applications/calbar/california_bar_exam/).

- **Following graduation:**

- o All students should complete a post-graduate bar review course. These are 10 to 12-week courses during which students study full time for the bar exam. It is important that you complete at least 95% of the assignments in any one of these courses to help ensure your success on the exam.

o

For More Information:

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

### BAR ADMISSIONS CHECKLIST

| When? | What?   | Done? |
|-------|---|-------|
| 1L    | Register as a law student with the CA State Bar (or as required by any other state bar).  |       |
| 2L    | Transfer students must register with the CA State Bar (or as required by any other state bar).  |       |
| 2L    | Plan when you are going to take the MPRE.   |       |
| 2L.3L | Submit the moral character application. (Note: If you have moral character issues, you should apply in your second year, as the investigation may take longer. If you are unsure, see an Associate Dean.)   |       |
| 3L    | Attend “Table Days” at the law school to plan which post-graduate bar review course you will use. In addition, this is the time to begin planning how to pay for the expenses that come with applying and preparing for, and taking the the bar exam. |       |
| 3L    | Take the MPRE if you haven’t already.   |       |

|           |  |  |
|-----------|--|--|
| 3L        | The Bar Exam Workshop course provides a helpful overview of and preparation for the bar exam. Students in the upper half of their class when they enter their final year of law study are highly encouraged to take the Bar Exam Workshop, and all other students are required to do so. |  |
| 3L        | Apply to take the bar exam.  |  |
| 3L        | Graduate.  |  |
| Post-Grad | Study full time for 10-12 weeks and take 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. Effective with administration of the July 2017 California Bar Examination, the Multistate Bar Examination (MBE), and one performance test (PT). 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, applicants will have three hours during the morning session to answer three essay questions; during the afternoon session, applicants will have three hours and 30 minutes to answer two essay questions and one PT. Each essay completed in 90 minutes. 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. It will consist of the five essay questions and one PT 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.

Each day, there will be a morning and an afternoon session; each session is three hours. Applicants using laptop computers must be seated no later than 8:20 a.m. All applicants must be seated no later than 8:30 a.m. The examination will begin immediately following the instructions. Applicants should plan to arrive at least twenty minutes early to locate their assigned sections or rooms. Applicants must be seated no later than 1:30 p.m. for the afternoon sessions; instructions will begin promptly at 1:45 p.m. The examination will begin immediately following the instructions. The examination is scheduled to conclude on Tuesday at approximately 5:30 p.m. and on Wednesday at approximately 5:00 p.m.; it may be earlier or later depending on when the examination started. Applicants granted extended time may have different schedules, which are communicated to them individually in advance of the examination.

### **Essay Questions**

The essay questions on the examination are 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 in 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 Question**

Performance test questions are designed to test an applicant's ability to handle a select number of legal authorities in the context of a factual problem involving a client. A PT question consists of a file and a library with instructions advising the applicant what tasks(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.

An applicant's performance test response is graded on its compliance with instructions and on its content, thoroughness, and organization.

### **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, Evidence, Real Property, and Torts. Information concerning the MBE and online practice examinations and sample test questions are available through the NCBE's website at [www.ncbex.org/](http://www.ncbex.org/).

### **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.

Six groups, each consisting of eleven to twelve experienced Graders and up to two 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 (EDG 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 25 answers, without further discussion, and submit grades for analysis and 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 15 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 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) 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 the 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 examinations.

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 700 possible raw points: 100 points for each of the five essay questions and 200 points for the PT. 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 1000-point scale) multiplied by .50 plus the converted score on the written section multiplied by .50. Scaling ensures the two portions of the examination carry the relative weights assigned to them: written (50%) and MBE (50%).

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 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 assigned grades on any question (Phase II). Any answers with grading discrepancies more than 10 raw points between first and second read assigned 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 assigned 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 assigned grades on any question whose averaged total scale score is less than 1440 will have those answers referred to the EDG Team member supervising the grading of that particular question for resolution of the discrepancy (Phase III). The EDG 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 traditionally are released in mid-May and from the July administration, in mid-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 website ([www.calbar.ca.gov](http://www.calbar.ca.gov)) to determine whether their names appear on the pass list. Applicants failing the examination receive in their result notices all the grades that were assigned during the course of grading, and their answer 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 As Of February 2019

|  |                 |
|--|-----------------|
| <b>Registration as a Law Student</b>                       | <b>\$119.00</b> |
| <b>Application to Take the California Bar Examination:</b> |                 |
| <b>General Applicant</b>                                   | <b>\$677.00</b> |
| <b>Examination Laptop Computer Fee</b>                     | <b>\$153.00</b> |
| <b>Application for Determination of Moral Character</b>    | <b>\$551.00</b> |
| <b>Admission Certificates</b>                              | <b>\$90.00</b>  |

**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](http://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

### 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. Information regarding the MBE and an online practice examination are available through the NCBE's website at [www.ncbex.org](http://www.ncbex.org).

## MULTISTATE PROFESSIONAL RESPONSIBILITY EXAMINATION REQUIREMENT FOR ADMISSION TO PRACTICE LAW IN CALIFORNIA

The minimum Multistate Professional Responsibility Examination (MPRE) score required for admission to practice law in California is a scaled score of at least 86. In addition to passing the California Bar Examination, applicants for admission to practice law in California must take and pass the MPRE in accordance with Title 4, Division 1, Chapter 5 of the *Rules of the State Bar of California (Admissions Rules)*. The MPRE is assembled and administered by ACT, Inc., on behalf of the National Conference of Bar Examiners (NCBE). The examination is a sixty item two-hour multiple-choice examination administered three times each year at established test centers across the country. For more information, applicants should go to the NCBE Web site at <http://www.ncbex.org/multistate-tests/mpre/>. Applicants can register to take the test by going to [www.act.org/mpre](http://www.act.org/mpre). Applications are not available through the Office of Admissions, but MPRE information packets generally are available at law schools. Applicants may take the examination any time 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](http://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)

## **Programs & Institutes**

This sections 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
- Sudreau Global Justice Program
- Advocacy Programs
- Entertainment, Media and Sports Law Program
- International Programs
- Diane and Guilford Glazer Institute for Jewish Studies
- Law Journals

## Straus Institute for Dispute Resolution

No matter what area of law you are interested in, dispute resolution skills are universal. The majority of cases filed in court are resolved using a dispute resolution process, including negotiation, mediation, or arbitration. Pepperdine is currently ranked as the #1 Dispute Resolution Program in the nation by *US News and World Report* and has been for thirteen of the last fifteen years. The Straus Institute offers over 52 classes in the field of dispute resolution, so law students can apply the skills learned to a variety of areas.

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 Master of 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 negotiation, mediation, arbitration, required courses, and electives. There is no additional cost to earn the certificate in Dispute Resolution.

The Master of Dispute Resolution (MDR) goes beyond the fundamentals and requires students to take broader courses like *Psychology of Conflict Communication* 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 at no additional cost. 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. With careful planning, students can complete other certificates offered at Pepperdine in addition to the Certificate in Dispute Resolution.

All JD students must submit the [Certificate Application for Current Pepperdine Students](#) (Google form)



Along 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, but can also be submitted throughout the year.

The Pepperdine JD Certificate Application will include:

1. Google form application
2. Resume
3. Responses to three questions on the application

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

**JD/Master of Dispute Resolution (MDR) (32 units)**

The Master of Dispute Resolution (MDR) Program can be completed in the same three years as the JD Program. JD Students can complete courses for the MDR 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 and MDR, leaving 18 units to be completed separate from the JD program. These 18 units can be completed in several formats. One possible format is below:

|                                      |                 |                                  |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------------|
| Summer<br>After 1 <sup>st</sup> Year | <b>12 units</b> | <b><i>Dispute Resolution</i></b> |
| Second Year                          |                 |                                  |
| Fall                                 | 14 units        | Law                              |
|                                      | <b>2 units</b>  | <b><i>Dispute Resolution</i></b> |
| Spring                               | <b>2 units</b>  | <b><i>Winter Intensive</i></b>   |
|                                      | 14 units        | Law                              |
| Third Year                           |                 |                                  |
| Fall                                 | 14 units        | Law                              |
| Spring                               | <b>2 units</b>  | <b><i>Winter Intensive</i></b>   |
|                                      | 14 units        | Law                              |

18 units MDR Only

14 units JD/MDR

32 units **Total**

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

- Application form (<https://pepperdine.tfaforms.net/525>)
- Personal Statement (addressing interest in dispute resolution)
- Resume

\* Transcripts, LSAT score, and letters of recommendation can be pulled from your JD file.

Questions on our Dispute Resolution Programs can be directed to: Randi Redman, Assistant Director, [randi.redman@pepperdine.edu](mailto:randi.redman@pepperdine.edu), 310-506-4990

## 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 must apply in the summer after the 1L year 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 Law Practicum (Law 2403) or 3 unit Startup Law Clinic, and a 2-3 unit Intellectual Property course and 6-10 additional units (for a total of 12 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, accessible through the Palmer Center website; <http://law.pepperdine.edu/palmer-center/>.

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 New Fellows Orientation Dinner
- Annual Holiday Mixer
- Track Mixers with Alumni and Palmer Fellows
- JBEL Symposium
- Access to conferences
- Annual 1L "Meat" and Greet BBQ

### **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 provide some Fellows with 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 apply the summer after their 1L year of law school to be eligible.

#### **David Feingold**

Executive Director

#### **Ahmed Taha**

Faculty Director and Professor of Law

#### **Monica Welsh**

Program Coordinator

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

The Herbert & Elinor Nootbaar Institute on Law, Religion, & 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 Law and Law Practice,” “Jewish Law,” and “Law and Bible Seminar.” We 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 Sudreau 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 Jenna DeWalt at [jenna.dewalt@pepperdine.edu](mailto:jenna.dewalt@pepperdine.edu).

## The Sudreau Global Justice Program

The Sudreau 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 on Law, Religion, and Ethics, the Sudreau Global Justice Program has built strong relationships with non-governmental organizations (NGOs) 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 given 15-20 students each year the opportunity to serve around the world by working with local NGOs and judiciaries to advance the rule of law and further human rights and religious freedom.

### International Spring Break Trip

Each spring break, we lead a group of 2L's and 3L's on an international service learning trip. In years past we have visited Thailand, India, and Uganda. 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 free legal services for women and children who have been sexually abused. In Uganda, students participate in plea bargaining in the prisons to assist in the reduction of case backlog as well as training Ugandan defense attorneys, prosecutors, and law students in the plea bargaining process.

### Fall and Spring Events

Each fall and spring semester, we host a variety 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, International Human Rights Lawyer Kimberley Motley and many more. We also screen a variety of documentaries during the fall and spring semesters and press into the vast opportunities of human rights work around the world.

For more information please visit us online at <http://law.pepperdine.edu/global-justice/> or email [jenna.dewalt@pepperdine.edu](mailto:jenna.dewalt@pepperdine.edu).

## **Advocacy Programs**

Pepperdine Law School has robust advocacy programs, 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 Tournament (AAAT). AAAT is an individual competition, using a closed library of cases, and has no brief writing component. The preliminary and elimination rounds are held on a Saturday in mid-September. The two advocates who make it to the final round compete for prize money. 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 February or March, depending on the date of the School of Law Dinner. Oral argument rounds similarly begin in February or March. The final round is argued before a distinguished panel including 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 the Brief and Individual Advocacy Awards, are usually announced at the School of Law Dinner that evening. Prize money donated by alumni is also awarded for Dalsimer.

On the trial side, in the fall semester there is a Cross Examination Competition for 2Ls and 3Ls. Students are given a mock case and undertake a ten minute cross-examination. Winners receive a cash prize and an invitation to join the interschool trial teams. Typically thirty to fifty students participate. In the spring semester there is the Cipolla Closing Argument Competition which is open to all students. Students are given a mock case and undertake a ten minute closing argument. The winners receive cash prizes and an invitation to join the interschool trial teams. There are typically 60 to 90 students who participate. No units of credit are awarded for participation in these competitions.

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 (ADR).

Professor Harry Caldwell, along with a select group of adjunct professors, 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 or successfully compete in either the Cross Examination Competition or the Cipolla Closing Argument Competition. Students selected for the Interschool Trial Competition must enroll in Honors Trial Practice (2 units). Additionally, one unit is

awarded for each competition in which a student participates.

The Appellate Advocacy Team competes in national and international moot court competitions, submitting written briefs and then presenting oral arguments. The Appellate Advocacy Team members are selected at the end of each spring semester. Students submit an appellate brief writing sample and then present an oral argument. 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). Additionally, one unit is awarded for each competition in which a student participates. Professor Mark Kubisch is 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.

### **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 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 oral argument 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 at the end of the spring semester and board members, who satisfy the hour requirement, earn one unit of credit for participation for the year.

### **Trial Advocacy Board**

The Trial Advocacy Board is a student organization that oversees and manages the preparation and training of second and third year law students that compete in Interschool trial advocacy competitions nationwide. The primary purposes of the Trial Advocacy Board are to promote and encourage student participation in trial advocacy, as well as, to provide students with the practical experience necessary to succeed as trial lawyers. The Trial Advocacy Board hosts many events, including the Cross-Examination Competition and the Cipolla Closing Argument Competition. Each academic year, Pepperdine's trial teams compete in approximately seven to eight national competitions. Professor Harry M. Caldwell, Director of Trial Advocacy, serves as the Lead Faculty Advisor of the Trial Advocacy Board.

## Entertainment, Media and Sports Law Program

The Entertainment Media & Sports Law Program (EMS Law) provides a forum for law students interested in the fields of entertainment, media, and sports law to gain knowledge and experience in the EMS industry, to engage with alumni and experts, to participate in conferences, competitions, and externships, and to earn a Certificate in EMS Law.

### Certificate in Entertainment, Media, and Sports Law

<https://law.pepperdine.edu/degrees-programs/certificates/entertainment-media-sports/>

The Certificate in Entertainment, Media and Sports Law is a 12 unit program available for students who are in the process of completing a Pepperdine law degree.

Foundational Courses: At least 6 units of foundational courses must be completed.

- LAW 912 Copyright Law OR LAW 2512 Intellectual Property Survey); AND,
- LAW 1622 Entertainment Law OR LAW 1252 Sports Law

Other Courses: At least 6 units of the following EMS Law courses must be completed.

- Any foundational course (listed above) beyond the minimum requirements
- LAW 1852 Communications Law (2-3)
- LAW 2282 Dispute Resolution: Selected Issues in the Entertainment Industry (2)
- LAW 932 Entertainment Law Seminar—Film Industry (2)
- LAW 942 Entertainment Law Seminar—Music Industry (2)
- LAW 2122 Entertainment Law Seminar—Television Industry (2)
- LAW 2113 First Amendment (2-3)
- LAW 274 International Entertainment and Copyright Law (London) (2-3)
- LAW 2142 Internet Law (2)
- LAW 2782 Licensing (2)
- LAW 1863 Media and the Law (2-3)
- LAW 2282 Olympic & International Sports Dispute Resolution (2)
- LAW 922 Trademarks (2)
- LAW 1 Selection and Participation in EMS-DR Competitions (1)

## **EMS Student Moot Court, Negotiation, and Arbitration Competitions**

Another important component of EMS activities involves working with students to participate in advocacy programs at national sports and entertainment dispute resolution competitions. These competitions provide students the opportunities to gain experience in the field of sports and entertainment, to showcase their talents and receive feedback from lawyers, judges, and experts in the EMS industry. Pepperdine SOL students regularly participate in the following entertainment-sports related advocacy and dispute resolution competitions:

- (1) National Sports Law Negotiation Competition (San Diego);
- (2) Southwestern Entertainment Law Negotiation Competition (Los Angeles);
- (3) Tulane Baseball Salary Arbitration Competition (New Orleans);
- (4) Tulane NFL Football Negotiation Competition (New Orleans)
- (5) Fordham National Basketball Negotiation Competition (New York);
- (6) International Chamber of Commerce Mediation Advocacy Competition (Paris);
- (7) UCLA GAMEDAY Sports Case Competition (MBA & JD Teams);
- (8) Society for American Baseball Research (SABR) competition;
- (9) Cardozo BMI Entertainment Moot Competition (New York);
- (10) Tulane Sports Law Moot Court Competition (New Orleans)

For nearly twenty years, Pepperdine SOL has hosted the National Entertainment Moot Court Competition.

EMS Law also works closely with the Pepperdine Law student Sports Entertainment Law Society (SELS) to host a range of activities including an EMS Industry Expert Conversations and Speakers Series, conferences, trainings/classes, and externships, including interdisciplinary coursework and other programming with the Graziadio School of Business and the University's Institute for Entertainment, Media Sports and Culture (IEMSC). EMS Law also seeks the support of the Career Development Office and EMS Law alumni and experts to help guide our students in industry externships and jobs. EMS Law aspires to develop the mutual synergies for all students.

### **For information on EMS please contact:**

Maureen Weston, Professor of Law, Director, Entertainment, Media and Sports Law Program, Advisor, Sports & Entertainment Law Society (SELS), [maureen.weston@pepperdine.edu](mailto:maureen.weston@pepperdine.edu)

Victoria Schwartz, Associate Dean for Academic Affairs, Associate Professor of Law, [victoria.schwartz@pepperdine.edu](mailto:victoria.schwartz@pepperdine.edu)

## International Opportunities

Global Opportunities at a glance:

| Program  | Summer   | Fall  | Spring |
|--|----------|---|--------|
| <b>Augsburg</b>  | <b>X</b> |   |        |
| <i>Prof. Peter Wendel</i>  |          |   |        |
| <b>London Fall</b>   |          | <b>X</b>  |        |
| <i>Prof. Christine Goodman</i>   |          |   |        |
| <b>Current Issues in International Dispute Resolution:</b><br><i>London/Paris/Geneva 10-day Study Tour</i> | <b>X</b> | <b>Offered every other summer – next offered 2019</b> |        |
| <b>Current Issues in International Dispute Resolution:</b><br><i>Hong Kong/Beijing 10-day Study Tour</i>   | <b>X</b> | <b>TBD</b>  |        |

### How do I decide which Program to attend?

#### Fall 2019 London Program

Studying and living abroad for a full semester provides an unparalleled international experience. The Pepperdine London Program has everything—US courses that fulfill upper division requirements, international courses that fulfill certificate requirements, as well as opportunities to work in externships, and to participate in an International Moot Court, competing against or alongside student members of London’s Inns of Court.

#### Current Issues in International Dispute Resolution:

##### London/Paris/Geneva

Participants in this course will study dispute resolution in three of the most important cities in the world. In London, the focus will be on commercial international dispute resolution, in Geneva participants will

learn about public dispute resolution systems through classes and site visits, and in Paris students will have the opportunity to meet with the International Chamber of Commerce and International Court of Arbitration.

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

### **FAQs**

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 video conference 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: <http://law.pepperdine.edu/experiential-learning/global-programs/>



# 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/>)
- Israel Law Center (<http://israelawcenter.org/>)
- Yossi Levy & Co. (<http://ljlaw.co.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
- Preparatory class in Hebrew language
- Weekend excursions throughout Israel, including accommodations, transportation, and tour guide
- Cell phones

**For more information contact:** [glazerinstitute@pepperdine.edu](mailto:glazerinstitute@pepperdine.edu)

Professor Michael Helfand, Co-Director, (310)-506-7694 [michael.helfand@pepperdine.edu](mailto:michael.helfand@pepperdine.edu)

Monica Welsh, Program Coordinator, (310) 506-4164, [Monica.Welsh@pepperdine.edu](mailto:Monica.Welsh@pepperdine.edu)

## Law 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, completing only the subcheck portion of the application.
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 *Pepperdine Law Review* (PLR).
3. All students, regardless of class rank, may attempt to “write on” to:
  - a. *Pepperdine Dispute Resolution Law Journal* (DRLJ);
  - b. *Journal of the National Association of Administrative Law Judiciary* (NAALJ); or
  - c. *Journal of Business, Entrepreneurship & the Law* (JBEL).
4. The Write-On Competition occurs during the early part of the summer break.
5. Journals make their final staff selections in the middle of the summer break.
6. Students receive 2 units in each semester of their 2L year and 1 unit in each semester of their 3L year.

### **Pepperdine Law Review**

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

### **Pepperdine Dispute Resolution Law Journal**

Since 2000, the *Pepperdine Dispute Resolution Law Journal* (DRLJ) has been committed to publishing articles that explore Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) under various contexts. With support from the Straus Institute for Dispute Resolution, DRLJ seeks to facilitate intellectual discourse on the evolving field of ADR through scholarship and symposia. DRLJ membership is most actively sought by students earning a Certificate or Masters in Dispute Resolution concurrently with their J.D. Degree.

### **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* (NAALJ). This journal is recognized as one of the most scholarly publications in the country and is exclusively focused on developments affecting the administrative judiciary. A student staff and editorial board work with a faculty advisor in publishing the journal.

### **Journal of Business, Entrepreneurship & the Law**

The *Pepperdine Journal of Business, Entrepreneurship, and the Law* (JBEL) provides an outlet for aspiring lawyers, professionals, and judges to explore the future of law as it evolves to meet the demands of the modern business landscape. Members are afforded a unique opportunity to take advantage of JBEL’s affiliation with the *Geoffrey H. Palmer Center for Entrepreneurship and the Law* to advance their business acumen. Other opportunities throughout the year include networking, mentorship, and direct advisement from our distinguished Board of Advisors, comprised of Pepperdine Alumni.

## **Clinics, Externships, & Practicums**

This section contains information on the following clinics, externships, and practicums:

- JD Clinics:
  - Community Justice Clinic
  - Faith & Family Mediation Clinic
  - Legal Aid Clinic
  - Low Income Taxpayer Clinic
  - Ninth Circuit Appellate Advocacy Clinic
  - Restoration & Justice Clinic
  
- Straus Clinics:
  - Fair Employment & Housing Mediation Clinic
  - Investor Advocacy Clinic
  - Mediation Clinic
  
- Externships:
  - J.D. Externship Program
  - Washington D.C. Externship Program
  
- Practicums:
  - Employment Law Practicum
  - Health Law Practicum
  - Immigration Law Practicum
  - Veterans Law Practicum (Los Angeles)
  - Veterans Law Practicum (Ventura)

## J.D. Clinics

### Community Justice Clinic

The Community Justice Clinic serves as general counsel for nonprofits, nongovernmental organizations, and social enterprises. Its work involves corporate, transactional, and policy practice and advocacy. The Clinic's clients work for human rights, social justice, economic development, and empowerment for vulnerable people around the world. The Clinic's clients address some of the most pressing issues in the nation and the world, including homelessness, human trafficking, refugee migration, sustainable agriculture, access to education and gender violence. As a result, students support clients as they access markets for economic empowerment of poor and excluded communities, advance systems for dignified work and life, and advocate for children's rights and indigenous people.

As the scope of the work is broad, so is its physical reach. The clients are not only at work in California and the U.S., but are also present and engaged in China, Ecuador, Nicaragua, India, Iraq, Germany, Nepal, Somalia, and the United Kingdom. As a result, students' practice is local and international with significant work in comparative law, international transactions and compliance, and policy research across borders.

The Community Justice Clinic practices in three general areas of law: (1) corporate practice: students serve and counsel clients with formation, governance, and compliance matters (2) policy and advocacy practice: students serve clients with research, strategy, and writing to advance our clients' work in the world, and (3) general and transactional practice: students work with clients to answer questions, resolve problems, and advance deals that expand clients' capacity to serve their communities.

Professor Jeff Baker ([jeff.baker@pepperdine.edu](mailto:jeff.baker@pepperdine.edu)), Associate Clinical Professor of Law and Director of Clinical Education directs the Community Justice Clinic and supervises students' work.

Units: 3

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

### Faith & Family Mediation Clinic

The Faith and Family Mediation Clinic practices at the intersection of California family law, interfaith and intercultural work, Jewish law and practice, and alternative dispute resolution and mediation. Clinic faculty and students provide mediation services to families in civil and religious courts.

For divorcing Jewish couples, parties often must receive a religious divorce in addition to a civil divorce. The Clinic collaborates with the Jewish Divorce Assistance Center of Los Angeles (JDAC), a non-profit organization focused on reaching amicable resolutions to civil and Jewish divorces through mediation and other supportive techniques.

The Faith and Family Mediation Clinic is open to students of all faiths and no faith. The course is interdisciplinary with a parallel focus on California divorce law and the history and evolution of Jewish divorce law as well as divorce in the context of other religions (e.g. Catholicism, Hinduism, Islam, & Sikhism). Jewish religious divorce practices and procedures provide students with an additional framework to deepen their understanding of the mediation process.

Using case law and clinical experience covering all aspects of negotiating and filing California state divorce stipulated judgments, students learn to draft proposed settlement agreements and prepare and file divorce papers, including parenting arrangements, child support, asset division, spousal maintenance, and agreement clauses relating to religious practices. Students also learn how to effectuate Jewish divorce decrees and will observe Jewish divorce ceremonies in religious courts. Students observe and participate in formal mediation with JDAC clients under the supervision of the professor of the course.

Professor Sarah Nissel ([sarah.nissel@pepperdine.edu](mailto:sarah.nissel@pepperdine.edu)) directs the Faith and Family Mediation Clinic and supervises students' work.

Units: 3

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

### **Legal Aid Clinic**

In the Legal Aid Clinic, students seek justice on behalf of those whose voices are not easily heard. Through partnerships with Union Rescue Mission and Covenant House of California, the Legal Aid Clinic provides direct legal assistance to teens and adults who are overcoming homelessness and poverty in Hollywood and Los Angeles' skid row.

From day one, clinic students are face to face with those in need, building rapport, interviewing and fact finding, and guiding vulnerable clients as they navigate the judicial system or government bureaucracy. Students assist clients with pressing legal issues that threaten their stability, including re-entry legal services, including seeking the dismissal of criminal convictions; family law issues relating to child support, child custody and visitation; human trafficking and victim advocacy; resolution of warrants; assistance with government benefits; consumer and debt issues.

Professor Brittany Stringfellow-Otey ([brittany.stringfellow@pepperdine.edu](mailto:brittany.stringfellow@pepperdine.edu)), Associate Clinical Professor, directs the Legal Aid Clinic and supervises students' work.

Units: 3

Fieldwork: Tuesday, Wednesday, and/or Thursday at Union Rescue Mission (545 S. San Pedro Street, Los Angeles, CA 90013, 213.673.4831). Students will arrange their work schedules with the professor, averaging seven hours per week, with four in office. 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.

### **Low Income Taxpayer Clinic**

The Low Income Taxpayer Clinic helps taxpayers navigate the challenges of the tax system through pro bono representation as well as community education and outreach. Representation in disputes with the

Internal Revenue Service (IRS) include audits, appeals, collection matters, federal tax litigation, and state tax matters (in certain cases, as long as the issues are the result of an IRS controversy).

In accordance with IRS grant requirements, the Clinic provides tax controversy services free of charge to taxpayers whose income does not exceed 250 percent of the annual Federal Poverty Guidelines, with a few exceptions for other cases.

Professor Isai Cortez ([isai.cortez@pepperdine.edu](mailto:isai.cortez@pepperdine.edu)) directs the Low Income Taxpayer Clinic and supervises students' work.

Units: 3

Fieldwork: Monday, Thursday, and/or Friday at Union Rescue Mission (545 S. San Pedro Street, Los Angeles, CA 90013, 213.673.4831). Students will arrange their work schedules with the professor, averaging seven hours per week, with four in office. 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.

### **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 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 Burbank.

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 three references. 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.

Units: 3

Enrollment limit: 4

Fieldwork: Students will practice primarily at the law firm.

### **Restoration & Justice Clinic**

The Restoration and Justice Clinic represents victims of domestic violence, human trafficking, sexual assault and other gender-based crimes. The Clinic is housed in the law school and partners with legal and social service agencies in Southern California to facilitate comprehensive services for our clients and to provide experiences in multidisciplinary practice for our students.

The Clinic's approach to gender-based violence cases is a holistic one, encompassing civil and criminal law remedies and advocacy to ensure that the survivor's legal needs are met. Pro bono legal services are provided in a variety of matters - both civil and criminal - including family law, domestic violence restraining orders, legal remedies available under the Violence Against Women Act, advocacy for victims and witnesses, and dismissal of criminal convictions.

Under the supervision of Professor Tanya Cooper, students in the Clinic are trained to provide direct services to clinic clients, develop sensitivity and competence for representing low-income survivors, and conduct outreach and educational advocacy to inform survivors, service providers, and other interested stakeholders (law enforcement, courts, agencies, legislators, etc.) about victims' legal rights and remedies designed to address gender-based violence.

Professor Tanya Asim Cooper ([tanya.cooper@pepperdine.edu](mailto:tanya.cooper@pepperdine.edu)), Assistant Clinical Professor of Law, directs the Restoration and Justice Clinic and supervises students' work.

Units: 3

Fieldwork: Students will practice in local courts and in the field as required by clients and cases.

## **Straus Institute Clinics**

### **Fair Employment & Housing Mediation Clinic**

The Clinic is a two-unit per semester course. This Clinic offers students the opportunity to mediate employment and housing discrimination lawsuits through the California Department of Fair Employment and Housing (DFEH), the nation's largest state civil rights agency responsible for enforcing the Fair Employment and Housing Act (FEHA), Unruh Civil Rights Act, Ralph Civil Rights Act, and Disabled Persons Act. Under the supervision of experienced DFEH mediators, students convene cases, observe and mediate cases, and explore possible case resolution through settlement negotiations. Clinic participation includes, 1) fourteen hour intensive format, 2) attendance in a bi-weekly class covering both substantive sections of the FEHA and advanced application of mediation techniques, periodic guest lectures by practicing private counsel and FEHA attorneys, and 3) participation and attendance at mediations and subsequent debriefs. Enrollment in this clinic is limited to four students. This class requires a special application.

Please contact Professor Stephanie Blondell, [stephanie.blondell@pepperdine.edu](mailto:stephanie.blondell@pepperdine.edu) in the Straus office for more information.

Units: 2

Enrollment limit: 4

### **Investor Advocacy Clinic**

Five California Bar certified law students, under supervision of Director Robert A. Uhl Esq., handle arbitrations and mediations before the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (FINRA) Dispute Resolution on behalf of California investors who have claims less than \$100,000, household incomes of less than \$100,000 and who have arbitral disputes with their brokers and/or brokerage firms. In the Clinic, students 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.

The Investor Advocacy Clinic is the only FINRA funded Clinic to win every arbitration case tried by the Clinic and no FINRA funded Clinic has had more wins or recovered more money for its clients. In addition, Clinic students have had several of their required research papers published.

The fall semester clinic is a three credit clinic. The spring clinic is a two credit clinic. During the fall semester, Director/Professor Uhl will teach securities arbitration law in order to aid the students in representing the clients in arbitrations. Students must commit to the clinic for two consecutive



semesters to ensure that they can work on cases to completion.

Directing Attorney: Robert Uhl, [robert.uhl@pepperdine.edu](mailto:robert.uhl@pepperdine.edu)

Units: 3 (Fall); 2 (Spring)

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

### **Mediation Clinic**

The Mediation Clinic provides an immersion into the skills, practice, ethics and professionalism of mediation in a faculty supervised setting. Students who have completed the prerequisite of *Mediation Theory and Practice* develop their skills as mediators through frequent and regular practice with disputants in Los Angeles or Ventura County Superior Courts. Collectively students mediate one thousand cases for the citizens of Los Angeles County each year. The Mediation Clinic not only hones negotiation and mediation skills, but allows students to serve our community's courts by making an impact on service delivery. Clinic Mediators report their role in impacting citizens' experience of the justice system through facilitated negotiations is highly rewarding.

The Mediation Clinic requires students to serve as mediators in Superior Court as well as attendance at a two hour class each week. There is no final exam or paper; however, students must complete specified documentation for cases they mediate including 1) a self-evaluation and 2) necessary supporting court paperwork. Students in the Mediation Clinic have the opportunity to mediate various types of cases including landlord/tenant, employment, merchant/consumer, and contract cases in Small Claims Court. Students also mediate cases in the following additional contexts: Unlawful Detainers, Limited Jurisdiction, and Civil Harassment.

Directed, Taught and Supervised by Stephanie Blondell, Assistant Professor of Law and Practice, and Associate Director of the Straus Institute for Dispute Resolution, [stephanie.blondell@pepperdine.edu](mailto:stephanie.blondell@pepperdine.edu)

Units: 2

Field Work: The Mediation Clinic requires students to complete twenty four mediation case activities. Most students are able to complete their requirement in one court calendar per week during the semester. (Court calendars are either 8:30am - 12:00pm or 1:30pm - 5:00pm)

## **J.D. Externship Program**

Externships are field placements where students earn academic credit for qualifying legal work under supervision of experienced lawyers. Externships 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. These experiences offer students unique and invaluable perspectives on the practice of law and the role of lawyers in society.

Participating law students develop and practice essential lawyering skills with real clients and cases, and under the direction of experienced supervising attorneys. Externships increase students' opportunities to build relationships with lawyers in practice while applying their legal education to practical service for clients.

### **Eligibility**

Second- and third-year law students and master's degree candidates are eligible to participate in an externship. Registration is contingent upon an overall GPA of 2.3 and approval from Professor Hamilton, Director of Externships. Externship placements are available across government, criminal law, entertainment, public interest, and judicial sectors, as well as in dispute resolution.

### **Placements**

Prospective externs must secure their own placements. Current openings are available through Symplicity or the Career Development Office. New placements are eligible for approval if they meet the clinical program's educational objectives and afford adequate field supervision.

Private law firms will be approved if they are either (1) nonprofit public interest entities (cf. section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code), regardless of whether the student is paid or unpaid, or (2) a for-profit entity where the student is paid.

In order to build relationships, gather information, and provide support to placements during the course of the semester, someone from the Externship Program may conduct a site visit to field placements to discuss details about the placement, externs' progress, as well as other questions or concerns. Externship program staff will contact field supervisors directly and will schedule such visits at the convenience of the field supervisor.

### **Registration**

Students complete the Externship Checklist, starting with seeking approval of their placement from the Director of Externships. The Clinical Program Manager will register them for the course once the checklist is completed. Students can register for 1 to 10 units per term and are expected to

work with their field supervisors and the Clinical Education Program to determine the appropriate number of units.

### **Workshop Requirements**

All externs are required to participate in an contemporaneous, ongoing, guided reflection. First-time externs are required to enroll in a one hour, bi-weekly workshop. Students who cannot attend a workshop, must meet with a faculty advisor approved by the Director of Externships. Returning externs will be registered for a workshop with no meeting time and will be required to meet with the Director of Externships at mid- and end of the semester to discuss and reflect on their externship experience.

### **For More Information**

Contact Kellie Kamimoto, Clinical Program Manager, [clinicallaw@pepperdine.edu](mailto: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 units for their externship and course work, and students on journals will continue their work and receive credit for that 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 postgraduate 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:** 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/experiential-learning/clinical-education/washington-dc/>, or contact the Director of the Washington, DC, Externship Semester, Professor Nancy Hunt (nancy.hunt@pepperdine.edu).

## Practicums

Practicum courses are field placements with partner agencies in specific practice areas. These are programs reserved for Pepperdine students, but they require an application (composed of a cover letter and resume) to the placements. Applications should be submitted to the Clinical Education Office and will be passed on to the placements.

The Clinical Education Program offers five practicum courses. Students may take them for 2, 3 or 4 units, depending on the hours a student can commit to work. A 2 unit course will require 1 full day of work each week. A 3 unit course will require 1.5 full days of work per week. A 4 unit course will require 2 full days of work.

Students should direct questions about these courses and applications to Professor Jeff Baker, Director of Clinical Education ([jeff.baker@pepperdine.edu](mailto:jeff.baker@pepperdine.edu)), or Kellie Kamimoto, the Clinical Program Manager ([clinicallaw@pepperdine.edu](mailto:clinicallaw@pepperdine.edu)).

### Employment Law Practicum

Selected students work with Neighborhood Legal Services of Los Angeles County in its Workers Rights Clinic to provide advice and counsel on issues related to wage and hour laws, workplace safety, employment benefits, and related matters. Students' work includes the provision of information, referrals and self-help guidance for litigants regarding wage and hour rules, claims with administrative agencies, unemployment insurance, labor commission processes, hearing and appeals. This work may expand to include direct, full representation of clients in administrative hearings and appeals. NLSLA attorneys will direct and supervise students in their work, and Pepperdine law faculty will provide advising and guidance for students' professional formation. This course counts toward the Experiential Education and Pro Bono Requirements and will be graded with HP/P/C/F.

Units: 2, 3, or 4

### Health Law Practicum

Selected students work with Neighborhood Legal Services of Los Angeles County in its Health Consumer Center to provide assistance to clients to get coverage and resolve problems with health plans; to identify widespread health access issues that need to be addressed on a policy level; and to ensure implementation of the Affordable Care Act for the most impacted communities in Los Angeles. Under supervision of NLSLA attorneys, students' work will include client intake and evaluation, interviews, advice and counsel, advocacy and representation, policy and legal research, and legal writing. NLSLA attorneys will direct and supervise students in their work, and Pepperdine law faculty will provide advising and guidance for students' professional formation. This course counts toward the Experiential Education and will be graded with HP/P/C/F.

Units: 2, 3, or 4

### **Immigration Law Practicum**

Selected students work with Neighborhood Legal Services of Los Angeles County in its immigration law practice to provide advice, counsel, and advocacy on issues related to immigration matters. NLSLA attorneys will direct and supervise students in their work, and Pepperdine law faculty will provide advising and guidance for students' professional formation. This course counts toward the Experiential Education and will be graded with HP/P/C/F.

Units: 2, 3, or 4

### **Veterans Law Practicum (Los Angeles)**

The Veterans Law Practicum is a field placement course through which School of Law students work with Neighborhood Legal Services, L.A. (NLSLA), in helping advance the goals of its Veterans Empowerment Initiative. This course will include opportunities to visit veterans in local jails, participate in legal clinics addressing the holistic advocacy needs of veterans, assist with Prop 47 advocacy designed to assist veterans facing felony charges to have qualifying charges reduced (usually drug related, nonviolent felonies). Students will study Trauma Informed Care with special focus upon military service connected Post Traumatic Stress and learn how to qualify Vietnam era veterans for discharge upgrades that can transform their futures. Students will be provided ample opportunity to gain exposure to L.A.'s Veterans Treatment Courts, Homeless Court, Mental Health Court, Stand Down Court. The students' work may also include screening for clients in arraignments and potentially assist veterans with small claims case preparation and Amicus Curiae briefs in support of alternative sentencing. Students receive credit for their work in practice, regular reflective journals and rounds with supervisors and faculty advisors. This course is capped each term at 5 students, and students must apply to the placements through the Clinical Education program at its direction. This course counts toward the Experiential Education and will be graded with HP/P/C/F.

Units: 2, 3, or 4

### **Veterans Law Practicum (Ventura)**

The Veterans Law Practicum (Ventura) is a field placement course through which School of Law students work with the Ventura County Public Defender in its practice for veterans in the Collaborative Courts within the Ventura County Superior Court, including the Veterans Treatment Court, Homeless Court, Mental Health Court, Stand Down Court and others. The students' work may also include screening for clients in arraignments and potentially assisting at trial. Students receive credit for their work in practice, regular reflective journals and rounds with supervisors and faculty advisors. This course is capped each term at 5 students, and students must apply to the placements through the Clinical Education program at its direction. This course counts toward the Experiential Education and will be graded with HP/P/C/F.

Units: 2, 3, or 4

## **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 of 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, which includes government attorneys involved in the enforcement of antitrust laws for the Antitrust Division of the United States Department of Justice or the Federal Trade Commission, or for a state attorney general's office. Alternatively, they may work for private law firms as civil litigation attorneys involved in filing or defending lawsuits in both federal and state court against alleged violators of federal antitrust laws.

### **Bankruptcy**

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

### **Business and Corporate**

Business law encompasses a wide range of practice areas, including, among others, corporate law, securities law, corporate finance, commercial law, bankruptcy, tax, intellectual property, business negotiations, venture financing, startup law, cross-border transactions, and labor and employment law. Business law attorneys may practice litigation or transaction law, and sometimes in both areas. However, most attorneys practicing corporate law are transactional lawyers. They represent companies in one or more of three areas: corporate governance and compliance, mergers and acquisitions, and securities. Additionally, corporate attorneys may specialize in representing either public or private companies. Public companies are generally large businesses with many shareholders whose stocks trade on a public



exchange like the New York Stock Exchange. Private companies are generally smaller companies with a small number of owners whose stocks do not trade on a public exchange. The extent to which a corporate attorney will specialize in a specific area, or in the representation of a certain type of company, generally depends on the size of the corporate department in the law firm for which the attorney works – the larger the department, the more likely the attorney will be likely to specialize.

## **Civil Litigation**

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

## **Criminal Law**

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

## **Dispute Resolution (Negotiation, Mediation, Arbitration, Conflict Management)**

Dispute resolution is the focus of a diverse array of courses (on subjects such as negotiation, mediation, arbitration, lawyer decision-making, psychology of conflict, and cross-cultural conflict) imparting knowledge and skills that play a key role in nearly all of the activities in which lawyers engage, and all arenas of practice. Lawyers involved in all forms of litigation usually end up resolving disputes at the

negotiating table, often with the assistance of a professional mediator who facilitates settlement discussions. A thorough grounding in negotiation dynamics, psychological factors, and the impact of culture can enhance lawyer performance in negotiations. Commercial, employment and consumer attorneys may also represent clients in binding arbitration, a private alternative to going to court that is of particular importance in international commerce. Many companies employ a variety of mechanisms to manage conflict in the workplace, or other ongoing relationships, early and effectively. In addition to using dispute resolution tools and techniques in their traditional roles as legal counselors and advocates, experienced attorneys are also employing these skills and insights as mediators, arbitrators, neutral evaluators, dispute resolution systems designers, ombuds, settlement counsel, conflict coaches, and collaborative attorneys.

## **Elder Law**

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

## **Entertainment 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 addressed by entertainment lawyers include intellectual property (especially licensing, trademark, and copyright issues), employment, contract, tort, labor and employment, bankruptcy, immigration, securities, agency, right of privacy, defamation, clearance of rights, product placement, advertising, criminal, tax, international, and insurance matters. Much of the legal work in the entertainment industry is transactional (i.e., contract drafting and negotiation); however, some situations – particularly those involving employer-employee, profit participation, and alleged defamation – may lead to litigation.

## **Environmental Law**

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

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

## **Family Law**

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

## **Health Law**

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

## **High Tech and Intellectual Property Law**

High tech and intellectual property lawyers represent companies and entrepreneurs engaged in technological innovations, including those in the computer, internet, software, entertainment, and biotechnology industries. These companies rely on intellectual property law to protect their intangible assets, and they encounter many other interesting and complex issues requiring legal advice, particularly in the areas of biotechnology, corporate transactions, employment law, copyright and trademark law, intellectual property litigation, patent law, licensing, and telecommunications. Attorneys practicing intellectual property law usually practice in one of five areas: patent (usually requires passing the Patent Bar Exam and admission to the Patent Bar), trademark, copyright, trade secret, or licensing, with some

attorneys practicing in multiple categories. Admission to the Patent Bar is generally not required for attorneys practicing outside the patent practice area, but a focus on intellectual property courses during law school and science and engineering courses in undergraduate school is highly recommended.

## **Immigration Law**

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

## **Insurance Law**

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

## **International Law**

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

## **Labor and Employment Law**

Labor lawyers represent either businesses or labor unions in matters involving the law and regulations governing labor unions. Employment lawyers deal with the federal and state laws and regulations that govern the employer-employee relationship. Common legal issues include employee discrimination, occupational safety and health, employee benefits, wage and hour claims, and contractual matters such

as “just cause” and termination. Employment lawyers are divided into two categories: those representing employers and those representing employees. While labor and employment lawyers typically practice as litigators, employment lawyers may also draft and negotiate employment agreements and employee benefit contracts.

## **Public Interest Law**

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

## **Real Estate**

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

## **Tax**

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

## **Trusts and Estates**

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

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

# The Orange Book 2019

## Contact Information

Please contact the Deans' Suite with any questions you may have:

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