

The
Pink
Book
2022

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MANDATORY ADVISING

Below you will find a list of the requirements for the Juris Doctor program at SCU Law. A complete version of these rules can be found in the [2021-2022 Law School Bulletin](#). Changes to academic policies effective 2022-2023 are noted, where applicable.

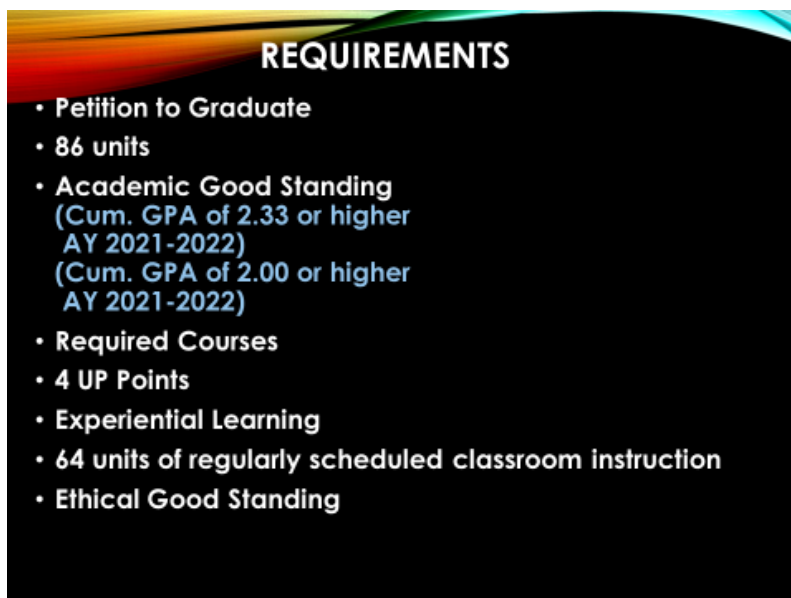
Direct questions regarding degree audits or graduation requirements to the Student Services Office, lawstudentservices@scu.edu.

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

GRADUATION REQUIREMENTS

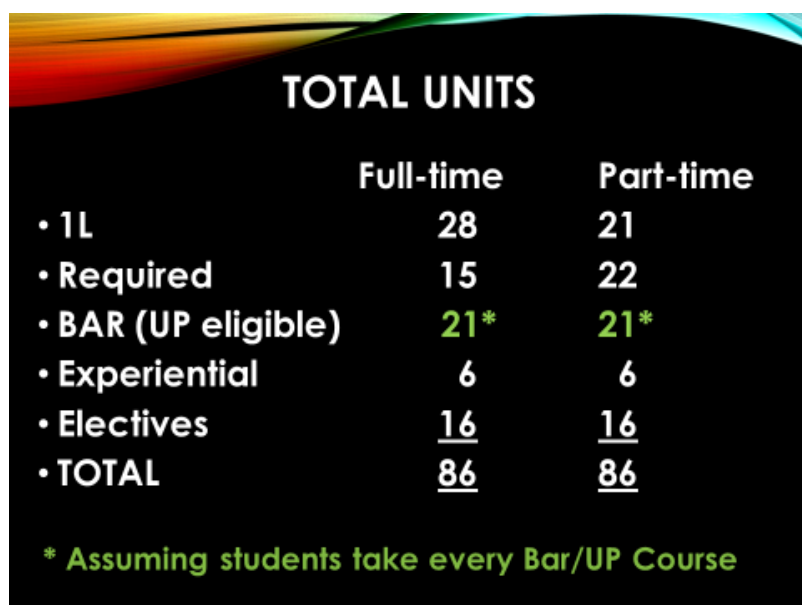
1. Petition to Graduate

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



REQUIREMENTS

- Petition to Graduate
- 86 units
- Academic Good Standing (Cum. GPA of 2.33 or higher AY 2021-2022)
(Cum. GPA of 2.00 or higher AY 2021-2022)
- Required Courses
- 4 UP Points
- Experiential Learning
- 64 units of regularly scheduled classroom instruction
- Ethical Good Standing



TOTAL UNITS

	Full-time	Part-time
• 1L	28	21
• Required	15	22
• BAR (UP eligible)	21*	21*
• Experiential	6	6
• Electives	16	16
• TOTAL	86	86

* Assuming students take every Bar/UP Course

2. Number of Units Required

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

3. Period of Study and Distribution of Units

Students pursuing the J.D. degree must complete the course of study within 48 months of matriculation. The Senior Assistant Dean for Student Services may extend this period not to

exceed 12 months for good cause. Students pursuing the joint JD/MBA or JD/MSIS degree must complete the course of study within 60 months of matriculation.

Unless granted a leave of absence, students must enroll in no fewer than 8 and no more than 17 units in both the fall and spring semesters of each academic year. Students enrolling in no fewer than 8 and no

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

4. Academic Good Standing

Academic Year 2021-2022: Students must be in academic good standing to be eligible for graduation. This requires a cumulative grade point average of **2.33** or above at the end of each academic year. To check your GPA, use the Degree Audit on eCampus.

Academic Year 2022-2023: Students must be in academic good standing to be eligible for graduation. This requires a cumulative grade point average of **2.00** or above at the end of each academic year. To check your GPA, use the Degree Audit on eCampus.

5. Courses Required for Graduation

A. First-Year Program

Coursework totaling 28 units is prescribed for day students. Students in the evening program take 21 units (deferring Civil Procedure and Critical Lawyering Skills to the second year). All part-time students, including those who transfer to full-time status after the first year must take their remaining first-year classes at night. Law Student Services will enroll students in Law 114A: Civil Procedure 1 and Law 465: Critical Lawyering Skills in Fall and LAW 114B: Civil Procedure 2 in Spring.

B. Advanced Curriculum

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

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

Constitutional Law I is offered during the day and evening in fall only. The class must be taken in the Fall semester of your second year.

Constitutional Law II is offered in the day and evening in spring only. The class must be taken in the Spring semester of your second year.

UPPER DIVISION REQUIRED COURSES	
• Advocacy	2
• Constitutional Law I	3 (UP course)
• Constitutional Law II	3 (UP course)
• Evidence	4 (UP course)
• Professional Responsibility	3 (UP course)
Total =	<u>15 units</u>
PART TIME ONLY (LSS will enroll students)	
• Critical Lawyering Skills	1
• Civil Procedure 1 and 2	3+3 = 6
Total =	<u>22 units</u>

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

6. Experiential Course Requirement

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

7. Regular Classroom Instruction Requirement

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

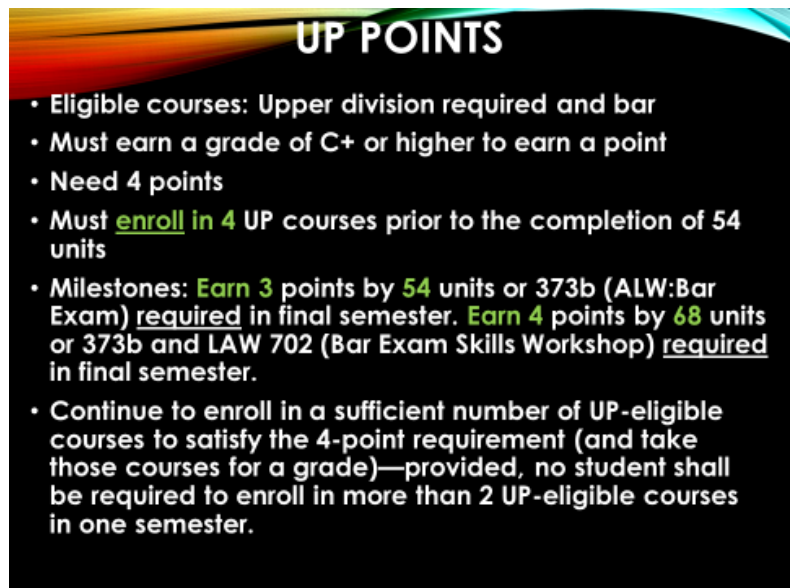
8. Upper Division Proficiency (UP) Points

1. The UP system will not apply to first-year students. The system focuses exclusively on the upper division.

2. Upper division courses eligible for proficiency points:

200. Constitutional Law I (Required Course)
201. Constitutional Law II (Required Course)
248. Business Organizations
281. Wills & Trusts
290. Community Property
302. Professional Responsibility (Required Course)
310. Criminal Procedure: Investigation
311. Criminal Procedure: Adjudication
320. Evidence (Required Course)
324. Remedies
540. Advanced Torts
543. Real Estate Conveyancing

3. The minimum grade necessary to earn a point: Students must receive a C+ or better in an UP-eligible course to earn one UP point.
4. Expected number of UP points: Except as provided in paragraph 6, students are expected to earn at least 4 points in UP-eligible courses.
5. Monitoring Student Progress Toward Completion of the UP Requirement:
 - a. All upper division students are required to enroll in four or more UP-eligible classes prior to the completion of 54 units.



UP POINTS

- Eligible courses: Upper division required and bar
- Must earn a grade of C+ or higher to earn a point
- Need 4 points
- Must **enroll in 4** UP courses prior to the completion of 54 units
- Milestones: **Earn 3** points by 54 units or 373b (ALW:Bar Exam) **required** in final semester. **Earn 4** points by 68 units or 373b and LAW 702 (Bar Exam Skills Workshop) **required** in final semester.
- Continue to enroll in a sufficient number of UP-eligible courses to satisfy the 4-point requirement (and take those courses for a grade)—provided, no student shall be required to enroll in more than 2 UP-eligible courses in one semester.

- b. Students must take all UP-eligible courses for a grade until after they have successfully earned four UP points.
 - c. For students who have completed 54 units or more, the Law Student Services Office will compute the number of UP points that each student has earned in upper division courses as of the first day of each new semester. Any student who has earned fewer than three points in upper division courses will be required to enroll in at least two UP-eligible classes during that semester.
 - d. All students who fail to earn at least three UP points in upper division courses by the time they have completed 54 units will be required to complete 373b, Advanced Legal Writing: Bar Exam in their final semester before they graduate from law school, and receive individual counseling from a faculty member from the Office of Academic and Bar Success.
6. Students who fail to earn at least **four** points in UP-eligible courses by the time they have completed 68 units will be required:
- a. Concurrent with their enrollment in Advanced Legal Writing: Bar Exam (in their final semester), enroll in and successfully complete Law 702, an additional 0-unit supplemental course to 373b devoted to enhanced bar exam preparation; and
 - b. Continue to enroll in a sufficient number of UP-eligible courses to satisfy the 4-point requirement (and take those courses for a grade)—provided, no student shall be required to enroll in more than 2 UP-eligible courses in one semester.

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

9. Ethical Good Standing

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

10. Graduation with Honors

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

The categories are as follows:

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

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

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

DIRECTED STUDY

- **AY 2021-2022: Unrounded Cum GPA = 2.33 – 3.0**
Effective AY 2022-2023: Unrounded Cum GPA = 2.0 – 3.0
- **Students will get letters in summer**
- **Must meet with an advisor from the Office of Academic and Bar Success**
- **Must take Legal Analysis (373a)**

11. Directed Study

Academic Year 2021-2022: *For students with a GPA of 2.33-3.0 after their first year*

Academic Year 2022-2023: *For students with a GPA of 2.0 -3.0 after their first year*

Students finishing the first year of law study with an unrounded cumulative GPA of **2.33-3.0 (AY 2021-2022)** or **2.0-3.0 (AY 2022-2023)**, and students readmitted to the Law School following successful completion of the California First-

Year Law Students' Examination after first year disqualification, are subject to the Directed Study policy. Students subject to the Directed Study policy remain subject to the policy until graduation regardless of improvements in their GPA.

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

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

MORE RULES

- Minimum of 8 units per semester
- Maximum of 17 units
- Full time/Law Day = 12 - 17 units
- Part time/Law Evening = 8 - 11 units
- Limit on cumulative field units
- 65 graded units for honors
- Recommended limits on employment

Check all the rules in the [Law School Bulletin](#)

Check your degree audit on [eCampus](#) before and after you register each semester.

DEGREE AUDIT

- eCampus
- Requirement Not Satisfied
- Always check the effective date and always compare it with the J.D. Graduation Self Review.
- The current degree audit is based on AY 2021-2022 policies.
- J.D. Graduation Self Review

Degree Audit

IMPORTANT NOTE: The degree audit is currently programmed for academic year 2021-2022. 2022-2023 requirements will be available in the audit in Fall 2022.

You are responsible for knowing all the academic regulations affecting your program of study and for completing all degree requirements as set forth by the School of Law. Failure to understand these regulations and requirements does not relieve you of this responsibility.

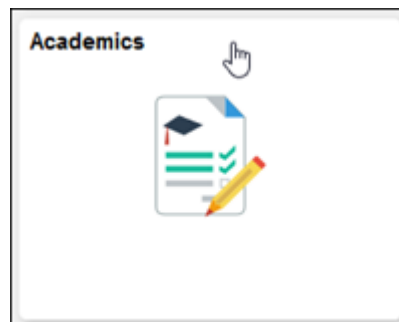
What is the Degree Audit Report?

The degree audit is an unofficial advising report/tool designed to assist you in tracking your degree progress. It lists requirements that you must complete under your current program of study.

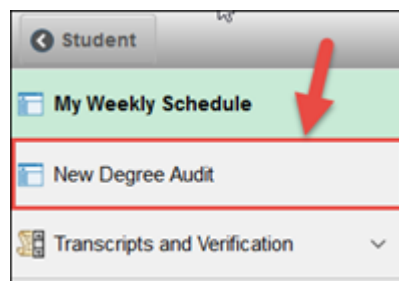
If you have been given a requirement exception, substitution or waiver that does not appear on your degree audit report or if you believe there are errors in your degree audit report, please contact the Student Services Office (LawStudentServices@scu.edu).

Where can I find my Degree Audit Report? How do I see the requirements that are unsatisfied?

You can find your degree audit report in your eCampus account. Click on the Academics tile:



The second tab on the menu should say "New Degree Audit":



When you click on this tab, your most updated report will appear. On first view, only the requirements that are unsatisfied will be expanded. Requirements that are collapsed are satisfied.

My Academic Requirements

This report is current effective 2/11/2019 10:48AM, there has been no additional activity on this record.

Collapse All Expand All View Report as PDF

Taken In Progress Planned

▼ Law Core Requirements

Not Satisfied: Law Core Requirements (RG 525)

- ▶ Law 101 Legal Research & Writing
- ▶ Law 102 Contracts
- ▶ Law 103 Torts
- ▶ Law 104 Property
- ▶ Law 105 Advocacy
- ▶ Law 106 Criminal Law
- ▶ Law 114 Civil Procedure
- ▶ Law 200 Constitutional Law I
- ▶ Law 201 Constitutional Law II
- ▼ Law 302 Professional Responsibility (AKA Legal Profession)
 - Not Satisfied: Law 302 Professional Responsibility (AKA Legal Profession)
 - Courses: 1 required, 0 taken, 1 needed
- ▶ Law 320 Evidence
- ▶ Law 465 Critical Lawyering Skills Seminar

- A. Date of last report
- B. Collapse and Expand all of the Requirements
- C. View Report as PDF (see below for more explanation)
- D. **Unsatisfied** requirement
- E. **Satisfied** requirement (to see more details, such as how this requirement was fulfilled, click the arrow to expand)

There is also a printable version of the degree audit report. Click the “View Report as PDF” on the right hand side at the top of degree audit report. This will open a new tab with a PDF version of your degree audit. This is the only version that is easily printable.

Degree Audit

Program: Law Day Program
Plan: Law Major

Not Satisfied
Not Satisfied

Law Core Requirements
****Not Satisfied**:** Law Core Requirements (RG 525)

Law 101 Legal Research & Writing - Satisfied

Fall 2017	LAW	101A	2.00	
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Law 102 Contracts - Satisfied

Fall 2017	LAW	102A	3.00	
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Law 103 Torts - Satisfied

Fall 2017	LAW	103	4.00	
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Law 104 Property - Satisfied

Spr 2018	LAW	104S	4.00	
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Law 105 Advocacy - Satisfied

Fall 2018	LAW	105	2.00	
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Law 106 Criminal Law - Satisfied

Cummulative Unit Requirement - **Not Satisfied:** Cummulative Unit Requirement
- **Units:** 86.00 required, 61.00 used, 25.00 needed

Directed Study
Satisfied: Directed Study (RG 532)

Law 373A - Satisfied

Fall 2018	LAW	373A	3.00	
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Upper Division Proficiency (UP) Points Requirement
****Not Satisfied**:** Upper Division Proficiency (UP) Points Requirement (RG 1604) - Please refer to <http://law.scu.edu/bulletin/juris-doctor-program-of-study> for a detailed description of requirements and deadlines.

Upper Division Proficiency (UP) Points - **Not Satisfied:** Upper Division Proficiency (UP) Points
- **Courses:** 4.00 required, 2.00 used, 2.00 needed

Fall 2018	LAW	200	3.00	-
Fall 2018	LAW	320	4.00	-

- A. Academic program
- B. **Satisfied** requirement
- C. **Unsatisfied** requirement and details of requirement

If you scroll to the bottom of the report, you will see your full course history:

Course History						
Term	Subject	Catalog Nbr	Title	Units	Grade	
Fall 2017	LAW	101A	Legal Res & Writing 1	2.00		
Spr 2018	LAW	101B	Legal Res & Writing 2	2.00	+	
Fall 2017	LAW	102A	Contracts 1	3.00		
Spr 2018	LAW	102B	Contracts 2	3.00		
Fall 2017	LAW	103	Torts	4.00		
Spr 2018	LAW	104S	Property	4.00		
Fall 2018	LAW	105	Appellate Advocacy	2.00		
Fall 2017	LAW	106	Criminal Law	3.00		
Fall 2017	LAW	114A	Civil Procedure 1	3.00		
Spr 2018	LAW	114B	Civil Procedure 2	3.00		
Fall 2018	LAW	200	Constitutional Law I	3.00	+	
Spr 2019	LAW	201	Constitutional Law II	3.00		In Progress
Spr 2019	LAW	260	Debtor/Creditor Rights	3.00		In Progress

J.D. GRADUATION REQUIREMENTS WORKSHEET

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

1. Cumulative GPA	Students must be in academic good standing to be eligible for graduation. This requires a cumulative grade point average of 2.33 (AY 2021-2022) or 2.0 (Effective AY 2022-2023) . Final determination of meeting this requirement will be made when all grades have been officially submitted. <i>Notes:</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> MET <input type="checkbox"/> PENDING
2. Externship Units	LIMIT ON UNITS: In completing the 86 units to graduate, students may only count 12 units of field work toward the 86 units from any combination of fieldwork from the following: All externships (including summer abroad); The Panetta Fellowship Program; Credit for approved classes taken in the interdisciplinary program with the School of Education, Counseling Psychology; Juvenile Justice courses. However, a student who does both a summer abroad externship and a semester-long international externship may count up to 16 units of such fieldwork toward the 86 units required to graduate. Any additional field work units may be reflected on a student's transcript, but will not count toward graduation. Students are limited to a maximum of 3 externship placements.	<input type="checkbox"/> MET <input type="checkbox"/> PENDING
3. Limitation on Honors Moot Court and Honors Trial Team Units	Students may earn no more than 8 units of academic credit in all Honors Moot Court and Honors Trial Team activity (including Honors Moot Court Internal, Honors Moot Court External, Honors Trial Team External, and all Honors Moot Court Boards.) All units are graded CR/NC. Students who complete Advanced Trial Techniques have earned two units that apply towards this limitation, allowing for six more units in other activities.	<input type="checkbox"/> MET <input type="checkbox"/> PENDING
4. Pass/No Pass	Students may take no more than two elective courses on a P/NP basis in any one semester and no more than 12 units on a P/NP basis during the entire program of study. <i>Units Completed as of today:</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> MET <input type="checkbox"/> PENDING
5. Transfer Units	Transfer students must complete a minimum of 56 units at SCU Law. (<i>Transfer students from CBA-approved schools must complete 58 units at SCU Law</i>). Units taken elsewhere are by permission only. A maximum of 4 units at non-SCU summer law programs may be transferred if permission is granted.	<input type="checkbox"/> MET <input type="checkbox"/> PENDING
6. Total Number of Units	Students must have completed 86 units of course work. <i>Notes: Units Completed: _____ Units this Semester: _____</i> <i>Units Transferred in: _____ Other Units: _____</i> <i>Units Still Required, assuming all current units passed:</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> MET <input type="checkbox"/> PENDING
7. Required Courses	LARAW 1 and 2, Contracts 1 and 2, Property, Professional Responsibility, Criminal Law, Torts, Civil Procedure 1 and 2, Evidence, Constitutional Law I and II, Advocacy, Critical Lawyering Skills	<input type="checkbox"/> MET <input type="checkbox"/> PENDING
8. Upper Division Proficiency Points	Earn at least 4 upper division proficiency points. Please check the Student Bulletin for the full policy and ensure that you are meeting milestones.	<input type="checkbox"/> MET

		<input type="checkbox"/> PENDING
9. Holds	All holds must be cleared before the end of your final semester. <i>Holds as of today:</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> MET <input type="checkbox"/> PENDING
10. Honors	In order to be awarded honors on your diploma and be inducted into the Order of the Coif, you must be in the top 10% of the combined graduating class and must have 65 graded units. 50 units for transfer students and for students spending one year visiting at another law school <i>Graded Units to date:</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> MET <input type="checkbox"/> PENDING
11. Regular Classroom Instruction Requirement	The law school's accrediting agency requires that students complete at least 64 credit hours in regularly scheduled class sessions at the law school. Course units awarded for field placements, coursework completed in another department, individual research, and co-curricular activities such as journals, moot court, and trial competitions will not meet this requirement.	<input type="checkbox"/> MET <input type="checkbox"/> PENDING
12. Incomplete, missing and NR grades	J.D. degrees cannot be posted if any grades remain incomplete (I), not reported (NR) or missing. Grades of I or NR may not be awarded to students in their final semester of law school. All grades must be cleared. <i>Grades that must be cleared:</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> MET <input type="checkbox"/> PENDING
13. Repeating Courses	Students who are required to repeat a course must refer to the Law Bulletin for all the rules governing repeated courses before registering. Students who repeat a course will not receive double credit for the course. The units for the course are counted only once.	<input type="checkbox"/> MET <input type="checkbox"/> PENDING
14. Petition to Graduate	Students must complete and submit a Petition to Graduate online . Petitions are due the first Monday in October.	<input type="checkbox"/> MET <input type="checkbox"/> PENDING
15. Experiential Course Requirement	As a condition to graduation, each student must successfully complete one or more experiential course(s) totaling at least six credit hours. An experiential course is a simulation course, a law clinic, or a field placement that focuses on professional skills needed for competent and ethical participation as a member of the legal profession. <i>Experiential courses and units taken:</i>	<input type="checkbox"/> MET <input type="checkbox"/> PENDING
16. Program of Directed Study	This applies to students on the Program of Directed Study and to students readmitted to the Law School following successful completion of the California First-Year Law Students' Examination after first-year disqualification. Students with a GPA of 2.33-3.0 (AY 2021-2022) or 2.0-3.0 (Effective AY 2022-2023) after their first year must, like all students, successfully complete all required courses and all other graduation requirements and in addition must successfully complete LAW 373a Legal Analysis by the end of their second year in law school.	<input type="checkbox"/> MET <input type="checkbox"/> PENDING
17. Commencement Book	Information will be included in the commencement book based on the Petition to Graduate. If you wish an advanced degree to be listed, you must provide Law Student Services with a copy of the transcript showing the degree. Note: to be included in the first version of the commencement book, transcripts must be submitted by December 15th.	<input type="checkbox"/> MET <input type="checkbox"/> PENDING
NOTES:		

REGISTRATION

- Summer Registration is Apr 4 – 8, 2022
- Fall Registration is June 6 – 10, 2022
- eCampus
- Rules
- Waitlist
- Financial clearance deadlines are May 21 (summer), July 21 (fall) and December 21 (spring)
- Clear Holds
- Registration Schedules
- Financial Aid Information

RELEVANT RULES AND INFORMATION.

Please consult the [Law School Bulletin](#) for detailed information.

Inquiries regarding registration and class changes should be directed to the Law Student Services Office, lawstudentservices@scu.edu.

IMPORTANT: No student will receive academic credit for any course unless he/she is officially registered in the course. Every student who registers for academic credit in a course and who does not formally withdraw – officially through

the Law Student Services Office - before the last day of the semester or summer session in which the course was taken shall receive a grade in the course and will be liable for tuition. Students who do not officially drop and do not sit for the final exam will be graded accordingly. As used here the word “course” is meant in its most inclusive sense and refers to a class, seminar, clinical research project, or any other undertaking whatsoever in which a student is registered for academic credit.

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

Course Load

First-year students may not take less than the full schedule of courses prescribed by the faculty. Second- and third-year students must enroll in not fewer than 8 and not more than 17 units in both the fall and spring semesters of each academic year. Students enrolling in not fewer than 8 and not more than 11 units during a semester are part-time students during that semester. Students enrolling in not fewer than 12 and not more than 17 units are full-time students during that semester. Beyond the first year, students are free to take classes in either the day or evening. However, all part-time students, including those who transfer to full-time status after the first year must take their remaining first-year classes at night. Law Student Services will enroll students in Law 114A: Civil Procedure 1 and Law 465: Critical Lawyering Skills in Fall and LAW 114B: Civil Procedure 2 in Spring.

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

Course Time Conflicts

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

Adding Classes

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

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

Dropping Classes

1. Students may drop any upper-division course without professor approval through the fourth week of the semester. It is the student's responsibility to know the tuition and fee refund provisions.
2. After the fourth week of the semester, classes may be dropped only with the professor's signature and the approval of the Senior Assistant Dean for Student Services.
3. After the 10th week of the semester, classes may be dropped for good cause shown and only with the permission of the Senior Assistant Dean for Student Services.
4. During the last week of classes, the Senior Assistant Dean will give permission to drop a course only upon a student's written petition documenting reasons why taking the scheduled examination or requesting a delayed examination would impose an undue and unforeseen hardship on the student.
5. After the last class day of the semester, but before and up to the date of the regularly scheduled final examination, all requests to drop a course will be referred to the dean or his/her delegate. Permission to drop a class after classes have ended, but before the scheduled examination, will be granted by the dean only after further consultation with the instructor and only under extraordinary circumstances.
6. No class may be dropped after the regularly scheduled final examination is administered. In the case of courses requiring a paper or other non-examination requirement, no class may be dropped after the last day of classes.
7. First-year students may not drop classes except in extraordinary circumstances.
8. Students who stop attending a class and do not complete the formal drop process are subject to receiving an "F" grade and are liable for tuition.
9. Students who do not take a final examination or complete required work may receive an "F" grade.
10. Check the section titled, Tuition Refund Policy and Processes at <http://law.scu.edu/bulletin/financial-information/>. To ensure a full tuition refund, students must drop the first week of classes.

Tuition Liability

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

Wait Lists

Wait lists are formed after a particular class is closed; wait lists determine the priority for enrollment as seats become available. During the initial registration period, students confronted with a closed class should add their names to the wait list immediately. Once on a wait list, students should register for an alternate class. If a seat becomes available, an email will be sent to eligible students' SCU e-mail account informing them of their eligibility and the expiration date of their eligibility status. After 11:59 pm on the eligibility date indicated, the permission will expire and the available seat will be offered to the next student on the list.

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

Individual Research

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

Students may take no more than 3 units of individual research with any particular faculty member in any particular semester or summer session. Work is graded on a CR/NC basis only. Students must register for individual research as follows:

1. Up to the end of the second week of classes, students may add Individual Research (298) through the Student Services Office with instructor permission if (a) the student has satisfied the provisions relating to prior consultation with the instructor to define the project, and (b) there appears to be no positive reason for denying the request. Students must obtain the professor's signature on the Individual Research agreement form and submit it to the Student Services Office.
2. Beginning with the third week of classes, students may add Individual Research (298) only with the written approval of the senior assistant dean for student services. The dean will consult with the instructor and approve the addition of Individual Research if the project has been fully defined, the student has made substantial supervised progress on the project, and it appears that the student will be able to complete the project by the end of the semester or within a reasonable time immediately thereafter. Students may not add Individual Research after the semester has been completed.

Students who register for Individual Research and do not formally withdraw before the last day of the semester or summer session in which the course was taken shall receive a CR/NC grade in the course. Students must submit all material that will be the subject of the Individual Research grade at a time specified by the professor. In no event shall this be later than the end of the exam period of the semester during which Individual Research was undertaken.

Academic Holds

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

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

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

Status Change

Upon satisfactory completion of the first year of study, students may transfer between full-time and part-time status. Part-time students who transfer to full-time status after the first year must take their remaining first-year classes at night. Law Student Services will enroll students in Law 114A: Civil Procedure 1 and Law 465: Critical Lawyering Skills in Fall and LAW 114B: Civil Procedure 2 in Spring. We strongly recommend that any student, who is enrolled as a full-time student, limit their work to 20 hours per week or fewer.

Exam Rescheduling

A student may request that an exam be rescheduled only under one of the following two circumstances:

Administrative Conflict

1. A student has two exams with respective start times separated by less than 24 hours. For example, a student who has an exam scheduled for 1:30 pm on Monday and another exam scheduled for 9:00 am on Tuesday is eligible to request that one of these two exams be rescheduled because the Tuesday exam begins less than 24 hours after the start of the Monday exam. Note that a student who has two exams that begin at the same time on back-to-back days (e.g., 1:30 pm on Monday and 1:30 pm on Tuesday) is NOT eligible to request a reschedule because those two exams begin exactly 24 hours apart.

2. A student has three (or more) exams scheduled on three (or more) consecutive days. For example, a student who has a 9:00 am exam on Monday, a 1:30 pm exam on Tuesday, and a 6:00 pm exam on Wednesday is eligible to request that one of these three exams be rescheduled.

If a student's request for rescheduling is granted, **the Office of Assessment has sole discretion to determine which exam(s) are rescheduled, as well as to which day(s) and time(s) they are moved.** Rescheduled exams will take place after the original exam time; an exam may not be rescheduled to an earlier day or time. A rescheduled exam will generally be placed in the next available exam slot that does not create another exam conflict (as defined above). Students may NOT select which exam(s) are rescheduled, nor to which day(s) and time(s) they are moved. It is at the discretion of the Office of Assessment which course exam is rescheduled.

IMPORTANT: For the fall and spring semesters students must request an administrative reschedule within the first eight weeks of the start of the semester. Summer students must request a reschedule within the first four weeks of the start of the session. Requests must be submitted through the Exam Reschedule Request form. Late requests may not be approved.

Personal Conflict

1. The student's serious illness or documented medical emergency
2. Extraordinary and compelling reasons beyond the student's control

The student must submit a request for rescheduling of the exam to the Office of Assessment as soon as possible, but prior to the start of the scheduled exam. The Office of Assessment determines if the exam will be rescheduled. All final exams must be completed within 30 days of the original exam date.

Note: Students who are ill at the time of their exam should consult the head proctor prior to opening their exam packet. Once students see the exam, it is not possible to reschedule.

How to Read the On-Line Schedule

Change Semester:

Spring 2022 [Excel \(.xlsx\)](#)

Filter:

#	Cat.	Title	Units	Room	Day(s)	Time	Exam	Notes
42093	207	Administrative Law D. Glancy	3	205	Tues & Thurs	1:10 pm- 2:25 pm	May 04, 2022 9:00 am	Certificate(s): Public Interest and Social Justice Law Certificate (List C) Administrative law deals with government regulation – a crucial aspect of every type of law practice. The practical focus of the administrative law course is how to work with government

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

SUMMER AND FALL REGISTRATION TO DO LIST

✓	DATE	TERM	TO DO
	3/28 - 4/3	SUM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Once it is available, please check the summer schedule on the Course Schedules web page and finalize your schedule choices. Have a back-up schedule prepared in case classes are closed. ▶ 6 units is considered full-time in summer. 8 units is the limit; this will not be waived. You need 3 units in order to qualify for summer financial aid. ▶ Read through the Pink Book for advice and information on course selection. ▶ Make sure you can access eCampus. You will need your Campus login and password. Your login is the capital letter "W" and the last seven digits of your student ID number. If you can't remember your password, click on the "<i>Forgot my Password</i>" link on the eCampus main page. ▶ Check eCampus to ensure that you don't have any holds on your records. The system will not let you register if you have holds. ▶ Log on to eCampus and find your appointment day and time. You can also start putting classes into your shopping cart. ▶ Students on directed study should contact the Office of Academic and Bar Success for course enrollment advice.
	4/4 – 4/8	SUM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Log on to eCampus on your appointment day and time and register for classes. The system will not let you register until your appointment time. ▶ Register for Classes. A few notes: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Refer to the eCampus Student Center Information Guide for information, tips, and guides may be helpful in navigating the new version of eCampus. Make sure you verify your schedule once you are finished registering. <i>Make sure you registered for the classes you think you did!</i> It is very important to "View your Schedule" each time you add or change your schedule to confirm that your registration transaction was completed accurately. 3. Please do not use the Swap Class feature. 4. Wait List: When you determine that a class is full, click on the "Wait List" option and follow the prompts. 5. Problems: If you have difficulty using the registration application, please contact Law Student Services at lawstudentservices@scu.edu.
	5/30 – 6/5	FALL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Once it is available, please check the fall schedule on the Course Schedules web page and finalize your schedule choices. Have a back-up schedule prepared in case classes are closed. ▶ Read through the Pink Book for advice and information on course selection. ▶ Make sure you can access eCampus. You will need your Campus login and password. Your login is the capital letter "W" and the last seven digits of your student ID number. If you can't remember your password, click on the "<i>Forgot my Password</i>" link on the eCampus main page. ▶ Check eCampus to ensure that you don't have any holds on your records. The system will not let you register if you have holds. ▶ Log on to eCampus and find your appointment day and time. You will have 2 appointments; the first will only allow you to register for 6 units. You may register for the remaining units during the second appointment. You can also start putting classes into your shopping cart. ▶ Students on directed study should contact the Office of Academic and Bar Success for course enrollment advice.

6/6 – 6/10	FALL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Log on to eCampus on your appointment day and time and register for classes. The system will not let you register until your appointment time. Refer to the eCampus Student Center Information Guide for information, tips, and guides may be helpful in navigating the new version of eCampus. ▶ Problems: If you are having difficulty using the registration application or need help obtaining a full schedule, contact Law Student Services at lawstudentservices@scu.edu. ▶ Full time students must be registered for 12 - 17 units. Part time students must be registered for 8 - 11 units.
5/21	SUM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ To avoid a \$100 late payment fee, your payment must be made on or before this date. Information about payment options is available at: https://www.scu.edu/bursar/paymentoptions/. After this date, a hold will be placed on your records which will prevent the release of diplomas and prevent registration and may prevent other services. You will not be able to register for classes from the wait list and will lose your seat to the next person.
WAIT LIST	SUM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ If you are on a wait list, you will receive an e-mail informing you of your eligibility and deadline to enroll. Students who do not add by the deadline will be dropped from the list and the next group of students will become eligible. To register from the wait list, students must add the class on eCampus by 11:59 p.m. on the eligibility date indicated.
5/31 – 6/6	SUM	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Classes begin on 5/31. Add/Drops allowed through Monday, June 6. To add and drop classes, use the eCampus system. Registration from the wait list continues through Friday, May 27. Follow the directions above. NOTE: Saturday classes begin on May 28.
7/21	FALL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To avoid a \$100 late payment fee, your payment must be made on or before this date. Information about payment options is available at: https://www.scu.edu/bursar/paymentoptions/. After this date, a hold will be placed on your records which will prevent the release of diplomas and prevents registration and may prevent other services. You will not be able to register for classes from the wait list and will lose your seat to the next person.
WAIT LIST	FALL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If you are on a wait list, you will receive an e-mail informing you of your eligibility and deadline to enroll. Students who do not add by the deadline will be dropped from the list and the next group of students will become eligible. To register from the wait list, students must add the class on eCampus by 11:59 p.m. on the eligibility date indicated.
8/15	FALL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Classes begin on 8/15. Registration from the wait list continues through Thursday, 8/18. Follow the directions above. Add/Drops allowed through Friday, 8/19. To add and drop classes, use the eCampus system. NOTE: Saturday classes begin on August 13.
8/19	FALL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The wait list no longer applies after this date. Any seats remaining in wait listed classes will be available on a first-come, first-served basis through eCampus. Students will receive an e-mail once open seats are available on eCampus.

FINANCIAL AID

Santa Clara University School of Law offers a variety of financial assistance to its students. Financial aid may include scholarships, fellowships, Veterans benefits, federal loans and/or private student loans.

FREE APPLICATION FOR FEDERAL STUDENT AID (FAFSA)

Continuing law students should complete the 2022-2023 Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA) at www.studentaid.gov no later than April 15, 2022.

The school code for Santa Clara University School of Law is **001326**.

SANTA CLARA UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOLARSHIPS

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

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

FEDERAL STUDENT LOANS

Santa Clara University School of Law participates in the William D. Ford Federal Direct Loan (Direct Loan) Program, a federal student loan program under which eligible students borrow directly from the U.S. Department of Education. Law students are automatically reviewed for eligibility for a Direct Loan after submitting their FAFSA. Most law students will be eligible for a \$20,500 Direct Unsubsidized Loan per academic year and may apply for a Direct PLUS Loan (Grad PLUS) up to their remaining cost of attendance.

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

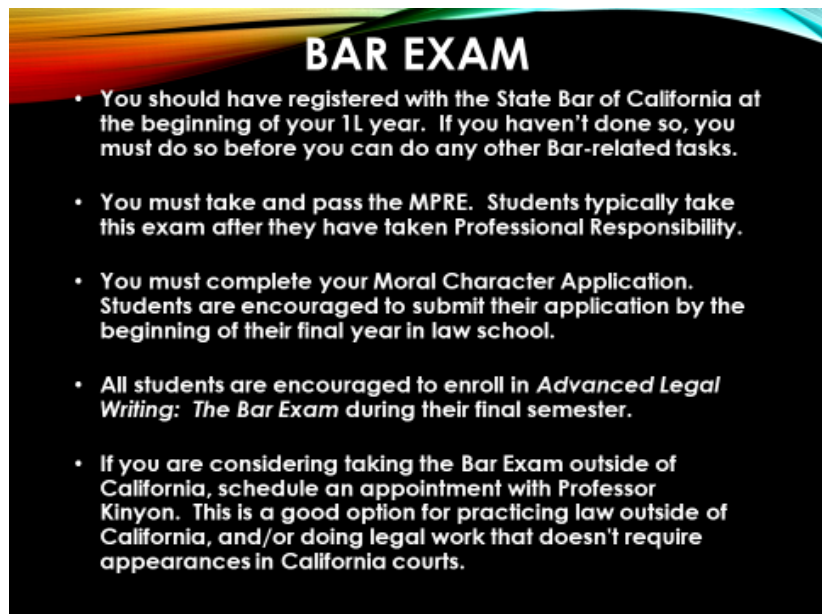
THE BAR

Admissions Requirements

Individuals must be licensed in order to practice law in the United States. Every state has its own requirements for licensure; almost all require an applicant to pass the state's general bar exam, pass the Multistate Professional Responsibility Examination (MPRE), and establish his or her character and fitness for practice in that state.

Admission to the State Bar of California: The following information applies to those intending to practice law in

California. Students should review the summary and detailed requirements for admission to the State Bar of California at <http://www.calbar.ca.gov/Admissions>.



BAR EXAM

- You should have registered with the State Bar of California at the beginning of your 1L year. If you haven't done so, you must do so before you can do any other Bar-related tasks.
- You must take and pass the MPRE. Students typically take this exam after they have taken Professional Responsibility.
- You must complete your Moral Character Application. Students are encouraged to submit their application by the beginning of their final year in law school.
- All students are encouraged to enroll in *Advanced Legal Writing: The Bar Exam* during their final semester.
- If you are considering taking the Bar Exam outside of California, schedule an appointment with Professor Kinyon. This is a good option for practicing law outside of California, and/or doing legal work that doesn't require appearances in California courts.

- During the first year: Each student must register as a law student in California. All law students must register with the State Bar within 90 days of beginning law study in California. Registration is completed through the State Bar website at <http://www.calbar.ca.gov/Admissions>. Not sure if you did this? Call the State Bar's Admissions Office at 415-538-2300.
- During the second year:
 - Students transferring to SCU must register as law students with the State Bar within 90 days of beginning law study at Santa Clara. Students transferring to SCU from another California law school must inform the State Bar of this change. Registration is completed through the State Bar website at <http://www.calbar.ca.gov/Admissions>.
 - Students should plan to take the Multistate Professional Responsibility Examination (MPRE) which is given every March, August, and October. It is recommended that students take this exam after completion of the Professional Responsibility course in their second or third year. Applications are available on the National Conference of Bar Examiners website at <http://www.ncbex.org/exams/mpre/>.
- During the third year:
 - Students should apply for the Moral Character review. The Moral Character investigation process and form is available on the State Bar website at <http://www.calbar.ca.gov/Admissions>. The Moral Character investigation is totally separate from the Bar Exam application (separate forms, fees, and deadlines). Plan on turning in your application before the beginning of the final year of law school. If you believe that you may have issues with your Moral Character review, you are encouraged to seek early advice from the Office of Academic & Bar Success or Law Student Services.
 - Students should apply to take the Bar Exam, which is administered over a two-day period during the last week of July or February. Applications are due approximately four months before each test date, and are available on the State Bar website at <http://www.calbar.ca.gov/Admissions>.

❖ Questions concerning admission to the State Bar of California not answered on their website, <http://www.calbar.ca.gov/Admissions>, should be directed to the Committee of Bar Examiners at 415-538-2300.

Uniform Bar Exam (UBE): Students planning to practice in states other than California should consult the individual admissions requirements of those states. A list of state admissions offices is available at <http://www.ncbex.org/>. Forty-one jurisdictions in the US, not including California, administer the Uniform Bar Exam. Earning a score in one jurisdiction means that the score may be transferred to another UBE jurisdiction subject to local rules. This mobility means added opportunities for employment after graduation and in the future. Bar admission in a UBE jurisdiction is often sufficient for many legal careers in California where making court appearances isn't a job requirement.

The Office of Academic & Bar Success provides extensive support to students preparing for the Bar Exam. The Office maintains many resources to assist in Bar Exam preparation and in the selection of a Bar Exam preparation course. Visit the ASP Resource Room in Charney 216 or <http://emery.scu.edu/students/success>. Faculty advisors are available to work with students on their individual preparation for the Bar Exam.

The Office administers Advanced Legal Writing: Bar Exam, a 2-unit course focused on multiple-choice ("MBE") strategy and practice, and essay exam writing. All students are strongly encouraged to enroll in ALW during their final semester of law school.

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

BAR COURSES

CORE BAR COURSES

- Wills and Trusts
- Business Organizations
- Remedies
- Community Property
- Criminal Procedure: Investigation

ADDITIONAL BAR-TESTED COURSES

- Real Estate Conveyancing
- California Civil Procedure*
- Criminal Procedure: Adjudication
- Advanced Torts

**California Civil Procedure is not an UP eligible course.*

BAR-TESTED CLASSES

In addition to the required upper division courses, eight additional Bar-tested courses are also UP POINT ELIGIBLE. (Students need 4 UP points to graduate, see pages 3-4 for more information.)

The core Bar Exam courses listed on the left are regularly tested on the California Bar Exam. You are strongly encouraged to take them all before you graduate. Each of these courses is subject to the mandatory grade curve.

Other courses also covering topics tested on the bar include Real Estate Conveyancing, California Civil Procedure and Criminal Procedure: Adjudication. Sales is also tested on the California Bar Exam and is taught as part of the first-year Contracts course. The testing of Civil Procedure, Evidence, and Professional Responsibility includes coverage of both federal/ABA rules and California rules.

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



BAR COURSES

CORE BAR COURSES

- Wills and Trusts
- Business Organizations
- Remedies
- Community Property
- Criminal Procedure: Investigation

The Office of Academic & Bar Success strongly recommends students take all 5 core Bar courses before graduating.

BAR ADMISSIONS CHECKLIST

When?	What?	Done?
1L	Register as a law student in California. If you don't remember registering in first year, call the State Bar at 415-538-2300.	
2L	Transfer students must also register as a Santa Clara law student with the State Bar.	
2L	Plan when you are going to take Professional Responsibility and the MPRE.	
2L	Attend the Office of Academic & Bar Success' 2L Bar Exam Preparation Workshops and Bar Fair Weeks to beginning planning for the Bar Exam.	
2L/3L	Submit the Moral Character Application. (Note: if you have moral character "issues", you should apply in your second year as it may take longer. If you are unsure, seek advice from Law Student Services or the Office of Academic & Bar Success.)	
2L/3L	Select and pay for your commercial Bar prep provider.	
3L	Attend the Office of Academic & Bar Success' 3L Bar Exam Preparation Workshops and Bar Fair Weeks to continue planning for the Bar Exam.	
3L	Take the MPRE if you haven't already.	
3L/4L	Take Advanced Legal Writing: Bar Exam for bar writing preparation during your final semester.	
Spring 3L/4L	Participate in BRICS programs during the academic year.	
3L/4L	Apply to take the Bar Exam.	
3L/4L	Graduate.	
3L/4L	Participate in BRICS programs during the summer/winter Bar prep period.	
3L/4L	Pass the bar.	
After	Be sworn in to the State Bar and pay your membership dues.	
After	Relax, you've earned it!	

CENTERS

THE CENTER FOR GLOBAL LAW & POLICY

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

Academic Opportunities: Throughout the academic year, we offer many courses on diverse topics related to international and comparative law. We offer summer abroad classes in nine countries across Asia, Europe, Central America and Australia where we teach a range of topics of international study. We have semester exchange agreements with several law schools in Central and South America, Europe and Asia, enabling students to take up to twelve (12) units studying overseas at one of our partner institutions. During the school year, the Center for Global Law and Policy hosts several speakers and conferences that enrich the intellectual environment of the law school.

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

Summer Study Abroad

The Center for Global Law and Policy (CGLP) offers summer abroad classes in nine (9) countries across Asia, Europe, Australia and Central America. Our classes are taught by notable overseas faculty at some leading institutions abroad. In connection with our summer programs, we offer summer externship placements in over thirty (30) locations at international organizations, top local firms, corporate legal departments, government organizations and NGOs, providing students practicum opportunities for academic credit in a foreign legal environment. A student can earn up to eight (8) units of credit in the summer through our study abroad programs. See <http://law.scu.edu/international/summer-abroad>

Semester Abroad Exchange Program

CGLP has semester exchange agreements with numerous law schools in Europe, Central and South America and Asia. Under these agreements, students from Santa Clara can study for a semester at our partner institute overseas, earning up to twelve (12) units. Some of these programs could lead to a foreign degree at a reduced rate and for a shorter period. See <http://law.scu.edu/international/semester-abroad>.

Semester Externship Program

Students who might wish to spend a semester working overseas should contact CGLP to discuss the possibility of earning up to twelve (12) units in an externship placement overseas. Information about overseas externships is available at <http://law.scu.edu/international/international-externships> or under the “Legal Skills ... Externships” section of this book.

International Human Rights Clinic

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

International Certificate programs

Students who wish to specialize in international law can earn a certificate in one of two areas of specialization. To satisfy the International Certificate requirements, students must choose at least one of the following two specializations: Public International Law or International Business Law. A student earns the International Law Certificate “with honors” if the student satisfies all of the applicable requirements and has an overall grade point average of B+ (3.67) or better in units counted towards the certificate. Detailed information is available at <http://law.scu.edu/international/international-law-certificate/>

International Moot Court Competitions

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

International Law Faculty & Curriculum

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

Programming & Events

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

Our Staff & Contact Information

Professor Tseming Yang
 Professor of Law
 408-551-6037
 tyang@scu.edu

LaToya Powell
 Program Manager
 408-554-5484
 lpowell@scu.edu

CGLP Opportunities for Law Students: Timeline

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



HIGH TECH AND INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY LAW

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

Certificates and Degrees

High Tech Law Certificate

This certificate recognizes JD students who have pursued a high tech law curriculum. Students must take 15 units of high tech law courses and meet minimum grade requirements. By satisfying additional requirements, students can earn a High Tech Law Certificate with an Intellectual Property Specialization, an International Specialization, or a Corporate Specialization.

Privacy Law Certificate

This certificate trains JD students to become privacy specialists. To earn this certificate, students must take 5 privacy related courses, meet minimum grade requirements, publish a paper on a privacy-related topic, obtain certification from the IAPP, and complete an externship (or other work experience) related to privacy issues. View a detailed list of certificate requirements [here](#).

LL.M. in Intellectual Property

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

JD/MSIS

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

Academics

Over a dozen full-time faculty and nearly two dozen adjunct faculty offer over 40 doctrinal courses, seminars, and skills-based workshops on the full range of high tech law, including IP law, corporate law, international law, computer/Internet/communications law, and life sciences. With so many specialized courses to choose from, you may find this [guide to selecting courses](#) helpful:

Events

Santa Clara Law offers a broad selection of programs addressing high tech and IP law topics. Each year, the High Tech Law Institute and associated organizations collectively sponsor numerous academic

conferences, lectures, and CLE programs, and many student-oriented events, including the popular “High Tech Tuesdays.”

Student Programs

Artificial Intelligence Student Association

The Artificial Intelligence Student Association is designed to bring law, engineering, and business students together to discuss and learn about AI in a variety of fields and settings.

Blockchain & Compliance Legal Society

The Blockchain and Compliance Legal Society (BCLS) focuses on the intersection of Blockchain and legal compliance, with an aim to increase student awareness and involvement in the emerging Blockchain-related legal field.

ChIPs (Chiefs in IP)

Santa Clara Law was chosen to host the first law school student chapter of the national organization dedicated to advancing women at the confluence of law, technology, and regulatory policy.

Civil, High Tech and Social Justice Externship Program

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

High Technology Law Journal

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

High Tech Law Moot Court

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

Internet Law Student Organization (ILSO)

The Internet Law Student Organization brings awareness to Cyber Law, Internet Law, and Privacy Law.

Law and Business Society

The Law and Business Society is for students who are interested in the intersection of law and business.

Privacy Law Student Organization

The Privacy Law Student Organization is dedicated to the study of modern issues in Privacy Law.

Sports and Entertainment Society

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

Society for Interactive Entertainment and Gaming law

SIEGL educates students and enables crucial discussions about hot topics in Interactive Entertainment and Gaming Law, including intellectual property, privacy, contracts, licensing, employment and data management matters.

Student Intellectual Property Law Association

Founded in 1989, the SIPLA is a student-operated organization focusing on IP and technology law. The group sponsors programs throughout the year.

Follow the High Tech Law Institute:

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

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

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

Facebook: www.facebook.com/SCUHTLI Page: High Tech Law Institute

Twitter: twitter.com/SCUHTLI (@SCUHTLI) LinkedIn: <https://www.linkedin.com/groups/82784>

Group: High Tech Law Institute, Santa Clara Law

If you have questions about the program, please contact Dorice McDonnell, Program Manager of the High Tech Law Institute, at dkunis@scu.edu or 408-551-1868 or [visit our homepage](#).

PRIVACY LAW INITIATIVE at Santa Clara Law

The Privacy Law Initiative helps coordinate Santa Clara Law's programs, initiatives, and events that foster strong ties among our faculty, students, alumni, and the privacy law community.

Certificates and Degrees

Privacy Law Certificate

This certificate trains JD students to become privacy specialists. To earn this certificate, students must take 5 privacy-related courses, meet minimum grade requirements, publish a paper on a privacy-related topic, obtain certification from the IAPP, and complete an externship (or other work experience) related to privacy issues. View a detailed list of certificate requirements [here](#).

Tech Edge JD

The Tech Edge J.D. certificate candidates are not eligible to earn a Privacy Law Certificate. However, students may choose to become privacy specialists while satisfying the Tech Edge J.D. requirements. Tech Edge J.D. students should consult with their advisors and mentors about this process.

LL.M. in Intellectual Property

The LL.M. helps attorneys with JDs from U.S. law schools deepen their understanding of IP law. A LL.M. student can earn a Privacy Law Certificate. View a detailed list of certificate requirements [here](#).

JD/MSIS

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

International Association of Privacy Professionals (IAPP) Certifications and Memberships

Santa Clara Law students can receive discounts on IAPP memberships and exam certifications. Please contact Dorice McDonnell (dkunis@scu.edu) for more information. IAPP sign-ups take place 1x/semester (4/1 and 11/1).

Academics

Our full-time faculty and adjunct faculty offer over a dozen doctrinal courses, seminars, and skills-based workshops on the full range of privacy-related topics such as privacy law, comparative privacy law, cybersecurity law, internet law and health care regulation.

Events

Santa Clara Law offers a selection of programs addressing privacy law topics. The Privacy Law Initiative, High Tech Law Institute and associated organizations collectively sponsor numerous conferences, lectures, and CLE programs, and many student-oriented events.

Publication Opportunities

Santa Clara Law students interested in writing and publishing articles related to privacy law have the opportunity to work with the California Lawyer's Association Business Law Section (Internet and Privacy Law subcommittee) and Privacy Law Section. Contact Joy Peacock, Managing Director of the Privacy Law Initiative (jbpeacock@scu.edu), for more information.

Student Programs

Privacy Law Student Organization

The Privacy Law Student Organization is dedicated to the study of modern issues in Privacy Law.

High Technology Law Journal

The student-run journal, founded in 1984, focuses on all aspects of IP and high tech law, including privacy law. It publishes 4 issues a year and hosts an annual symposium.

Internet Law Student Organization (ILSO)

The Internet Law Student Organization brings awareness to Cyber Law, Internet Law, and Privacy Law.

Follow Privacy Law at Santa Clara Law:

All students interested in privacy law should subscribe to our social media outlets. It's the best way to learn about upcoming events, new externships and job postings, and important information about our curriculum.

Website: <https://law.scu.edu/privacy-law/#privacy-at-scu>

Facebook: SCU Privacy Page: <https://www.facebook.com/PrivacySCU>

Twitter: [@SCUPrivacy](https://twitter.com/SCUPrivacy)

LinkedIn: <https://www.linkedin.com/groups/8507398/> (the SCU Privacy Certificate Alum and Current Students group)

If you have questions about the program, please contact Joy Peacock, Managing Director of the Privacy Law Initiative at jbpeacock@scu.edu or visit our [homepage](#).

Tech Edge J.D. Certificate Program

The Tech Edge J.D. Certificate Program (TEJD) is a program that prepares students for a practice at the intersection of law, business, and technology. The certificate program consists of a number of components outlined here.

The TEJD is designed to be a program that begins prior to the start of the 1L year, and continues through graduation. However, if you are an SCU Law student who is not in the TEJD but are interested in preparing for a career in law and technology, then you may want to take some of the following classes and/or complete similar TEJD milestones to strengthen your resume.

Requirements:

1. Acceptance into the TEJD Program (upon admission to SCU Law)
2. Attend TEJD Orientation
3. Complete an Individualized Career Plan
4. Meet regularly with assigned mentors and advisor
5. Take the Entrepreneurs' Law Clinic
6. Complete two (2) externships for 3 credits (or internships if approved by director)
7. Completion of milestones
 - a. Negotiate and draft a transaction
 - b. Participate in a cross-disciplinary team
 - c. Present a set of options, with a recommendation, to a business decision-maker
 - d. Learning about modeling cash flow projections and analyzing financial statements
 - e. Learn about Silicon Valley business norms, including start-ups, financings, M&A, licensing, employment practices, cash and stock compensation, Silicon Valley lingo, Silicon valley culture
 - f. Become familiar with basic technology concepts and ways new technologies are developed, commercialized and distributed

Courses that may satisfy milestones: TEJD students are encouraged to talk with their advisor when planning courses if they have questions about which courses might satisfy their milestones. However, the following courses may satisfy milestones. Students who are unsure whether the milestone will be completed as part of the course are advised to contact the particular professor ahead of time to verify.

- Corporate Finance: this course satisfies the milestone "Learning about modeling cash flow projections and analyzing financial statements"

- Law Practice Management: this course may provide an opportunity for students to “Learn about modeling cash flow projections and analyzing financial statements”
- Entrepreneurs’ Law Clinic: it is not only a requirement of TEJD, but also typically offers students the opportunity to “Present a set of options, with a recommendation, to a business decision-maker”
- Negotiating: provided the course has students engage in both a negotiation and some drafting of the resulting agreement, then it will satisfy “Negotiate and draft a transaction”
- Technology Licensing: provided the course has students engage in both a negotiation and some drafting of the resulting license agreement, then it will satisfy “Negotiate and draft a transaction”
- Entertainment Transactions: provided the course has students engage in both a negotiation and some drafting of the resulting agreement, then it will satisfy “Negotiate and draft a transaction”
- International Business Transactions: provided the course has students engage in both a negotiation and some drafting of the resulting agreement, then it will satisfy “Negotiate and draft a transaction”
- How Businesspeople, Engineers, and Lawyers Communicate With Each Other: this course satisfies the “Participate in a cross-disciplinary team” milestone
- Law and Technology of Silicon Valley: this satisfies the “Become familiar with basic technology concepts and ways new technologies are developed, commercialized and distributed” milestone



Serve Community Needs for Social Justice While Studying Law

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

PUBLIC INTEREST & SOCIAL JUSTICE LAW CERTIFICATE

Students may graduate with a Certificate in Public Interest and Social Justice Law. To earn the certificate, students must complete requirements in three categories: academic work; supervised practicum work; and volunteer public service. Students may earn a general certificate or may elect a special emphasis in criminal justice, immigration law, or other areas. For certificate requirements visit law.scu.edu/socialjustice/certificate-and-curriculum.

SOCIAL JUSTICE SUMMER GRANTS

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

HERMAN AND EDITH WILDMAN SOCIAL JUSTICE LAW WRITING AWARD

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

PRO BONO RECOGNITION PROGRAM

The Pro Bono Recognition Program recognizes the volunteer work done by our Santa Clara Law students through annual awards, with the goal of encouraging students to become life-long volunteers, recognizing pro bono work as an integral part of a balanced lifestyle and fulfilling legal career. See <http://law.scu.edu/socialjustice/pro-bono-recognition-program/>.

SOCIAL JUSTICE AND THE LAW SCHOOL CLINICS

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

- **The Northern California Innocence Project** – Part of the Innocence Network that works to exonerate California prisoners who have been wrongfully convicted.
- **The Katharine and George Alexander Community Law Center** – Provides pro bono advice and representation to low-income clients in consumer, immigration, and worker's rights law.

- **International Human Rights Clinic** – Provides unique, practical, and supervised real-life experiences in international human rights litigation and advocacy.
- **The Ninth Circuit Immigration Appellate Practice Clinic** – under appointment from the Ninth Circuit, students and the clinical professor write briefs and argue immigration cases before the Court.

FACULTY: SCHOLARSHIP, TEACHING, AND SERVICE

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

Evangeline Abriel, Clinical Professor of Law and Director Center for Social Justice

E-mail: eabriel@scu.edu.

Mapping Your Coursework to Your Career Plan

Office of Career Management (OCM)

Whether you know what you want to do with your law degree or you do not (and it is absolutely fine if you don't), please work with OCM to develop a career plan. We can help you through the process of identifying and aligning your skills, values, and interests, as well as exploring different career paths, and helping you to develop a plan for moving forward.

Start Now!

You don't need to decide on your specific career path as a 1L. However, you do need to identify areas of interest, build the skills any legal employer would want and need, and begin to test out potential areas of interest through your coursework, experiential opportunities, and more.

Step 1: Identify Areas of Interest

Are there particular classes you've taken that you enjoy? Have you spoken with or observed a lawyer who you thought that you'd like to do what they do? Identify one to three areas of law/types of jobs that you want to learn more about.

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

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

Step 3: Market Yourself and Your Interests

Your cover letter and resume are key to marketing yourself. LinkedIn is another great tool. Check out our Job Prep Toolkit at <https://law.scu.edu/careers/job-prep-toolkit/> for sample resumes, cover letters, networking tips, etc. Password is *broncos*.

Step 4: Keep At It!

Be persistent. Keep exploring classes, talk to people to learn more about different practice areas, attend employer information panels and networking events, check out our clinics and centers, volunteer, and try different summer experiences. You will find something that interests you and OCM is here to help every step of the way.

Other Useful Resources

1. CORE (the law school's online job database and where you book an appointment with a career coach): <https://scu-law.12twenty.com/Login>
2. OCM Weekly E-Newsletter: past issues can be found here: <https://us16.campaign-archive.com/home/?u=88f078d40c41e690c54079fa4&id=71a4490c2e>
3. OCM Website: <https://law.scu.edu/careers/>
4. OCM Social Media: <https://www.linkedin.com/company/sculaw-ocm/>; Instagram @sculawocm

LEGAL SKILLS

ENTREPRENEURS' LAW CLINIC

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

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

Students in the ELC are introduced to experienced practicing attorneys in Silicon Valley. Networking with these professionals has been instrumental in helping students obtain connections, internships, and jobs.

Now that you're interested, how do you sign up? The ELC is a 3-credit course you must register for like all other courses in law school. In addition, there is an application procedure. Please submit all required materials here: <https://law.scu.edu/elc/elc-student-application/>. Priority is given to applications that are received no later than ONE WEEK BEFORE registration week starts. We will continue to accept applications after this date, however. This course typically ends up with a waitlist, so plan accordingly. Once you have been selected for the course, you will receive a permission number. ELC B is for advanced students who have already taken ELC in a previous semester, and have received permission from the Director to continue to work on client projects in a follow-on semester. ELC B is not necessarily offered every semester, and cannot be taken concurrently with the ELC.

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

Broncos Entrepreneurs Advisory Clinic Hours (BEACH)

The BEACH offers volunteer opportunities for all SCU Law students - no experience necessary! Through this volunteer opportunity, you will gain valuable client-facing experience, as well as have an opportunity to build a relationship with the many attorney mentors in the program. This is an experiential learning opportunity, which will help you gain real-world experience. It is not for credit, nor is it paid.

Key objectives:

- Help provide pro bono legal consulting services to entrepreneurs and small business owners, targeting underserved communities.
- Learn to conduct informational intake interviews, legal research, and delivering legal opinions from skilled business attorneys.
- Gain experience through interacting with real clients seeking legal advice on real issues facing startups and small businesses.

This is a great experience to add to your resume. To volunteer register here, <https://forms.gle/F6DKMDNmMSMQ8t1q8>

KATHARINE & GEORGE ALEXANDER COMMUNITY LAW CENTER

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

Courses

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

Practice Areas

Students focus on one of the following practice areas:

- **Consumer Law:** Students enrolled in a Skills class handle cases and matters involving auto fraud, unfair credit and debt collection practices, debt settlement scams, telemarketing sales abuses, unfair lending practices, and other unfair business practices. At interviewing and counseling clinics (1 credit), students counsel clients in all aspects of consumer law and debtors' rights.
- **Workers' Rights:** Students enrolled in the interviewing and counseling clinics counsel clients on all areas of employment law and may do follow up work such as drafting claims filed with government agencies or writing demand letters, and students receive additional weekly training in all aspects of employment law and mediation of employment law claims.. The interviewing and counseling clinical class in workers' rights is offered for 2 credits, but students can enroll in additional units of independent study.
- **Immigration:** Students enrolled in a Skills class represent low-income clients in applications for U visas (as victims of crimes), T visas (as victims of human trafficking), adjustment to permanent residence from T and U visas, as well as motion practice in deportation proceedings. Students assist immigrant victims of domestic violence with self-petitions for lawful permanent residency and assist abandoned immigrant children in obtaining residency. At interviewing and counseling clinics (1 credit), students counsel individuals in all aspects of immigration law.

Credit

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

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

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

Required Orientation and Training

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

Registering for KGACLC Courses

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



Protect Human Rights. Get Credit.

1. Why take this class?

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

2. What do students do in this course?

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

3. “Human rights.” That’s like, the U.N., right?

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

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

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

5. Do students get to travel?

- Typically, yes. IHRC students frequently travel to meet our clients, investigate situations of human rights abuse, and participate in various international forums, including the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights in Washington, D.C., and the United Nations. Oh yeah, we've also gone to Jamaica, Dominican Republic, Puerto Rico, Geneva, Peru, Nicaragua, Mexico, Colombia, and... Sacramento! But all travel has been suspended until further notice due to the pandemic.

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

- Yes.

7. Are there any prerequisites?

- No.

8. When is the course offered?

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

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

- Yes. Yes. And Yes!

10. What is the student / faculty ratio?

- Typically, 8:1 for the classroom component, and between 1 - 4:1 for cases and projects. (Can you say "personalized letter of recommendation"?)

11. Will this course help me get a job?

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

12. Awesome! Where do I sign up?

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

IMMIGRATION APPELLATE PRACTICE CLINIC

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

Students find their experiences in the Immigration Appellate Clinic to be highly rewarding. The issues we address are fascinating, if extremely challenging, and we provide a very real service to individuals

and to the Court. Our clients would otherwise not have representation, and they often have compelling cases that have not been adequately explained or supported before the administrative bodies. Both students and professor are strongly affected and moved by the work we are privileged to do in this clinic. In addition, the Court has issued a number of precedent decisions in our cases, thus affecting future cases as well.

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

For more information, please send an e-mail to Prof. Abriel (abriel@scu.edu).



Description

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

Credit

NCIP is a year-long, two semester program (Fall and Spring semesters), available to 2L and 3L students. Students enroll for at least three units of academic credit per semester. For each unit of credit, a student is responsible for 50 hours of participation, including case work and class attendance. In order to enroll in the NCIP clinic, students must submit an application by 5pm, Friday, April 8, 2022 and be accepted into the program. Applications are available on the NCIP website (www.ncip.org/educate) beginning Monday, March 7, 2022. Applicants may be interviewed and/or asked to complete a short writing exercise. Once you are accepted into the Clinic you will be given instructions as to how to enroll.

Because NCIP is a year-long course, no grade will be awarded until the end of the second semester. NCIP meets the Professional Skills Requirement and is a Public Interest and Social Justice Law Certificate

course. Students can take a maximum of 6 units of graded credit from any combination of NCIP course participation. Any additional units will be graded on a Credit/No Credit basis only.

Training and Education

All NCIP students **are required to attend** an intensive two-day training session known as “NCIP Boot Camp” near the beginning of the fall semester. Students will be assigned to work closely with one or more lead attorneys on designated cases. Students will be expected to be in the NCIP office, working on cases, at least ten hours per week on a schedule to be agreed upon in advance with the supervising attorneys. NCIP students will participate in meetings and seminars to discuss readings and presentations on post-conviction law and issues relevant to wrongful conviction and to the racial inequality that pervades our criminal justice system, Class topics include federal and state habeas corpus procedures, post-conviction DNA testing, investigation techniques, witness interview strategies, the science of DNA testing, and the causes and possible remedies for wrongful convictions. Each topic will center discussion and include readings on the ways that racial inequality is perpetuated by the existing system and alternatives. The NCIP experience is one of intensive casework and training. NCIP clinic students are considered junior staff on current cases and are expected to work with the same commitment and level of professionalism that they would in a law firm or government office.

Advanced Practice Clinic

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



1) Become part of the new civil rights movement to reform our criminal legal system.

Since 1989, more than 2,960 wrongfully convicted people have been freed from prisons in the United States through the work of law students, journalists, public defenders, and others. Of those exonerated, at least 170 had been on death row. No one knows how many innocent people have already been executed. By enrolling in the Northern California Innocence Project (NCIP) you become directly involved in working to free the innocent and become part of a nationwide effort to address racial inequality and reform the injustices within our system.

2) Gain experience you cannot get at other law schools.

NCIP is one of only three innocence projects in California. No other law school in Northern California, and few other law schools in the country, can offer you the experience of working directly with attorneys and forensic experts to free wrongfully convicted prisoners. This could be a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity to participate in the process by which an innocent person is freed.

3) Put your legal knowledge to direct practical use.

Working at NCIP offers an opportunity to enhance the skills and knowledge you have learned in your other classes. You will discover that the rules of evidence and the complexities of criminal procedure become infinitely more accessible when applied to actual cases. And you will find that your legal research and writing skills improve as you draft motions and write letters regarding real issues in real cases for actual clients.

4) Gain new insights into criminal law, criminal procedure, and the post-conviction process.

Much of NCIP's work involves identifying cases with viable claims of innocence and legal avenues for relief, such as post-conviction DNA testing. Advancing these cases provides an opportunity to develop an in-depth knowledge of evidence, criminal law, criminal procedure, and post-conviction relief, in ways taught in no other class.

5) Work directly with clients, attorneys, witnesses, and experts.

Our clients are real people in complex, nightmarish situations. Through your interactions with criminalists, forensic experts, defense attorneys, prosecutors, and witnesses, you will learn about the criminal justice system and how to remedy existing inequities. And you will have the opportunity to enrich your life with the experience of working with such a diverse group of people. If you wish to enroll, you must apply by 5 p.m., April 8, 2022. If accepted, you may obtain a permission number from Clinical Professor of Law, Linda Starr at lstarr@scu.edu and use it to enroll during your scheduled registration period. For more information, please see our website at www.ncip.org.

Advanced Legal Research Courses

Why should you take an advanced legal research course?

- Advanced Legal Research Courses satisfy skills course credit requirements for graduation.
- Advanced Legal Research for Intellectual Property is an approved High Tech Law Certificate and IP LLM course.
- A 2015 survey of 300 hiring partners and senior associates who supervise new attorneys, from litigation and transactional practices in small to large U.S. law firms found that:
“...86% of respondents overall believe legal research skills are highly important in young associates. 81% believe advanced legal research skills are also highly important and an even higher percentage, 88% reported that proficiency using paid research services is highly important. Considering most young associates spend between 40% and 60% of their time conducting legal research, proficiency in legal research is paramount.” https://www.lexisnexis.com/documents/pdf/20150325064926_large.pdf

Advanced Legal Research is designed to teach "real-world" legal research skills to prepare students for the challenges and expectations they will encounter in legal practice and/or clerkships. The course will review who publishes legal authority, how it is organized, and how to access it efficiently and with particular attention on cost-effective research. Utilizing current, and emerging, legal research tools and technologies, the course develops research skills with assignments, lectures, and mock legal research exercises which emulate assignments typically given to attorneys new to practice. The pedagogical goals of this course include: 1) teaching students how to effectively evaluate research sources, 2) use these materials efficiently with attention to cost, 3) proficiency working with primary and secondary legal materials (including practice materials such as forms, model documents, and guidelines/checklists), 4) expose students to SEC filings and transactional materials, 5) cover state and federal regulatory materials and current awareness tools. This 2 credit course is usually offered in the fall semester.

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

The Externship Program (ExPro)

<https://law.scu.edu/externship/>



What is an Externship?

An externship is a paid or unpaid legal position for which students receive academic credit. Students may work with law firms, in-house companies, government agencies, court or public interest organizations, for example. An externship provides an opportunity to learn and enhance your legal skills through practical experience in the field while earning law school credit and experiential units. All externships have a mandatory class that must be taken in conjunction with the externship.

Why enroll in the Externship Program?

Learning from experience is critical for your lifelong professional development. An externship provides practical experience and, along with the mandatory class, provides an opportunity to learn and practice the lawyering skills you will need throughout your career.

Taking an externship during law school makes sense. When to take an externship and what type of externship to choose depends on your goals. An externship allows you to:

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

How do I Find an Externship?

Securing an externship is similar to finding an internship and/or employment. There are a variety of guides and resources to help you locate, apply for, and secure an externship.

Please visit the ExPro website at <https://law.scu.edu/externship/> for more specific information. You're also welcome to make an appointment with or visit ExPro. Come talk to us, we're happy to help!

How do I Enroll in the Externship Program?

Please visit the ExPro website at <https://law.scu.edu/externship/> for more information, including:

- student requirements
- registering for an externship
- sponsor and supervisor requirements
- externship types, or externship practice areas

The Panetta Fellows Program

This externship is with the Leon and Sylvia Panetta Institute for Public Policy in Monterey, California. The Panetta Fellows Program provides a unique educational opportunity for law students interested in law and government, politics, and public policy. Students work with the attorneys and professional staff at the

Panetta Institute on matters within the public mission and service of the Institute.

The main components of the Panetta Fellows Program include:

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

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

To apply for the Panetta Fellows Program or for more information regarding the application process and deadlines, please visit the Expro website at <https://law.scu.edu/externship/>

Additional Type of Experiential Learning

Overseas Placements

All students interested in a semester internship/externship abroad must contact the Center for Global Law and Policy.

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

Details for the summer study abroad internships are provided at <http://law.scu.edu/international/summer-abroad/>. Details about semester-long international externships are available at <http://law.scu.edu/international/international-externships/>.

LIMIT ON CUMULATIVE UNITS

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

- All Externships, including summer abroad externships
- The Panetta Fellowship Program
- Credit for classes taken in the interdisciplinary program with the School of Education and Counseling Psychology
- Juvenile Justice courses

However, a student who does both a summer abroad externship and a semester-long international externship may count up to 16 units of such fieldwork toward the 86 units required to graduate:

Students are limited to a maximum of 3 externship placements.

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

ADDITIONAL POLICIES

- Students are limited to a maximum of 3 externship placements
- All externships run concurrently to the academic calendar. Thus, students are expected to present to their field placement for 14 weeks in fall and spring semesters and 7.5 weeks for the summer semester. No front-loading or back-loading of hours is allowed.
- Students may not register for less than 3 units of fieldwork per semester, which is roughly equivalent to 11 hours of fieldwork per week (fall and spring). An exception is made for part-time students who are working full-time and graduating 3L's, who may register for no less than 2 units of fieldwork per semester, or roughly 7 hours of fieldwork per week (fall and spring). It is understood that the unit requirement is SCU's minimum policy; however, this does not take into account the sponsor's expectation regarding the number of hours presented per week, which may be higher than SCU policy. Students participating in a summer semester externship may apply for 2 units of fieldwork.

International Students

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

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

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

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

CPT Requests: As before, CPT authorization is provided by appointment only. In addition, the forms to request CPT have been updated to meet the federal requirements and only the updated forms will be accepted. Please find the updated form and instructions at:

<https://www.scu.edu/globalengagement/international-students/working--academic-internships/off-campus-academic-internships-for-f-1-cpt/>.

CPT appointments can be made in person at the Global Engagement Office or by calling, [408-551-3019](tel:408-551-3019).

HONORS MOOT COURT PROGRAMS

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

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

For details, see <http://law.scu.edu/mootcourt/>.

1. Galloway Criminal Law Moot Court

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

2. Galloway Moot Court Board

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

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

3. Honors Moot Court – Internal Competition (HMCI)

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

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

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

Students compete in teams of two. In the first phase of the HMCI Competition, they research and write a brief based on a problem prepared by the Internal Moot Court Board. Faculty or practitioner graders read and critique the first submission. After students revise their work based on this feedback, members of the Internal Moot Court Board read and score the final brief submissions.

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

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

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

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

4. Honors Moot Court Internal Board

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

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

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

5. Honors Moot Court-External Competitions (HMCE)

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

Each year, the law school enters student teams in a number of inter-school, or external, moot court and other skills competitions hosted by law schools and other organizations around the country and internationally. The 2021-2022 competitions entered are listed below, though this selection may vary from year to year:

- ABA Law Student Division, Client Counseling
- ABA Law Student Division, Negotiation
- AIPLA Giles Sutherland Rich Moot Court Competition (Patent)
- Clara Barton International Humanitarian Law Competition
- INTA/Saul Lefkowitz Trademark Moot
- Thomas Tang National Moot Court Competition
- Villanova Law Esports Negotiation Competition
- Wechsler National First Amendment Moot Court Competition

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

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

Students may opt to earn 2 units of non-graded credit (1 unit for competitions without a writing requirement) for their full, good-faith participation in the competition, awarded at the discretion of the team coach or HMCE Advisor. Students are also highly encouraged to limit their participation to 1

external competition per academic year, and to limit their other extra-curricular and outside activities during the competition periods.

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

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

6. Honors Moot Court External Board

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

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

Additionally, with each competing team, board members assist the coach as needed with organizing and participating in the team's practice sessions, arranging for mooting sessions, videotaping, and inviting practice judges. Board members also assist the competing teams and the faculty advisor with planning the teams' travel.

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

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

HONORS MOOT COURT CHECKLIST

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

JOURNALS

Santa Clara Law Review

Description

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

Requirements

Law Review membership is open to upper-division students who achieve a 3.0 GPA and successfully complete a candidacy program. Rising 1L's are invited to apply to join the *Law Review* by submitting a Case-comment during their 1-2L summer or at the beginning of 2L. Alternatively, students who receive an Academic Award (Witkin or CALI) for Legal Research and Writing 1 will be invited to apply, in lieu of the Case-comment, by submitting a short Personal Statement. Once a student has successfully passed the Case-comment or Personal Statement, they will be invited to be an Associate. As an Associate, students will have the opportunity to join meetings with the Law Review Board, assist on tech and research assignments, and write a Student Note. Thereafter, Associates will be invited to apply for an Editor position on the board for the next Volume. Each board of student editors serves a one-year term and publishes three issues of the *Law Review*.

For more information on candidacy requirements, go to <https://digitalcommons.law.scu.edu/lawreview/prospective.html>.

LAW REVIEW

<input type="checkbox"/>	Spring 1L	Attend Law Review info session at 12:00PM or 5:00PM on Wednesday, April 21 st , ZOOM
<input type="checkbox"/>	Summer 1L	Successfully complete the Summer Write-on, or if eligible, successfully complete the Personal Statement and become an Associate. Attend Associate training and begin Law Review tech and research assignments.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Fall 2L	Successfully complete the Fall Write-on and become an Associate. Attend Associate training and begin Law Review tech and research assignments. Select a Note topic and begin writing your Note.
<input type="checkbox"/>	Spring 2L	Successfully complete the Note requirement in order to become an Editor on the <i>Law Review</i> .
<input type="checkbox"/>	Summer 2L	As an Editor, begin work on your Volume of the <i>Law Review</i> .

Santa Clara High Technology Law Journal

Description

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

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

Requirements

All upper-division law students are eligible to participate in the publication of the *Journal* upon successful completion of the Write-On Application which will be released by the journal. A scientific or technical background is not required. After becoming an Associate, students must dedicate at least fifty (50) hours to the *Journal* over the course of one year, and to be eligible for specific positions on the Board of Editors, students must submit a comment of publishable quality (these positions are discussed with Associates after joining the *Journal*).

Associates meeting all editorship requirements with a minimum cumulative GPA of 3.00 at the end of their first or second semesters as an associate are eligible to interview for editorial positions. For more information about becoming an Associate or an Editor, please visit www.htlj.org.

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

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

Santa Clara Journal of International Law

Description

The Santa Clara Journal of International Law (JIL), established in 2002, is a student-run academic journal based at the Santa Clara University School of Law. The Journal semi-annually publishes scholarly international law articles by leading academics, practitioners, and law students from around the world. The Journal also hosts an annual Symposium. The Symposium is a conference that gathers prominent lawyers and legal scholars to engage in panel discussions on the significant topics involving international law.

Requirements

Journal candidates must have a cumulative GPA of 2.67 at the time of application for the role of Associate. Candidates must complete and pass a Bluebook application packet. Selected Associates then must complete 55 hours of production work and write a 22–25-page comment, all of which is completed over the course of the 2L academic year.

After satisfactory completion of the Associate requirements, Journal members may apply for Board membership at the end of their 2L (or 3LE) year. Senior Board positions require a minimum GPA of 3.0 or higher. Associates who choose to not be on the Board may stay on the Journal as Senior Associates during their 3L (or 4LE) year.

For more information on the Journal of International Law, please visit our website:

<https://digitalcommons.law.scu.edu/scujil/>

JOURNAL OF INTERNATIONAL LAW CHECKLIST

Early Summer after 1L	Attend Journal information sessions.
Early Summer after 1L	First chance to apply to Journal as an Associate.
Fall 2L	Second chance to apply to Journal as an Associate. Attend Journal information sessions. Begin work on cite-checking assignments. Begin work on student written comment.
Spring 2L	Submit student comment to Editors for review. Apply for Editor positions or be promoted to Senior Associate.

Journal Credit

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

COMBINED DEGREE PROGRAMS

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

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

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

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

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

J.D./LL.M. Program in Intellectual Property Law

The J.D./LL.M. joint degree program is designed to primarily be a 3.5 year full-time program available only to SCU School of Law students who have been accepted for participation in both programs.

1. While enrolled in the program, students must:

- a) Maintain a satisfactory grade point average in each degree program
- b) Satisfy the academic requirements of each degree program
- c) Complete all courses identified as required for both degrees
- d) Work out a specific, individualized academic program with a member of the Law Student Services staff

2. With the approval of any such individualized academic program, permission may be granted to count 12 units of specified courses for credit toward both degrees.

- a) Under a typical schedule, full-time students complete the program and receive both degrees in 3.5 years. Students must declare their intent to participate in the program no later than 12 months before graduation and complete the requirements for both degrees prior to graduation.
- b) The joint J.D./LL.M. in Intellectual Property Law requires the completion of 98 units, of which (a) 24 units must satisfy the prevailing LL.M. in Intellectual Property Law requirements, including the writing requirement; and (b) 21 units must be IP/High Tech designated classes. (The remaining 3 units necessary for the LL.M. degree are LL.M. elective units.)

TO DO NOW: START PLANNING YOUR REGISTRATION

1. As graduate students, you no longer have assigned faculty advisors.
2. Read this entire book, attend the info sessions all week, and consult with professors in the areas of law that interest you or stop by Law Student Services for advice.
3. Once you have some idea of what you might be doing, use the “Total Game Plan” on page 61 to start planning (in pencil).



- A. Fill in your required courses and the semesters that you plan to take them, see page 58 for a list of these courses.
- B. Fill in the bar courses and the semesters that you plan to take them.
- C. Fill in the UP-eligible courses and the semesters that you plan to take them.
- D. Fill in the foundation or basic certificate courses that you plan to take.
- E. Add the experiential and certificate classes that interest you.
- F. Check the list of electives, below, and mark those you might be interested in.

4. Questions? Email lawstudentservices@scu.edu

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

ELECTIVE WISH LIST

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

Title	Catalog	Units
Administrative Law	207	3
Advanced International Human Rights Clinic	728A	2
Advanced Legal Research	374	2
Advanced Legal Research IP	642	1
Advanced Legal Writing: Bar Exam	373B	2
Advanced Criminal Law	446A	3
Advanced Immigration Law	209	2
Advanced Torts	540	2
Advanced Trial Techniques (Fall semester)	331A	3
Advanced Trial Techniques (Spring semester)	331B	2
Alternative Dispute Resolution	300	3
Antitrust	225	3
Arbitration Law and Practice	562	2
Assisted Reproduction and Genetic Engineering	525	3
Biotechnology Law	382	2
Business Immigration Law	292	2
Business Organizations	248	3
California Civil Procedure	504	2
Capital Markets & Financial Misconduct	625	2
Civil Practice, High Tech and Social Justice Externship	590	3 - 6
Climate Change Law	669	2
Commercial Transactions	255	3
Community Property	290	2
Comparative Privacy Law	485	3
Conflict of Laws	220	3
Contemporary Legal Theory Seminar	437	1
Copyright Law	385	3
Corporate Finance	548	2
Corporate Taxation	272	3
Criminal Justice Externship: Expungement	591C	1
Criminal Justice Externship: Public Defender's Office	591B	3
Criminal Procedure: Adjudication	311	3
Criminal Procedure: Investigation	310	3
Criminal Justice Externship	591A	3 - 6
Criminal Law and Policy Seminar	364	3
Critical Race Theory	333	3
Cybersecurity Law	211	2
Debtors' and Creditors' Rights	260	3
Domestic Violence Mini Course	435	1
Drug Policy Practicum: Cannabis Law	214	2
e-Discovery	539	2

Employment Discrimination	238	3
Employment Law	239	3
Energy Resources Law	444	3
Energy Transactions	223	2
Entertainment Transactions	234	3
Entrepreneurs' Law Clinic	482	3
Environmental Law in a Practice Setting	243	2
Environmental Protection Law	288	3
Family Law	291	3
Federal Income Tax	270	3
Forensic Science and the Law	301	3
Gender and Law	434	2
Globalization and the Rule of Law	247	2
Health Law Seminar	418A	2
Honors Moot Court - External	396	1 - 2
Honors Moot Court- Internal	398	2
Honors Trial Team External	326	1 - 4
Housing Discrimination	304	2
How Engineers, Business People and Lawyers Communicate	371	2
Immigration Appellate Practice before the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit	538	2
Immigration Law	212	3
Immigration Law & Policy Practicum	338	2
Insurance Law	262	2
Intellectual Property Survey	388	3
International Commercial Arbitration	601	2
International Human Rights Clinic	727A	3
International Business Transactions	216	3
International Externship	355	1 - 12
International Human Rights	440	2
International IP Law	439	3
International Law	215	3
Internet Law	793	3
Interviewing and Counseling	458	2
International Business Negotiation	528	3
International Environmental Law	608	3
IP Litigation	383	2
Judicial Externship Full Time	594C	12
Judicial Externship Part Time	594B	3 - 6
Juvenile Justice Topics: Practical Applications	532	1
KGACLC Courthouse Clinic	468	1
KGACLC Immigration Interviewing and Advising	469	1
KGACLC Litigation Skills	511A	3
KGACLC Workers' Rights Interviewing and Advising	463	2
Labor Law	235	2
Labor Law: The Public Sector	715	2
Land Use	286	2
Law and Popular Culture	226	3
Law and Social Justice Seminar	268	3

Law of Nonprofit Organizations	542	2
Law Practice Management	560	2
Law and Technology in Silicon Valley	486	2
Leadership for Lawyers	521	2
Legal Aspects of War	204	1
Legal Issues Start-up Businesses	387	2 - 3
Mass Communication II: Telephone, Broadband Networks and Convergence	520	3
Mass Communication I: Television, Cable, Satellite Video and Convergence	429	3
Mediation Theory and Practice	602	3
Mergers & Acquisitions	251	2
Northern California Innocence Project	505A	3
Northern California Innocence Project Advanced Practice Clinic	515A	1 - 3
Negotiating	327	2 - 3
Online Dispute Resolution	568	1
Panetta Fellows Externship	523	3
Patent Prosecution	636	2
Patents	233	3
Performance Test Workshop	213	1
Public Interest and Social Justice Practice: Criminalizing Homelessness	224	2
Pre-Trial Litigation Techniques	791	3
Privacy and Technology	623	2
Privacy Law	410	3
Professional Responsibility	302	3
Race and the Law	317	3
Real Estate Conveyancing	543	2
Remedies	324A	3
Restorative Justice	236	3
Rights of Publicity	375	2
Secured Transactions	256	3
Securities Regulation	258	3
Selected Topics in Anti-discrimination Law	622	3
Sexuality and the Law	315	2
Social Justice Workshop	408	2
Sports Law	423	3
Statutory Analysis	609	3
Statutory Analysis and Legislative Process	544	2
Tax Policy and Social Justice	312	2
Technology and Innovation in the Practice of Law	280	2
Technology Licensing	228	2
The Business, Law, Technology, and Policy of Artificial Intelligence	675	3
The Skill of Ethical Lawyering	273	1
Trade Secrets	478	2
Trademarks and Unfair Competition	227	3
Trial Techniques	325	3
Using Expert Witnesses & Consultants to Convey Complex Information	507	3
Venture Capital Law	229	3
Water Law	289	3
Wills & Trusts	281	3

THE TOTAL GAME PLAN!

Using a Pencil fill in the following requirements and recommendations in the grid below. Then, fill in your certificate or wish list classes! Not sure where to put everything? Ask a member of the Law Student Services staff or Office of Academic and Bar Success faculty.

REQUIRED BY END OF 2L:

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

OTHER REQUIRED CLASSES:

Evidence, 4 units (UP); Professional Responsibility, 3 units (UP);
Earn at least 4 UP points*
Experiential Learning*

RECOMMENDED BAR COURSES:

Business Organizations, 3 units (UP); Wills & Trusts, 3 units (UP); Criminal Procedure: Investigation, 3 units (UP);
Community Property, 2 units (UP); Remedies, 3 units (UP)

OTHER BAR TOPICS:

Real Estate Conveyancing, 2 units (UP); Advanced Torts, 2 units (UP); CA Civil Procedure, 2 units; Criminal Procedure: Adjudication, 3 units (UP);
ALW: Bar, 2 unit

FULL TIME FIRST YEAR

CLASS	UNITS	
Property	4	
Contracts 1 and 2	6	
Criminal Law	3	
Civil Procedure 1 and 2	6	
LARAW 1 and 2	4	
Torts	4	
Critical Lawyering Skills	1	
Total	28	

UNITS LEFT: 58

PART TIME FIRST YEAR

CLASS	UNITS	
Property	4	
Contracts 1e and 2e	6	
Criminal Law	3	
LARAW 1 and 2	4	
Torts	4	
Total	21	

UNITS LEFT: 65

SUMMER AFTER FIRST YEAR

CLASS	UNITS	
Total		

UNITS LEFT: ____

FALL, SECOND YEAR

CLASS	UNITS	
Total		

UNITS LEFT: ____

SPRING, SECOND YEAR

CLASS	UNITS	
Total		

UNITS LEFT: ____

SUMMER AFTER SECOND YEAR

CLASS	UNITS	
Total		

UNITS LEFT: ____

FALL, THIRD YEAR

CLASS	UNITS	
Total		

UNITS LEFT: ____

SPRING, THIRD YEAR

CLASS	UNITS	
Total		

UNITS LEFT: ____ (MAY GRAD = JULY BAR)

SUMMER AFTER THIRD YEAR

CLASS	UNITS	
Total		

UNITS LEFT: ____ (JULY GRAD = FEB BAR)

FALL, FOURTH YEAR

CLASS	UNITS	
Total		

UNITS LEFT: ____ (DECEMBER GRAD = FEB BAR)

SPRING, FOURTH YEAR

CLASS	UNITS	
Total		

UNITS LEFT: ____ (MAY GRAD = JULY BAR)

TOTAL UNITS = 86 MINIMUM

MINIMUM COURSE OFFERINGS PROJECTED

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

COURSE	ODD YEARS			EVEN YEARS		
	Fall	Spring	Summer	Fall	Spring	Summer
REQUIRED						
Advocacy	Day/Eve		Eve	Day/Eve		Eve
Constitutional Law 1	Day/Eve			Day/Eve		
Constitutional Law 2		Day/Eve			Day/Eve	
Evidence	Day	Day/Eve		Day	Day/Eve	
Professional Responsibility	Day	Day/Eve	Eve	Day	Day/Eve	Eve
Civil Procedure 1 (2L)	Eve			Eve		
Civil Procedure 2 (2L)		Eve			Eve	
Critical Lawyer Skills (2L)	Eve			Eve		
BAR & UP COURSES						
Business Organizations	Day/Eve	Day	Eve	Day/Eve	Day	
Community Property	Eve	Day		Eve	Day	
Criminal Procedure: Investigation	Day/Eve	Day		Day/Eve	Day	Eve
Remedies	Day	Eve		Day	Eve	Eve
Wills and Trusts	Day	Eve	Eve	Day	Eve	
Advanced Torts	Day			Day		
Criminal Procedure: Adjudication	Day			Day		
Real Estate Conveyancing		Eve			Eve	
CORE COURSES						
Administrative Law	Day			Day		
Federal Income Tax	Eve	Day		Eve	Day	
International Law	Day				Day	
IP Survey	Day	Eve	Eve	Day	Eve	Eve
Social Justice Practice		Eve			Eve	

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

THE LAW SCHOOL’S COMPETENCY MODEL

LEGAL KNOWLEDGE

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

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

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

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

WRITING

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

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

Even landing a first legal job will require competency in writing and much of your education is designed to improve your proficiency in writing. SCU students must take several writing classes to graduate. In addition to taking LARAW and Advocacy (both of which require significant writing), students must satisfy the Supervised Analytic Writing Requirement prior to earning their degree. In addition, the certificate programs and journals may also require an in-depth writing assignment to earn the certificate or join the journal. Your competency in writing is tested on the California Bar Exam where students must write several essays over the course of two full examination days. And nearly every employer - and certainly every law firm, district attorney office, public defender office, or state or federal government agency – will request a writing sample prior to considering an application for employment. As such, strong legal writing proficiency is a skill that must be learned, honed, and showcased throughout law school.

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

drafting the widest variety of legal documents.

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

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

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

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

LEGAL ANALYSIS

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

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

The first ability—issue identification—involves the student's ability to identify key legal and factual issues arising in various factual situations. Once identified, students must then be able to distinguish those issues that are relatively important from those that are relatively unimportant in resolving the client's legal problem.

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

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

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

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

RESEARCH

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

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

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

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

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

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

PROFESSIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

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

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

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

Beyond the basic Professional Responsibility (formerly Legal Profession) course, many courses at Santa Clara introduce, reinforce, or permit you to understand and practice the skills you will need to practice ethically. Teachers vary in their coverage of these issues within substantive courses and you should consider this when you are choosing courses. A list of courses and the extent to which they introduce, reinforce, or practice the skills involved is available at Clinical experiences and externships, where you will be exposed to actual clients, are the best way to "practice" identifying professional responsibility issues and learn how to resolve or manage them. Our various "advocacy" courses and many legal writing courses will expose you to these issues and require you to resolve them as well.

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

Smooth transitioning into the profession requires more than simple familiarity with the formal rules; it also requires some understanding of the business of the legal industry. While we like to think of law as a "profession" (which it is), it is also a business that generates income for

lawyers. Students ought to have a reasonably well-formed idea of how that business works and the limitations professional responsibility rules place on that business. Thus, it is important for those entering the profession to be familiar with

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

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

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

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

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

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

Competency in professional responsibility also requires individual lawyers to work to maintain and enhance the reputation of the profession to which they belong. As members of a learned profession whose work is central to the functioning of modern society, lawyers occupy a

privileged role which exposes the profession to regular critical scrutiny. It is each lawyer’s responsibility to think beyond her own reputation to the reputation of the profession as a whole and to work at enhancing that reputation. Volunteer and pro bono work should become part of one’s work, both as a law student and later as a lawyer. Volunteering one’s skills in civic and pro bono work builds lawyering skills, can effect positive good for those who otherwise cannot afford a lawyer and enhances the reputation of lawyers more generally.

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

INTERPERSONAL SKILLS

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

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

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

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

raised with and self-awareness is essential to understanding one's own filters.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Competency in interpersonal skills also lies behind effective presentation skills, for example presenting a case for acceptance by a firm for representation, or information sharing during case rounds. The ability to present a case concisely to colleagues and supervisors also translates to the courtroom when judges ask for a summary of the key points/issues of the case. Learning to receive and respond to constructive criticism is also an important aspect of one's competency with interpersonal skills.

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

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

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

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

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

INITIATIVE

INITIATIVE	Takes responsibility and proactively manages work		
	Leadership	Ownership and	Professional Development
	-Works with drive and determination -Is innovative and entrepreneurial -Establishes credibility and integrity -Builds relationships -Thinks strategically	-Takes personal for getting things done -Knows how and when to delegate and engage others -Takes pride in his or her -Manages time efficiently and meets deadlines	-Demonstrates intellectual curiosity and commitment to life-long learning

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

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

One can also develop initiative in effectively engaging with others and building relationships. A student's initiative aids in forming and participating in study groups, thereby enhancing understanding of the subject matter engaging classmates in working through the material together. Showing initiative also leads to one's credibility with professors and classmates, some of whom will be important to one's professional network in the future. Initiative lies behind setting expectations with professors or classmates, and gaining a reputation for meeting or exceeding those expectations.

Initiative in the *workplace* (internships, externships, clinical work, and working as a lawyer) allows individuals to distinguish themselves because they will be innovative and entrepreneurial in nature. For example, when working with a client, one learns to take time to understand client objectives, and evaluate all options to achieve the objectives. One then can define and consider the universe of solutions to a client's problems, and suggest multiple alternative courses of action and the pros/cons of each. In addition, developing initiative leads to the ability to take personal responsibility, which is an essential skill for employees of all types. Lawyers and law students are more valuable if they eagerly look for opportunities to volunteer for additional projects, tasks, or assignments when appropriate, and are able to say "no" when it is not realistic to take on another assignment. Well-balanced initiative helps set expectations to ensure one gains a reputation for meeting or exceeding those expectations. Those who are strong in initiative will be viewed as a leaders because they are able to think strategically. This leads to better understanding in how to engage with particular clients in meaningful and efficient ways and to better understand a client's goals and expectations.

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

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

subject matter.

Initiative is also essential to one’s own *professional development* which includes finding new opportunities, finding new clients, building a personal brand, and networking. Lawyers exhibiting initiative stand out as trusted and respected leaders, because they have committed themselves to intellectual curiosity and lifelong learning. They seek opportunities to learn new skills, e.g. through volunteering, continuing legal education (CLE), or helping colleagues on a different case or project. Mastering the skills and behaviors of this competency will reap lasting benefits.

EQUITY, NON-DISCRIMINATION, CONSCIENCE, AND COMPASSION	Demonstrates concern for others and acts to promote equity, diversity, inclusion, and non-discrimination.
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	Equity and Nondiscrimination	Conscience and Compassion
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Understands the principles of equity and non-discrimination, which seek to guarantee that human rights are exercised without discrimination of any kind based on race, color, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin, property, birth or other status such as disability, age, marital and family status, sexual orientation and gender identity, health status, place of residence, economic and social situation ● Understands the impact of unconscious biases in the legal profession ● Understands the value of diversity within and to the legal profession ● Has the ability to adapt, work and 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Is empathetic -Acts with integrity and honesty -Understands the ways in which the rule of law improves the world -Is committed to making the world a better place

	<p>manage successfully in new, diverse, and unfamiliar cultural settings</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Shows respect for diverse individuals and perspectives ● Models inclusive and culturally competent behavior 	
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EQUITY, NON-DISCRIMINATION, CONSCIENCE AND COMPASSION

Another group of essential lawyering competencies includes the ability to promote equity and to eliminate discriminatory practices and attitudes, as well as acting with conscience and compassion.

The legal profession requires lawyers to work with people of different backgrounds and to respect the dignity and inherent differences of all members of our society. Additionally, laws in the United States have historically been used to discriminate and make distinctions on the basis of race, gender, sexuality, and other categories, and lawyers should know and understand that history in order to be able to try to correct it. Lawyers have the power to influence how laws, policies, and practices affect the equal enjoyment of rights, and must therefore strive to exercise this power to ensure greater equity, diversity, and inclusion. A more just society is one in which the law takes into account our differences and seeks to address any unjust discriminatory practices, perceptions, or impacts. To this end, the legal profession must ensure that lawyers not only understand the principles of equity and non-discrimination, but that lawyers act in a way that promotes those principles in their personal and professional lives.

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

An aspect of this competency is the duty of lawyers to advance the legal profession as a “public calling” and to use law and legal process to the betterment of our society and our communities. The Diversity Vision Statement for the School of Law states:

The Santa Clara University School of Law commits to building an academic and professional community that reflects and celebrates the broad diversity of Silicon Valley and California. Diversity and inclusion are critical core values of our institution, and drive our teaching, research, and community engagement. We seek to educate students to become lawyers of competence, conscience, and compassion.

The development of personal attributes such as integrity, honesty, and service for others is essential to one’s personal success and to the long-term health and reputation of the legal profession. Some of the key attributes and abilities of emotional intelligence and public and professional service important for lawyers are:

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

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

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

CREATIVE PROBLEM SOLVING

CREATIVE PROBLEM SOLVING	Comes up with innovative solutions to problems		
	Problem Diagnosis	Evaluation of Options	Action Plan
	-Analyzes the situation and identifies the legal and non-legal problems -Identifies who can help resolve the problems -Identifies the possible causes of the problems -Identifies the roles, interests, objectives of key stakeholders	-Develops a comprehensive list of options to address the problems -Evaluates the costs and benefits of each option -Explains the options and how to prioritize options in a way that clients can understand	-Recommends options to client -Implements the selected option -Evaluates the efficacy of the attempted solution

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

Santa Clara Law’s rich curriculum allows many opportunities for students to practice

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

appropriate evaluations and recommendations, effectively communicate the range of solutions to the client, and collaborate with the client in implementing the chosen action plan.

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

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LL.M. Program in United States Law

Graduation Requirements

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

Successfully complete 24 semester hours of class credit

- Successfully complete Introduction to US Law (LAW 700). This course is designed to give participants an intensive overview of the basic elements of the United States substantive and structural law.
- Writing Requirement. Students must complete a written research paper either in conjunction with a 2 – 3 unit class or as an independent research paper (LAW 298) under the supervision of a faculty member.
- Be in residence for a minimum of two regular semesters (not including summer sessions).
- Enroll in a minimum of 8 units per semester and complete the degree requirements within a maximum of two academic years from the date of matriculation.

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

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

U.S. Law Specializations

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

Intellectual Property

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

Human Rights

Within the 12 credit hours of specialized study, participants must select courses from any of the three broad categories of **social justice classes** listed under the general certificate requirements. Note: LL.M. students are not eligible to apply for certificates.

International and Comparative Law

The 12 credit hours of specialized study must be taken from the **International Law Curriculum**.

Grades and Grade Requirements

Current Policies:

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

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

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

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

Grade Option Petition:

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

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

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

LL.M. Program in Intellectual Property Law

Graduation Requirements

Total Units Required

Successfully complete 24 semester units.

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

Core Courses (required)

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

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

Writing Requirement

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

Electives – 18 units (minimum)

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

Grades and Grade Requirements

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

Additional or “Overload” Courses

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

LL.M. Program in International and Comparative Law

Graduation Requirements

Total Units Required

Successfully complete 24 semester units.

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

Course Requirements

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

Writing Requirement

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

Electives

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

Grades and Grade Requirements

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

Additional or “Overload” Courses

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

Contact Information

For information regarding LL.M. admissions, please contact lawadmissions@scu.edu or 408-554-5048.

For information regarding LL.M. graduation requirements, please contact LawStudentServices@scu.edu or 408-554-4766.

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

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

	REQUIREMENT	STATUS																
1. Petition to Graduate	Students must complete and submit the Petition to Graduate. Petitions are due the first Monday in October.	<input type="checkbox"/> MET <input type="checkbox"/> PENDING																
2. Total Number of Units	NUMBER OF UNITS 24 units required for the LL.M. degree. Units done: _____ Units transferred: _____ Units current: _____ Incomplete units: _____ Units needed for graduation, assuming current units are passed: ____ To be taken when? _____	<input type="checkbox"/> MET <input type="checkbox"/> PENDING																
3. Required Courses	United States Law LL.M. Requirements: <input type="checkbox"/> Introduction to US Law (Law 700) <input type="checkbox"/> LARAW for U.S. LL.M.s (highly recommended but not required)	<input type="checkbox"/> MET <input type="checkbox"/> PENDING																
	PLUS																	
	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>No Specialization</th> <th>Intellectual Property Specialization</th> <th>Human Rights Specialization</th> <th>International and Comparative Law Specialization</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td><input type="checkbox"/> Electives</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> IP Survey (3 units)</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> 12 total units of public interest / social justice courses</td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> The 12 credit hours of specialized study must be taken from the International Law Curriculum.</td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> International IP Law (3 units)</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td></td> <td><input type="checkbox"/> 12 total units of IP electives (the 2 courses above count toward the 12 units)</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		No Specialization	Intellectual Property Specialization	Human Rights Specialization	International and Comparative Law Specialization	<input type="checkbox"/> Electives	<input type="checkbox"/> IP Survey (3 units)	<input type="checkbox"/> 12 total units of public interest / social justice courses	<input type="checkbox"/> The 12 credit hours of specialized study must be taken from the International Law Curriculum .		<input type="checkbox"/> International IP Law (3 units)				<input type="checkbox"/> 12 total units of IP electives (the 2 courses above count toward the 12 units)		
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5. Holds	Diplomas will not be released. Holds may be due to delinquent accounts and incomplete paperwork for financial aid, records, deferments, or health insurance.	<input type="checkbox"/> MET <input type="checkbox"/> PENDING																
6. Grades	Degrees cannot be posted if any grades remain incomplete or missing. Please indicate any pending grades and when they will be cleared: Course: _____ Professor: _____ Cleared: _____ Course: _____ Professor: _____ Cleared: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> MET <input type="checkbox"/> PENDING																

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

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

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

SANTA CLARA LAW **LL.M. PROGRAM IN INTERNATIONAL AND COMPARATIVE LAW**
GRADUATION REQUIREMENTS WORKSHEET

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

	REQUIREMENT	STATUS
1. Petition to Graduate	Students must complete and submit the Petition to Graduate. Petitions are due the first Monday in October.	<input type="checkbox"/> MET <input type="checkbox"/> PENDING
2. Total Number of Units	NUMBER OF UNITS 24 units required for the LL.M. degree. Units done: _____ Units transferred: _____ Units current: _____ Incomplete units: _____ Units needed for graduation, assuming current units are passed: ____ To be taken when? _____	<input type="checkbox"/> MET <input type="checkbox"/> PENDING
3. Required Courses	LL.M. Program in International and Comparative Law Requirements: At least one course from each of the following categories of classes: <input type="checkbox"/> public international law <input type="checkbox"/> private international law <input type="checkbox"/> comparative law Please refer to the complete list of approved International and Comparative Law course. PLUS <input type="checkbox"/> Successful completion of the academic portion of at least one Santa Clara University School of Law summer study abroad program; OR enrollment as a full-time law student for one semester at a law school with which the School of Law has a cooperative agreement. These classes will satisfy part of the 24 units required for the degree, and satisfy one or more of the area of study requirements outlined above.	<input type="checkbox"/> MET <input type="checkbox"/> PENDING
4. Writing Requirement	Students must complete a written research paper either in conjunction with a 2-3 unit class in an international law topic or as an independent research paper (LAW 298) under the supervision of a faculty member. The Notice of Intent to Complete the LL.M. Writing Requirement form must be submitted to the Student Services Office prior to the fourth week of the student's final semester.	<input type="checkbox"/> MET <input type="checkbox"/> PENDING
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7. Privacy Law Certificate (Optional)	Privacy Law Certificate Students pursuing an LL.M. in <u>International and Comparative Law</u> may earn the Privacy Law Certificate. For a detailed list of certificate requirements, see: http://law.scu.edu/privacy-law/privacy-law-certificate/	<input type="checkbox"/> MET <input type="checkbox"/> PENDING



Advanced Law Degree Options for May/December 2022 J.D. Graduates

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

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

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

Reasons for **YOU** to **WANT** an **LL.M.**:

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

Fall 2022 entry application deadline: June 1, 2022 (If you require an F1 Visa you must apply by May 15)

Spring 2023 entry application deadline: December 1, 2022 (If you require an F1 Visa you must apply by October 1, 2022)

To apply, please contact:

Law Admissions Office

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

Email: LawAdmissions@scu.edu; Phone: 408-554-5048