Santa Clara
School of Law

2026-2027
STUDENT BULLETIN

2026 - 2027 School of Law Bulletin

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2026 – 2027 School of Law Academic calendar

FALL SEMESTER 2026

Date	Days	Description
June 8- 12, 2026	M-F	Fall Registration period: upper division
July 21, 2026	Tu	Payment deadline for Fall 2026
Aug. 10-14, 2026	M-F	First Year Orientation (Full- time students)
Aug. 13, 2026	Th	Last day to add a Flex JD format course (5 p.m.)
Aug. 15 , 2026	Sa	Saturday classes begin
Aug. 16, 2026	Su	First Year Orientation (Flex JD students)
Aug. 16- 22,2026	Su- Sa	Flex JD Residential Class Week
Aug. 17, 2026	M	Classes begin
Aug. 21, 2026	F	Last day for a 100% tuition refund. Last day to add/drop. (Note: Flex format courses close on Thursday at 5 pm prior to the start of the semester)
Aug. 28, 2026	F	Last day for a 95% tuition refund
Sept. 4, 2026	F	Last day for a 40% tuition refund
Sept. 7, 2026	M	Labor Day:academic and administrative holiday
Sept. 8, 2026	Tu	Last day to petition for the 2027 degree
Sept. 11, 2026	F	Last day for a 20% tuition refund. No tuition refund after this date.
Sept. 11, 2026	F	Last day to elect to drop courses without a W
Sept. 11, 2026	F	Last day to elect the pass/no pass grading option
Sept. 18-20, 2026	F-Su	Flex JD Residential Weekend
Oct. 9, 2026	F	Last day to request an administrative exam reschedule
Oct. 10-13, 2026	Sa-Tu	Fall Recess
Oct. 14, 2026	W	Administrative Monday: All Monday classes meet in place of all Wednesday classes
Oct. 16-18, 2026	F-Su	Flex JD Residential Weekend
Nov. 13-15, 2026	F-Su	Flex JD Residential Weekend
Nov. 25, 2026	W	Classes end
Nov. 25, 2026	W	Last day to elect to drop courses with a W
Nov. 26-27, 2026	Th-F	Thanksgiving: academic and administrative holidays
Nov. 28-Dec. 1, 2026	Sa-Tu	Reading period
Dec. 2-18, 2026	W-F	Examination period
Dec. 19, 2026- Jan. 3, 2027	Sa-Su	Holiday recess
Dec. 24-25, 2026	Th-F	Christmas: administrative holidays
Dec. 31, 2026- Jan. 1 , 2027	Th-F	New year: administrative holidays

SPRING SEMESTER 2027

Date	Days	Description
Oct. 19-23, 2026	M- F	Spring registration period: upper division
Dec. 21, 2026	M	Payment deadline for Spring 2027
Jan. 7, 2027	Th	Last day to add a Flex JD format course (5 p.m.)
Jan. 9, 2027	Sa	Saturday classes begin
Jan. 11, 2027	M	Classes begin
Jan. 10-15, 2027	Su-F	Flex JD Residential Week
Jan. 15, 2027	F	Last day for a 100% tuition refund. Last day to add/drop. (Note: Flex format courses close on Thursday at 5 pm prior to the start of the semester)
Jan. 18, 2027	M	Martin Luther King Day: academic and administrative holiday
Jan. 22, 2027	F	Last day for a 95% tuition refund
Jan. 29, 2027	F	Last day for a 40% tuition refund
Feb. 5, 2027	F	Last day for a 20% tuition refund. No tuition refund after this date.
Feb. 5, 2027	F	Last day to elect to drop courses without a W
Feb. 5, 2027	F	Last day to elect the pass/no pass grading option
Feb. 15, 2027	M	Presidents' Day: academic and administrative holiday
Feb. 16, 2027	Tu	Administrative Monday: All Monday classes meet in place of all Tuesday classes
Feb. 19-21, 2027	F-Su	Flex JD Residential Weekend
Mar. 5, 2027	F	Last day to request an administrative exam reschedule
Mar. 8-13, 2027	M-Sa	Spring break - no classes
Mar. 19- 21, 2027	F-Su	Flex JD Residential Weekend
Mar. 26-27, 2027	F- Sa	Good Friday: academic and administrative holiday
Apr. 23-25, 2027	F-Su	Flex JD Residential Weekend
Apr. 28, 2027	W	Administrative Friday: All Friday classes meet in place of all Wednesday classes
Apr. 28, 2027	W	Classes end
Apr. 28, 2027	W	Last day to elect to drop courses with a W
Apr. 29- May 2 , 2027	Th-Su	Reading period
May 3-19, 2027	M-W	Examination period
May 21, 2027	F	Graduate Liturgy
May 22, 2027	Sa	Law School Commencement Ceremony

SUMMER SEMESTER 2027

Date	Days	Description
Apr. 5-9, 2027	M-F	Summer Registration period
May 21, 2027	F	Payment deadline for Summer 2027
May 31, 2027	M	Memorial Day: administrative holiday
June 1, 2027	Tu	Classes begin
June 7, 2027	M	Last day for a 100% tuition refund. Last day to add/drop.

June 14, 2027	M	Last day for a 50% tuition refund. No tuition refund after this date.
June 14, 2027	M	Last day to elect to drop courses without a W
June 14, 2027	M	Last day to elect the pass/no pass grading option
June 28, 2027	M	Last day to request an administrative exam reschedule
July 4-5,2027	Su-M	Independence Day Celebration: academic and administrative holiday
July 20, 2027	Tu	Administrative Monday: All Monday classes meet in place of all Tuesday classes.
July 20, 2027	Tu	Last day to elect to drop courses with a W
July 20, 2027	Tu	Classes end
July 21-22, 2027	W-Th	Reading Period
July 23-24, 2027	F-Sa	Examinations Period

All dates are inclusive. Dates are subject to change.

2026-2027 Introduction

School of Law Student Bulletin

The online student bulletin is compiled for Santa Clara Law students. It is intended as a source book, containing important information students need about faculty, curriculum, financial aid, administrative rules and procedures, and the resources available through the university at large. The bulletin contains material relevant to everyday life of the student and includes many of the academic policies which govern the activities of students at the Law School.

Each student is responsible for knowing and complying with the rules and procedures outlined in this bulletin. Every student agrees to the terms of a memorandum during the first semester of attendance acknowledging that responsibility.

The Law School Bulletin is the document of authority for all students and is not superseded by other information published by the various academic units.

We hope that you will find this material helpful. If you have any questions, please contact LawStudentServices@scu.edu or (408) 554-4766.

Financial Information

Financial Responsibility

Students assume responsibility for all costs incurred as a result of enrollment at Santa Clara University. It is the student's responsibility to be aware of their student account balance, financial deadlines, refund policies, and maintain valid contact information at all times to ensure receipt of all University correspondence in a timely manner. All major correspondence is sent to the student's SCU gmail account which is the official email system used by the University.
Students are responsible to check their Santa Clara email regularly for important information and updates.

Financial Terms and Conditions

Students are required to accept the financial terms and conditions outlined by the University in order to continue their enrollment at SCU. Students will be prompted to accept the terms and conditions, on an annual basis, upon their login to Workday. Students will not have access to their Student Center until they have read and agreed to the information contained on the page(s) prompted. By accepting SCU's financial terms and conditions, students are agreeing to pay and to abide by all policies and procedures as published.

Tuition and Fees

The Board of Trustees, upon the recommendation of the President and the Provost, sets the annual academic year tuition rate and the summer session tuition rate for all programs. Students are charged tuition based on the rates approved by the Board of Trustees. Please refer to the Bursar website at: www.scu.edu/bursar/tuition for details. Tuition and fee rate differences found in other publications will not be honored.

Description	**Fee**
Application Fee (nonrefundable)	$75
Deposits	
Initial tuition deposit	$250
Final tuition deposit	$550
Tuition and Fees	
First-year full-time J.D. students' annual tuition (28 units at $2,350 per semester unit)	$65,800
First-year FLEX J.D. students' annual tuition (22 units at $2,350 per semester unit)	$51,700
J.D. students (tuition per semester unit)	$2,350
LL.M. students (tuition per semester unit)	$2,630
Student Health Insurance (annual fee)	$3901,*
Late payment fee (per billing statement)	$ 100
Student Success and Wellness Fee	$ 495 per semester/$990 annual

Immunization Non-Compliance Fee	$ 100 per semester
International Student Fee	$45 per semester
Late payment fee (per billing statement)	$100

**All insurance coverage is subject to applicable state form and rate filing approval and once approved to the terms of the Master Policy. We have not yet received approval from the state insurance department for the 2026-2027 benefits and rates described in this document. As part of the approval process, the State may require us to make changes to the benefits and/or rates. We will notify you if that happens.*

Students in the Law School/Business School combined degree program are charged Law tuition rates for Law courses and MBA or MSIS tuition rates for Business courses.

SCU students studying at an international exchange institution pay tuition to SCU at standard rates. Students from international exchange institutions studying at SCU pay tuition to their home institution.

SCU students studying at a domestic visiting institution pay tuition to the institution they are attending. Students from a domestic visiting institution studying at SCU pay tuition to SCU at the standard applicable rate.

Students in the Law School consortium (SCU, USF, Golden Gate University, UC Davis, and UC Berkeley) take courses at their home institution and can take a class at a consortium institution. Students from consortium schools taking classes at SCU pay tuition to their home institution.

Health Insurance

Santa Clara University requires all degree seeking students enrolled at least half-time (1 unit or more for F-1/J-1) in their school or college to have health insurance (excluding certificate programs and online programs).This requirement helps to protect against unexpected high medical costs and provides access to quality health care.

As FLEX students do not meet the eligibility requirements to enroll in the SCU sponsored student health insurance plan due to the nature of their program; FLEX students do not need to submit a health insurance waiver.

Students may purchase the university sponsored Student Health Insurance Plan, but are not required to if they can provide proof by completing the online waiver form of health insurance coverage that meets requirements as outlined on the Student Health, Counseling and Well-Being website. The school sponsored insurance plan begins on August 15, 2026 and terminates on August 14, 2027. The 2026/2027 premium is $3,901.00
* (All insurance coverage is subject to applicable state form and rate filing approval and once approved to the terms of the Master Policy. We have not yet received approval from the state insurance department for the 2026-2027 benefits and rates described in this document. As part of the approval process, the State may require us to make changes to the benefits and/or rates. We will notify you if that happens). Students with comparable health insurance must complete the Online Waiver Form with their own insurance information prior to the **August 21, 2026 FINAL waiver deadline date**. The waiver can be completed

on your MySCU Portal by clicking the Gallagher tile.

All students (except 1L) will be subject to the waiver and insurance billing process as outlined below:

- **By June 26, 2026**– Health Insurance Waiver must be completed to avoid having your student account charged the annual premium on **July 1, 2026.**
- **After July 1, 2025**– Online Health Insurance Waiver form must be completed by the Law **waiver deadline date of August 21, 2026 in** order to have the health insurance charge reversed from your student account within 3-5 business days.
- **By July 21, 2026** – If the health insurance credit is not posted to your student account and financial arrangements to cover health insurance charge are not completed, then a **late payment fee will be charged and a hold will be placed on your student account**.
- **By August 21, 2026**– The Online Health Insurance Waiver must be completed in order to have the health insurance charge reversed within 3-5 business days.
- **After August 21, 2026**– The health insurance charge will remain on your student account. **THIS CHARGE WILL NOT BE REVERSED**.

Immunization Requirements

All incoming students (undergraduates, graduates, transfers, and re-admits) are required to comply with the Santa Clara University immunization requirements. New students are required to provide their full immunization record online through the Student Health Portal from the MySCU Portal.

An official immunization record from your doctor/medical facility is required. The deadline to submit your immunization record is **August 1, 2026.**

See requirements below:

- **All students:**
  - Varicella (Chickenpox)
  - Measles, Mumps and Rubella (MMR)
  - Tetanus, Diphtheria and **Pertussis** (Tdap)
  - Hepatitis B vaccine (Hep B)
  - Meningococcal conjugate/ACWY (Meningitis) Menactra or Menveo or MenQuadfi (not required if 21 or older)
- **Students living on-campus/in SCU-owned housing:**
  - Meningococcal B – Bexsero or Trumenba. (not required if 26 or older)
- **Students from outside the US** (email cowellcenter@scu.edu for a list of high burden TB countries): Tuberculosis Screening (Blood Test): Quantiferon Gold.

Detailed information on vaccination requirements can be found on Student Health, Counseling, and Well-Being website.

How to Submit Immunization Record

An official immunization record from your doctor is required and can be uploaded through the Student Health Portal, at MySCU Portal.

To upload, please follow the steps below.

To access the MY SCU Portal you will need your SCU username and password.

1. Once inside the MY SCU Portal, please click on the Student Health Portal.
2. Once inside the Student Health Portal, please confirm your date of birth.
3. Once inside your portal, please proceed to MEDICAL CLEARANCES and follow instructions for submitting records and entering vaccine information.

Please send any questions to cowellcenter@scu.edu.

Parking Permits

Parking permits are required for all users of University parking facilities. Permits can be purchased at Transportation Services.

Housing Plans

Housing plans are available at www.scu.edu/housing/.

Billing and Payment Procedures

Student Accounts and Billing

Students assume responsibility for all costs incurred as a result of enrollment at Santa Clara University and agree to abide by applicable University policies and procedures. Students may designate a third-party (e.g., parent, family member, spouse) to be an Authorized Payer for the purpose of reviewing student account and billing information, and remitting payment on the student's behalf. However, it is ultimately the student's responsibility to make sure all financial obligations are completed by the published deadlines.

Students receive monthly billing statements electronically that are accessible through Workday. A billing notification email is sent to the student's SCU gmail account and to the email address of any Authorized Payer. Students may also forward their billing statement(s) electronically to any third-party they authorize for remitting payment. Please note that information on a student's account cannot be provided to any third-party payer unless a completed Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA) form authorizing its release by the student is on file with the University.

Students are obligated to pay their applicable tuition and fees by the published term payment deadline, regardless of receiving a billing statement. Students enrolling after the initial payment deadline may be required to pre-pay for their enrollment. **Registered students who do not formally withdraw from the University are responsible for all tuition and fees assessed to their account, as well as any penalty charges incurred for nonpayment.**

Nonattendance does not relieve the student of his or her obligation to pay tuition and fees.

Additional information, including detailed instructions on Santa Clara's billing and payment procedures, is located on the Bursar's Office website at: www.scu.edu/bursar.

Billing dates and deadlines

Fall 2026 – Billing available July 2nd, 2026; payment due July 21,2026

Spring 2027 – Billing available December 1st, 2026; payment due December 21st, 2026

Summer 2027 – Billing available May 1st, 2027; payment due May 21st, 2027*

*(Summer Abroad program tuition is due April 21)

Payment Methods

Santa Clara University offers a variety of payment methods to assist students with their financial obligations. Please visit our Bursar's office website for additional payment information: https://www.scu.edu/bursar/paymentoptions/

Payment by Electronic Check

A student or Authorized Payer can make online payments by processing a fund transfer directly from their personal checking or savings account through a third-party website accessible via the University Workday system or SCU Pay site. Please note that a bank may reject a fund transfer if it exceeds a specific amount. Check with your bank about daily limits to prevent returned payment transactions. Payers are able to make electronic payments without incurring a transaction fee.

Term Payment Plan

Students currently enrolled at SCU may be eligible to enroll in an online monthly payment plan to assist with budgeting needs. There is a $40 non-refundable enrollment fee per term and students must have a US bank account to enroll in a term plan. The first payment along with the enrollment fee are due upon enrollment and all subsequent payments will be processed automatically each month thereafter. Plans are subject to rebalancing based upon changes in enrollment and/or financial aid. Participants must enroll each term. There is no automatic re- enrollment. Please note there are no payment plans for the summer session.

Payment by Mail

Payment for student account charges are accepted by mail utilizing the University's cash management service lock box. Please ensure your student's name and SCU ID number is located on the check or remittance advice for accurate and timely posting. You can send a copy of the billing statement with your paper check or cashier's check made payable to Santa Clara University and mail it to: SCU Payment Processing, P.O. Box 550, Santa Clara, CA 95052-0550.

Payment in Person

Payment for student account charges may be made in person by check only at the OneStop Office, located in the Admissions and Enrollment Services Building. The OneStop Office is not able to accept any electronic forms of payment. However, there are computer kiosks located within the office for the convenience of students and their payers who wish to make electronic payment. Regular business hours are Monday-Friday, 9:00 am-5:00 pm.

International Payment by Wire Transfer

International students may submit payment quickly and securely through Workday Authorized Payers and other third-party payers can make payments by accessing the following
link: https://payment.flywire.com/pay/payment. Students are able to benefit from excellent exchange rates and payment can often be made in the student's home currency.

Delinquent Payments

If all charges on a student's account are not cleared by payment, financial aid, enrollment in the online monthly payment plan, or loan disbursement by the payment deadline, a late payment fee will be assessed to the student's account and a hold will be placed on the student's record. A hold on a student's record prevents the release of diplomas and certifications, prevents access to any registration services, and may limit access to other University services. Students who have unpaid accounts at the University or who defer payment without approval are subject to dismissal from the University. All unpaid balances will accrue ten percent interest per annum on the balance remaining from the date of default in accordance with California State law.

Delinquent student accounts may be reported to one or more of the major credit bureaus and may be forwarded to an outside collection agency or an attorney for assistance in recovering the debt owed to the University. The student is responsible for all costs incurred to collect outstanding debt, including but not limited to accrued interest, late fees, court costs, collection fees, and reasonable attorney fees. All outstanding bills and costs of collection incurred by the University must be paid in full prior to a student re-enrolling at the University.

Billing Disputes

If a student wishes to dispute any charges on his or her billing statement, a written explanation should be forwarded to: Santa Clara University, Bursar's Office, 500 El Camino Real, Santa Clara, CA 95053-0615. The Bursar's Office must receive written correspondence within 60 days from the billing statement date on which the disputed charge appeared.

Communication should include the student's name, SCU identification number, the amount in question, and a brief explanation. Payment for the amount in question is not required while the investigation is in progress. However, all other charges must be paid by the due date. If the disputed amount is deemed to be invalid, then an adjustment will be made to the student's account. If the disputed amount is found to be valid, payment must be submitted to

the Bursar's Office immediately upon notification.

Tuition Insurance Protection

Students and families may protect themselves against financial loss from an unexpected complete withdrawal from the University by purchasing tuition insurance coverage. The University has partnered with A.W.G. Dewar Inc., to provide an optional tuition insurance plan. This plan is designed to protect from loss of funds paid for tuition should it be necessary to completely withdraw from the University during the term for diagnosed medical or mental health reasons. Information on the tuition insurance plan can be found at www.collegerefund.com and available on the Bursar's Office website at www.scu.edu/bursar/tuitionprotection.

Credit Balance Refund Process and Policy

Process – Students may be eligible for a refund if there is a credit reflecting on their student account. The refund process will begin after the add/drop period of every term. Below are the criteria for refund purposes:

- Account must reflect a credit balance
- Student cannot be enrolled in a monthly payment plan
- Encumbered time has lapsed (10 calendar days for paper check, 7 calendar days for online payment)
- Payment by wire transfer will be returned via the same method
- Payment from third parties will be refunded to the originating source

Tuition Refund Process and Policy

Policy – Students who formally withdraw from the University or drop courses are eligible for a tuition refund in accordance with the policies outlined below. No refunds are made for any fees.

The effective date used for the determination of any refund of tuition is the date on which notification of withdrawal is received by the student's respective Records Office, not the last date of attendance by the student. Neither dropping all courses via Workday nor informing an individual faculty member, an academic department, or the Dean's Office constitutes an official withdrawal from the University. The official date of withdrawal from the University cannot be backdated prior to the date on which the student submits the applicable withdrawal form or notification to Law Student Services. The Records Office for the Law School is Law Student Services (lawstudentservices@scu.edu or 408-554-4766).

Fall and Spring Semesters

Students who withdraw from the University, drop courses, or are approved for a leave of absence, during the fall or spring semester, will receive a tuition refund in accordance with the following:

The start of the semester is considered to be the first date on which instruction begins in the School of Law.

- Students who withdraw from the University or drop courses by the end of the first week of classes will receive a 100% tuition refund, less any applicable fees, for the semester.

- Students who withdraw from the University or drop courses by the end of the second week of classes will receive a 95% tuition refund, less any applicable fees, for the semester.

- Students who withdraw from the University or drop courses by the end of the third week of classes will receive a 40% tuition refund, less any applicable fees, for the semester.

- Students who withdraw from the University or drop courses by the end of the fourth week of classes will receive a 20% tuition refund, less any applicable fees, for the semester.

- Students who withdraw from the University or drop courses after the fourth week of classes will not receive a tuition refund for the semester.

Please note: Students may drop courses on Workday until 11:59 p.m. on the Sunday immediately following the beginning of the semester and still receive a 100% refund. However, this is only valid if a student has no registration holds and does not require assistance from a staff member. All other transactions must be completed by 5 p.m. on the first Friday of the semester.

Summer

Students who formally withdraw or drop courses during the summer term are eligible for a refund of tuition charges in accordance with the policies outlined below. No refunds are made for any fees.

- Students who withdraw from the University or drop courses by the end of the first week of classes will receive a 100% tuition refund, less any applicable fees, for the term.

- Students who withdraw from the University or drop courses by the end of the second week of classes will receive a 50% tuition refund, less any applicable fees, for the term.

- Students who withdraw from the University or drop courses after the second week of classes will not receive a tuition refund for the term.

Weekend/Off Cycle/Short-Term Courses

Students must provide the Law Student Services Office with a written request to drop these courses. To receive tuition refunds, these course drops must be handled administratively. Students should NOT drop these classes themselves through Workday after the first week of the semester. Consult the schedule of classes for refund options for individual off cycle courses.

Financial Hardship

Students who withdraw from the University or drop courses due to an illness, injury, or psychological/emotional condition are eligible for a tuition refund in accordance with the schedules above. Tuition insurance may be purchased to cover tuition charges for medically related withdrawals that occur after the first week of the semester.

Santa Clara University degree students who withdraw from the University or who are administratively withdrawn from the University after the fourth week of the semester due to a qualifying financial hardship not covered by the Dewars Tuition Insurance may be eligible for an allocation from the student hardship fund for 20 percent of the tuition charges for that term. Qualifying financial hardships include: (1) death, disabling injury, medical emergency, (2) loss of job by an independent student, (3) medical or other emergency involving a dependent of an independent student, and (4) student deployment for active military duty. The Vice Provost for Student Life or designee, in consultation with the Financial Aid Office, will determine qualifying financial hardships and any allocation from the student hardship fund. Students must submit a request for an allocation from the student hardship fund by the end of the applicable term.

Santa Clara University reserves the right to change tuition, room and board, fees, or other costs, to modify its services, or change its programs at any time. In addition, no refunds of tuition, room and board, fees or other costs will be made because of curtailed services resulting from strikes, acts of God, civil insurrection, riots or threats thereof, changed economic conditions, national emergency, or other causes beyond the control of Santa Clara University.

Financial Aid

Santa Clara University School of Law offers financial assistance to law students administered through the Law Admissions and Financial Aid Office and the University's Financial Aid Office. Students' financial aid packages may include a combination of scholarships, student loans, and Federal Work-Study, depending on student eligibility.

Santa Clara University School of Law Scholarships

For information on Santa Clara University School of Law scholarship programs, refer to the Law Admissions and Financial Aid website. Students should refer to their original scholarship notifications for terms and conditions for renewal.

Students awarded scholarships from any other school at the University (e.g., the Leavey School of Business) should refer to their original scholarship notifications for terms and conditions for renewal and should address questions to those schools.

Outside/External Scholarships

Santa Clara School of Law is aware there are additional, external scholarships sponsored by corporations, civic organizations, religious organizations, foundations, and other groups.

Students awarded an external scholarship should provide the donor or agency with the

University's contact information. All correspondence and scholarship checks should be sent to the Law Admissions and Financial Aid Office. Outside scholarship funds may impact your federal aid eligibility, causing a reduction in federal loan eligibility in some cases.

Enrollment Status and Financial Aid Eligibility

The U.S. Department of Education has basic eligibility requirements for financial aid, which must be met and maintained in order for a student to be eligible to receive aid. These requirements apply to all federal, state, and Santa Clara University–funded aid. A student must "be enrolled in an eligible program as a regular student seeking a degree." Students cannot be awarded aid for classes that do not count toward their degree. In short, students are only eligible for federal, state, and University-funded aid when taking classes that are required to complete a degree. Once those degree requirements have been met and a student is eligible to graduate, he or she is no longer entitled to receive aid. This holds true even if the student has been here fewer than 6 semesters for full-time and 8 semesters for part-time.

Students who are able to graduate because they have completed all of their degree requirements but decide to enroll for an additional semester, are not eligible to receive federal, state, or University-funded aid for the additional term. Students who believe that they may be adversely impacted by the U.S Department of Education regulations should reach out to the Law Admissions and Financial Aid Office to discuss their particular circumstances.

Federal Student Aid Eligibility

Law Students may be eligible to borrow Federal Direct Unsubsidized Loans through the Federal Direct Loan Program to help cover educational expenses. To be eligible, a student must be a U.S. citizen or eligible noncitizen and enrolled at least half-time in an eligible degree program. Beginning July 1, 2026, the One Big Beautiful Bill Act (OBBBA) established new federal student loan limits for graduate and professional students. Students enrolled in graduate programs may borrow up to an aggregate maximum of $100,000, while students enrolled in professional programs may borrow up to an aggregate maximum of $200,000, subject to applicable annual loan limits. Students who qualify as legacy borrowers under the federal transition provisions may remain eligible for additional federal borrowing under prior law, provided they continue to meet all legacy eligibility requirements. A federal origination fee is deducted from each loan disbursement before the funds are applied to the student's account.

To be eligible for federal student aid, students must meet the following eligibility criteria:

- demonstrate financial need (for some programs);
- be a U.S. citizen or an eligible non-citizen;
- have a valid Social Security number (with the exception of students from the Republic of the Marshall Islands, Federated States of Micronesia, or the Republic of Palau);
- enrolled or accepted for enrollment as a regular student in an eligible degree or certificate program;
- be enrolled at least half-time to be eligible for Direct Loan Program funds;
- maintain satisfactory academic progress;

- provide consent and approval to have your federal tax information transferred directly into your Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA®) form;
- sign the certification statement on the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA®) form stating that
    - the student is not in default on a federal student loan,
    - the student does not owe money on a federal student grant,
    - and the student will use federal student aid only for educational purposes

Additional eligibility requirements can apply in certain situations including for non-U.S. citizens, students with criminal convictions, and students with intellectual disabilities.

Students must file the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA) annually. Santa Clara University's school code is 001326.

Half-time Status (J.D. and LL.M. Students)

Fall and Spring Semesters: 6 units per semester*

Summer: 3 units

*NOTE: Other School of Law academic policies require enrollment above these minimums, per semester. Please consult the Degree Programs section of the Bulletin for more information.

Eligibility for scholarships and student loans may be affected by changes in enrollment. Financial aid recipients who switch from a full-time to part-time course load, or vice versa, must inform the Law Admissions and Financial Aid Office.

Students who drop below half-time must notify the Law Admissions and Financial Aid Office immediately. Students who drop below half-time for more than six months, or take a leave of absence for more than six months will need to begin making payments on their student loans. Students who have received an unsubsidized or PLUS loan(s) under the Direct Loan Program must complete exit counseling each time they drop below half-time enrollment or leave school. Students must complete exit counseling at studentaid.gov.

Students may contact their loan servicers to request deferment or forbearance if they cannot afford to make payments during this period.

Satisfactory Academic Progress

What is SAP?

Satisfactory Academic Progress (SAP) are the standards students must meet to ensure that they are successfully completing coursework and can continue to receive Title IV and SCU financial aid. To remain eligible for Title IV programs and institutional aid, students must be making satisfactory academic progress in accordance with the U.S. Department of Education regulations.

Who does SAP apply to?

All professional students who are applying for financial aid must adhere to the Satisfactory Academic Progress (SAP) policy across all programs and enrollment levels. This policy holds students accountable for meeting academic progress requirements, regardless of whether or not they have previously received financial aid. If a student fails to meet these requirements, they will not be eligible for financial assistance.

How often are students evaluated?

Professional students are evaluated at the end of Spring term and Summer term after the Registrar has released official grades.

Evaluation

SAP is comprised of three components GPA, PACE and MAX. After the review of all standards at the end of each term, there are two possible outcomes.

PASS: Student Passes SAP, they meet all standards and are in good standing. There is no communication between FAO and a student with this outcome.

FAIL: Fail status is assigned if a student fails to meet the standards for the last SAP review of enrollment. Students with this status are not eligible for Title IV and SCU financial aid. The student will receive notification via Workday or email account notifying them that they have failed to meet SAP standards. It is important to note that students can appeal their SAP status.

Standards Evaluated

Qualitative Standard (GPA). Students must maintain a cumulative grade point average of 2.0 or higher. On a 4.3 scale.

NOTE: Some Santa Clara University graduate programs (e.g., MBA) require a higher cumulative grade point average than the federal minimum (academic purposes not aid eligibility). Students must check with the graduate program office.

Quantitative Standard (PACE). Students must maintain a cumulative 67% completion rate for all units attempted toward their academic programs. Pace is determined by dividing the cumulative number of units you have earned by the cumulative number of units you have attempted.

Maximum Attempted Units Allowed (MAX). Students must complete the requirements for their academic programs within 150% of the minimum units required to complete their academic programs (varies by program). Students who have reached their maximum attempted units allowed are ineligible for additional financial aid. Students may appeal for financial aid probation status if they believe their circumstances warrant an exception to this standard.

Pass/No Pass

Courses with Pass grades will count toward your total hours for the cumulative completion rate for federal financial aid. However, Pass grades will not count in the GPA calculation. Courses that earn

NP grades will count as attempted but not completed, and could impact your eligibility for federal aid. P/NP options may not be available in all law courses.

Courses Incompletes, Withdrawal, Failures, and/or Repetitions

Incompletes (I), Withdrawals (W), Failures (F), and/or repeated courses will adversely affect a student's completion rate. Students must complete the minimum number of units to fulfill federal, state, and University requirements. Completion rates are calculated cumulatively and will include all quarters/semesters that the student was enrolled, whether or not the student received financial aid.

Incompletes

(I) grades are not included in the GPA calculation and are considered a non-completion of attempted coursework (for PACE) until the grade is replaced with a permanent grade and academic progress can be re-evaluated.

Withdrawal

Students who wish to withdraw from Santa Clara University must contact the Law Student Services Office. Depending on the date of withdrawal, a student may automatically be assigned a withdrawal grade (W) and may not be eligible for a tuition refund. Law Student Services staff will advise students on what to expect and /or what to be prepared for. Students who abandon their classes will receive a failing grade, impacting their qualitative and quantitative SAP requirements. Students who withdraw from their program are still responsible for any financial commitment made to both the university and loan provider(s).

IMPORTANT: Any student leaving Santa Clara University at the conclusion of any semester should contact Law Student Services.

Repetition of Courses

Please reference the School of Law Student Bulletin.

Appeal Process

There could be extenuating circumstances encountered by students that may affect their ability to be academically successful during an enrollment period. These circumstances include personal injury or illness that occurs during an enrollment period; death of an immediate family member or legal guardian during an enrollment period; or other documented circumstances that were unexpected in nature and beyond control of the student. In these cases, cumulative grade point average or completion rate may decline resulting in the student not meeting the minimum qualitative and quantitative standards previously described. If a student wishes to appeal financial aid suspension, a Satisfactory Academic Progress Appeal must be submitted to the Financial Aid Office. If the appeal is approved, the student will be placed on financial aid probation (separate from academic probation) and will be notified of the appeal results in writing.

Loss of Eligibility

Students who have lost eligibility to participate in federal, state, and University aid programs for reasons of academic progress, can regain that eligibility only by enrolling at Santa Clara University at their own expense. The mere passage of time will not restore eligibility to a student who has lost eligibility for failure to make satisfactory academic progress. Students who have been dismissed from Santa Clara University for academic reasons, but who are subsequently readmitted are not automatically eligible to participate in federal, state, or institutional aid programs and will be placed on financial aid warning/or suspension. Re-admission decisions are separate from funding decisions.

Regaining Eligibility

Students who failed to meet satisfactory academic progress and who choose to enroll without financial aid may request a review of their academic record after any term in which they are enrolled without the receipt of financial aid. If the standards are met at the time of review, eligibility may be regained for subsequent terms of enrollment in the academic year.

Verification

Verification is the process established by the U.S. Department of Education to check the accuracy of aid applications. Students selected for verification will need to provide the specific documentation required for independent students.

Participation in the verification process is not optional. Students who do not submit the requested documentation will not be eligible to receive federal student aid.

NOTE: Failure to meet the verification deadline may result in aid not being reinstated. Any delays in sending documentation may result in students not having aid by the beginning of the academic term. In this case, it is the student's obligation to pay the account balance on their student account.

Determining Federal Student Aid Amounts

Student eligibility depends on Student Aid Index (SAI), year in school, enrollment status, and the cost of attendance. The Financial Aid Office will determine how much federal student aid students are eligible to receive.

- The Law Admissions and Financial Aid Office determines students' cost of attendance (COA)
- Student Aid Index (SAI) is also considered
- SAI is subtracted from COA to determine students' financial need and eligibility for any need-based aid
- To determine students' non-need-based aid eligibility (i.e., amount of student loan eligibility), the Law Admissions and Financial Aid Office will take students' total cost of attendance and subtract any other awarded financial aid (e.g., scholarships).

Cost of Attendance (COA)

Cost of Attendance is the estimated amount it will cost to attend Santa Clara University School of Law. The School of Law publishes its cost of attendance on the Law Admissions and Financial Aid website.

For students attending at least half-time, COA is the estimate of

- tuition and fees;
- the cost of housing and food;
- the cost of books, supplies, transportation, loan fees, and miscellaneous expenses (including a reasonable amount for the documented cost of a personal computer);
- an allowance for childcare or other dependent care;
- costs related to a disability; and/or
- reasonable costs for eligible study-abroad programs.

Student Aid Index (SAI)

The Student Aid Index (SAI) is not the amount students will have to pay towards their educational costs, nor is it the amount of federal aid students receive. It is an index number used to determine how much financial aid students will receive. Information reported on the FAFSA is used to calculate SAI. SAI is calculated according to a formula established by law. Students' (and their spouse's) taxed and untaxed income, assets, and benefits (such as unemployment or Social Security) all could be considered in the formula. For students with dependents, family size and the number of family members who will attend college or career school during the year will also be considered.

Need-based Aid

Calculating Financial Need

Cost of Attendance (COA) – Student Aid Index (SAI) = Financial Need

Need-based aid is financial aid that students can receive if they have financial need and meet other eligibility criteria. The only need-based federal student aid program available to students at the School of Law is Federal Work-Study.

Federal Work-Study

Federal Work Study provides part-time jobs for law students with financial need, allowing them to earn money to help pay education expenses. The program encourages community service work and work related to the student's course of study. It is available to full-time or part-time students. Santa Clara University has limited Federal Work-Study funds. Federal Work-Study is not offered to incoming law students. Continuing students interested in Federal Work-Study can email lawfinancialaid@scu.edu to request information about the work-study process & eligibility.

Non-need-based Aid

Calculating Non-need-based Aid

Cost of Attendance (COA) − Financial Aid Awarded So Far* = Eligibility for Non-need-based Aid

*includes aid from all sources, including School of Law scholarships, external scholarships, etc.

Non-need-based aid is financial aid that is not based on SAI. What matters is COA and how much other assistance has been awarded so far. For example, if a student has a COA of $50,000 and has been awarded scholarships totaling $30,000, the student can get up to $20,000 in non- need-based aid.

The following are non-need-based federal student aid programs available to School of Law students:

- Direct Unsubsidized Loan
- Direct PLUS Loan

Direct Unsubsidized Loan

Direct Unsubsidized Loans are loans made to eligible graduate or professional students. Eligibility is not based on financial need. The U.S. Department of Education is the lender. Students must accept or decline an offered Direct Unsubsidized Loan on Workday.

- no requirement to demonstrate financial need (students must still file a FAFSA)
- must be enrolled at least half-time
- amount determined by cost of attendance and other financial aid
- must complete Entrance Counseling and a Master Promissory Note (MPN)
- students are responsible for paying the interest on a Direct Unsubsidized Loan during all periods
- students who choose not to pay the interest while in school and during grace periods and deferment or forbearance periods, will accrue (accumulate) interest which will be capitalized (added to the principal amount of the loan)
- Current interest rate and origination fee information can be found at studentaid.gov)
- Annual limit: Up to **$20,500 (Legacy Borrowers Only)**
- **Annual limit: Up to $50,000 (New Borrowers Only)**
- Aggregate limit for Legacy Borrowers: **$138,500** (includes all federal loans received for undergraduate study)
- Aggregate limit for New Borrowers (After June 30, 2026):

Student Type	Annual Limit	Aggregate Limit (Lifetime)
Graduate (LLM)	$20,500	$100,000
Professional (JD)	$50,000	$200,000

A combined lifetime federal borrowing cap of $257,500 will also apply, which includes up to $57,500 borrowed for undergraduate study.

Students who are eligible for a Direct Unsubsidized Loan will be required to sign a loan contract called a Master Promissory Note (MPN), agreeing to the terms of the loan. Students who have not previously received a Direct Unsubsidized Loan will also be required to complete entrance counseling.

Direct PLUS Loan (Legacy Borrowers Only)

Direct PLUS Loans are loans made to graduate or professional students to help pay for education expenses not covered by other financial aid. A Direct PLUS Loan is commonly referred to as a grad PLUS loan when made to a (Legacy Borrower) graduate or professional student. Eligibility is not based on financial need, but a credit check is required. Borrowers who have an adverse credit history must meet additional requirements to qualify. The U.S. Department of Education is the lender.

Students may review their Direct PLUS Loan eligibility on Workday, but due to the required credit check, they must apply for the Direct PLUS Loan at studentaid.gov.

- no requirement to demonstrate financial need (students must still file a FAFSA)
- must be enrolled at least half-time
- amount determined by cost of attendance and other financial aid
- must complete Entrance Counseling and a Master Promissory Note (MPN)
- must not have an adverse credit history
- students are responsible for paying the interest on a Direct PLUS Loan during all periods
- students who choose not to pay the interest while in school and during grace periods and deferment or forbearance periods, will accrue (accumulate) interest which will be capitalized (added to the principal amount of the loan)
- Current interest rate and origination fee information can be found at studentaid.gov)
- Annual limit: cost of attendance (COA) minus any other financial assistance received
- Aggregate limit: currently none, but schools may limit excessive borrowing

Direct PLUS Loan Application Process (Legacy Borrowers Only)

After completing the Free Application for Federal Student Aid (FAFSA), and receiving a financial aid award notification from the Law Admissions and Financial Aid Office, students must apply for a Direct PLUS Loan at studentaid.gov (**students cannot accept a Direct PLUS loan on Workday**, they can only review their Direct PLUS eligibility to determine how much they may borrow when applying for the loan at studentaid.gov).

Students who are eligible for a Direct PLUS loan will be required to sign a Direct PLUS Loan Master Promissory Note (MPN), agreeing to the terms of the loan. Students who have not previously received a PLUS loan will also be required to complete entrance counseling.

A credit check will be performed during the application process. Students who have adverse credit may still receive a Direct PLUS Loan through one of these two options:

1. Obtaining an endorser who does not have an adverse credit history. An endorser is someone who agrees to repay the Direct PLUS loan if the student does not repay it.
2. Documenting to the satisfaction of the U.S. Department of Education that there are extenuating circumstances relating to the adverse credit history.

With either option 1 or option 2, students must complete credit counseling for PLUS loan borrowers. Direct PLUS Loans and Adverse Credit is an online resource that answers common questions about how an adverse credit history affects Direct PLUS Loan eligibility.

Understanding Federal Student Loan Terms and Repayment Options

When considering borrowing a federal student loan, students should also understand interest rates and fees, as well as their student loan repayment options. Under certain conditions, students may be eligible to have all, or part of their loan discharged or forgiven (canceled). Students should find out about loan cancellation, discharge, or forgiveness provisions. First-time borrowers may want to review Federal Student Loans: Basics for Students. Members of the military may be eligible for special interest benefits relating to federal student loans.

Exit Counseling

Students who have received unsubsidized or PLUS loan(s) under the Direct Loan Program must complete exit counseling each time they drop below half-time enrollment, graduate, or leave school. Students must complete exit counseling at studentaid.gov.

Private Educational Loans

Private Educational Loans allow law students who have exhausted or who are ineligible for federal aid an alternative means of borrowing to help pay for their educational expenses. Law students often borrow private loans to help cover expenses while studying for the bar exam. Private loan providers have their own application and repayment terms. Students should review all terms and disclosures before applying for one of these credit-based loan alternatives. Students should review the differences between federal and private student loans before borrowing a private loan.

Financial Aid Cancellation and Return of Funds

Students who withdraw from the University and who have federal student aid are subject to the federal regulations applicable to the return of Title IV funds (R2T4). This R2T4 regulation is based on EARNED and UNEARNED aid at the time of total withdrawal from all classes for a term. These regulations assume that a student earns his or her financial aid based on the period of time he or she remains enrolled during a term. A student is obligated to return all unearned federal student aid funds governed under Title IV other than those earned under the college work-study program.

Unearned federal student aid is the amount of disbursed Title IV funds that exceeds the amount of Title IV aid earned in accordance with the federal guidelines. During the first 60

percent of the term, a student earns Title IV funds in direct proportion to the length of time he or she remains enrolled. That is, the percentage of time during the term that the student remains enrolled is the percentage of disbursable aid for that period that the student has earned. A student who withdraws after the 60 percent point of the enrollment term earns all Title IV aid disbursed for the period. The amount of tuition and other charges owed by the student plays no role in determining the amount of Title IV funds to which a withdrawn student is entitled. Please note this policy is separate and distinct from the Santa Clara University credit balance refund policy.

All funds must be returned to federal programs before funds are returned to University financial aid programs or to the student. The return of funds allocation will be made in the following order for students who have received Federal Title IV assistance.

- Direct Unsubsidized Loan
- Direct PLUS Loan

For the complete federal student aid Cancellation of Financial Aid and Return of Title IV Funds (R2T4) policy, please review our full Return of Title IV Policy.

Veterans and Veterans' Dependents Assistance

Santa Clara University is an approved facility by the California State Approving Agency for Veterans Education (CSAAVE) to certify eligible students for VA benefits under applicable federal legislation and regulations, including Chapter 35 (child of a deceased or 100 percent disabled veteran, widow of any person who died in the service or died of a service-connected disability, or spouse of a veteran with a 100 percent service-connected disability), Chapter 31 (rehabilitation), Chapter 30/1606 (active duty Montgomery G.I. Bill®), Chapter 33 (Post 9/11 GI Bill®), and Yellow Ribbon. Veterans who qualify for any of the above educational benefits are eligible for a waiver of the admission deposit. Veterans must accept their enrollment and self-identify as a veteran in order for the waiver to apply. Individuals interested in attending under any of the veteran assistance programs should contact the Veterans Administration and the University Office of the Registrar.

GI Bill® is a registered trademark of the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs (VA). More information about education benefits offered by VA is available at the official U.S. government Web site at http://www.benefits.va.gov/gibill.

For more information on SCU Veterans Support Services:
https://www.scu.edu/diversity/veterans-support-services/

International/Foreign-Born/Naturalized Students

Questions regarding visa status and international student status should be directed to Santa Clara University's Global Engagement Office.

Getting Answers to Financial Aid Questions

Students with questions about financial aid should contact the Law Admissions and Financial Aid Office at lawfinancialaid@scu.edu

Juris Doctor Program of Study

J.D. Admissions Standard

To gain admission to the Santa Clara University School of Law's Juris Doctor program, an applicant must exhibit a demonstrated capacity to successfully complete the School of Law's program of legal education and thereafter pass a state bar examination. In evaluating applications, the School of Law assesses each applicant's attributes and qualifications holistically, without any single criterion being determinative. Admissions decisions therefore depend upon consideration of a variety of factors. These factors include the applicant's performance on ABA-approved admission tests; undergraduate academic record and course of study; academic performance in graduate or professional programs; demonstrated writing ability; extracurricular and volunteer activities; work experience; obstacles overcome; and potential contribution to the diversity of the student body. In addition, the School of Law considers evidence of an applicant's character and moral fitness in an attempt to assess the applicant's suitability to practice law and qualification for admission to a state bar.

To be considered for admission applicants must (i) register with the Law School Admission Council's (LSAC) Credential Assembly Service (CAS), and (ii) take the Law School Admission Test (LSAT) or other ABA-approved admission test. All applicants must demonstrate that they have earned (or will earn prior to matriculation) a bachelor's degree that has been awarded by an institution that is accredited by an accrediting agency recognized by the United States Department of Education.

Applicants who have graduated from an institution outside the United States may apply if the quality of the program of education of their degree-granting institution is equivalent to that of institutions accredited by an accrediting agency recognized by the United States Department of Education. LSAC.Foreign applicants who have earned a bachelor's degree or its equivalent and are proficient in English are eligible to apply. Applicants who have completed all of their undergraduate work at institutions outside of the United States, its territories, or Canada must have those institutions send their transcripts directly to LSAC.

First-Year Program (Full-time J.D.)

The first year of law school introduces students to the fundamentals of legal analysis and to the substantive law in several basic subjects. First-year J.D. courses are listed below.

LAW 101A: Legal Research and Writing 1
LAW 101B: Legal Research and Writing 2
LAW 102A: Contracts 1
LAW102B: Contracts 2
LAW 103: Torts
LAW 104: Property
LAW 106: Criminal Law
LAW 114A(n): Civil Procedure 1
LAW 114B(n): Civil Procedure 2
LAW 465A: Critical Lawyering Skills Seminar 1
LAW 465B: Critical Lawyering Skills Seminar 2

Coursework totaling 28 units is prescribed for full-time JD students.

First-Year Program (Flex J.D.)

LAW 101C: Legal Research and Writing 1F
LAW 101D: Legal Research and Writing 2F
LAW 102E: Contracts 1F
LAW 102G: Contracts 2F
LAW 103A Torts F
LAW 104A: Property F
LAW 106A: Criminal Law F
LAW 465C: Critical Lawyering Skills Seminar 1F

All continuing Flex J.D. students must take the remaining classes through the Flex J.D. program. Law Student Services will enroll second year Flex J.D. students in their second year:

LAW 114C: Civil Procedure 1F
LAW 114D: Civil Procedure 2F
LAW 465D: Critical Lawyering Skills Seminar 2F

Advanced Curriculum

The School of Law offers a wide range of one-semester advanced courses. See the complete list at law.scu.edu/course-listing/. Required courses are listed below.

- LAW 105. Advocacy (or LAW 398 Honors Moot Court Appellate Advocacy in lieu of Appellate Advocacy)
- LAW 200. Constitutional Law: Governmental Structure
- LAW 201. Constitutional Law: Individual Rights
- LAW 302. Professional Responsibility
- LAW 320. Evidence

Bar Course Policy – Effective as of Fall 2026; updated for Spring 2027

1. All Column 1 courses required: All students must achieve a passing grade in all required upper-division bar courses (Column 1). All Column 1 courses must be taken on a letter-graded basis.

2. Two Column 2 courses required: All students must achieve a passing grade in at least two Column 2 bar courses. The two required Column 2 courses must be taken on a letter-graded basis. Thereafter, additional Column 2 courses may be taken on a pass/no pass basis.

3. This policy is effective as of Fall semester 2026. For each UP point a student achieved prior to Fall 2026 for a non-required UP-point eligible course, that student will have fulfilled one of the Column 2 course requirements under the new policy. The course lists below may be modified based on changes to the Bar Exam. Effective dates will be noted in the Student Bulletin.

Column 1: all courses are required	**Column 2: 2 courses are required**
Required Upper-Division Bar Courses	**Additional Upper-Division Bar Courses**
LAW 200 Constitutional Law: Governmental Structure	LAW 207 Administrative Law†
LAW 201 Constitutional Law: Individual Rights	LAW 248 Business Organizations
LAW 320 Evidence	LAW 290 Community Property††
LAW 302 Professional Responsibility	LAW 310 Criminal Procedure: Investigation
	LAW 239 Employment Law†
	LAW 291 Family Law
	LAW 324 Remedies
	LAW 281 Wills and Trusts††

The Bar course policy requires the completion of 6 courses. All required courses from Column 1 and two (2) courses from Column 2.

†Administrative Law and Employment Law no longer satisfy the Bar course requirement after Fall 2026.

††Community Property and Wills and Trusts no longer satisfy the Bar course requirement after Fall 2027.

4. For assistance in navigating the Bar course policy and in planning for the Bar Exam in their intended jurisdiction, students should consult with a faculty advisor in the Office of Academic and Bar Success.

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.

1. Experiential courses are determined by the law school and may include skills such as interviewing, counseling, negotiation, fact development and analysis, trial practice, document drafting, conflict resolution, organization and management of legal work, collaboration, cultural competency, and self-evaluation.

2. The Associate Dean for Experiential Learning in collaboration with the professor will determine which courses satisfy the experiential course requirements and they will be designated as such in the course description.
3. A student may not use a course to satisfy more than one requirement for graduation.

Regular Classroom Instruction Requirement

The law school's accrediting agency requires that students complete at least 64 credit hours in courses that require attendance in regularly scheduled classroom sessions or direct faculty instruction. The credit hours may include credit hours earned by attendance in regularly scheduled classroom sessions or direct faculty instruction and credit hours earned by participation in a simulation course or law clinic.

Course units awarded for all field placements, Juvenile Justice courses, the Panetta Fellowship program, independent research, coursework completed in another department and co-curricular activities such as journals, moot court, and trial competitions will not meet this requirement.

Distance Education Credit Limitations

Student participation in online courses is subject to limitations set forth by the ABA. Specifically, ABA Standard 306 provides that a law school may grant a student up to 50 percent of the credit hours required for the J.D. degree through Distance Education Courses. To assist students in complying with the ABA Distance Education standards, starting in Summer 2023, the law school will designate courses as Distance Education at the time of registration.

The ABA Standards provide an exception for students attending courses remotely with accommodations provided under law (such as the Americans with Disabilities Act) or other exceptional circumstances. If you wish to seek an accommodation, contact the Office of Accessible Education at Santa Clara University.

Academic Progress Report

Students should check their degree progress regularly by reviewing the Graduation Requirements Worksheet in the Pink Book and their Academic Progress Report in Workday.

For more information regarding the Juris Doctor program of study, contact the Student Services Office.

Degree Programs

Juris Doctor Program

To be eligible for the Juris Doctor degree, students must satisfy the requirements set forth below:

1. Complete 86 semester units
2. Maintain a cumulative grade point average that places the student in academic good standing
3. Complete the required course of study
4. Have no pending question of academic dishonesty or moral turpitude that would preclude granting of the degree
5. Complete at least 64 credit hours in regularly scheduled class session at the law school
6. Complete the experiential course requirement
7. Meet all Bar course policy requirements
8. File a completed petition to graduate

Full-Time Status

First-year full-time students are automatically registered for only the required courses offered in the first-year full-time curriculum. After the first year, full-time students are expected to enroll in no fewer than 12 units and no more than 17 units.

Please refer to the Financial Information section for rules governing federal financial aid eligibility.

Flex J.D. Program

First-year Flex J.D. students are automatically registered for only the required courses offered in the first-year Flex J.D. curriculum. After the first year, Flex J.D. students are expected to enroll in no fewer than 8 units and no more than 11 units. All continuing Flex J.D. students must take the remaining classes through the Flex J.D. program. Law Student Services will enroll second year Flex J.D. students in Civil Procedure 1 (2 units) and Critical Lawyering Skills II (1 unit) in Fall and Civil Procedure 2 (3 units) in Spring.

Please refer to the Financial Information section for rules governing federal financial aid eligibility.

Summer Sessions

Summer session courses may be credited toward the professional degree. Students may find it advantageous to take one or more courses offered in the summer so they may elect advanced or specialized courses in the third or fourth years.

Summer session consists primarily of evening classes and may include Bar or required classes. On-campus and summer abroad courses are open to students who have completed one year of study at the law school. Students may enroll in a maximum of 8 units during a summer session.

Grades earned in on-campus summer sessions or overseas summer programs are not used in calculating a student's cumulative grade point average for purposes of academic good standing or disqualification at the end of the immediately preceding academic year.

J.D./MBA or J.D./MSIS Program

Santa Clara Law and the Leavey School of Business offer two joint degree programs for eligible law students. The J.D./MBA and J.D./MSIS joint degree programs are designed to be primarily 3.5- to 4-year full-time programs. The programs are available only to SCU School of Law and Leavey School of Business students who have been accepted by both schools for participation in one of the programs. Law students must apply to the Leavey School of Business during their first year of law studies. Students must enter the program before they have completed 45 law school units.

- While enrolled in the program, students must:

    1. Maintain a satisfactory grade point average in each school
    2. Satisfy the academic requirements of each school
    3. Complete the same number of courses in the business school and semester units of credit in the law school as other recipients of the respective degrees
    4. Complete all courses identified as required by both schools
    5. Work out a specific, individualized academic program with the Law School Registrar and the business school program director

- With the approval of any such individualized academic program, permission may be granted to count certain specified courses for credit toward both degrees. Business School units must have grades of C or better and will transfer to the law transcript as CR/NC grades.
- Under a typical schedule, students complete the program and receive both degrees in 3.5 or 4 years. The first year is spent exclusively in the law school. During the second year, students are required to take primarily business classes. Thereafter, work is taken concurrently in both schools.
- To receive credit toward the J.D. degree from courses taken in the business school, students must have completed 78 units of law courses and be within two courses of completing the business degree.
- In no event may students receive credit for more than 12 quarter units at the business school for which credit is also obtained at the law school, or more than 8 semester units at the law school for which credit is also obtained at the business school. (3 quarter units at the business school count as 2 semester units at the law school; 2 semester units at the law school count as 3 quarter units at the business school.)

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.

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

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: As a condition of obtaining an LL.M. degree, each student must complete a substantial writing project. The writing requirement serves as a capstone experience that signifies that the student has achieved a level of scholarly and professional development commensurate with the standards of a graduate law degree, reinforcing the student's ability to contribute to legal academia, policy development, or advanced legal practice. Means and process for satisfying the requirement. Students may satisfy the writing requirement through a written research paper in conjunction with a law school class or as 2 an independent research paper. For independent research papers, the students may earn academic credit through enrollment in Law 298 or may write the paper as a directed study without earning academic credit. Regardless of how the student will satisfy the requirement, the student must complete the required Notice of Intent to Complete the LL.M. Writing

Requirement form and submit it to the Student Services Office no later than the end of the fourth week of the semester in which the student intends to complete the writing requirement. This form reflects an agreement as to the means by which the student intends to fulfill the requirement, the stages towards completion (selection of topic and submission of annotated bibliography, outline, initial draft, and final draft), and the dates by which each stage will be completed. The agreement must be signed by both the student and the supervising faculty member. Form of written product. Students must satisfy the writing requirement by an individually-written academic paper in the style of an article for an academic journal. The following requirements must be met: (1) the paper must contain the author's original analysis; (2) a single faculty member must directly supervise the project so as to review and critique the student's work; and (3) the student must review, reflect on, and incorporate this feedback into the final paper. The paper will normally be at least 6,000 words, or 25 pages double-spaced, including footnotes. If the paper is written for academic credit, it is expected that the paper will require at least 50 hours of work per academic credit.

- 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.Ms (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 (foci)** in areas of its internationally recognized strengths. To complete a specialization (focus), the participant must enroll in 12 credit hours of courses within the specific curriculum of the selected specialization. The specialization (focus) 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 social justice courses listed under the general certificate requirements.

International and Comparative Law

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

LL.M. in US Law students are not eligible to apply for certificates.

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 basis and the option cannot be changed. These are designated as Credit/No Credit on the schedule of classes.

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.

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

As a condition of obtaining an LL.M. degree, each student must complete a substantial writing project in a high-tech topic. The writing requirement serves as a capstone experience that signifies that the student has achieved a level of scholarly and professional development commensurate with the standards of a graduate law degree, reinforcing the student's ability to contribute to legal academia, policy development, or advanced legal practice. Means and process for satisfying the requirement. Students may satisfy the writing requirement through a written research paper in conjunction with a law school class or as 2 an independent research paper. For independent research papers, the students may earn academic credit through enrollment in Law 298 or may write the paper as a directed study without earning academic credit. Regardless of how the student will satisfy the requirement, the student must complete the required Notice of Intent to Complete the LL.M. Writing Requirement form and submit it to the Student Services Office no later than the end of the fourth week of the semester in which the student intends to complete the writing requirement. This form reflects an agreement as to the means by which the student intends to fulfill the requirement, the stages towards completion (selection of topic and submission of annotated bibliography, outline, initial draft, and final draft), and the dates by which each stage will be completed. The agreement must be signed by both the student and the supervising faculty member. Form of written product. Students must satisfy the writing requirement by an individually-written academic paper in the style of an article for an academic journal. The following requirements must be met: (1) the paper must contain the author's original analysis; (2) a single faculty member must directly supervise the

project so as to review and critique the student's work; and (3) the student must review, reflect on, and incorporate this feedback into the final paper. The paper will normally be at least 6,000 words, or 25 pages double-spaced, including footnotes. If the paper is written for academic credit, it is expected that the paper will require at least 50 hours of work per academic credit.

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 to 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. Please consult with Law Financial Aid if you have loans or scholarships before deciding whether to take additional units.

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.

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

As a condition of obtaining an LL.M. degree, each student must complete a substantial writing project in an international law topic. The writing requirement serves as a capstone experience that signifies that the student has achieved a level of scholarly and professional development commensurate with the standards of a graduate law degree, reinforcing the student's ability to contribute to legal academia, policy development, or advanced legal practice. Means and process for satisfying the requirement. Students may satisfy the writing requirement through a written research paper in conjunction with a law school class or as 2 an independent research paper. For independent research papers, the students may earn academic credit through enrollment in Law 298 or may write the paper as a directed study without earning academic credit. Regardless of how the student will satisfy the requirement, the student must complete the required Notice of Intent to Complete the LL.M. Writing Requirement form and submit it to the Student Services Office no later than the end of the fourth week of the semester in which the student intends to complete the writing requirement. This form reflects an agreement as to the means by which the student intends to fulfill the requirement, the stages towards completion (selection of topic and submission of annotated bibliography, outline, initial draft, and final draft), and the dates by which each stage will be completed. The agreement must be signed by both the student and the supervising faculty member. Form of written product. Students must satisfy the writing requirement by an individually-written academic paper in the style of an article for an academic journal. The following requirements must be met: (1) the paper must contain the author's original analysis; (2) a single faculty member must directly supervise the project so as to review and critique the student's work; and (3) the student must review, reflect on, and incorporate this feedback into the final paper. The paper will normally be at least 6,000 words, or 25 pages double-spaced, including footnotes. If the paper is written for academic credit, it is expected that the paper will require at least 50 hours of work per academic credit.

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 to 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. Please consult with Law Financial Aid if you have loans or scholarships before deciding whether to take additional units.

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.

Special Interest Areas

Centers – Academic-focused centers that promote scholarship.

Center for Global Law & Policy

Center for Global Law & Policy promotes scholarship in the field of international and comparative law and provides a variety of educational opportunities for law students.

Center for Social Justice and Public Service

Center for Social Justice and Public Service is a community for all who share the commitment to giving voice in the legal system to marginalized, subordinated, or underrepresented clients and causes.

Daley Center for Conflict Resolution
The Daley Center provides education in the field of Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR), offering courses, experiential learning and community service opportunities for students along with conferences and scholarship to promote more effective conflict resolution for lawyers, their clients and the justice system.

Datta Center for High Tech Law

The Datta Center for High Tech Law Institute helps coordinate Santa Clara Law's many high tech and intellectual property law programs, initiatives, and events to foster strong ties among our faculty, students, alumni, and the thriving high tech community.

Clinics – Faculty-supervised opportunities to develop lawyering skills.

Bates Mediation Clinic

The Bates Mediation Clinic helps unrepresented litigants create opportunities to resolve their disputes outside of court at no cost. Students develop practical skills through mediating real small claims cases in collaboration with the Santa Clara Superior Court.

Entrepreneurs' Law Clinic

The Entrepreneurs' Law Clinic focuses on the needs of early-stage Silicon Valley companies, serving the dual purposes of providing SCU-affiliated startups with high-quality, affordable legal help, and giving Santa Clara Law students real-life exposure to legal issues that confront high- tech or other Silicon Valley companies.

Immigration Appellate Practice Clinic

LAW 538 - Students represent individuals seeking review of deportation orders before the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit. The students communicate with their clients, research

the law and develop arguments, write a brief, and present oral arguments before the Court.

International Human Rights Clinic

International Human Rights Clinic (IHRC) provides Santa Clara Law students with unique, practical, and supervised real-life experiences in international human rights litigation and advocacy, and represents victims of human rights violations in partnership with regional and international human rights organizations.

Katharine & George Alexander Community Law Center

The Katharine & George Alexander Community Law Center provides pro bono advice and representation in several areas including workers' rights, consumer rights and immigration rights.

Northern California Innocence Project

The mission of the Northern California Innocence Project is to promote a fair, effective and compassionate criminal justice system and protect the rights of the innocent.

Other Skill-building Opportunities – Additional ways to develop essential lawyering competencies.

Environmental Justice Law & Advocacy

From climate change to food deserts to sustainable water management, Santa Clara Law provides students opportunities to gain the knowledge and skills needed to tackle the most pressing environmental issues of our time.

Externship Program

An externship allows students to learn and enhance their legal skills by combining classroom work with practical legal experience with an approved sponsoring organization and supervisor.

Honors Moot Court

Honors Moot Court gives law students the means to showcase their legal skills and advocacy abilities while developing professional law practice skills.

Immigration Initiative

Through hands-on clinics, expansive coursework, and community partnerships, Santa Clara Law is training the next generation of immigration advocates to respond to global migration with competence, conscience, and compassion.

Legal Analysis, Research, and Writing (LARAW)

LARAW helps get you practice-ready by providing three semesters of legal analysis, research, and writing courses, designed to allow you to acquire and hone your skills.

Privacy Law Program

Learn more about Santa Clara Law's robust privacy law program, including the Privacy Law Certificate.

Scholarly Journals

Santa Clara Law Review is a legal periodical edited by the law students of Santa Clara University and is the only legal periodical officially sponsored by the Santa Clara University Law School Administration.

Santa Clara High Technology Law Journal is an independent scholarly legal publication founded in 1984 by the students of Santa Clara University School of Law. The Journal has achieved national and international circulation and recognition as a leading forum for multidisciplinary discourse on emerging issues at the juncture of technology, the law, and public policy.

Santa Clara Journal of International Law was founded in 2002. The Journal is committed to publishing articles that are at the forefront of scholarly debate in the field of international law and to create the best environment for the open exchange of diverse ideas.

Registration

SCU uses Workday for student registration. For inquiries regarding School of Law registration and class changes, including use of the Workday system, please consult the Student Services Office.

Course Credit

Students must be officially registered in any course or clinical program to receive credit. Academic credit for courses and individual research is given during regular academic semesters only. Students who register for academic credit in a course and do not formally withdraw before the last day of the semester or summer session in which the course was taken shall be liable for tuition and may receive a failing grade. As used here, the word "course" is meant in its most inclusive sense and refers to classes, seminars, clinical research projects, and any other undertakings in which a student is registered for academic credit.

Course Loads

First-year students must take the full schedule of courses prescribed by the faculty. Upper division 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 considered part-time students during that semester. Students enrolling in no fewer than 12 and no more than 17 units are considered full-time students during that semester.

JD/MBA and JD/MSIS students are not permitted to make a status change as long as they are enrolled in the joint degree program. Students in the joint degree programs must be registered in a minimum of 8 units in Fall and Spring following their second year of law school.

Time Conflicts

Students may not register for courses if meeting times overlap in whole or in part. SCU does not allow even a five-minute overlap.

In addition to the meeting days and times, students are advised to read the course "Notes" for semester specific instructions.

Adding Classes

1. Students may add classes through the last day of the add/drop period. Flex format courses will close on Thursday at 5pm prior to the start of the semester. Students who wish to add Flex format courses during the first week of the semester will need approval from the instructor and the Director of the Flex JD program.
2. Some classes require instructor approval to enroll and may be added only with the necessary permissions. Some classes have special enrollment procedures as noted in the course "Notes" on Workday. Students should add these courses at any time after the

initial registration period, but no later than the last day of the add/drop period.

3. The law school 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. For late course adds use the Late Registration form available from the Student Services Office. Students will be required to pre-pay for any units added after the add/drop period.

Dropping Classes

1. It is the student's responsibility to know the tuition and fee refund provisions.
2. Students may drop upper-division courses without professor approval, and without a "W" grade*, through the end of the fourth week of the fall and spring semesters and the second week of the summer semester.
3. Thereafter, any drops will result in a "W" grade* on the transcript. This is a non-waivable policy.
4. After the fourth week of the fall/spring semester or the second week of the summer semester, students may drop a class only with the approval of the professor and the senior assistant dean for student services.
5. After the 10th week of the fall/spring semester or the fifth week of the summer semester, students may drop a class for good cause shown and only with the permission of the senior assistant dean for student services. The cause need not be grave, but it should not appear to the dean that the student is dropping the class for an inappropriate reason.
6. 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 exam or requesting a delayed exam would impose an undue and unforeseen hardship on the student.
7. After the last class day of the semester, but before and up to the date of the regularly scheduled final exam, all requests to drop a course are referred to the dean or the dean's delegate. The dean will grant permission to drop a class after classes have ended, but before the scheduled exam only after consultation with the instructor and only for extraordinary circumstances.
8. Students may not drop a class after the regularly scheduled final exam is administered. In the case of courses requiring a paper or other non-exam requirement, students may not drop the class after the last day of classes.
9. First-year students may not drop classes except in extraordinary circumstances, and only with the permission of the senior assistant dean for student services.
10. Students who stop attending a class and do not complete the formal drop process are subject to receiving an F, NP or NC grade, depending on the grading basis and are liable for tuition.
11. Students who do not take a final exam or complete required work are subject to receiving an F, NP or NC grade, depending on the grading basis and are liable for tuition.
12. Check the section in the law bulletin titled, Tuition Refund Policy and Processes. To ensure a full tuition refund, students must drop by the 100% refund deadline.

**The "W" grade notation on SCU Law transcripts is effective as of Fall 2026.*

Flex JD Format Courses

Flex JD courses are in-person courses and do not count as distance education units. However, the workflow and meeting pattern is quite different from a traditional in-person class. Flex JD courses meet 3-4 times during the first week of the semester, then again 1-3 classes over a long weekend each remaining month (see the course description in Workday for the exact days and times of each class meeting). Attendance is critical in Flex JD classes because Flex courses cover about 3 weeks of material during every on-campus meeting. Prior to the first week of classes, you can expect to complete about 3 weeks' worth of reading for every Flex class you enroll in. In between the monthly in-person meetings, students are required to engage in independent learning in an asynchronous mode. Flex JD courses often have assignments and deadlines during the asynchronous weeks that count toward the final grade. For additional information or questions about the individual course's expectations, please reach out to the professor teaching the course.

Tuition Liability

Please consult the Financial Information section for refund dates.

Registration Priority

J.D. students have priority registration in courses in which J.D. and non-J.D. students are permitted to enroll.

Wait Lists

During the initial registration period, students confronted with a closed class should waitlist themselves in the class. Once on a waitlist, students should register for an alternate class. If a seat becomes available, an email will be sent from lawwaitlists@scu.edu to eligible students' SCU e- mail accounts informing them of their eligibility and the expiration date of their eligibility status. Failure to respond by 11:59 p.m. on the eligibility date indicated, will result in removal from the waitlist and the available seat will be offered to the next eligible student.

Enrollment by Permission

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 or their delegate. 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.

Criteria for satisfaction of the written requirement.

The written product may take the form of an academic paper in the style of an article for an academic journal, a substantial brief to a court, or a series of shorter professional writings. In all events, the following criteria must be met: (1) the writing must include original analysis contributed by the author; (2) a single full-time faculty member or a member of the adjunct faculty working in conjunction with the Associate Dean for Academic Affairs must directly supervise the project so as to review and critique the student's work; and (3) the student must review, reflect on, and incorporate this feedback into the final product or products. There is no requirement as to length of the written product, but it is expected that completion of the written product will require at least 50 hours of work for each unit of academic credit. The final written product will be evaluated based upon the demonstrated depth of research, original analysis, and clarity of writing. Students may not use a writing that satisfies the requirements of another course or another graduation requirement.

Courses Requiring Applications

Some clinics, all externships and a few courses have limited enrollment and require an application. Details will be provided in the course "Notes" section in Workday. Forward completed applications to the appropriate department. If approved, the department/instructor will notify the Student Services Office and students will receive an email from lawpermissions@scu.edu giving them enrollment access to the class.

Restricted Courses

Students subject to the Directed Study policy are required to enroll in Legal Analysis (373a). Eligible students will be permitted to register for this course after meeting with a faculty advisor from the Office of Academic & Bar Success. Students not subject to the Directed Study policy

may petition the director of the Office of Academic & Bar Success to enroll in this course.

Bar Courses

Students subject to the Directed Study policy and third- or fourth-year J.D. students in need of courses to satisfy the Bar Course policy requirements will be given priority registration for some Bar courses. These students should contact their faculty advisor in the Office of Academic & Bar Success for assistance.

Academic Holds

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

1. Bursar holds due to an unpaid balance on the student's account
2. Financial aid holds due to missing information or paperwork
3. Cowell Health Center holds due to missing insurance information or waiver forms
4. Student Services holds due to missing transcripts or other required paperwork
5. Student Services holds due to leaves of absence or visiting-away status
6. Campus Safety Services holds due to on-campus parking tickets
7. University Immunization holds due to missing vaccination documentation

Status Changes

Transfer from Full-Time to Flex JD Status

Upon satisfactory completion of the first year of study, students currently in full-time status who wish to change their status to Flex JD, must first meet with the Senior Assistant Dean of Student Services. During this meeting, the expectations and conditions for approval will be discussed. The Senior Assistant Dean of Student Services will grant final approval for the status change.

Transfer from Flex JD to Full-Time Status

Upon satisfactory completion of the first year of study, students currently in Flex JD status who wish to change their status to full-time JD must first meet with the Director of the Flex JD program. During this meeting, the expectations and conditions for approval will be discussed. The Senior Assistant Dean of Student Services will grant final approval for the status change.

We strongly recommend that any student who is enrolled in a full-time course load (12 – 17 units), limit their work to 20 hours per week or fewer.

General Conditions for Status Changes

Students must have their status change request form signed two weeks prior to the beginning of the registration period for the intended term. Only timely requests for status changes will be

accepted.

Important: Students can change their status **only once** during their law school career.

Students are responsible for understanding and managing the financial, health insurance, and graduation implications of any status changes.

Non-SCU Law Students

Visiting Law Students

Students in academic good standing at another American Bar Association-approved law school may apply to be a visiting student at SCU for one or two semesters. Applications should be submitted to the Office of Admissions.

Students applying for summer session courses should contact the Law School Admissions office by emailing LawAdmissions@scu.edu or by calling (408) 554-5048.

Visiting students must pay the current applicable SCU School of Law tuition and applicable course fees. Visiting students are registered on a space-available basis only.

Students visiting the School of Law in their final semester of law school should be aware that final grades may not be available for 20 days after the final exam period. It is not possible to provide earlier grades, pass notifications or certifications of completion for students visiting SCU from another law school. Students who will be visiting the semester prior to graduating should check graduation grade deadlines with their home school.

Non-Law Students

This section does not apply to Santa Clara University students enrolled in a graduate/professional degree program. Students enrolled in a graduate/professional degree program at Santa Clara University who are interested in taking a law class should refer to the section, "Enrolling in a Course Outside One's Graduate/Professional Program", below.

Non-law students wishing to take law courses must secure approval from the instructor and the senior assistant dean for student services. The instructor may deny permission to any non-law student applicant (a) whom the instructor believes will not be capable of meeting the expectations of the course or (b) whose presence in the course may undermine the instructor's education goals. Non-law students should familiarize themselves with the law school's regulations, grading system, and calendar prior to enrolling. In particular, students from other schools within the University should note that the law school is on the semester system, and so beginning and ending dates for law courses differ from those of the University as a whole. Class schedules also differ from those of the University, and time conflicts are possible. Graduate and professional school students at Santa Clara University interested in taking a law class should refer to the section, "Enrolling in a Course Outside One's Graduate/Professional Program."

Non-law students may take no more than a total of two courses in the law school. Enrollment as

a non-law student will not be a method by which a student secures admission to the law school. Successful completion of a course as a non-law student will not be considered in the admissions process. A student who is later admitted as a candidate for the J.D. degree will not receive credit toward the J.D. degree for any courses taken as a non-law student. A student may not retake for credit toward the J.D. degree in the law school any course previously taken as a non-law student.

The following courses are not available to non-law students: first-year courses, clinics, externships, skills training courses (such as trial practice, appellate practice, moot court, etc.), courses that have limited enrollment and are fully subscribed by law students, courses that have enrollment that meets or exceeds room capacity (or are believed by the instructor or the senior assistant dean for student services to be over-enrolled), and courses in which the instructor has limited enrollment to students seeking a J.D. degree.

Non-law students should consult the current schedule of classes and contact the Law School Admissions office by emailing LawAdmissions@scu.edu or by calling (408) 554-5048. Non-law students must pay the current law school tuition and applicable course fees. Students in this category earn a grade of Audit only. Audited courses will be designated as such on the transcript.

Auditors

Practicing attorneys or judges may audit a course at Santa Clara Law. Tuition is charged at the same rate as current law students. Audited courses will be designated as such on the transcript. Attorneys or judges interested in auditing a course should consult the current schedule of classes and contact the Law School Admissions office by emailing LawAdmissions@scu.edu or by calling (408) 554-5048.

Enrolling in a Course Outside One's Graduate/Professional Program

To provide graduate and professional school students at Santa Clara University with the opportunity to explore fields and disciplines outside their degree programs, Santa Clara University students in graduate and professional schools may apply to enroll as non-degree students in classes offered by another graduate and professional school of the University. There are a number of policies that are associated with the decision to enroll in a course outside of one's program. Please contact the Law Student Services Office for additional information.

Academic Policies

Undergraduate Transcript Requirement

The School of Law requires that all students hold a baccalaureate degree before matriculation at Santa Clara. Newly admitted students must have their undergraduate college or university forward an official transcript showing the date the degree was conferred, directly to the Law Admissions Office. Absent extraordinary circumstances, we must receive the transcript no later than the first day of orientation. Students who fail to resolve an outstanding transcript issue by October 1 may complete the fall semester, but will not be eligible to register for the Spring semester and will be responsible for all tuition due as a result of the withdrawal at the end of the fall semester. Note that students who are administratively withdrawn will have their scholarship offers rescinded, and their federal aid subject to Return to Title IV calculations, which could result in an outstanding tuition balance.

Attendance

General Attendance Requirements

Consistent with ABA standard 308(a), law students must maintain regular class attendance to receive course credit. Students are required to attend at least 80% of the total instructional minutes for each course. A student who falls below 80% of the total instructional minutes for a course will not satisfy the Law School's attendance requirements and may not receive credit for that course. This standard applies to all courses regardless of format, including in-person, hybrid, and online courses.

Course Attendance Policies

Faculty members may establish additional attendance and participation expectations for their courses. Such policies may include grade reductions or other academic penalties for absences, tardiness, lack of preparation, or insufficient participation. At the faculty member's discretion, a student's grade may be reduced for any absence, *regardless of the reason for the absence.*

There is no "excused" absence; failure to attend required course meetings is considered an absence and subject to academic penalty if the frequency falls beyond the attendance policy allotment. A faculty member's decision to waive a penalty for a particular absence does not exempt that absence from being counted under this policy.

Attendance Monitoring

- **First Year Full-Time Courses:** Attendance is recorded in all first-year courses.

- **Upper Division Full-Time Courses:** Faculty members are responsible for monitoring attendance and punctuality as each deems appropriate.

- **Flex JD Courses:** Faculty members are required to take attendance regardless of program level.

Attendance Requirements for Flex JD Courses

Because of the unique structure of the Flex JD Program and the requirements of the ABA, Flex JD students are subject to additional attendance expectations and considerations.

I. In-Person Residential and Weekend Sessions

A substantial portion of the instructional time in flex JD courses occurs during required in-person sessions. As much as 40% of the in-person instruction minutes occur during the first residential week held in August for the Fall semester and in January for the Spring semester.

In addition, each in-person class meeting typically represents 10% of the total instructional minutes for a course. Consequently, a student missing 1-2 required in-person sessions may place them below the minimum attendance requirement to receive credit for the course.

For this reason, students enrolled in Flex JD courses are expected to attend all in-person class sessions.

II. Full-Time Students Enrolled in Flex JD Courses

Students enrolled in the full-time program who are choosing to register for a flex JD course are responsible for ensuring that all flex JD attendance obligations can be met without interfering with their full-time course obligations.

The law school will not reschedule, excuse, waive attendance requirements, or otherwise accommodate conflicts between Flex, JD, in-person sessions, and full-time classes. Examinations, clinic hours, professional commitments, or other academic obligations should be carefully reviewed by the student before registering. To the extent that a conflict arises between a flex JD class and a full-time class during the first week of the semester, attendance in the flex JD course is required. Any consequences resulting from an absence(s) from the full-time program are the responsibility of the student.

III. Attendance Considerations

The law school recognizes that extraordinary and unforeseeable circumstances outside of students' control may occasionally prevent attendance at a required in-person flex JD session. A student seeking consideration for such circumstances must submit an attendance consideration form as soon as possible and provide supporting documentation. Approval of an attendance consideration request is not automatic and is granted only in limited circumstances.

Students who receive approved consideration will be required to complete an absence credit recovery plan designed to address the material missed during the affected course sessions. Completion of a recovery plan does not guarantee that attendant requirements will be deemed satisfied.

Failure to Meet Attendance Requirements

Students who experience difficulty attending classes regularly or punctually are encouraged to contact the Office of Academic and Bar Success to discuss strategies and available resources. Depending on the circumstances, options may include future schedule adjustments, accessing

support through support services, or a leave of absence.

Students who failed to satisfy attendance requirements may be referred to the office of the Sr. Assistant Dean of Law Student Services. In addition to any referral, students remain subject to all attendance-related consequences described in this policy.

Student Employment

The law program is predicated on full-time students holding minimal employment and Flex JD students holding only ordinary employment. First-year full-time students are advised not to seek employment. If they do choose to work, we recommend hours be limited to 10 hours per week. We strongly recommend that any student, who is enrolled as a full-time student, limit their work to 20 hours per week or fewer. A Flex JD student should not accept employment that exceeds 40 hours per week. The School of Law is sympathetic to students with limited funds, but its full-time program cannot be varied to accommodate working students.

Graduation

Petition to Graduate

Students entering their final year of law school must complete the petition to graduate by the first Tuesday in September. The petition to graduate is available online.

Academic Progress Report

Students should check their degree progress regularly by reviewing the Graduation Requirements Worksheet in the Pink Book and their Academic Progress Report in Workday.

For more information regarding the Juris Doctor program of study, contact the Student Services Office.

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. Transfer students from CBA-approved schools must complete 58 units at Santa Clara Law. A student successfully completes units by earning a grade not lower than D- in a graded course, a grade of “pass” in a graded course for which the student has elected the P/NP option, or a grade of “credit” in a course graded CR/NC.

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 J.D./MBA or J.D./MSIS degree must complete the course of study within 60 months of matriculation. Matriculation means the date on which a student first begins studies for the J.D. degree at any law school accredited by the American Bar Association (ABA).

Unless granted a leave of absence by the senior assistant dean for student services, 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. 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 semester. Students may also enroll in summer session classes.

Academic Good Standing

Students must be in academic good standing to be eligible for graduation. This requires a cumulative grade point average of 2.0 or above (GPA effective 2022-2023), at the end of each academic year.

Courses Required for Graduation

A student must successfully complete the following required courses:

Legal Research and Writing 1 and 2

Contracts 1 and 2

Torts Property

Criminal Law

Civil Procedure 1 and 2

Critical Lawyering Skills Seminar 1 and 2

Appellate Advocacy (or LAW 398 Honors Moot Court Appellate Advocacy in lieu of Appellate Advocacy)

Constitutional Law: Governmental Structure

Constitutional Law: Individual Rights

Professional Responsibility

Evidence

See "Juris Doctor Program of Study" for rules on when these courses are to be taken.

Bar Course Policy – Effective as of Fall 2026

Students are expected to meet all requirements of the Bar Course policy prior to graduation. See "Juris Doctor Program of Study" for more information on this requirement.

Experiential Course Requirement

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. See "Juris Doctor Program of Study" for more information on this requirement.

Regular Classroom Instruction Requirement

Students must complete at least 64 credit hours in regularly scheduled class sessions at the law school. See "Juris Doctor Program of Study" for more information on this requirement.

Academic Dishonesty

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. A student may not graduate while there is a pending charge of academic dishonesty or moral turpitude.

Commencement

Commencement typically is the second or third Saturday in May. Caps and gowns are required for participants. Students who file a petition to graduate by the October deadline will receive information by e-mail for ordering caps and gowns, announcements, and other such paraphernalia. Students who fail to turn in the petition by the deadline will not receive information and may not be included in the commencement program. December graduates may participate in the commencement ceremony either immediately before or after they graduate.

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 of combined full- and part-time class = summa cum laude**
- **Next 3 percent of combined full- and part-time class = magna cum laude**
- **Next 5 percent of combined full- and part-time class = 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.

Grades and Grading System

General grading scale effective 2022-2023

Letter Grade Points	Grade Notation Definition
A+ = 4.33	CR Credit
A = 4.00	NC No Credit
A- = 3.67	P Pass
B+ = 3.33	NP No Pass
B = 3.00	I Incomplete
B- = 2.67	AUD Audit
C+ = 2.33	N Continuing Work (e.g., year-long courses)

C = 2.00	NR Not Reported
C- = 1.67	W = Withdrawn *(effective Fall 2026)*
D+ = 1.33	
D = 1.00	
D- = 0.67	
F = 0.0	

A grade of A+, A, or A- indicates that a student's performance in the course was excellent and significantly exceeds the level of competence in the course. In both courses subject to the Law School's grade curve and normalization policies and courses not so subject, the number of A+ grades awarded shall be limited to no more than 2 percent of the number of students enrolled in the course. A grade of B+, B, or B- indicates good performance that exceeds the level of competence in the course. A grade of C+ or C indicates satisfactory performance that meets the level of competence in the course. A grade of C-, D+, D, or D- indicates less than satisfactory performance that falls below the level of competence in the course, but nonetheless is sufficient for unit credit. A grade of F indicates unsatisfactory performance that falls significantly below the level of competence in the course and is insufficient for unit credit.

Withdrawn (W) (effective academic year 2026-2027)

The mark of "W" is assigned by the Office of the Registrar when a student completes the formal requirements for dropping a class or withdrawing from the University after the *last day to drop classes without a W*. A mark of "W" cannot be changed to any other grade or mark. A mark of "W" is included in the student's academic record and appears on the student's transcript, but is not included in the calculation of the student's grade point average.

LL.M. in U.S. Law Grades

Current Policies:

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.

Students in the Exchange-to-LL.M. program in U.S. Law are graded on a Standard Letter Grade basis and are not eligible to petition for language accommodations.

Grade Option Petition:

Students in the LL.M. program in US 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 basis and the option cannot be changed. These are designated as Credit/No Credit on the schedule of classes.

Credit/No Credit

In certain elective courses, no letter grades are awarded. Students are evaluated in terms of whether their work meets the level of competence in the course. (In a graded course, this would be a grade of C or above.) Students who perform at or above the level of competence receive a grade of "credit." Students who perform below this level receive "no credit", and the course does not count toward the hours required for graduation. CR/NC units are not counted toward the maximum number of units permitted on a P/NP basis.

Pass/No Pass

Students may choose to take non-required courses that are normally graded A through F on a P/NP basis.

For the fall and spring semesters students must elect the P/NP option within the first four weeks of the start of the semester and for the summer session, students must elect the option within the first two weeks of the start of the session. The election must be made in writing and submitted to the Student Services Office. The P/NP election is irreversible after the fourth week of fall or spring or after the second week of summer class.

J.D. 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. More such units are recorded on student transcripts but do not count toward graduation.

Students in the LL.M. in Intellectual Property Law and LL.M. in International and Comparative Law programs may take no more than 4 units on a P/NP basis during the entire program of study. More such units are recorded on student transcripts but do not count toward graduation.

Students who achieve a grade of C or better in a course for which they have elected the P/NP option receive a grade of "pass". Students who achieve a grade of C-, D+, D, or D- receive a "no pass". Failing students receive an F.

Transcript posts indicate P, NP, or F. Grades posted as NP do not count toward the minimum units required for graduation. Under no circumstances should a student ask to see the actual grade received.

For honors consideration, J.D. students must have a minimum of 65 units of traditionally graded credit (i.e., excluding both P/NP and CR/NC units). Transfer J.D. students must have 50 units of traditionally graded credit.

Audit

Generally, the right to audit courses is limited to practicing attorneys and judges. Current students may petition to audit a course on a space-available basis. Tuition is charged for audited courses which are designated as such on students' transcripts.

GPA Requirements

A student's academic standing is determined by the cumulative grade point average (GPA), which is calculated by dividing the total grade points scored, in accordance with the above norms (e.g., A = 4.0, B = 3.0, C = 2.0, etc.), by the number of units of graded work attempted. A student's cumulative GPA is expressed as a number carried out three decimal places.

To be in academic good standing, students must have a minimum GPA of 2.0 (GPA effective 2022-2023) at the end of the spring semester of any attended year. Each student must maintain satisfactory academic standing as a prerequisite for continued attendance in the law school.

Students must have a cumulative grade point average of 2.0 or higher in order to graduate (GPA effective 2022-2023). For purposes of determining academic standing, a student's cumulative GPA is computed only after the spring semester of each academic year.

Grade Curve and Normalization (Effective 2022-2023)

It is the School of Law's policy that grades in required and bar-tested courses fall within a norm (e.g., that grades in various sections are similar). The policy is as follows:

1. **First-Year Substantive Courses**

Instructors in Contracts (102), Torts (103), Property (104), Criminal Law (106), and Civil Procedure (114) shall give final grades that fulfill the following grade distribution obligations:

A+

No minimum percentage requirement.
No more than 2%

A+/A/A–

No fewer than 20%
No more than 25%

A+ through B–

No fewer than 75%
No more than 80%

C+ and below

No fewer than 20%
No more than 25%

C– and below

No fewer than 5%; unless the number of students registered in the course at the end of the grading period is 25 or fewer, in which case there is no minimum percentage requirement.
No more than 10%

In addition:

The median grade must be a B.

The number of grades of B+ or higher and the number of grades of B- or lower may differ by no more than 2.

2. **Legal Research and Writing (101)**

Instructors shall give grades in Legal Research and Writing that fulfill the following grade distribution obligations:

A+

No minimum percentage requirement. No more than 2%

A+/A/A–

No fewer than 20%
No more than 25%

A+ through B–

No fewer than 75%
No more than 80%

C+ and below

No fewer than 20%
No more than 25%

C– and below

No minimum percentage requirement.
No more than 10%

In addition:

The median grade must be a B.

The number of grades of B+ or higher and the number of grades of B- or lower may differ by no more than 2.

3. **Advocacy (105)**

Instructors shall give grades in Advocacy that fulfill the faculty policy mandating a median grade between B and B-.

4. **Bar Course Policy Courses, Upper-Division Required Courses and Courses Tested on the California Bar Exam**

Courses tested on the California Bar Exam and all courses required for graduation with the

exception of those set forth above shall be subject to the following grade distribution obligations:

A+

No minimum percentage requirement.
No more than 2%

A+/A/A–

No fewer than 20%
No more than 25%

A+ through B–

No fewer than 75%
No more than 80%

C+ and below

No fewer than 20%
No more than 25%

C- and below

No fewer than 5%; unless the number of students registered in the course at the end of the grading period is 25 or fewer, in which case there is no minimum percentage requirement.
No more than 10%

In addition:

The median grade must be a B.

The number of grades of B+ or higher and the number of grades of B- or lower may differ by no more than 2.

Current Bar Course Policy Courses, Upper-Division Required Courses and Courses Tested on the California Bar Exam subject to the grade normalization policy:

- LAW 200 Constitutional Law: Governmental Structure
- LAW 201 Constitutional Law: Individual Rights
- LAW 207 Administrative Law
- LAW 239 Employment Law
- LAW 248 Business Organizations
- LAW 281 Wills and Trusts
- LAW 290 Community Property
- LAW 291 Family Law
- LAW 302 Professional Responsibility
- LAW 310 Criminal Procedure: Investigation
- LAW 320 Evidence
- LAW 324 Remedies

Elective Courses

A+

No minimum percentage requirement.
No more than 2%.

1. Exceptions

i) In courses subject to grade normalization, the dean may, for good cause, approve a deviation from the required distribution of grades if the number of students registered in the course at the end of the grading period is 25 or fewer and the instructor requests such an exception.

ii) In upper division Bar and required courses, grades of C- or below must be assigned to all students who perform below the level of competence in the course. If fewer than 5% of the students in a class perform below this level of competence then the professor may assign fewer grades of C- or below.

2. Rounding and Assigning the Median Grade

In determining compliance with the required array of grades, fractions may be rounded up or down or both. For example, in a class of 73 students, 20 percent equals 14.6 students and 25 percent equals 18.25 students. By rounding up and down, the instructor in a first-year class of 73 students may give 14-19 grades of A+/A/A- and 14-19 grades of C+ or below.

In determining compliance with grade normalization, the median grade is defined as follows:

– In a class with an odd number of students registered in the course at the end of the grading period, the median grade must be assigned to the student in the middle of the distribution when all grades are sorted from highest to lowest (or lowest to highest). For example, in a class with 65 students, the median grade must be assigned to the student ranked 33rd when all 65 grades are sorted from highest to lowest (or vice versa). In general, for a set of N grades sorted in order from highest to lowest (or vice versa) where N is odd, the median grade must be assigned to the student ranked (N+1)/2.

- In a class with an even number of students registered in the course at the end of the grading period, the "median" grade must be assigned to <u>both</u> students closest to the middle of the distribution when all grades are sorted from highest to lowest (or lowest to highest). For example, in a class with 66 students, the "median" grade must be assigned to the 33rd student <u>and</u> the 34th student when all 66 grades are sorted from highest to lowest (or vice versa). In general, for a set of N grades sorted in order from highest to lowest (or vice versa) where N is even, the "median" grade must be assigned to the student ranked N/2 <u>and</u> the student ranked N/2+1.

Class Rank

Percentile rankings are computed annually based upon the relevant cumulative grade point averages at the end of the spring semester. Effective Fall 2017, full-time and part-time students are ranked together. The levels are First Year (FY), Upper Division (UD) and Graduating Class (GC). The level is based on the level of completion of the juris doctor program of study.

The level of First Year (FY) is assigned to students who started their first year of law school in the fall semester of the current academic year.

The level of Upper Division (UD) is assigned to students who are not in the First-Year class (FY) or the Graduating Class (GC).

The Graduating Class (GC) is assigned to students who have petitioned to graduate for the current academic year no matter how many years they have been enrolled. Class rank at the time of graduation is computed for the entire graduating class combined (December, May, and July graduates).

Students in the top 20 percent of their level, based on GPAs, are recognized on the Dean's List. Students' current and cumulative GPAs are available on Workday.

Spring rankings are usually available late July and graduating class rankings are usually available early September.

Faculty Submission of Grades

Fall and spring semester grades are due 20 days from the date that the bulk of the exams are available for grading. Grades for courses with papers are due 20 days from the end of the exam period. Once grades are submitted to the Student Services Office, there is usually a delay of several days before the grades are posted to individual student records.

Summer session grades are due 14 days from the date that the bulk of the exams are available for grading. Grades for courses with papers are due 14 days from the end of the exam period.

It is not possible to provide earlier grades for students visiting SCU from another law school. Students who will be visiting the semester prior to graduating should check graduation grade deadlines with their home school.

Grade Changes

Once submitted to the Student Services Office, a grade may not be changed except to rectify a computational error in deriving the grade or a clerical error in recording the grade.

Computational or clerical errors do not include a subjective re-evaluation of the content of student work.

Faculty members who seek a grade change for the cause named must present a written petition to the associate dean for academic affairs. Before taking effect, all grade changes must be signed by the instructor and approved by the associate dean.

Continuing Grades in Year-long Courses Effective 2022-2023

A grade of "N" (continuing work) may be assigned by an instructor when course requirements span more than one semester. When the course requirements are complete, the instructor assigns a standard letter grade. A student may not graduate and receive a degree with a grade of "N" on their academic record.

This presently applies to two upper-division courses:

- LAW 505A, Northern California Innocence Project A
- LAW 331, Advanced Trial Techniques

The content of certain first-year classes, such as Legal Research & Writing, Contracts and Civil Procedure, extends over a full year; however, these courses are formally divided into separate, semester-long courses. Thus, final grades are assigned for all first-year courses at the end of each semester.

Incomplete Grades

For compelling reasons, instructors may award a grade of I ("Incomplete"). The instructor may not award a grade of Incomplete for students in their final semester of law school or in courses in which the grade is determined by final examination. Both the student and instructor should sign the Incomplete Grade form.

When a grade of Incomplete is authorized by the above rule, work required to remove the grade of Incomplete must be submitted to the instructor no later than the last day of classes of the next following semester or by an earlier date specified by the instructor. Failure to comply with this requirement will result in an automatic conversion of the incomplete grade to a grade of F. See "Fulfillment of Course Requirements" below.

Availability of Grades

The Student Services Office posts grades to Workday. Under no circumstances will Student Services personnel give out grades via phone or e-mail.

Information on ordering official transcripts is posted on the Office of the University Registrar's FAQ page.

Fulfillment of Course Requirements

It is the policy of the law school faculty that all course requirements be completed in a timely manner. All students enrolled in a course for which there is a final exam must complete all assignments made by the professor and take the exam at its scheduled time.

If completion of the course requirement takes the form of a paper or series of papers in place of a final exam, students must submit material at the time specified by the professor. In no event shall this be later than the end of the exam period of the semester during which the course is taken, absent prior approval by the faculty member and the senior assistant dean for student services.

Eligible students who are not able to complete requirements by the deadline should complete an Incomplete Grade form, obtain the professor's signature of approval, and return the form to the Student Services Office.

Limitation on Units

In calculating the 86 units required to graduate, a student may count no more than 16 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**
- **Credit for classes taken in the interdisciplinary program with the School of Education and Counseling Psychology**
- **Juvenile Justice courses**

Students are limited to a maximum of 4 externship placements.

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

For more information, contact the Externship Program Office at (408) 551-3266.

Distance Education Credit Limitations

Student participation in online courses is subject to limitations set forth by the ABA. Specifically, ABA Standard 306 provides that a law school may grant a student up to 50 percent of the credit hours required for the J.D. degree through Distance Education Courses. To assist students in complying with the ABA Distance Education standards, starting in Summer 2023, the law school will designate courses as Distance Education at the time of registration.

The ABA Standards provide an exception for students attending courses remotely with accommodations provided under law (such as the Americans with Disabilities Act) or other exceptional circumstances. If you wish to seek an accommodation, contact the Office of Accessible Education at Santa Clara University.

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, all Honors Moot Court Boards and Student Coach).

Students who complete Honors Moot Court - Appellate Advocacy will have the 3 units apply toward this limitation, allowing for 5 more units in other moot court activities. Honors Moot Court - Appellate Advocacy is a graded course. Most other moot court units are graded CR/NC.

Students who complete Advanced Trial Techniques will have 2 of the 5 units apply towards this limitation, allowing for 6 more units in other moot court activities. Advanced Trial Techniques is a graded course. Most other moot court units are graded CR/NC.

Limitation on Journal Credit

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

Academic Disqualification

General Standard of Academic Good Standing

At the end of the first academic year of two semesters and every academic year thereafter, students must achieve and maintain a cumulative GPA of at least 2.0 for all completed courses (GPA effective Fall 2022-2023). Grades earned during a summer session may not be used to raise a student's GPA from the prior academic year. Failure to achieve or maintain a 2.0 GPA will result in academic disqualification (GPA effective Fall 2022-2023).

Grades earned in on-campus summer sessions or Summer Abroad programs are not used in calculating a student's cumulative GPA for purposes of academic qualification or disqualification at the end of the immediately preceding academic year.

Santa Clara Law students who have a cumulative GPA of less than 2.0 upon registering for summer courses will not be eligible to register for summer courses, including Santa Clara Law summer abroad programs.

Students who are academically disqualified after registering for and attending the on-campus summer session courses will be immediately administratively withdrawn from the summer session and receive a full tuition refund for that session.

Students enrolled in Summer Abroad courses will be immediately administratively withdrawn and will not receive any refund of tuition or reimbursement for any incidental expenses such as transportation, housing, or meals.

Students using federal student aid (student loans) to pay for summer tuition should contact Law Admissions and Financial Aid to discuss the consequences of withdrawal. Students who withdraw or are academically withdrawn may have to repay a portion or all of the federal student aid disbursed for the summer term.

Upper-division students who are academically disqualified for the first time with a GPA below 2.0 (GPA effective 2022-2023) are permanently disqualified and not eligible for readmission.

Students who are academically disqualified after completion of 86 units may not petition for readmission.

Readmission on Directed Study following the California First-Year Law Students' Examination

Students with a GPA below 2.0 (effective 2022-2023)

Students who are academically disqualified at the end of the first two semesters of law school with a GPA below 2.0 may be readmitted to the law school by passing the State Bar of California First-Year Law Students' Examination administered in October or June following the disqualification (readmitted for either the spring semester following the disqualification or the following fall semester). Students may be readmitted no more than once. It is the student's responsibility to register for, pay for, and complete the exam, all within a timely manner.

Students who do not take and pass the State Bar of California First-Year Law Students' Examination within this time frame are permanently disqualified and not eligible for readmission.

Readmitted students are subject to the Directed Study policy. They must achieve a 2.0 GPA at the end of the first year of the academic year following readmission. In determining whether a student qualifies to continue study at the law school, only those grades earned subsequent to the first year of law school are considered. For all other purposes (class rank, journal eligibility, etc.) the cumulative GPA, including the first-year grades, is used.

Students who are readmitted following academic disqualification are not eligible for federal student aid. Students may appeal that result based on injury or illness, the death of a relative, or other special circumstances. The appeal must explain why the student failed to make satisfactory progress and what has changed in their situation that will allow them to make satisfactory progress at the next evaluation.

There are additional requirements to reestablish federal student aid eligibility. Appeals will be reviewed by the Law Admissions and Financial Aid Office and may be denied or approved. For the complete federal student aid satisfactory academic progress policy and appeal process, please visit the Law Financial Aid website.

Directed Study

Students with a GPA of 2.0-3.0 after their first year (effective 2022-2023)

Students finishing the first year of law study with an unrounded cumulative GPA of 2.0-3.0, and students readmitted to the Law School following successful completion of the California First-Year Law Students' Examination after first year disqualification, are subject to the Directed Study policy. Students subject to the Directed Study policy remain subject to the policy until graduation regardless of improvements in their GPA.

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

1. Successfully complete Legal Analysis (373a) by the end of their second year in law school (for full-time students) and by the end of their third year in law school (for Flex JD students).

2. Successfully complete LAW 373B: Advanced Legal Writing: Bar Exam in their final semester of law school (effective Fall 2026).

3. 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.

Repeating Courses

Required Courses

Students who receive a grade of F in a required course and are otherwise eligible to continue legal studies must repeat the course; that is, must re-register for the course, pay tuition, regularly attend class, and successfully complete all course requirements. Upon completion of the repeated course,

the grade and units earned replace the initial grade and units in the GPA calculation, although the initial grade and units will still appear on the transcript, and a transcript notation will indicate that the course has been repeated. Students may not repeat a required course in which a grade of D- or higher was received.

Elective Courses

Students who receive a grade of F, No Pass (NP), or No Credit (NC), in an elective course need not repeat the course. Students may make up the units necessary to fulfill graduation requirements by taking another course or, space permitting, repeating the original course.

Elective courses originally graded A-F may be repeated on a P/NP basis only. Elective courses originally taken for a grade or for P/NP can be repeated on a P/NP basis only. Students must earn a grade of C or better to pass. P/NP grades received for repeated courses will be counted toward the maximum P/NP grades allowed each semester and cumulatively. Elective courses originally taken for CR/NC may be repeated on that basis only.

A notation on the transcript will indicate that a course has been repeated. Students who repeat a course will not receive double credit for the course. The units for the course are counted only once.

Determination of Units Awarded for Courses Offered by the Law School

One academic unit of study is an amount of work that reasonably approximates:

1. not less than one hour of classroom or direct faculty instruction and two hours of out-of- class student work per week for fifteen weeks, or the equivalent amount of work over a different amount of time; or
2. at least an equivalent amount of work as required in subparagraph (1) of this definition for other academic activities as established by the institution, including simulation, field placement, clinical, co-curricular, and other academic work leading to the award of credit hours.

For purposes of this policy, fifty minutes suffices for one hour of classroom or direct faculty instruction. An “hour” for out-of-class student work is sixty minutes.

For purposes of paragraph (1), as applied to a fourteen-week semester, this standard means as follows:

1. a one-unit class will meet 50 minutes per week, to equal 700 minutes in total for the semester;
2. a two-unit class will meet 100 minutes per week, to equal 1,400 minutes in total for the semester;
3. a three-unit class will meet 150 minutes per week, to equal 2,100 minutes in total for the semester; and
4. a four-unit class will meet for 200 minutes per week, to equal 2,800 minutes in total for the semester.

In addition to the classroom instruction hours set forth above, each course shall include at least

an additional fifty-minutes-per-unit for formative or summative assessments. The following scenarios exemplify some ways to comply with this policy:

- a three-unit course with a 150-minute final exam;
- a four-unit course with one 50-minute midterm and one 150-minute exam;
- a two-unit seminar course where the instructor meets with the student for two 50-minute meetings to talk about the final paper or project; and
- a two-unit course where the students participate in a 100-minute simulation exercise or final presentation, with faculty feedback, outside of regular class time.

The Dean's Office and the Office of Student Services will work with Law School faculty to ensure that the appropriate number of units is assigned to each of their course offerings.

Determination of Units Awarded for Other Activities

"Other Activities," as used in this section, shall include all units awarded for activities outside of Courses. This includes, but is not limited to:

- Clinics
- Externships, including summer abroad externships
- Student competitions, such as moot court and trial team
- Journals
- Individual Research
- The Panetta Fellowship Program
- Credit for classes taken in the interdisciplinary program with the School of Education and Counseling Psychology
- Juvenile Justice courses with include Fieldword

The formula used to award credit for Other Activities will ensure that the student works at least 50 hours of work per semester for each unit awarded. Where time tracking is not used as a basis to substantiate this requirement, the responsible faculty member will ensure that the work assigned per unit granted is commensurate with the 50-hour work requirement. Particular programs may have per-unit requirements higher than 50-hours; students are responsible for understanding the particular requirements of their program.

SCU Law Competency Model

Santa Clara Law is one of the first law schools in the country to adopt a competency model designed to provide students with the building blocks they need as they move through their law school experience to practice. Simply, competencies are observable knowledge, skills, abilities and behaviors critical to successful performance. The SCU Law competency model provides students with a road map that articulates and makes transparent what they need to enter practice.

Many legal organizations use competencies in developing their lawyers. A competency model framework is a structure that articulates core competencies and defines each individual competency (such as legal writing or problem-solving) required for entry-level professional practice in terms of performance factors and observable behavioral elements, so they can begin to understand what it looks like and what is expected. Performance factors are the specific skills

and behaviors that together fully describe the core competency. Behavioral elements are simply descriptions of the observable behaviors that would be exhibited by students who have mastered a performance factor.

The competency model framework primarily focuses on skills and is not structured around traditional subject areas, but instead emphasizes foundational competencies that are important to everyone in the field and that students can obtain across a wide selection of Courses, Clinics, Externships and extra-curricular activities inside and outside of the law school.

Altering the Academic Program

Leave of Absence

Any law student considering requesting a leave of absence, and receiving financial aid, should consult with the Law Financial Aid Office to determine how their financial aid will be affected. Registered students in good academic standing may petition for a leave of absence for up to one year. The Leave of Absence request form should be submitted to the senior assistant dean for student services. Full or partial tuition will be assessed, depending on the requested date of the leave. Students on leave of absence are expected to register for the term immediately following the expiration of the leave. Returning students should contact the Student Services Office prior to the registration period to ensure that they have a registration appointment. Returning students are required to meet with a faculty advisor in the Office of Academic and Bar Success within the first month of the semester.

A student who takes a leave of absence after receiving a grade of "C" or lower in any course offered as a Fall one-semester course during the first year must retake the one semester course upon his or her return. Upon completion of the repeated course, the grade and units earned replace the initial grade and units in the GPA calculation, although the initial grade and units will still appear on the transcript and a transcript notation will indicate that the course has been repeated.

After a leave of absence has been granted, if a student does not return by the date specified, the law school may permanently withdraw the student. A student will not be readmitted without submission of an application for admission that will be reviewed by the appropriate faculty committee.

Withdrawal

Any law student considering a withdrawal, and receiving financial aid, should consult with the Law Financial Aid Office to determine how their financial aid will be affected.

Students who wish to withdraw from the law school must submit the Withdraw Request Form to the senior assistant dean for student services. A student's account balance must be cleared of all charges before diplomas will be released to the student or other outside agencies.

Students who do not register for classes and meet the financial clearance deadline for any regular academic period will be administratively withdrawn from the law school.

After withdrawal from the law school, a student will not be readmitted without submission of an application for admission; a student must reapply through the Office of Admissions and complete the formal competitive admissions process. The Student Services Office advises the

appropriate campus offices regarding student withdrawals. Withdrawing students should contact the ACCESS Card Office for information regarding the process of canceling their card.

Bay Area Consortium

After satisfactory completion of one year of law study, subject to the limits stated below, students may enroll in not to exceed one course each semester offered by the following schools which have joined the SCU School of Law in a Bay Area consortium: University of San Francisco School of Law, University of California Berkeley School of Law and University of California Davis School of Law.

Absent prior approval by the senior assistant dean for student services based on good cause shown, students may not enroll in a course covering substantially the same subject matter as a course designated as "required" by the School of Law. Further, students may not enroll in any externship course offered by another law school, if that course is comparable to an externship course offered by SCU School of Law. Students pay tuition to SCU for courses taken at a consortium school.

Students receive credit toward the 86 units needed for graduation for courses completed at consortium schools only if the School of Law receives an official transcript from the consortium school reflecting a grade of C or better in a graded course. Consortium course grades of C or better will be reflected as "credit" on the SCU transcript.

Transfer Units

Students who have successfully completed one year of study at another law school accredited by the American Bar Association may apply to transfer to Santa Clara. The Admissions Committee will consider whether their qualifications are such that they would have been admitted to enter Santa Clara Law as a first-year student. Letters of recommendation from law school professors are often helpful. Admission decisions also weigh heavily on a student's law school performance.

We typically reserve seats for 10-20 talented students each year. Final decisions about admission to the fall semester are not made until the summer months, after the School of Law has received an official transcript showing final semester grades and a dean's letter of good standing.

To enroll in fall, students must apply by July 1.

To enroll in spring, students must apply by November 1.

To apply for admission students must complete the application and return it with the nonrefundable application fee.

To apply, students must supply:

1. An official transcript from their undergraduate degree-granting school
2. An official transcript from their law school
3. A letter from their dean saying they are in good standing and eligible to return
4. Their JD-CAS report sent directly from LSAC

Note: Applications are not considered complete until an official transcript for all coursework taken (including current semester) is received.

Upon acceptance, a student's law school record will be evaluated. A Santa Clara required or elective course is satisfactorily completed if the student has received a grade of C or above for a course with similar content and unit value. To meet residency requirements, transfer students from ABA-approved schools must complete 56 semester units at Santa Clara Law. Transfer students from CBA-approved schools must complete 58 units at Santa Clara Law. Eighty-six units are required for graduation.

Transfer students may receive credit toward the Bar Course Policy for course work completed at their home school as long as they have taken the courses as an upper-division student and received a grade of C or higher. Students may not count a course toward the Bar Course Policy if it was taken as part of the first-year curriculum at the school from which they transferred.

Transfer students must have completed courses totaling 50 graded units at Santa Clara to be eligible for honors at graduation. Transfer students are eligible to participate in the Santa Clara Law Review and the Santa Clara Computer and High Technology Journal.

For more information, contact the Law Admissions Office at lawadmissions@scu.edu or 408- 554-5048.

Visiting Students

Students who would like to apply to Santa Clara course work toward a degree at another law school accredited by the American Bar Association should follow the same admissions procedures as transfer applicants. In addition, applicants should provide a letter from the dean of the law school attended, certifying that credit earned while attending SCU Law will be accepted toward the student's degree requirements and that the home school understands that grades at SCU Law will not be available for a month after the end of final examinations. At the end of each semester, SCU Law professors are allowed 20 days from the date that exams are available for grading to turn in final grades. It is not possible to provide earlier grades, pass notifications or certifications of completion for students visiting SCU from another law school. Students who will be visiting the semester prior to graduating should check graduation grade deadlines with their home school.

Summer Courses and Programs

Students may enroll in law courses offered by SCU School of Law during the summer, either at the University or in a Summer Abroad program. Units successfully completed count toward the 86 units needed to graduate.

Subject to exceptions stated in the next sentence, a student may count toward the 86 units needed to graduate no more than a cumulative total of 4 units successfully completed during one or more summers in summer law courses, either domestic or foreign, offered by another ABA-accredited law school.

The School of Law will not recognize credit for any summer course taken elsewhere covering substantially the same subject matter as a course designated as "required" by the School of Law, and will not recognize credit for any summer course taken elsewhere if that course is comparable to the externship courses offered by SCU School of Law. The dean may lower the

number of units permitted to transfer under this rule based upon fiscal or operational concerns of the law school.

Students pay tuition charged by the ABA-accredited law school that they attend to that school.

Students must check with the senior assistant dean for student services prior to registering for another school's summer class or program to ascertain the fee and must obtain that dean's approval prior to registering for another school's summer class or program. Units earned in such a class or program will not be counted toward the 86 units needed to graduate absent such prior approval.

Units completed in a summer program offered by another ABA-accredited law school will be counted toward the 86 units needed for graduation provided that the School of Law receives an official transcript from the school at which units were taken that reflects a grade for the units of C or better in a graded course. A letter grade of C or better will be reflected as "credit" on the SCU transcript.

Non-Law Courses

Enrolling as a Non-Degree Student in a SCU Graduate/Professional Program

To provide graduate and professional school students at Santa Clara University with the opportunity to explore fields and disciplines outside their degree programs, Santa Clara University students in graduate and professional schools may apply to enroll as non-degree students in classes offered by another graduate and professional school of the University. There are a number of policies that are associated with the decision to enroll in a course outside of one's program. Please contact the Law Student Services Office for additional information and the registration form.

Enrolling in Selected Counseling Courses offered through the School of Education and Counseling Psychology (not available in 2024-2025).

With prior approval from the senior assistant dean for student services, law students may enroll for credit in selected counseling courses offered through the School of Education and Counseling Psychology. These courses include:

– CPSY 200. Psychology of Interpersonal Communication

– CPSY 216. Psychology of Human Development

– CPSY 275. Ethical and Legal Issues in Counseling

To receive credit, students must earn a grade of C or better. These units transfer as Credit/No Credit grades. A 3-unit quarter-long course counts toward 2 semester units of credit when the grade is transferred. These units count toward a maximum of 12 allowable field units. See the section on Limitation on Cumulative Units above

Visiting at Other Law Schools

Overview:

This policy allows J.D. students at the School of Law, including those in the Flex J.D. program to visit and enroll in courses at other ABA-accredited law schools, including semester-abroad

programs. The policy recognizes the diverse personal and professional circumstances that may require flexibility in legal education. Despite visiting another institution, students must complete at least 56 units of credit at the School of Law to qualify for the J.D. degree.

Approval Process:

Students must obtain prior approval from the Senior Assistant Dean for Student Services. To seek approval, students must submit a petition detailing:

• The ABA-accredited law school they wish to attend.

• Proposed course(s) of study with descriptions and unit values.

• Dates of the visit.

• A detailed explanation of how the visit aligns with academic, professional, or personal needs.

The petition should also confirm that the requested course is not available in an accessible format (e.g., flex or online) at School of Law. The Senior Assistant Dean for Student Services and/or the Associate Dean may impose conditions on the visit. The Visiting Away Request Form petition is available on the Student Services website.

Criteria for Approval:

Approval is not guaranteed and will be considered based on:

• Demonstrated need for flexibility due to work, family responsibilities, or unique opportunities.

• Special consideration for unforeseen hardships (e.g., medical emergencies, family relocation, severe financial difficulties).

• The student's academic standing, ensuring they are in good academic standing at the time of the request.

• Educational, fiscal, or operational concerns of the School of Law.

Credit Transfer Limit:

Students may transfer up to 12 units of credit from courses taken at another ABA-accredited law school with prior approval. The Dean may approve a higher number of transferable units.

Grade Requirements:

• Credit will be granted only for courses where a grade of C or better is earned.

• A letter grade of C or better will be reflected as "credit" on the Santa Clara University transcript.

Residency Requirements:

Regardless of visits to other institutions, students must successfully complete 56 units at the School of Law to be eligible for the J.D. degree.

Administrative and Tuition Requirements:

• Students are responsible for paying tuition directly to the visiting law school.

• Students visiting during their final semester must ensure that official transcripts are submitted promptly to the Student Services Office to certify the J.D. degree in time for bar exam eligibility.

• Credit towards the 86 units needed for graduation will be awarded only after the School of Law receives an official transcript from the visiting law school.

Students with Disabilities

Admissions

The School of Law does not discriminate on the basis of disability. Any information concerning an applicant's disability provided during the admissions process is strictly voluntary and will be kept in accordance with state and federal laws relating to confidentiality. No limitations are placed on the number or proportion of disabled persons who may be admitted or enrolled.

Educational Program

The School of Law strives to ensure that enrolled disabled students be given equal opportunity for full participation in all of its programs without discrimination based on disability[1] and with the aid of reasonable, effective, and appropriate accommodations or adjustments in accordance with Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 and the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), as amended (ADAAA). In accordance with those statutes and their implementing regulations, the School of Law does not provide accommodations to students who have not registered with the Office of Accessible Education (OAE) and requested accommodations. The School of Law is not obligated to provide accommodation(s) if they are unreasonable and therefore, result in an undue financial or administrative burden or hardship; require a fundamental alteration to the program, service, or activity; violate accreditation requirements; or require the waiver of essential program or licensing requirements.

[1]A 'disability' is a physical, medical, intellectual, psychological, or other type of impairment that significantly impacts or substantially limits one or more major life activities; a record (or past history) of such an impairment; or being regarded as having a disability. Students with various types of diagnoses and conditions may qualify as a student with a disability. They include, but are not limited to: learning disabilities, attention deficit disorder, autism spectrum disorder, blind or low vision, deaf or hard of hearing, mobility or chronic health conditions, and psychological disorders.

Administration

The Office of Accessible Education (OAE) has been designated by the University to ensure compliance with federal and state civil rights statutes that protect SCU's disabled community. The OAE strives to support disabled students with equitable access to all academic and University programs so they can participate fully in campus life, programs, and activities. In an effort to build a more inclusive and accessible campus community, the OAE coordinates disability-related educational programming, connects students to ancillary University services, supports faculty and staff through the HR process with digital accessibility accommodations, and collaborates with the Office of Administrative Services and Assessment in the provision of academic accommodations. For more information and registration, please visit: https://www.scu.edu/oae/

The Dean of the School of Law is the senior administrative officer responsible for law school policies affecting disabled students. With the advice of the appropriate faculty committee, and the

administrative staff responsible for implementing policy, the dean ensures that these policies are both educationally sound and responsive to the needs of disabled students.

Santa Clara University School of Law Student Learning Outcomes

The Santa Clara University School of Law seeks to achieve nine essential student learning outcomes through its academic program:

1. Santa Clara Law graduates shall know the relevant substantive and procedural rules of law in those subjects constituting the core of the curriculum, and shall be capable of assimilating new information into the structure of the law.
2. Santa Clara Law graduates shall use analytical skills, logic, and reasoning to evaluate legal questions.
3. Santa Clara Law graduates shall know how to find the legal and factual information appropriate to evaluate a legal issue or problem.
4. Santa Clara Law graduates shall write in an organized, accurate, well-reasoned, clear, and concise manner.
5. Santa Clara Law graduates shall know the legal rules governing the ethical obligations of lawyers, and shall exercise those responsibilities.
6. Santa Clara Law graduates shall demonstrate compassion and concern for others and act to promote equity, diversity, inclusion and non-discrimination.
7. Santa Clara Law graduates shall be capable of using their creativity to devise solutions to problems.
8. Santa Clara Law graduates shall communicate and collaborate effectively with others.
9. Santa Clara Law graduates shall take responsibility and proactively manage their work.

Formal Student Complaints

As an ABA-accredited law school, Santa Clara Law is subject to the ABA Standards for Approval of Law Schools. The ABA Standards may be found at http://www.americanbar.org/groups/legal_education/resources/standards.html. Any student at the law school who wishes to bring a formal complaint to the administration of the law school of a significant problem that directly implicates the school's program of legal education and its compliance with the ABA Standards should do the following:

1. Submit the complaint in writing to the Associate Dean for Academic Affairs or the Senior Assistant Dean for Student Affairs. The writing may consist of e-mail or U.S. mail.
2. The writing should describe in detail the behavior, program, process, or other matter that is the subject of the complaint, and should explain how the matter implicates the law school's program of legal education and its compliance with a specific, identified ABA Standard(s).

3. The writing must provide the name, official law school e-mail address, and street address of the complaining student, for further communication about the complaint.
4. The administrator to whom the complaint is submitted will acknowledge the complaint within three business days of receipt of the written complaint. Acknowledgment may be made by e-mail, U.S. mail, or by personal delivery, at the option of the administrator.
5. Within three weeks of acknowledgment of the complaint, the administrator, or the administrator's designee, shall either meet with the complaining student, or respond to the substance of the complaint in writing. In this meeting or in this writing, the student should either receive a substantive response to the complaint, or information about what steps are being taken by the law school to address the complaint or further investigate the complaint. If further investigation is needed, when the investigation is completed, the student shall be provided either a substantive response to the complaint or information about what steps are being taken by the law school to address the complaint within three weeks after completion of the investigation.
6. Appeals regarding decisions on complaints may be taken to the Dean of the law school. Any decision made on appeal by the Dean shall be final.
7. A copy of the complaint and a summary of the process and resolution of the complaint shall be kept in the office of the senior assistant dean for student services for a period of ten years from the date of final resolution of the complaint.

Academic Integrity Policy

1. Introduction

This university is committed to academic excellence and integrity. Honesty and integrity are cornerstones of the legal profession. Students preparing to enter this profession must conduct themselves in accordance with these qualities in all of their professional activities, including with respect to the School of Law. Accordingly, law students shall act with honesty and candor, and shall fulfill obligations of good faith and fair dealing in their relations with their peers, University faculty and staff, and the professional legal community at large.

This Academic Integrity Policy spells out the School of Law's expectations for law students in this regard. In particular, it addresses the rules governing dishonest conduct, such as cheating, plagiarism, and unauthorized collaboration. The policy also makes clear that serious administrative, academic, and other consequences will flow from any breach of these rules. These consequences may inhibit a law student from being admitted to the practice of law in the State of California or elsewhere.

This policy will be enforced regardless of a student's actual knowledge or awareness of the provisions. Each student has the responsibility to understand and follow these rules.

Law Students are also subject to the University Student Conduct Code. (https://www.scu.edu/dso/student-conduct/.)

2. Prohibited Conduct

The following conduct violates the Academic Integrity Policy:

- Cheating on tests or assignments
- Plagiarism
- Unauthorized collaboration
- Multiple submissions of the same work product ("double dipping")
- Any other dishonest behavior concerning academic work
- Unauthorized use of Generative AI Tools for generating submitted written work, generating answers for oral presentation (including on-call), or to provide assistance of any kind in connection with an in-person, remote, or take-home final examination.

3. Definitions and Examples

3.1 Cheating

Cheating is any act that seeks to gain an unfair academic advantage through dishonest or deceptive means. This includes, but is not limited to:

- Plagiarism: presenting someone else's work, ideas, or words as your own without proper acknowledgment.

- Unauthorized collaboration: working with others on assignments or exams when individual work is required or when permission has not been granted.
- Double dipping: submitting the same work, or substantial portions of it, for credit in more than one course without explicit approval from all instructors involved.

Cheating undermines the principles of honesty, trust, fairness, and responsibility that form the foundation of academic integrity.

Examples:

1. In an exam or test-taking environment, bringing, referencing or using prohibited materials or information (e.g. unauthorized notes, hornbooks, study aids) or accessing websites or unauthorized sources.
2. Bringing unauthorized electronic devices into a test-taking environment or using unauthorized devices during an exam.
3. Seeking any unauthorized assistance from another person during an examination.
4. Copying from another student during an examination.
5. Continuing to write any exam answer when the exam time has expired.
6. Gaining access to exam materials prior to the administration of the exam without authorization.
7. Receiving information about or offering to provide information about a re-scheduled exam to someone who is a late test taker.
8. Obtaining an unfair academic advantage through any other means.

Cheating does not include authorized assistance given to accommodate an approved disability.

3.2 Plagiarism

Plagiarism is the use of the words or ideas of another without appropriate attribution.

Any academic work that is submitted must be the student's own work product. This includes drafts of assignments turned in for review, final versions of any work product, articles submitted to journals or any other work produced for an academic purpose.

Research papers naturally include references to cases, law review articles, books, statutes, internet resources, and other sources. "You must acknowledge all material quoted, paraphrased, or summarized from any published or unpublished work. Failing to cite a source, deliberately or accidentally, is plagiarism—representing as your own the words or ideas of another." Harbrace College Handbook 412 (12th ed., 1994). When using such materials, writers should err on the side of providing, rather than omitting, reference information. Students must ensure that all submitted works are original and produced solely by them. The use of Generative AI tools, to write all or a portion of the submitted work is not considered original work. Students must receive explicit permission and follow guidelines set out by their instructors to facilitate the responsible use of Generative AI in a professionally responsible and ethical manner. Where permitted by an instructor, use of written material that was generated by Generative AI tools should be cited to avoid claims of plagiarism. The only exception to this policy is AI-generated minor auto-suggestions by Generative AI-enabled word processing or email software. Avoiding

allegations of plagiarism requires knowing when to provide a citation or attribution. Here are important rules to follow when working with authority:

1. Acknowledge direct use of someone else's words.
2. Acknowledge any paraphrase of someone else's words.
3. Acknowledge direct use of someone else's idea.
4. Acknowledge a source when your own analysis or conclusion builds on that source.
5. Acknowledge a source when your idea about a legal opinion came from a source other than the opinion itself.

Material obtained through any source must be attributed, including material obtained from electronic databases such as LexisNexis®; Westlaw®; and the Internet. Review the ALWD Citation Manual Rules 38, 39, and 40, and The Bluebook 17.3 for the rules on properly citing electronic sources.

However, "[i]tems of 'common knowledge' can be indicated without citation, that is, facts most readers would already know, and facts available from a wide variety of sources, for instance, the date of D-Day or the name of the previous U.S. President. Common knowledge is distinguished from a unique set of words or a unique idea." The New St. Martin's Handbook 495 (4th ed., 1999).

The following examples are illustrative only. Numerous others could be provided.

Examples of Plagiarism

1. Using someone else's words without quotation marks.
2. Using someone else's words without quotation marks, even if you footnote or attribute the source.
3. Turning in a rough or final draft of a work product that includes material cut and pasted from other sources without proper attribution or quotation marks.
4. Paraphrasing without acknowledgment.
5. Representing another person's work (including that of another student or former student) as your own.

3.3 Unauthorized Collaboration

Unauthorized collaboration involves working with others in the production of a work product without prior authorization from the professor, including but not limited to using Generative AI tools to assist in creating submitted work product. Students must receive their instructor's express permission and follow their instructor's guidelines for using Generative AI tools in a professionally responsible and ethical manner.

Students must work independently on all course assignments and exams, unless they have prior approval to collaborate. Students may share work products only up to the point that their professor authorizes teamwork.

This section is not intended to cover study groups, working together to prepare study aids, or otherwise collaborating in order to better understand the course material or prepare for an exam. Such collaboration is encouraged. This section bars unauthorized collaboration in relation to a work product that is going to be turned in, whether for credit or no credit.

Examples:

1. Providing, receiving or using instant messaging or other communication devices to provide unauthorized assistance to another student who is on-call.
2. Working with classmates, attorneys or other outside resources to complete an assignment without the approval of the professor.
3. Undertaking any acts that exceed the outside assistance permitted by the professor.
4. Receiving assistance on research or writing from students or other outside resources when not specifically permitted by the professor.
5. Working with another student or students, or obtaining other outside assistance, on a take-home/remote exam when such collaboration is not permitted.

3.4 Multiple Submission of Work Product ("Double-Dipping")

Multiple submission of work product ("double-dipping") is submitting substantially the same work product in more than one course without prior authorization from the professor.

To obtain credit for any course, a student must do original work equivalent to the work demanded for the credits awarded to that course. A student who has submitted a work product for one course may not submit, in substance, that same work in another course. For example, a student who completes a research paper on a topic for one course cannot use substantially the same paper for another course, even if the topic would be appropriate.

Under certain circumstances: (1) students may use research completed for a moot court competition or clinical course as the basis for a research paper in an academic course with prior approval of the professor, and (2) a student may expand upon a shorter research assignment completed in one course provided the professor in the second course is given a copy of the prior paper and gives his or her approval.

3.5 Other Dishonest Behavior

Other dishonest behavior includes but is not limited to:

1. Providing false or misleading information to a professor or law school official or in any other way misrepresenting the reasons why one is unprepared, cannot participate in class, or is unable to complete the requirements for a class.
2. Appropriating or interfering with the work of others, including removing, altering, destroying, or concealing any library or other relevant law school material.
3. Providing false or misleading information or records to the University or law school in an admission or scholarship application, a job resume or job application, or any other document to be used to assess a student's qualifications.

4. Forging or using any law school document or record in an unauthorized manner.
5. Seeking to invade privacy by gaining access to another student's social security number, campus ID number, anonymous grading ID number, resume, records, or grades.

3.6 Summary of Academic Integrity Policies Regarding Use of Generative AI

Consistent with Santa Clara Law's Jesuit mission, the law school's approach regarding the use of Generative AI is to encourage its use, specifically when permitted by an instructor, in an ethical and humane manner. to supplement and not shortcut the learning process. The following is a summary of the above Academic Integrity policies as they relate to student Generative AI use in the law school:

- Section 2, addressing prohibited conduct, prohibits unauthorized use of Generative AI tools to generate submitted written work, generate answers for oral presentation (including on-call), or to provide assistance of any kind in connection with an in-person, remote, or take-home final examination.

- Section 3.2, addressing plagiarism, states that using Generative AI to write all or a portion of submitted work is not considered "original work." If an instructor allows the use of Generative AI to create submitted work, students must follow guidelines set by their instructors to ensure use in a professionally responsible and ethical manner, and cite the AI tool used. Note that the only exception to this policy is minor auto-suggestions by Generative AI-enabled word processing or email software.

- Section 3.3, dealing with unauthorized collaboration, prohibits using Generative AI tools to assist in creating submitted work product without prior authorization from instructors and adherence to their guidelines for using Generative AI in a professionally responsible and ethical manner.

4. Procedures

During the student's orientation to law school, each student will acknowledge a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU), attesting that he or she has read and agreed to abide by the Academic Integrity Policy. An electronic copy of this MOU will be maintained by Law Student Services.

Students will be given training on proper attribution and citation in their Legal Analysis, Research and Writing class. In addition, students will be responsible for learning and using rules on proper attribution and citation throughout law school.

The School of Law reserves the right to use electronic means to detect and help prevent plagiarism. By submitting work product to law school personnel, students consent to have the work product submitted to plagiarism detection software. This submission is solely for the purpose of detecting plagiarism.

5. Protocol

Reports of suspected violations of this policy will be reported to the senior assistant dean for student services according to the procedure below. Professors may, at their discretion, consult with students directly, but, if a professor concludes that an intentional or substantial violation has occurred, they must, at the conclusion of these conversations, report the suspected incident to the senior assistant dean of student services along with findings and recommendations. The determination of whether to classify the violation as intentional or substantial is within the professor's discretion. If the professor is uncertain as to how to categorize a violation, they should consult with the senior assistant dean for student services.

Once a report of suspected violation of this policy is made, the procedures detailed below will be followed.

1. Initial proceedings before the senior assistant dean for student services

Any person may refer allegations of violation of these rules, orally or in writing, to the senior assistant dean for student services, who has the sole authority to initiate proceedings hereunder. If the senior assistant dean decides to initiate proceedings, he or she shall either resolve the matter or refer the matter for hearing to (a) the Panel on Student Conduct or (b) an outside hearing officer appointed for that purpose. If forwarded to the Panel on Student Conduct or to an outside hearing officer, the protocol detailed in the Addendum will apply.

Any meeting requested by the law school administration, including but not limited to meetings with academic advisors, the Dean's Office, or disciplinary committees, is <u>mandatory</u> for all students. These meetings are not optional and must be attended as scheduled.

In resolving the matter, other than by its dismissal, the senior assistant dean shall provide the accused student an opportunity to respond in writing to the allegations. The senior assistant dean may impose any of the sanctions authorized by these rules or make such other disposition as is deemed appropriate. Formal suspension or dismissal shall be noted in the student's official record and will be reported to the Bar. The senior assistant dean shall determine whether or not other sanctions shall be noted in the student's official record and whether the violation will be reported to the Bar.

If the accused student disagrees with the senior assistant dean's resolution of the matter, a hearing before the Panel on Student Conduct shall be convened at the student's written request. This request must be received by the senior assistant dean within 15 days of written notice of the disposition. The hearing is de novo.

Before final action on an alleged violation, the senior assistant dean may take any appropriate action on an interim basis when there is reasonable cause to believe that such action is needed to avoid disruption of the academic process. Written notice of action hereunder shall be given expeditiously. When interim action is taken, the disciplinary process shall proceed expeditiously.

2. Report of disciplinary procedures

The senior assistant dean for student services shall issue separate reports to the faculty and student body describing the disposition of matters arising hereunder, not including the names of the parties. These reports will be issued at the beginning of each semester and will provide information about violations of this Policy during the preceding relevant period. These reports shall be available for general inspection at the office of the assistant dean.

6. Discipline and Sanctions

Violating the Academic Integrity Policy is a serious matter. If a violation is proven, the faculty and/or administration may impose severe academic or institutional sanctions or both. These sanctions could affect a grade or academic credit or result in suspension or expulsion from the law school.

Possible sanctions include:

1. Informal warning: oral or written notice to the student that a future violation of this policy will be cause for disciplinary action as herein provided.
2. Exclusion from activities: exclusion from participation in designated classes or activities for a specified period.
3. Censure: written reprimand for a violation of this policy.
4. Grade reduction at professor's discretion: denial of course credit by mandated withdrawal or failing grade ("No Credit" or "F") or grade reduction on the assignment in question or the course as a whole.
5. Formal suspension: termination of student status for a specified period.
6. Dismissal: permanent termination of student status.
7. Any other sanction appropriate to the violation.

Remedies provided herein are not exclusive of the right of a faculty member to make his or her own determination of grades.

7. Violation of the Academic Integrity Policy and Bar Admission

In addition to a bar examination, there are character, fitness, and other qualifications for admission to the bar in every U.S. jurisdiction. Applicants are encouraged to determine the requirements for any jurisdiction in which they intend to seek admission by contacting the jurisdiction. Addresses for all relevant agencies are available through the National Conference of Bar Examiners.

Qualities of honesty and integrity are crucial to the practice of law and, therefore, are carefully scrutinized by bar examiners. To be admitted to the bar in any jurisdiction, an applicant has the burden of demonstrating that he or she is of "good moral character."

According to California State Bar, Rules of the State Bar, Rule 4.40 (2008): "'Good moral character' includes but is not limited to qualities of honesty, fairness, candor, trustworthiness, observance of fiduciary responsibility, respect for and obedience to the law, and respect for the rights of others and the judicial process."

A student's conduct in law school may result in denial or delay of admission to the Bar. As noted by California State Bar, Factors Regarding Moral Character Determination: "An act of misconduct may include, but is not limited to violations of a school's honor code that involve moral turpitude…." Santa Clara Law School reports all violations of its policy involving moral turpitude to State Bar admission officials.

In 1990, the California Legislature enacted a statute expressly dealing with conduct in violation of law school rules. According to Business & Professions Code Section 6060.1: Violations of university or law school rules; use in denying admission to practice law:

(a) Any disciplinary action taken against an individual at a university or an accredited law school for violation of university or law school rules of conduct shall not be used as the sole basis for denying the individual admission to practice law in the State of California.

(b) This section shall not apply to university or law school violations which involve moral turpitude or that result in criminal prosecution under the laws of the State of California or any other state. [Emphasis added.]

In addition to reporting by the law school, all bar applicants must themselves report any discipline imposed upon them while in school. American Bar Association, Model Rules of Professional Conduct, Rule 8.1; California Rules of Professional Conduct, Rule 1-200(A). A failure to disclose relevant information can be the basis for denial of admission. According to the California State Bar, Statement on Moral Character Requirement: "An applicant's candidness in revealing any moral character related problems when completing the moral character application is extremely important and will serve to expedite the processing of an application. Lack of candor in and of itself as it relates to moral character problems, past and present, may be enough to deny certification on moral character grounds."

An applicant who has succeeded in being admitted to the Bar despite his or her failure to disclose serious law school discipline may be disbarred when the Bar later learns about the nondisclosures.

Addendum

Formal Hearing Procedure and Mediation

1. **Panel on Student Conduct**

   Each year, the dean shall appoint seven persons (faculty and students) to serve as members of the Panel on Student Conduct. The dean shall appoint one member to chair the panel. When a hearing is required, the panel chair shall appoint three members of the panel to serve as a hearing committee, designating one member as committee chair. The three-person committee shall be composed of two faculty members and one student.

2. **Hearing**

The accused student shall be given written notice, within a reasonable time period prior to the hearing, including a brief statement of the factual basis of the charges, the law school policies or regulations allegedly violated, and the time and place of the hearing. The student may be represented by counsel or other representatives of the student's choice. The law school shall be represented by the senior assistant dean for student services or his/her designate.

The student and the law school shall have the opportunity to present documents and witnesses and to confront and cross-examine witnesses. The law school shall bear the burden of proof by clear and convincing evidence. The law school shall make an adequate record of the hearing by written memorandum, tape recording, or otherwise. The hearing shall be open unless the student, the law school, or a majority of the hearing committee requests that it be closed. The hearing committee shall have the discretion to prescribe its procedures for matters not addressed herein. For example, the hearing committee may require that

(i) Oral evidence shall be taken only on oath or affirmation.

(ii) Any relevant evidence shall be admitted if it is the sort of evidence on which responsible persons are accustomed to rely in the conduct of serious affairs, regardless of the existence of any common law or statutory rule which might make improper the admission of the evidence over objection in civil actions. Hearsay evidence may be used for the purpose of supplementing or explaining other evidence but shall not be sufficient in itself to support a finding unless it would be admissible over objection in civil actions.

The hearing committee may impose any of the sanctions authorized by these rules or make such other disposition as is deemed appropriate. The hearing committee's disposition shall indicate whether or not the sanctions other than formal suspension or dismissal shall be noted on the student's transcript. If the student does not appeal the hearing committee's disposition as described below, such disposition will be final.

3. Appeal to the Dean

A disciplined student may appeal the decision of the hearing committee to the dean of the law school in writing. Appeal must be made within 30 days of the date of the decision.

On appeal, the dean shall review the written decision of the hearing committee. The dean may reverse the hearing committee's findings, or reduce the sanctions it imposed, only if he/she strongly disagrees with the committee's decision. The dean may not assess a greater sanction than that imposed by the committee.

The dean shall issue a written decision affirming or overruling the findings and/or modifying the sanction of the hearing committee. A copy shall be sent to the student and the committee members. If the dean overrules or modifies in any respect the decision of the committee, the written decision shall include the reasons for this action. The dean's decision is final.

4. Mediation

At any time before the start of a hearing concerning a violation of this policy, the senior assistant dean for student services or the individual(s) involved may request mediation. Both the senior assistant dean and the individual(s) must agree to the mediation. The mediation shall be informal and confidential. A mediator may be chosen jointly by the parties from a list of (a) law school faculty who have volunteered to be part of the mediation process or (b) qualified members of the University community. The mediator may also be any other person agreed upon by the parties. If the matter is not resolved to the satisfaction of the parties within a reasonable time, the alleged violation will be processed pursuant to the procedures in sections 2 and 3 above.

Examinations

The final exam schedule with exam dates and times is published in each semester's registration materials. By registering for a class, students agree to take the exam at the designated time. All students are expected to take their exams at the times scheduled, except as provided in the Examination Rescheduling Policy. Individually approved rescheduled exam dates and times are not reflected in Workday.

The School of Law rarely makes changes to the published exam schedule. When revisions to the exam schedule are necessary, an official announcement email is sent as soon as they are made.

Exam Rules

These rules apply to all exams. Exceptions and/or additions may be posted by the instructor. It is the student's responsibility to check for posted notices prior to an exam. Students should be familiar with and abide by the Academic Integrity Policy and University Code of Conduct.

Exam Software

- Required exam software is used to administer law school exams. Students are responsible for making sure their laptop meets minimum system requirements.
- In the event of a technical emergency, a law school staff member will advise the student of procedures for handwriting exams.
- Please note that e-texts will not be available for use during secured (closed book) or semi-secured (hard drive access only) exams. For exams with these security settings, the software will block all access to the internet and cloud-based platforms. Students who purchase electronic texts must print out any needed materials for their final exams that allow access to notes.

Prohibited Items and Behaviors

- Students must type all answers on the materials provided by the law school or on the student's laptop computer using the Examplify software program. Students may *not* bring their own blue books, scratch paper, or other paper into the exam testing location.
- Students should *not* include their names on any exam materials. To protect anonymity, students <u>must</u> only use their SCU School of Law anonymous grading ID (AGID) on exam questions and answers. Prior to the posting of final grades in Workday, students may not reveal their AGID to their professors.
- Students may *not* bring cellular or programmable electronic devices into the exam testing location unless these items can be turned off. This includes cell phones, programmable watches, calculators, or any device that can connect to the internet. The items must be turned off and stored in student backpacks/bags in the front of the classroom during in-person exams and away from their testing space during remote exams.
- Desk accessories are *not* permitted (e.g., a desk lamp, laptop riser, etc.)
- Students may *not* refer to notes, casebooks, textbooks, study aids, or other references during the exams unless approved by the professor in the exam instructions.
- If class notes are permitted, students may *not* use additional laptops, tablets, and/or e-readers to access notes unless expressly permitted by the professor's instructions. For exams where

the professor has expressly permitted internet use (per exam cover sheet instructions), students must adhere to the Law School Academic Integrity Policy.
- Students may *not* wear anything over their ears during an in-class exam. This includes hats or hoods that cover the ears.
- Students may *not* have aromatic or noisy food or drink in the exam room.
- Due to allergies and other sensitivities, we ask that students refrain from using perfumes, cologne, aftershave, scented lotions, or essential oils in the testing room.
- Students may *not* communicate with any other person regarding the exam during exam administration.
- Students may *not* remove any testing material from their exam room.

Permitted Items and Behaviors

- Students may bring in pencils, highlighters, and blue or black pens; any additional items must be explicitly listed as allowed on the exam cover sheet instructions.
- Students may use foam noise-cancelling earplugs, but only those provided by the Office of Assessment in the exam room.
- Students may use non-programmable laptop accessories such as a separate keyboard or mouse (wired or wireless), but do so at their own risk. *Note: Accessory compatibility with exam software is not guaranteed nor supported by SCU technical staff. If the accessory creates an audible nuisance and is found to be disruptive by testing staff, the student will be asked to disconnect, and accessories will be placed with the proctor until the end of the exam. Students will not receive additional time on their exams due to technical issues.*
- Students <u>must</u> present a physical copy of a photo ID at the time of their exam.
- Students may leave the exam rooms for restroom breaks, but must return to complete the exam. Students <u>must</u> sign in and out of testing rooms. Students are not permitted to leave the immediate testing area at any time during the exam administration (e.g. students may not leave the building during breaks).

Starting Exams

- In order to begin exams at the designated start time, proctors begin reading exam instructions ten-fifteen minutes prior to the scheduled exam start time.
- Students arriving late to an exam must enter quietly. No extra time will be given to launch their exam software or complete the exam.
- Students who arrive more than 15 minutes late will *not* immediately be permitted to sit for their exam; they must first check in with the Head Proctor for further instructions.

During Exams

- Students are responsible for understanding the exam modality and instructions; this includes time limits, format, and required questions.
- Faculty will not be available to answer questions directly from students during exams. Faculty will only be available to answer questions from the Head Proctor or Dean on duty.
- Anyone causing a disruption or in possession of prohibited items will be reported to the Dean of Students. Materials found to be causing disruption will be placed outside of the room by the exam proctor until a staff member is able to retrieve them. The student may contact the Head Proctor following completion of their exam to collect their things.
- If the proctor observes a student who appears to be using unauthorized materials, looking at

another student's work, talking with another student, or otherwise behaving in a manner suggestive of cheating, the proctor is obligated to submit a written description of the observed behavior to the Head Proctor, professor, and Dean of Students.

Submitting Exams

- Time is called at the end of the exam by the exam proctor. If a student continues to write after time is called, it is a breach of the Law School Academic Integrity Policy. The proctor will report that breach to the Head Proctor, who will notify the professor and the Dean of Students.
- Students who finish early may turn in their exams to the proctor and quietly leave the building. To avoid undue confusion, disruption, and noise, students who finish their exam within the last five minutes of the allotted time must remain in their seats until time has fully expired. When the final time is called, students should remain in their seats to allow the proctor to announce submission instructions, then collect exams in an orderly manner.
- When finished with an exam, it is the student's responsibility to place all exam materials (used and unused questions, scratch paper, any provided supplement material) in the plastic exam bag provided. Each item should be identified with the student's AGID.
- It is also the student's responsibility to ensure that all testing materials are returned to the proctor, clearly labeled.
- Professors may refuse to accept any portion of an exam that is missing or taken out of the testing room.
- In the event an exam is uploaded late, a faculty member is not required to accept it. If a faculty member chooses to accept a late exam, they are free to reduce the student's score as they deem appropriate.

Remote Exams

All Flex JD exams are administered remotely. For remote exams, questions will be in the exam software only. Hard copies of exam questions are not provided.

Additional Exam Software

- ExamMonitor is a remote proctoring feature within Examplify (the exam software) that has both audio/video recording and screen capture. This means your laptop webcam will remain recording and your laptop screen will be recorded for the length of the exam. Students are required to ensure their laptop meets the minimum system requirements for ExamMonitor.
- Any anomalies observed in exam recordings are sent to the Head Proctor for video review.
- Behavior deemed to be in violation of exam rules or the Academic Integrity Policy/University Code of Conduct will be reported to both the professor and the Dean of Students for formal review.

Prohibited vs Permitted Items and Behaviors for Remote Exams

- For all remote exams, students are *not* permitted to use secondary external devices nor additional monitors. Split screens are also not permitted. This can cause issues with the software when taking the exam.
- Students may *not* use earphones/headphones and must make sure their ears remain uncovered (no hoods or hats that cover ears). Foam earplugs are permitted.

- Note-taking: Remote exams using ExamMonitor allow for a small whiteboard, only. Students must show the camera their whiteboard is clean on both sides at the start of the exam. Scratch paper is *not* permitted.
- Students' desk spaces should be clear of all other items that would violate exam rules, the Academic Integrity Policy, or the University Code of Conduct.
- If a student has any prohibited materials with them, this will be reported to professors and may result in a score of zero on their exam.

Prior to Remote Exams

- Prior to taking an exam with ExamMonitor enabled, students are required to take the ExamMonitor mock exam. Students who do not complete the mock exam and establish their ExamID baseline photo will not be able to take any graded exams with ExamMonitor enabled.
- Students who take a mock exam and find that their laptop is not compatible should seek an alternative laptop. SCU Law is not responsible for the maintenance or performance of student laptops, whether personal or loaned.
- Turn off all external devices before an exam. Tablets or other electronics of any kind are *not* permitted. Phones must be turned off and may only be used in the case of technical emergencies to contact ExamSoft.
- It is strongly encouraged that you take care of all personal needs prior to the start of the exam. In the event you must use the restroom, ExamMonitor will flag this anomaly for review.

Starting Remote Exams

- Students must scan their testing area at the beginning of their exam. Students' desk spaces should be clear of all other items that would violate exam rules, the Academic Integrity Policy, or the University Code of Conduct. If a student does not complete their room scan at the start of their exam or has any prohibited materials with them, this will be reported to professors and may result in a score of zero on their exam. Any behaviors in violation of exam rules will also be reported to the Dean of Students and potentially reported to the Bar.

During Remote Exams

- Your exam administration is recorded in its entirety. Students are expected to treat their remote exam administration space as if they were in an in-person classroom. This includes attire, academic etiquette, and professionalism.
- If you must leave the exam for a restroom break, note the time you left and returned and submit an Exam Incident Report Form after your exam has concluded. If you leave the camera view and do not submit an accompanying Incident Report Form, we will flag this as prohibited behavior and it may be reported to your professor.

Accommodations on Remote Exams

- For students who only have extended time as an accommodation, the same extended time will be applied to remote exams.

- Students who have additional accommodations beyond extended time, such as assistive technology, must schedule a meeting with the Office of Accessible Education to determine what changes to their accommodation plan may be necessary, if any, to appropriately support disability-related needs.

Exam Rescheduling Policy

All exam dates are listed in Workday at the time of registration. Students are expected to plan accordingly and may only request to reschedule an exam due to either an administrative or personal conflict, as defined below:

Administrative Conflict

I. Two (2) exams that are scheduled to start less than 24 hours apart from one another.
   - *Example*: 1:30 PM exam on Monday and 9:00 AM exam on Tuesday.
   - *Invalid example*: 9:00 AM exam on Monday followed by a 9:00 AM exam on Tuesday.

II. Three exams are scheduled over three consecutive days (72 hours).

Exams are rescheduled based on the policies set at a senior administrative level. Students may not choose which conflicting exam is rescheduled. Note: If there is a conflict between an in-person and remote exam, the in-person exam will take priority, and the remote exam will be rescheduled.

Deadline to submit: For the fall and spring semesters, students must request an administrative reschedule within the first eight (8) weeks of the start of the semester. Summer students must request a reschedule within the first four (4) weeks of the start of the session. Late requests will not be approved.

Personal Conflict

Emergency rescheduling will be considered only in rare and serious situations, such as:

I. The student's serious illness or other professionally documented medical emergencies
II. Extraordinary and compelling reasons beyond the student's control

Deadline to submit: Students who are ill or experience a last-minute emergency should contact the Office of Assessment as soon as possible to notify them of their status and any potential inability to present for their exam(s).

Day of Emergency: In the event of sudden illness immediately before an exam, students should check in with the exam proctor prior to opening their exam packet. Once a student has accessed an exam or its contents, it will be graded as-is; a reschedule or postponement is no longer possible.

For non-emergency personal conflict reschedules, students must submit a request to reschedule at least five (5) business days before their exam.

Personal travel or non-emergency obligations do not fall within the frame of approved "personal conflict" criteria, as exam schedules are released at the time of registration.

Reschedule Documentation Requirements

All requests to reschedule an exam must be accompanied by documentation that meets the following

criteria:

I. Indicates that a medical or licensed provider evaluated the student, and provides contact information
II. Clearly states that the student is unable to attend or complete the exam on the scheduled date (e.g., physically unable to come to campus or participate remotely). This must be specific to the exam date(s) in question and include a "return to work" date.
III. Is *not* a generalized doctor's note (e.g., "student was seen" or "student reports illness"); non-specific doctor's notes will *not* be accepted.

The exam rescheduling policy is designed to provide flexibility for students facing unexpected emergencies or documented circumstances that prevent them from taking a scheduled exam. However, this flexibility is not intended for ongoing or repeated use across a semester.

Policy Abuse and Future Access

Students are expected to use this policy responsibly. Abuse or overuse of the rescheduling process may result in restrictions on future reschedule requests or other academic consequences, including withdrawal from a course or recommendation for a leave of absence. This policy exists to maintain fairness, uphold academic standards, and ensure timely grading for all students.

Rescheduled Exam Dates

Exams are rescheduled for a date following the original exam date and are moved to the next available time that does not create a conflict. Rescheduled exams cannot be administered before the originally scheduled date. Assigned reschedule dates do not take into account loss of study time. All final exams must be completed within 14 calendar days of the original exam date.

For midterms and quizzes, only:

- A rescheduled quiz or midterm must be taken within one week (seven calendar days) of the original exam date.
- If the student fails to take the rescheduled exam within one week of the original date, the professor has the option to assign a score of zero. The student's final exam score will be duplicated to replace the zero for the missed exam. This means the score achieved on the final exam will also count as the score for the missed quiz or midterm.

In rare cases of extraordinary hardship beyond the student's control, the Director of Assessment may grant exceptions to the reschedule deadline(s). Such exceptions will require appropriate documentation and prompt communication from the student.

NOTE: *Under no circumstances should the rescheduling of an examination be discussed with the instructor of the course. This is to preserve exam anonymity.*

Academic Integrity

All rescheduled exams are subject to the same academic integrity standards as regularly scheduled exams. Any form of dishonesty surrounding a rescheduled exam will result in disciplinary action as outlined in the course syllabus.

It is the student's responsibility to understand and adhere to this policy. Students are encouraged to proactively manage their schedules and communicate concerns to the Office of Assessment as early as possible. Failure to promptly communicate with the Office of Assessment regarding missed exams will result in forfeiture of the opportunity to reschedule.

Use of Laptop Computers

Law students use personal laptops for taking exams. The machines must meet the minimum specification requirements necessary for accessing and running the required exam-taking software, Examplify from ExamSoft. All multiple choice questions are answered directly in Examplify. The software also provides a simple and secure word processor, which students must use to answer essay and/or short answer questions.

All students are emailed ExamSoft login credentials at the beginning of every academic year in the fall. Students must login at www.examsoft.com/sculaw to 1) download the latest version of Examplify and 2) use the "drop box" and "take-home" exam features within ExamSoft.com.
Students should note that ExamSoft may require updates or re-installation at any time during the school year. Students are responsible for downloading, installing, and/or updating to the approved current version of Examplify in advance of their first exams and making sure Examplify is compatible with their laptop.

Examplify Compatibility:

- Only genuine, U.S. English versions of Windows operating systems are supported. Surface Pro and tablets are not supported.
- Only genuine versions of Mac Operating Systems are supported. Apple iPad Tablets are not supported.

When a new version of an operating system is released for either Windows or Mac OS, students should **not** upgrade their computers until informed it is safe to do so by the Office of Assessment, University Academic Technology, and/or Law Technology Support.

Examplify cannot be used on virtual operating systems such as Microsoft's Virtual Machine, Parallels, VMware, VMware Fusion or any other virtual environments. Please note that Examplify does not run on Chrome OS, Linux, and some AMD CPU-based systems. If you plan to purchase a new laptop computer, contact and verify your computer specifications with the vendor, ExamSoft.

PDF readers such as Adobe Reader (11 or later) are required for exams containing PDF attachments.

Students must have administrator-level account permissions on the laptop they use for exams. Students must also ensure that the date and time on their computer match the date and time in California; failure to do so may prevent the exam from being taken and force the student to hand write the exam. Tier 1 support for installation and setup for exams is available from Law Technology, but students should contact the vendor, ExamSoft, for all software issues.

Any attempt to disable or tamper with the security features of Examplify will be prosecuted as a violation of the Academic Integrity Policy. The software itself records all keystrokes, and any attempts to override the system's security will be noted. Attempts to start the exam before the proctor starts the

exam or to continue after the official time has elapsed are also recorded.

Students must be familiar with their equipment by the time of the exam. Students are not permitted to delay the start of an exam due to computer problems. In the event of a computer malfunction, proctors and other support staff will provide a limited amount of support. Students should be prepared to complete the exam by handwriting if the problem cannot be resolved in a timely fashion. It is the student's responsibility to ensure that she or he is familiar with Examplify, the software used to take exams, by taking one or more of the mock exams that are available. The mock exams all have a password of "Bronco5," not including the quotes or comma.

The option of using a computer to take exams is offered to students as a convenience and a privilege, not as a right. Students assume all risks of equipment or power failure and should take appropriate steps to aid in completing their exams. **Students should make sure their computer's battery is well-charged prior to starting an exam. Students should bring a power cord for their computer in the event charging is necessary.**

While wireless network connectivity is available and very reliable in our exam rooms, there is a slight possibility that an Internet outage can occur. In the event of an Internet outage or loss of access to the campus WiFi, you will be instructed by the proctor to seek other Internet access sources to download and submit your exams. Once an exam is launched, Examplify saves your progress every 30-60 seconds and does not require an Internet connection to do so or to remain working in the software. At the end of your exam, Examplify makes a local encrypted copy of the exam to your local storage drive on your computer. At the conclusion of your exam and during the exam submission process, if Examplify does not detect a WiFi connection, the software will simply retry until an Internet connection is made.

All computers are subject to inspection before and after an exam. See law.scu.edu/exams for more information about laptop use and support.

Students should not make significant changes to their laptops, such as updating the operating system, replacing any of its hardware, or removing Examplify until all of their grades are posted.

Some classes are graded based on a take-home exam or paper submitted via a drop box. Take- home and drop box exams do not require the use of Examplify, but do require an ExamSoft portal account.

- Take-home exams are downloaded and submitted via the ExamSoft website using a web browser such as Firefox or Google Chrome.
- Papers submitted via a drop box are administered directly by professors, but submitted similar to take-home exams, via the ExamSoft website.

For both take-home and drop box exams, it is the student's responsibility to upload the answer by the deadline that the professor has specified. Students are only allowed one upload per exam, so please make sure your file is correct and complete before uploading.The answer file is time-stamped by the ExamSoft website. This timestamp is irrefutable evidence of the time that the take-home final was submitted.

LL.M. in U.S. Law Student Exams

LL.M. in United States Law students for whom English is a second language in which they have not

reached academic competence may request the use of a translating dictionary. No legal dictionaries or electronic dictionaries are permitted.

Absent an approved request for language accommodations, students are required to follow standard exam rules. Language accommodations may only be requested for exams in courses that are being graded on a Pass/No Pass basis. Students taking exams in courses on a graded basis are not eligible to petition for language accommodations. Students are required to follow standard exam rules.

IMPORTANT: For the fall and spring semesters students must request language accommodations within the first eight weeks of the start of the semester. Summer students must request language accommodations within the first week of the start of the session. Summer session deadlines will apply to off-cycle and short-term courses.

Accommodated Exams

Students with disabilities may receive accommodation in the assessment process. Students must submit requests for accommodation to the Office of Accessible Education (OAE) as soon as possible and no later than the end of the fourth week of classes. All registration and accommodation procedures are housed with the OAE and may take 14-21 business days to review. Late requests may not be possible to accommodate. All requests must be supported with appropriate documentation in keeping with the law school's Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) policy. Further information for documentation requirements is located on the OAE website.

Accommodations cannot be retroactively applied.

Distribution of Graded Materials

Faculty members individually determine if and how their graded exam materials may be returned or accessed by students. They may distribute the materials to the students, meet with students on an individual basis to review the exam, or return materials to the students through the Office of Assessment Exam Return process. Exam materials are retained for a period of one year only.

Administrative Policies

Charney Hall

Faculty, staff, and current students can access Charney Hall.

Contact Charney Hall Operations for more information.

Charney Hall Community Lounge and Terrace

The lounge and outdoor patio space(s) are intended for law students, staff, and faculty private use only. Student groups, outside vendors, and for-profit organizations may not table in the lounge or on the outside patio to sell event tickets or promote other activities.

Charney Hall Tabling/Solicitation Policies

Reservation of tables on the first floor in the Mabie Grand Atrium is permitted for faculty, students, staff, and partners of Santa Clara Law only. External groups who wish to reserve space for tabling may do so on the second floor in the recessed bench areas outside of rooms 205, 206, and 207. All reservations must be scheduled with Law Student Services by emailing this reservation request form. Priority is given to law school programmatic events.

1. Reservations: Students, faculty, and staff may reserve tabling space by emailing this reservation request form to Law Student Services. Tabling reservations must be submitted by, or clearly identify, the individual who will be present and responsible for the table during the reserved time. While reservations may be submitted on behalf of an organization, department, or colleague, the reservation form must list the person who will staff the table, serve as the primary contact, and be responsible for the reservation. That individual must be present for the duration of the tabling event.
   External tabling spaces may be reserved in 2-hour increments for up to 4 hours, subject to availability. External vendors must work with an SCU contact to reserve space in Charney Hall. Confirmation of the approved reservation must be available during your tabling appointment. Recurring tabling requests may/may not be assigned the same space depending on the demand for the area.
2. Locations: There are **three areas** in which tabling is permitted on the first floor in the Mabie Grand Atrium. This includes the recessed bench area outside of room 103 and the high-top tables in front of 104 and 106. Each location has a designated table. External vendor tabling is permitted on the second-floor mezzanine alcoves of Charney Hall (recessed bench areas outside of rooms 205, 206, and 207). Each location has a designated table. All furniture is to remain in the assigned spaces.
3. Event Signage: Event signage is permitted but only in clear plastic standing holders that may be checked out from the Charney Information Services Desk or displayed on an easel. Event advertisement signage may not be taped to windows, elevators, walls, tables, or doors of Charney Hall. Any approved signage must be removed after the event date/time advertised. The student lounge also has an events board for student use.
4. Music, media, or voice amplification is not permitted in the Atrium outside approved events.
5. Charney Hall Information Desk does not store tabling items; items left at the

Information Desk will be removed and placed at the library circulation desk's lost and found.

6. Tables may only be reserved in designated areas. No chairs or tables may be added to create a tabling setup; individuals are restricted to the provided seating only.
7. All food and beverage distribution must comply with the University's contracted vendors
8. All refuse must be disposed of appropriately, and the table must be reset to the condition in which it was found. The Law School reserves the right to charge any incurred custodial or facilities fees to the responsible organization/party.

Law Student Services reserves the right to define appropriate behavior as needed to ensure a peaceful academic environment. We encourage all students to familiarize themselves with the Student Conduct Code (Please see the Community Standards section of the current SCU Student Handbook).

Electronic Device Use and Academic Integrity Policy

To maintain an environment conducive to learning, research, and the respectful exchange of ideas, the following policy applies to the entire law school community:

General Usage Guidelines

1. Electronic devices are permitted in classrooms and the library only if all audible alerts (ringing, beeping, notifications, alarms, etc.) are silenced.
2. Devices must be set to silent or vibrate mode in these areas.
3. Speaking on devices (e.g., phone calls, voice messaging) is strictly prohibited in classrooms and the library, regardless of volume. If a call must be taken, students must leave the room or library area to speak.
4. Devices must not be used to record, photograph, or share lectures, class materials, assessments, or another student's work without express permission.
5. Using electronic devices to access, transmit, or collaborate on academic content violates the law school's academic integrity policy.

Policy Regarding Pets Brought to the School of Law Campus

Purpose and General Statement

From time to time, School of Law staff, faculty, and students may bring their pets to the School's campus. Presently, the only pets permitted on the Santa Clara University School of Law campus are dogs.

Bringing one's dog to campus is a privilege, not a right or entitlement. **This privilege may be revoked at any time, without prior notice, pursuant to the provisions of this policy.**

The School of Law and the University are obliged to ensure that no dog poses a threat, nuisance, or significant distraction, or interferes in any meaningful way with the School's operations. The School and University must also ensure that all persons are protected from potential health and safety hazards posed by dogs on the campus.

Service dogs that have been properly trained to do work or perform tasks for the benefit of an individual with a disability are NOT regulated by this policy. For more information about Santa Clara University's Service Animal Policy, see https://www.scu.edu/bewell/about/service-animals/

Policy

No dog is permitted on the School of Law's campus, either inside the building or on any of its exterior premises, except pursuant to the following terms and conditions:

1. All dogs must be registered with the School of Law. Registration may be accomplished through the Dean's Office, as specified below.
2. The Dean (or his/her designee) shall have the discretion to prohibit any dog from being present on the School of Law campus, if the Dean (or his/her designee) determines that the dog poses a threat, nuisance, or significant distraction, or interferes in any meaningful way with the School's operations.
3. Any Director or Manager of an office within the School of Law shall have the authority to exclude dogs generally, or a particular dog, if the Director or Manager believes that their presence unduly interferes with the operations of that office.
4. Any dog that is brought to the School of Law campus must be properly vaccinated, flea- free, and licensed with the appropriate authority.
5. No dog shall be permitted in any classroom, conference room, collaborative learning space, bathroom, or in any area (or in close proximity to any area) in which food is regularly served or prepared, or is being served or prepared.
6. No dog will be permitted in the law library except, as necessary when owned by a staff or faculty member, to take the dog to or from the staff or faculty member's office.
7. The owner is responsible for the remediation or cleaning, or paying for the remediation or cleaning, of any mess attributable to the dog or the dog's condition (such as fleas).
8. While within the Law School building, all dogs must be on a leash held and controlled by a responsible person, the length of which the leash cannot exceed six feet.

Registration

In registering a dog with the School of Law's Dean's Office, all owners must agree to the following:

1. That they will indemnify and hold harmless the University from any and all personal injuries and property damages caused by their dogs.
2. That they will provide a small mat or rug for the dog for the purpose of protecting the carpet.
3. That they will not permit the dog to run loose in the law school building.
4. That they will bathe and groom the dog regularly to avoid complaints regarding the dog's odor, or the presence of fleas.
5. That they will ensure that the dog's identification is visible at all times while the dog is on campus.
6. That they will be respectful of the fact that others on campus may be allergic to dogs, may be scared by dogs, or may simply dislike dogs.

7. That they will immediately cease bringing the dog to campus if, pursuant to the

provisions of this policy, either the Dean (or his/her designee) or the Manager or Director of the relevant office, determines that the dog poses a threat, nuisance, or significant distraction, or interferes in any meaningful way with the school's or office's operations.

Policy on Curbing Alcohol Use at Law School Events

At Santa Clara Law, wellness matters. Inspired by the Jesuit value of cura personalis or "care of the whole person," Santa Clara Law is committed to the active process of developing the potential of all members of its community in each of these eight pillars of wellness-physical, social, emotional, occupational, financial, spiritual, intellectual, and environmental.

Of particular concern within the legal community is the prevalence of substance abuse issues. The ABA's National Task Force on Lawyer Well-Being, in their recent report The Path to Lawyer Well-Being: Practical Recommendations for Positive Change, noted that

- "…a law school sends a strong message when alcohol-related events are held or publicized with regularity.
- Students in recovery and those thinking about it may feel that the law school does not take the matter seriously and may be less likely to seek assistance or resources.
- Events at which alcohol is not the primary focus should be encouraged and supported.
- Law school faculty should refrain from drinking alcohol at law school social events."

In reviewing our policies and assumptions around the use of alcohol, we have come to the conclusion that any institutional actions that reinforce or normalize the concept of a "work hard, play hard" legal community are contrary to our wellness mission. We understand that this might seem drastic to some members of our community, but we are committed to being leaders in the national efforts to prioritize the well-being of our students.

1. **General Policies**
    1. A **Responsible Use of Alcohol Agreement Form** needs to be filled out and approved by the Dean of Students, Law School Dean, or designee prior to any Law School event where alcohol will be served.
    2. No Open Bars or Cash Bars will be allowed. If alcohol is permitted, it will be limited to beer and wine.
    3. Alcohol consumption will be monitored through the use of Wristbands or Drink Tickets with a limit of two attached drink tickets per attendee. Additional tickets will not be made available. The use of drink tickets will be approved for events involving primarily alumni or faculty.
    4. Alcohol service will end at least 30 minutes before the scheduled ending time of the event.
    5. All events with alcohol must include food and non-alcoholic beverages.
    6. No pitcher, keg, or bottle service will be available.
    7. Alcohol may not be the primary focus of the event and may not be used as an inducement to participate in the event. Serving donated alcohol must be approved by the Dean of Students or Law School Dean prior to being served.

8. Advertising for the event may not portray symbols of alcohol or alcohol consumption, may not include any form of excessive alcohol consumption (i.e. drink specials, drinking contests or competitions), and may not emphasize frequency or quantity of alcohol consumption.
9. All advertising of SCU-sponsored events should include the following statement, "At Santa Clara Law, Wellness Matters. In solidarity with our wellness efforts, this event (a) does not include alcoholic beverages or (b) will have limited alcohol available."

2. Additional Policies Governing Student-Sponsored Events

A. School funds may not be used to purchase alcohol.
B. All LSO officers present at the event will act as hosts at all times during the event.
C. LSO officers and host volunteers may not consume alcohol before or during the event.
D. Hosts must participate in Sober Monitor Training.
E. Students may not sign any contracts with food or beverage providers. All contracts must be reviewed and signed by the office of the Senior Assistant Dean for Law, Finance & Administration. Alcohol must be listed as a separate line item on contracts and invoices.
F. Banquet Security Requirements:
i. If the event venue does not provide security, LSOs must hire trained security personnel. One security guard should be hired for every 50 attendees.
ii. Security to police all entrances and exits.
iii. Security to deny entrance to any guests who are intoxicated.
iv. All law students attending must sign the Moral Character Memoranda of Understanding.
v. All law students attending must register and provide contact information for any non-affiliated guests.
vi. The number of guests must not exceed the recommended space capacity.
vii. Law students and guests must show identification when entering the venue.
viii. Four hours is the maximum length of an event.
ix. LSO must ensure that the food service provider or designated licensed agent will check for proper identification and use employees who are TIPS trained (Training for Intervention Procedures by Servers) or similar training.
G. Barristers' Ball:
i. Ticket sales to be limited to graduating students and their one guest only. Exceptions will be made for the SBA Board.
ii. The SBA Board, each year, will include a Risk Manager position academic year, who will work with Student Services and University personnel to ensure the event is safe. If this position is not filled, the SBA Board must rotate this responsibility.
iii. An area will be set aside with food and non-alcoholic beverages for

intoxicated students to rest before leaving the venue. A member of the SBA Board will staff this area and ensure that intoxicated students have a "buddy" who is sober and who will see them safely home.
iv. For further information on the Substance Abuse Problems in the Legal Profession:

- The Path to Lawyer Well-Being Report (Page 35), 2017, Recommendations for Law Schools, #34. Discourage Alcohol-Centered Social Events.
- Suffering in Silence: https://jle.aals.org/home/vol66/iss1/13/

Law Student Organizations (LSOs)

Law students are free to organize and join organizations whose stated purposes are consistent with the University and School of Law missions. Registration carries certain rights and responsibilities. Registered groups may be held accountable to the norms and standards of conduct and civility that exemplify the law school and university community.

All student organizations seeking recognition by the Law School and the Student Bar Association (SBA) and seeking eligibility for University benefits must be appropriately registered and must follow the procedures detailed in this policy.

All Law Student organizations must:

1. Have a purpose consistent with the mission and educational goals of Santa Clara Law. New law student organizations must demonstrate a clear and distinct mission, purpose, or focus that is not already addressed or reasonably incorporated by an existing organization.
2. Limit membership to current law students of Santa Clara University.
3. Have at least 10 active members, with a President and Treasurer as part of the executive board.
4. Maintain an up-to-date online profile as approved by the Student Life Director for their organization.
5. Secure and obtain a signature from a Faculty Advisor.
6. Students must review and submit the Law Student Organization Registration Form at the assigned deadline each year (see Student Engagement Resources Page).
7. Ensure that an up-to-date LSO constitution and membership roster are on file with the Law Student Services office.
8. Ensure that all executive officers complete the Officer Agreement.
9. Comply with the policies listed below.

Financial and Budget Information

All SCU law students contribute to the SBA and LSO budget through their tuition dollars. The funds are allocated to the Student Bar Association by the Dean through the annual budget process. The Student Bar Association uses 30% of these funds for its operations. The remaining 70% is divided among the approved Law Student Organizations, following the budget process outlined in the SBA Constitution and with the approval of the Senior Assistant Dean for

Administration. LSOs may be reimbursed up to $50 per event using SBA funds to purchase food for events. For more information on financial and budget information, contact the SBA Treasurer or the Law Finance Office.

Student Travel

1. **Driver Agreement**
   The University Vehicle Driver Agreement Form is required for each student driving a vehicle as part of a University-sponsored trip, including off-campus events planned by student organizations. This form must be filled out and turned in to Law Student Services, Charney 114, prior to the event.
2. **Participant Agreement**
   The University Participant Agreement Form is required for each student participating in potentially risky activities on or off campus. This form must be filled out and turned in to the Law Student Services Office, Charney 114, prior to the event.
3. **Transportation Statement**
   This statement should be added to any publicity about off-campus events that do not have organized transportation: "SCU is not responsible for transportation to and from this event."
4. **Travel Reimbursement**
   Review the Law Finance Office's detailed student travel reimbursement policy before your travel. Contact Law Finance for questions regarding reimbursements.

Fundraising

LSOs wishing to reach out to lawyers or law firms for fundraising must first consult with the Law External Relations Office. To do so, please follow these steps:

1. Contact lawalumni@scu.edu and CC Dean Caligaris (ccaligaris2@scu.edu) with as much detail about your outreach plan as possible.
2. Asst. Dean for Advancement will get back to you and your LSO. LSOs are responsible for communicating the results with the Law Advancement/Alumni Relations Office.
3. Gifts over $250.00 must be reported to the Law Advancement/Alumni Office within three (3) days of receipt, including the name and contact information of the donor.
4. Advise the Asst. Dean for Advancement when any alumnus attends events on campus.
5. Include alumni graduation years in any promotional flyers or website advertising to acknowledge alumni participation.

All donations received must be submitted to the Law Finance for deposit into the LSO's fundraising account.

Payments and Reimbursements

Invoices and reimbursement requests must be submitted to the Law Finance Office for processing. Please email SCU Law Finance at lawfinance@scu.edu for reimbursement forms and other information. For more details, refer to the frequently asked questions. If an alcohol agreement is not filed with the Director of Student Life prior to incurring event expenses or hosting an event, you may **not** be reimbursed for the event.

Events

Students are required to follow the procedures and guidelines contained in the Law Student Organization Guide.

Shielded Date

Student organizations may select from available dates to plan their events. Please note that **Law School academic programs take priority** over all organizational events and may result in schedule adjustments if conflicts arise.

Law Student Services may assist organizations by connecting them with other LSOs or departments that share similar missions, interests, or resources to boost event visibility and attendance. **Co-hosting and collaborative planning** with other LSOs and Academic Departments is strongly encouraged to create larger, more impactful events with greater engagement.

While each LSO may select one primary date, **another LSO may share the same day** if their events serve different audiences and do not directly compete.

*LSOs requesting **additional events** beyond their primary date must receive approval, and efforts should be made to coordinate with any organization already scheduled for that day.*

Advertising an Event

Advertising of events is limited to digital media, the Grapevine, and the bulletin board in the Charney Hall Community Lounge and must include specific event details including the date, time, and location. Signage and displays are prohibited under the atrium stairs, as this space is not available for advertisements. Any signage posted in non-permitted spaces will be removed.

Bulletin Boards

Flyers may only be posted on the bulletin board in the Community Lounge. No signage of any kind may be taped to walls, windows, whiteboards (in classrooms or study rooms), tables, or doors. Flyers in violation of the posting guidelines will be removed.

Advertising of events may not be written on whiteboards.

Disability Statement

The following statement about the Americans with Disabilities Act and Section 504 (ADA/504) must be included in all marketing for an event:

"In compliance with the ADA/504, please direct your accommodation requests to [NAME] at [EMAIL ADDRESS]."

For [NAME], fill in the name of the primary student organizing this event, and for [EMAIL ADDRESS,] fill in that student's email address.

Email Lists

Law Student Services reviews emails and approves use of the SBA email list, which includes all law students. Each LSO is to work within the format set by Law Student Services as a guide for the community-wide frequency of email distribution.

The Grapevine is a weekly email newsletter sent to the law school community by the SBA that advertises events. To include your information, email an accessible PDF version of your flyer to sbagrapevine@scu.edu no later than 5 pm on the Friday before the week of publication.

Digital Signage

If you would like your flyer posted on the Charney Hall monitors, please email it to lawmedia@scu.edu. Make sure you follow the instructions below.

Creating Digital Signage

Digital signs in Charney Hall will be used to communicate events and information that relate to Santa Clara Law students, staff, faculty, alumni, and guests of the School and University. Non-law school-related digital signs may be accepted at the discretion of the Director of Marketing and Communications if the information is relevant to the community. Display priority will be given to those submitted from within Santa Clara Law.

Two high-resolution digital displays are located throughout Charney Hall, and content is supervised by the Director of Marketing and Communications.

All digital signs must be of high-resolution quality, have 1″ borders, and text must be kept to a minimum. Digital signs on law school monitors will run for a maximum of 7 seconds each, so keep a copy to a minimum (that can be read easily in 7 seconds).

Signage MUST abide by University Marketing and Communications Style Guide elements.

Personal messages, philosophical statements, and other messages beyond these areas will not be included.

Classroom Use for Events

Classrooms must be returned to the order in which they were found. Standard room format can be found posted in each Charney Hall classroom. Remove all food and trash from the classrooms at the end of your event. The hosting department will be responsible for any custodial charges or damages/missing furniture.

Food and Drink

Outside vendors can only be used for events scheduled in Charney Hall and only if the food purchase is under $750. Bon Appétit or Adobe Lodge must be used if the event is outside of Charney Hall, the food purchase is over $750, or if alcohol will be served. All student organizations must follow SCU's food policy. If alcohol is served, you must adhere to the Santa

Clara Law Alcohol Policy (previously mentioned in this Bulletin).

Academic Freedom and Freedom of Expression

Effective legal education and the development of the law require the free, robust, and uninhibited sharing of ideas reflecting a wide range of viewpoints. Becoming an effective advocate or counselor requires learning how to conduct candid and civil discourse in respectful disagreement with others while advancing reasoned and evidence-based arguments. Concerns about civility and mutual respect, however, do not justify barring discussion of ideas because they are controversial or even offensive or disagreeable to some.

Accordingly, Santa Clara University School of Law has adopted, published, and adhered to written policies that encourage and support the free expression of ideas. Santa Clara University School of Law's Academic Freedom and Freedom of expression applies: to all full and part-time faculty, as well as to all others teaching in law school courses; to conducting research, publishing scholarship, engaging in law school governance, participating in law related public service activities, curating library collections and providing information services, and exercising teaching responsibilities, including those related to client representation in clinical programs; and afford due process, including notice, hearing, and appeal rights, to assess any claim of a violation of the academic freedom policies.

The School of Law's freedom of expression policies:

(1) Protect the rights of faculty, students, and staff to communicate ideas that may be controversial or unpopular, including through robust debate, demonstrations, or protests;

(2) Proscribe disruptive conduct that hinders free expression by preventing or substantially interfering with the carrying out of law school functions or approved activities, such as classes, meetings, library services, interviews, ceremonies, and public events;

(3) Restrict expression that violates the law, that falsely defames a specific individual, that constitutes a genuine threat or harassment, or that unjustifiably invades substantial privacy or confidentiality interests; and

(4) Allow reasonable, viewpoint-neutral regulations of the time, place, and manner of expression.

Santa Clara University School of Law's Freedom of Expression Policy

Santa Clara University School of Law steadfastly encourages and supports the free expression of ideas. The law school's policies, procedures, and practices protect the rights of faculty, students, and staff to communicate ideas that may be controversial or unpopular, including through robust debate and non-disruptive demonstrations and protests.

In keeping with its commitment to protecting the robust exchange of ideas, the School of Law may reasonably regulate the time, place, and manner of expression. It may proscribe disruptive conduct that hinders free expression by preventing or substantially interfering with the carrying out of law school functions or approved activities, such as classes, assessments, meetings,

interviews, counseling, individual or group studying, ceremonies, and public events.

The law school also may proscribe expression that, regardless of its content or viewpoint, violates the law, falsely defames a specific individual or group of individuals, is made with conscious disregard for the likelihood that it will cause harm to others, constitutes a genuine threat or harassment, or unjustifiably invades substantial privacy or confidentiality interests.

To view the Expressive Activity Regulations (Speakers Policy) in its entirety, see the Student Handbook.

Facilitating the Free Expression of Ideas by External Guest Speakers and Panelists

As an important part of its dedication to fostering an environment in which ideas are freely exchanged, the School of Law has promulgated the following procedures, which facilitate the expression of ideas by external guest speakers and panelists.

Prior to the event

1. **Approval:** Any student or Law Student Organization that seeks to host an external speaker who will be speaking on any topic other than academic counseling or career planning must consult with Law Student Services Administration four weeks prior to the proposed event date. All potential speakers will be reviewed based on the Santa Clara University criteria of the University's Student Handbook.

2. **Period of Additional Expression, Communication, and Dialogue:** Absent exceptional circumstances, a student or Law Student Organization that seeks to invite a speaker must share material information about the speaker and the proposed event with all other student organizations and the Senior Assistant Dean of Student Services or that Dean's designee at least two weeks prior to the scheduled event. This notice period is designed to facilitate additional constructive dialogue between the members of the student organizations regarding the time, place, and manner of the event so that they may minimize conflicts with other events that might otherwise be scheduled at the same time, encourage greater student, faculty, and staff attendance at the event, and foster additional respectful discourse at the event. This period of dialogue and communication between student organizations does not give any student organization veto power over the proposed event, and may not be used to restrain expression at the event based on its content or viewpoint.

3. **Preparing to ensure the safety of attendees:** The safety of attendees is the first priority. The Student Bar Association (SBA) and Law School Organizations (LSOs), in partnership with the administration, may work with law enforcement and security personnel to maintain order and ensure the safety of everyone on campus. Regardless of the viewpoint expressed by the speaker, if the administration reasonably forecasts that the speaker may cause substantial disruption to the work of the school or harm the rights of others, the Senior Assistant Dean of Student Services, the Assistant Director of Student Life, or their designees may put in place proportionate safety and security measures which may require adjusting or canceling the event.

4. **Communicate with event organizers:** The Senior Assistant Dean of Student Services, the Assistant Director of Student Life, or their designees may work in consultation with the event organizers to assess the situation and discuss potential solutions. If the event is determined to be unsafe or disruptive, the law school may impose reasonable time, place, or manner restrictions for the event.

5. If necessary to help prevent disruption or protect the safety of participants or property, the Senior Assistant Dean of Student Services, the Assistant Director of Student Life, or their designees may send a message to all potential attendees before the event and/or make an announcement at the start of the event that states the following in sum and substance:

"We would like to inform you that an upcoming event featuring a speaker will take place on [date and time]. We recognize that this event may be of interest to some members of our community, while others may have concerns or objections regarding the views expressed by a speaker or panelist. In our professional community, we value and encourage the robust exchange of ideas, and we will not curtail the expression of ideas, even if some members of our community find them to be discomforting or offensive.

We would like to remind all attendees that disruptive behavior by any participant or audience member is not acceptable and will not be tolerated in this community. If attendees are unable to refrain from disrupting this event, the law school may act to remove the disruptive attendees, change the time, place, or manner of the event, or cancel the event.

We expect all attendees to behave in a manner that is respectful of the diverse viewpoints held by our professional community. Our community ensures that all members can express their views without fear of harm or intimidation. We encourage everyone to engage in respectful and constructive dialogue, regardless of their views on this or any other topic.

Regardless of the content or viewpoint of the ideas expressed at the event, however, the law school may curtail expression that violates the law, falsely defames a specific individual or group of individuals, is made with conscious disregard for the likelihood that it will cause harm to others, constitutes a genuine threat or harassment, or unjustifiably invades substantial privacy or confidentiality interests.

6. Alternative venues: If the law school or the university decides to cancel the event due to a safety risk, they may work with the event organizers to find alternative dates and venues to hold the event safely and without disruption.
7. Review policies and procedures: After the event, the law school and the university may review their policies and procedures to determine whether changes need to be made to ensure future events run smoothly and without incident. This could include changes to security protocols, event planning procedures, or communication strategies.

Speakers

The following statement must be read at the beginning of an event featuring a speaker who will be presenting content that may incite or offend others:

"The presence of a guest speaker on the campus of SCU does not necessarily imply approval or endorsement by the University of the views expressed by the guest speaker or by anyone else present at the event."

To view the Speakers Policy in its entirety, please review the Student Handbook.

Please consult with Law Student Services if you are hosting a speaker who may be considered controversial four weeks prior to the event date.

Safety and Risk Management

The purpose of safety and risk management is to minimize and prevent accidental loss and to ensure that all student organization events are fun and safe. Law Student Services can help guide you through the event planning process to determine which areas of safety and risk management apply to your event. Examples of when to use risk management:

- Review of contracts (***SCU students cannot sign contracts***). Clarification of travel and University vehicle policies
- Review of fire and safety regulations, including emergency procedures
- Insurance review of an outside agency
- Safe service of alcohol at events
- See the SCU Safety and Risk Management website for more info.

Email Accounts

Students are expected to activate their SCU email account. Official administrative announcements are sent via SCU email, and students are responsible for checking their email regularly and keeping themselves informed. Once an email has been sent to a student's SCU email account, the student is considered to have been officially notified. Student status may impact access to your university accounts.

Name and Address Changes

Address, email address, and phone number changes should be made through the Workday system. All changes should be made immediately to ensure that students receive important information from the law school in a timely manner. Name changes must be submitted to the Santa Clara University Office of the Registrar. Please refer to https://scu.edu/registrar/frequently- asked-questions/ for additional information.

Emergency Contacts

All students are strongly encouraged to list at least one emergency contact in Workday for safety. This ensures we can quickly reach someone you trust in an emergency or urgent situation.

It is also strongly recommended that, if your emergency contact is not local, you list an additional contact who might be available for immediate attention/access.

Student Lockers

Student Lockers are available for use. Contact the SBA with questions and for pricing information.

Student Records and Release of Information

The Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974 (FERPA) protects the confidentiality of the University records of Santa Clara University students. A student is any person who attends or has attended class, which includes courses taken through video conference, satellite, Internet, or other electronic and telecommunication technologies, and for whom the institution maintains education records. The University is authorized under provisions of the Act to release directory information to any person on request, unless a student explicitly requests in writing that the University not do so and keep directory information confidential. A student's directory information is designated as follows:

1. Student's name
2. Address: Campus post office box, local, and permanent addresses (residence hall and room numbers are not disclosed)
3. Telephone number
4. Email address
5. Photograph
6. Date and place of birth
7. Major field of study
8. Classification level/academic level
9. Dates of attendance (defined as academic year or quarter)
10. Participation in officially recognized activities and sports
11. Weight and height of members of athletic teams
12. Degrees (including expected or actual degree date), honors, and awards received and dates
13. Most recent educational agency or institution attended

During the registration period and throughout the academic year, students are able to update their privacy settings in their Workday account by entering "Manage My Privacy Settings" in the search bar. They can choose to share or not share their information outside SCU and choose to make or not make their directory information public. They can update their personal information and privacy settings at any point during their matriculation as a SCU student.

The University is authorized under FERPA to release educational and directory information to appropriate parties without consent if the University finds an articulable and significant threat to

the health or safety of a student or other individuals in light of the information available at the time.

Former or current borrowers of funds from any Title IV student loan program should note carefully that requests for nondisclosure of information will not prevent the University from releasing information pertinent to employment, enrollment status, current address, and loan account status to a school lender, subsequent holder, guarantee agency, the United States Department of Education, or an authorized agent.

Law students have the right to inspect and review their educational records at the following offices:

1. Official academic records, including application forms, admission transcripts, letters of acceptance, and a student's permanent academic record are on file and maintained in the Office of the Registrar and/or the Student Services Office.

2. Working academic files are also maintained by the Office of Academic and Bar Success.

3. Records related to a student's nonacademic activities are maintained in the Dean of Students Office (DSO) and/or the Office of the Senior Assistant Dean for Student Services.

4. Records relating to a student's financial status with the University are maintained in the various student financial services offices and/or Law Financial Aid.

Certain records are excluded from inspection, by law, specifically those created or maintained by a physician, psychiatrist, or psychologist in connection with the treatment or counseling of a student. Parents' financial information, including statements submitted with scholarship applications, is also excluded from inspection, by law. Third parties may not have access to educational records or other information pertaining to students without the written consent of the student about whom the information is sought.

Students have the right to request the amendment of their educational records to ensure that they are not inaccurate, misleading, or otherwise in violation of the student's privacy or other rights. Students may direct complaints regarding academic records to the dean of the college or school in which they are enrolled or to the University registrar. In addition, students have the right to file a complaint with the United States Department of Education concerning alleged failures by the University to comply with the requirements of the Act. Written complaints should be directed to the Family Policy Compliance Office, Department of Education, 400 Maryland Ave. SW, Washington, D.C. 20202-5920.

For further information regarding Santa Clara University's FERPA policy, see to https://www.scu.edu/ferpa/.

Honors and Awards

Honors at Graduation

Students who have received letter grades in at least 65 units (50 units for transfer students) are eligible to graduate with honors. The top 2 percent of the combined full- and part-time class is designated summa cum laude. The next 3 percent is magna cum laude and the 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.

Dean's List

Students in the top 20 percent of their level (First-Year, Upper-Division, or Graduating Class), based on GPAs, are recognized on the Dean's List. Students' current and cumulative GPAs are available on Workday.

Scholastic Awards

The CALI Excellence for the Future Award®
The CALI Excellence for the Future Award® program recognizes excellence achievement by law students in their studies. The award is given to the student with the highest grade in the class as determined by the instructor.

Generally, the faculty member picks one student to receive the highest grade in a course and therefore the CALI Excellence award. If, in extraordinary circumstances, in the opinion of the faculty member teaching the course, there is a "tie" for the highest grade, the faculty member may submit two students to receive the same award for the same course.

Witkin Award for Academic Excellence
For each qualifying course, the award should be given to the student designated by the instructor as attaining the highest grade in the course. In the event of a tie for the highest grade, the faculty member should select a single winner by considering class performance, additional work, attendance, and overall grade point average. Qualifying courses are those offered for academic credit in a JD program. Performance must be graded by a letter grade. Courses graded pass/no pass or credit/no credit do not qualify and students receiving pass/fail or credit/no credit in graded courses do not qualify. A qualifying course must have an enrollment of at least 10 students. Courses with fewer than the requisite number of students (including seminars) do not qualify.

Nominating students to receive awards is at the instructor's discretion. Instructors may give out 2 awards to the students who received the highest grades in a class; 1 Witkin and 1 CALI.

Instructors may give both awards to the student in a class who received the highest letter grade. Only one student is eligible for the Witkin. In case of a tie, instructors may give out two CALI awards. Instructors may decide to give the Witkin Award to the top student and the CALI Award to the second student. In case of a tie, instructors may give out two CALI awards.

Deans' Leadership Award

These awards are selected by the Deans and given to students in each graduating class who exemplify our motto of "Lawyers Who Lead" and who have served other students, the school, and the community.

Mabie Outstanding Law Graduate Award

Through the generosity of the Inez Mabie Foundation, this award is presented every year by the Mabie Family Foundation, to the graduating student who best represents in his/her class the type of student SCU Law is most proud to graduate by reason of demonstrated qualities of scholarship, community leadership, and a sense of professional responsibility.

John Bates Jr. Award in Conflict Resolution

The award is given by the generosity of our prominent alumnus and ADR expert, John Bates, Jr. The criteria the selected Committee considers for the award follows; the nominee has distinguished herself or himself through (1) coursework in dispute resolution classes; (2) academic publications addressing pressing issues in dispute resolution; (3) performance in dispute resolution scholastic competitions; (4) externships or work experience focusing on dispute resolution, and (5) public service relating to dispute resolution.

Art Gemmell Prize

A benefactor of the Law School (Ted Biagini BSC '62, JD '64, LLM '08) has endowed an annual prize in honor of the late Art Gemmell, who was a long-time adjunct professor at Santa Clara Law and who taught International Commercial Arbitration at the Law School. The Art Gemmell Prize honors the best student paper in International Arbitration/Conflict Resolution.

Law School Faculty, Administration, and Services

Faculty

The foundation of any law school is its faculty. Not only do the faculty constitute the school's academic "soul," but the faculty also are the primary source of the students' professional training. SCU's full-time faculty is composed of teaching scholars. They are excellent teachers who are involved in the legal profession and in legal scholarship in ways that enhance the school's reputation, our academic community, and their effectiveness as teachers.

The full-time faculty is the governing body of the law school and is responsible for governing in matters which affect the quality of legal education, which includes the adoption and revision of the curriculum, entrance requirements, academic standards, disqualification policy, and other general rules and procedures relating to the law school's operation.

Faculty Judicial Committee

The Faculty Judicial Committee is the judicial arm of the faculty. Except as provided below, the committee has jurisdiction, in highly extraordinary circumstances, to grant a student petition for relief from the application of any rule of the law school, including the rule concerning grade changes.

The faculty judicial committee does not have jurisdiction to consider the following matters:

1. allegations of unlawful discrimination or sexual harassment, which are subject to consideration pursuant to University procedures
2. requests for relief from the rules governing academic disqualification
3. matters of academic dishonesty delegated to the Panel on Student Conduct
4. matters of accommodations delegated to the Disabilities Review Committee
5. allegations challenging a faculty member's evaluation of the quality of a student's work and consequent judgment in determining a grade.

If a student wishes relief from any rule, the student must first consult with the senior assistant dean or their delegate for student services. If the senior assistant dean or dean is unwilling to grant such relief, the student may submit a petition to the judicial committee. A petition may consist simply of a letter describing the situation and the relief requested. The letter should be delivered to the senior assistant dean for student services, who will forward it to the judicial committee.

In the event that the members of the faculty judicial committee are unable to convene or otherwise suitably communicate before the time that a judgment on a petition must be rendered, the dean is authorized to perform the functions of the committee with respect to that petition.

Decisions of the committee are final and are not reviewable by the dean, although the committee may refer matters to the executive faculty for advice or decision.

Law School Faculty

Associate Clinical Professor of Law
Adam Abelkop

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

Associate Professor of Law
Margalynne J. Armstrong

Professor of Law
W. David Ball

Director, Flex JD Program; Associate Clinical Professor
Anna Benvenue

Assistant Professor of Law
Sean Bland

Assistant Clinical Professor of Law
Emily Burns

Director, Office of Academic & Bar Success and Associate Clinical Professor of Law
Liza-Jane Capatos

Assistant Professor of Law
Taylor Dalton

Associate Professor of Law
Stephen F. Diamond, Ph.D., J.D.

Associate Clinical Professor
Adriana Duffy-Horling

Director of the Externship Program; Assistant Clinical Professor of Law
Nicholas Emanuel

Associate Dean for Global Engagement, Clinical Professor of Law
Michael W. Flynn

Associate Dean of Research, Professor of Law and Co-Director, High Tech Law Institute
Eric Goldman

Albert J. Ruffo Associate Professor of Law
Sue Guan

Jerry A. Kasner Professor of Law
Bradley W. Joondeph

Dean and Professor of Law
Michael Kaufman

Clinical Professor of Law; Senior Director, Office of Academic & Bar Success
Devin Kinyon

Professor of Law and Dean Emerita
Lisa A. Kloppenberg

Assistant Clinical Professor of Law
Theodore Ko

Director, TechEdge JD, Entrepreneurs' Law Clinic; Assistant Clinical Professor of Law
Linsey Krolik

Professor of Law
Edward Lee

Professor of Law and Co-Director of the High Tech Law Institute
Brian J. Love

Inez Mabie Distinguished Professor of Law
Kerry L. Macintosh

Associate Dean, Flex JD and Next Practices Clinical Professor of Law
Sandee Magliozzi
Supervising Attorney and Associate Clinical Professor of Law
Scott Maurer

Associate Dean for Academic Affairs and Associate Clinical Professor of Law
Fiona McKenna

Associate Dean for Academic Affairs, Clinical Professor of Law, Director of Innovation, Assistant Director, Entrepreneurs' Law Clinic and Tech Edge J.D.
Laura Lee Norris

Katharine and George Alexander Professor of Law
Michelle Oberman

Professor of Law
Tyler T. Ochoa

Supervising Attorney and Associate Clinical Professor, Katharine and George Alexander Community Law Center
Lynette M. Parker

Clinical Professor, Associate Dean for Inclusive Excellence
Thiadora Pina

Clinical Professor of Law and Director, International Human Rights Clinic
Francisco Rivera Juaristi

Clinical Fellow; Assistant Director, Office of Academic & Bar Success
Kelly Rodriguez

Associate Professor of Law
Margaret M. Russell

Professor of Law
Zahr Said

Professor of Law
Catherine J. K. Sandoval

Associate Clinical Professor
John Schunk

Faculty Advisor, Honors Moot Court Internal and Assistant Clinical Professor of Law
Melody Sequoia

Albert J. Ruffo Assistant Professor of Law
Nick Serafin

Co-Director, Public Interest JD Program John A. and Elizabeth H. Sutro Professor of Law
David L. Sloss

Associate Clinical Professor of Law
Stephen E. Smith

Associate Clinical Professor of Law; Assistant Director, Office of Academic & Bar Success
Nima Sohi

Presidential Professor of Ethics and the Common Good and Professor of Law
E. Gary Spitko

Associate Clinical Professor of Law and Faculty Advisor, Honors Moot Court Internal
Kent Streseman

Professor of Law
Eric W. Wright

Professor of Law
Tseming Yang

Peter Canisius, S.J. Professor of Law
David G. Yosifon

Law School Lecturers

Aparna Agnihotri

Alyssa Aguilar

Marshall Anstandig

Pav Athwal

Jennifer Babcock

Hanifa Baporia

Michael Bedolla

Susan Beneville

Gary Benton

Emily Berger

Honorable Griffin Bonini
Taimur Case

David Castillo

Sonya Chalaka

Director of Conflict Resolution, CRP, Conflict Resolution Program
Leor Chechik

Sabiha Chunawala

Dhruv Datta

Karla De La Torre

Lisa Dettling

B J Fadem

Seth Flagsberg

Lisa Gallo

Senior Clinical Supervising Attorney, NCIP, Northern California Innocence Project
Ariana Gebauer

James Gibbons-Shapiro

Charles Gillingham

Christina Ginger Bedolla

David Greenspan

Head of Research Services
Andrew Gurthet

Ganka Hadjipetrova

Joan C. Harrington

Carol Hunter

Nahal Iravani-Sani

Krista Jacobsen

Serianna Jenab Becker

Rebecca Jones

Joanna M. Justus

Jeffrey Klaben

Thomas Klein

Jeff Kroeber

Tom Larkin

Sterling Larnerd

Laura Love

Leonard Lun

Scott Woodruff Lyons

Alison Malsbury

Socrates Manoukian

Mark Michels

Adriana C. Moore

Executive Director, Katharine & George Alexander Community Law Center
Deborah Moss-West

Mitesh Patel

Whittley Pike

Mary Procaccio-Flowers

Jake Rhodes

Brittany Ricketts

Chris Ridder

Da'Niel Rowan

Alexandra Saddik

David Sandino

Deputy Director, International Human Rights Clinic and Adjunct Professor of Law
Britton Schwartz

Stephen Scordelis

Andrea Shaheen

Ruth Silver-Taube

Avanindar Singh

Steven Skikos

Sarah Tesconi

Libby Toub

Frank Vargas

David Willbrand

Joan Wrabetz

Hai-Ching Yang

James Yoon

Kyle Zipes

Emeriti

Professor of Law
Patricia A. Cain

Professor Emeritus
David D. Friedman

Professor of Law
Dorothy J. Glancy

Associate Professor of law
Anna M. Han

Clinical Professor Emerita
Marina C. Hsieh

Professor Emeritus
Philip Jimenez

Professor Emerita
Ellen S. Kreitzberg

Professor Emeritus
Dennis P. Lilly

Professor of Law
Jean C. Love

Professor Emeritus
Kenneth A. Manaster

Professor Emerita
Cynthia A. Mertens

Professor of Law
Gary G. Neustadter

Associate Clinical Professor, Katharine and George Alexander Community Law Center
Lynette M. Parker

Professor Emeritus
Robert W. Peterson

Dean Emeritus
Mack A. Player

Professor Emerita
Kathleen M. Ridolfi

Professor Emerita
Kandis V. Scott

Clinical Professor Emerita
Linda Starr

Dean Emeritus
Gerald F. Uelmen

Professor Emerita
Stephanie M. Wildman

Deans and Administrators

Dean
Michael Kaufman

Special Assistant to the Dean and Advancement Operations Manager
Lisa McMahon

Dean's Office Manager
Noelia McKeever

Associate Dean of Academic Affairs
Laura Lee Norris

Special Assistant to the Dean of Academics and Lecturer Operations Manager
Kristen Forrester

Assistant Dean for Mission Integration
Teresa Kopriva

Associate Dean for Inclusive Excellence
Thiadora Pina

Senior Assistant Dean of Law Enrollment, Strategy, and Operations
Caitlin Robinett Jachimowicz

Assistant Dean of Finance and Administration
Krissy Spence-Rodriguez

Senior Assistant Dean for Student Services
Nicole Maxwell

Assistant Dean of Career Management
Deborah Snyder

Associate Dean Flex JD and Next Practices; and Clinical Professor of Law
Sandee Magliozzi

Associate Dean for Research
Eric Golman

Associate Dean for Global Engagement
Michael Flynn

Assistant Dean for Advancement
Cheryl Caligaris

Administration

- **Law Admissions Office**
- **Law External Relations**
- **Law Finance Office**
- **Law Financial Aid Office**
- **Mabie Law Library**
- **Office of Assessment**
- **Office of Career Management**
- **Office of Academic & Bar Success**
- **Student Services Office**

Bar Examinations and Requirements

Requirements

Every state requires an individual to be licensed as an attorney to practice law. This is a separate process from graduating from law school. Each state has different requirements for licensure; almost all require an applicant to pass a general Bar examination, and pass the Multistate Professional Responsibility Examination.

In addition to a bar examination, there are character, fitness, and other qualifications for admission to the bar in every U.S. jurisdiction. Applicants are encouraged to determine the requirements for any jurisdiction in which they intend to seek admission by contacting the jurisdiction. Addresses for all relevant agencies are available through the National Conference of Bar Examiners.

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 from the National Conference of Bar Examiner's website at https://www.ncbex.org/jurisdictions. Most individual state bar websites can also be located by searching the Internet for "Bar Exam [state name]".

The following information applies to those intending to practice law in California. Students should review the summary and detailed requirements for California Bar admissions at http://calbar.ca.gov/admissions.

During the First Year

All law students attending law school in California must register with the State Bar of California within 90 days of beginning law study. The registration form is available on the State Bar of California website at https://www.calbar.ca.gov/admissions/requirements/registration.

During the Second Year

Students transferring to SCU from another law school must notify the State Bar of California within 90 days after beginning law study. The registration form is available on the State Bar of California website at https://www.calbar.ca.gov/admissions/requirements/registration.

During the Third or Fourth Year

Students should submit applications for their moral character review at least one year before their intended California Bar Exam date, to allow time for any needed follow up. The moral character investigation is a separate process from taking the California Bar Exam (separate forms, fees, and deadlines). The application for the moral character determination is available on the State Bar of California website at https://www.calbar.ca.gov/admissions/moral-character.

Exams

MPRE: Students must take and pass the Multistate Professional Responsibility Examination (MPRE) to be admitted to practice law in most states, including California. The MPRE is given every August, November, and March with regular registration deadlines about two months before the test dates. We recommend planning to take this exam after completion of the Professional Responsibility course in the second or third year, although students have successfully taken the exam concurrent with enrollment in Professional Responsibility. The MPRE requirement should be completed before the final semester in law school. Applications are available from the National Conference of Bar Examiners at http://www.ncbex.org/exams/mpre/. Details about California's MPRE requirement are available at https://www.calbar.ca.gov/admissions/examinations/multistate-professional-responsibility-examination.

Applications for disability accommodations must be submitted about eight weeks in advance of the registration deadline. Instructions are available at https://www.ncbex.org/exams/mpre/test-accommodations.

California Bar Exam: Students must also apply to take the California Bar Exam. The California Bar Exam is currently administered over a two-day period at the end of February and July. Applications are due approximately four months before each test date, and are available on the State Bar of California website at https://www.calbar.ca.gov/admissions/examinations/california-bar-examination.

Applications for disability accommodations must be submitted in advance of the registration deadline, though students are advised to submit their application a full year before they graduate. Instructions are available at https://www.calbar.ca.gov/admissions/applicant-resources/testing-accommodations.

Baby Bar: The State Bar of California also administers an exam called the First-Year Law Students' Exam, also known as the "Baby Bar." This exam is required for law students who attend some California law schools, but not Santa Clara Law. The only Santa Clara students required to take the First-Year Law Students' Exam are those seeking readmission after having been academically disqualified at the end of the first year.

For additional information, please refer to https://www.calbar.ca.gov/admissions/examinations/first-year-law-students-examination and https://law.scu.edu/student-services/school-of-law-student-bulletin/.

For More Information

Questions concerning admission to practice in California not answered on the State Bar of California's website at https://www.calbar.ca.gov/admissions, should be directed to the State Bar Office of Admissions at 415-538-2300.

The Office of Academic & Bar Success offers courses, programming, and counseling to prepare students for the Bar Exam. The Office has many resources and practice tests for Bar Exam preparation. The Office maintains a resource room in Charney 216.

The Law School offers a bar preparation course, Advanced Legal Writing: The Bar Exam, available to JD students in their final semester before graduating. Some students are required to take this course under the Directed Study policy. All students are strongly encouraged to enroll in this course.

Santa Clara Law has a partnership with Themis Bar Review. Themis resources are available to students during their time at law school and as they prepare for the Bar Exam. Students are automatically enrolled in Themis' full-scale bar exam prep course which is provided to all students at a deep discount over Themis' list price. Questions about the Themis partnership are answered at https://law.scu.edu/admissions/themis-partnership--faqs/.

University Conduct Code

For the most current information on the Student Conduct Code and all policies and procedures regarding the Student Conduct System, please refer to the Student Handbook: https://www.scu.edu/dso//policies-and-protocols/.

Statement of Responsibilities & Standards of Conduct

A goal of Santa Clara University is to provide students with a general education so that they will acquire knowledge, skill, and wisdom to deal with and contribute to contemporary society in constructive ways. As an institution of higher education rooted in the Jesuit tradition, the University is committed to creating and sustaining an environment that facilitates not only academic development, but also the personal and spiritual development of its members.

This commitment of the University encourages the greatest possible degree of freedom for individual choice and expression with the expectation that individual members of the community will:

- Be honest
- Demonstrate respect for oneself
- Demonstrate respect for others
- Demonstrate respect for the law and University standards, policies, and procedures, their administration, and the process for changing them

In keeping with this commitment, this Statement of Responsibilities and Standards of Conduct and related policies and procedures have been formulated to guarantee each student's freedom to learn and to protect the fundamental rights of others. The University administration has established standards, policies, and procedures that are necessary to achieve its objectives as a Catholic, Jesuit University. These standards, policies, and procedures are inclusive of the laws of the nation, the state of California, and the local community.

All members of the Santa Clara University community are expected to conduct themselves in a manner that is consistent with the goals of the institution and demonstrate respect for self, others, and their property. Students living off campus are members of this community and, as such, are representatives of the University to the community at large. In this regard, students living off campus maintain an equal measure of accountability to the values and expectations of all members of this community as identified in the Student Conduct Code.

Whether living in or traversing through the neighborhood, or parking in the street, students are expected to adhere to the same high standards of conduct and behavior that are consistent with the students' developing role as responsible and accountable citizens and reflect well upon the Santa Clara University community.

Student Conduct Code

All members of the University community have a strong responsibility to protect and maintain an academic climate in which the fundamental freedom to learn can be enjoyed by all and where the rights and well-being of all members of the community are protected. To this end, certain basic regulations and policies have been developed to govern the conduct of all students as members of the University community.

The University reserves the right to review student conduct that occurs on and off campus when such behavior is inconsistent with these expectations and the Student Conduct Code. In addition, students are responsible for the actions of their guests and will be held accountable for any violations of University standards, policies, and procedures by a guest. Students should accompany their guests while on campus. If necessary, the University reserves the right to limit the guest privileges of a student.

The following acts may subject students to disciplinary action:

1. Engaging in any form of academic dishonesty, such as plagiarism (representing the work or ideas of others as one's own without giving proper acknowledgment), cheating (e.g., copying the work of another person, falsifying laboratory data, sabotaging the work of others), and other acts generally understood to be dishonest by faculty or students in an academic context. (Law students, refer to the School of Law code.)
2. Illegal use, possession, or distribution of drugs. The use or possession of equipment, products, or material that is used or intended for use in manufacturing, growing, using, or distribution of any drug or controlled substance. Possessing, concealing, storing, carrying, or using any drug paraphernalia as defined in California Health and Safety Code
   § 11364.5, including, but not limited to, objects intended for use or designed for use in ingesting, inhaling, or otherwise introducing marijuana, cocaine, hashish, or hashish oil into the human body. A reported violation of this section will result in the confiscation and immediate disposal of drugs and drug paraphernalia by University officials.
3. Falsification or misuse, including non-authentic, altered, or fraudulent misuse, of University records, permits, documents, communication equipment, or identification cards and government-issued documents
4. Knowingly furnishing false or incomplete information to the University, a University official, or judicial hearing board in response to an authorized request
5. Disorderly, lewd, indecent, or obscene conduct; excessive or prolonged noise; behavior that interferes with the orderly functioning of the University, or interferes with an individual's pursuit of an education on University-owned or controlled property or during an authorized University class, field trip, seminar, competition or other meeting, or University-related activity
6. Detention, physical abuse, or conduct that threatens imminent bodily harm or endangers the physical well-being of any person, including harm to self
7. Nonconsensual physical contact of a sexual nature such as sexual misconduct, sexual assault, and rape
8. Destruction, damage, or misuse of University property or the property of any

other person or group

9. Theft or conversion of University property or the property of any other person or group
10. Hazing, harassing, threatening, degrading language or actions, including stalking, or any practice by a group or individual that degrades a student or employee, endangers health, jeopardizes personal safety, or interferes with an employee's duties or with a student's class attendance or a person's educational pursuits
11. Engaging in single or multiple acts – verbal, written, or physical—in violation of the Student Conduct Code motivated in whole or in part by a person or group's actual or perceived race, color, national origin, ancestry, sex, sexual orientation, age, religious creed, physical, or mental disability, medical condition, as defined by California law, marital status, citizenship status, gender identity, gender expression, genetic information, military or veteran status, or other status protected by law, and which has the purpose or effect of unreasonably and substantially interfering with an individual's or group's safety or security, or which creates an intimidating, hostile, and objectively offensive educational, living or working environment. Bias-related conduct in violation of the Student Conduct Code on the basis of actual or perceived religious faith and political affiliation/orientation is also prohibited.
12. Making a video recording, audio recording, or streaming audio/video of private, non-public conversations and/or meetings, inclusive of the classroom setting, without the knowledge and consent of all recorded parties.[1]
13. Intentional obstruction or disruption of teaching, research, administration, disciplinary procedures, or other University activities; or obstruction or disruption that interferes with the freedom of movement, both pedestrian and vehicular
14. Possessing, concealing, storing, carrying, or using any real or simulated weapons (including toy guns). The definition of weapons includes, but is not limited to, firearms (including BB/pellet, Airsoft, and paintball guns—regardless of whether they are disassembled), knives [switchblade, double-edged, hunting-style (fixed-blade) of any length, throwing, folding (pocket-style with a blade that locks into place), and knives with blades of 2.5 inches in length or greater], explosives (including, though not limited to, fireworks and firecrackers), ammunition, dangerous chemicals, or any other dangerous weapons or instruments, or chemicals as defined by, though not limited to, California State Law except if expressly authorized by University policy or procedure (see "Housing and Residence Life Policies" for information that pertains to Residence Life). A reported violation of this section will result in the immediate confiscation and disposal of real or simulated weapons by University officials.
15. Unauthorized entry into or use or defacement of University facilities, including residence halls and other buildings and grounds, including unauthorized entry into or presence in or on a University building; unauthorized erection or use on University property of any structures including specifically but not limited to tents, huts, gazebos, shelters, platforms, and public address systems; or unauthorized use of University property for dances, concerts, assemblies, meetings, sleeping, cooking, or eating if said activity interferes with the operation of the University or surrounding community
16. Publication, posting, or distribution through the use of University resources (e.g., computer networks, telephone lines, e-mail services, Internet -connections), or at authorized University activities of material that violates the law of libel, obscenity, postal regulations, the fair use of copyrighted materials, or any law or statute or University policy

17. Failure to comply with a reasonable request or order of a University executive or other authorized official(s); refusal or failure to leave such premises because of conduct prescribed by this code when such conduct constitutes violations of this code or a danger to personal safety, property, or educational or other appropriate University activities on such premises; or refusal or failure to identify oneself when requested by a University official provided the official is identified and indicates legitimate reason for the request
18. Possession, consumption, sale, or action under the influence of alcoholic beverages by persons under the age of 21; furnishing alcoholic beverages to persons under the age of 21; consumption of alcoholic beverages in a public place (all areas other than individual residences, private offices, and scheduled private functions); excessive and inappropriate use of alcoholic beverages. (See also "Alcohol Policy Within the Residence Halls")
19. Engaging in acts or deeds that may violate existing federal, state, county or municipal laws or ordinances that materially or adversely affect the individual's suitability as a member of the Santa Clara University community.
20. Tampering with, removing, damaging, or destroying fire extinguishers, fire alarm boxes, smoke or heat detectors, emergency call boxes, and other safety equipment anywhere on University property; creating a fire, safety, or health hazard; or failure to respond to fire alarms, evacuate buildings during alarm activation, or respond to the directions of emergency personnel
21. Any behavior that disrupts or causes disruption of computer services; damages, alters, or destroys data or records; adversely affects computer software, programs, systems, or networks; or uses data, computer systems, or networks to devise or execute any scheme to defraud, deceive, extort, or wrongfully obtain money, property, or data

Students who are alleged to have violated the Student Conduct Code are subject to disciplinary action and, if applicable, may also be subject to criminal prosecution.

Student Conduct Records Policy

The Dean of Students Office maintains a hard copy file and a digital record of a student's conduct history. Conduct records are educational records, and are thereby subject to the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA) and the University's Student Records Policy.

The conduct record is confidential and is only shared internally with University officials in instances when the student grants permission to release the record, or there is what FERPA defines "an educational need to know" basis for the request. The conduct record is maintained throughout the student's enrollment and thereafter as indicated below. A student's conduct record will only be released from the hard copy file to a person or party external to the University if the student has granted permission, where the disclosure of the record is permissible under the provisions of FERPA, or where the University is required to do so by law. The digital copy of the conduct record will only be released to an external person or party where the University is required to do so by law.

Retention of Hard Copy of Conduct Records

Student Conduct records are educational records, and are thereby subject to the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA) and the University's Student Conduct Records Policy.

The conduct record is confidential and is only shared internally with University officials, in instances when the student grants permission to release the record, or there is what FERPA defines as "an educational need to know" basis for the request. The conduct record is maintained throughout the student's enrollment and thereafter, as indicated below. A student's conduct record will only be released to a person or party external to the University if the student has granted permission, where the disclosure of the record is permissible under the provisions of FERPA, or where the University is required
to do so by law.

Retention of Student Conduct Records

1. A student's entire conduct history is kept for a minimum of one (1) academic year beyond the academic year in which the date of the last violation of the Student Conduct Code occurred. When a student commits an academic integrity violation, the file is retained for the remainder of the student's academic career.
2. The files of any student who has received one or more of the following sanctions will be maintained for three (3) academic years beyond the academic year in which the student's tenure in their current degree program at the University has ended:
    A. Removal from University housing
    B. Disciplinary probation
    C. Deferred suspension
    D. Suspension
3. The conduct record of a student who has been expelled will be maintained for seven (7) years beyond the academic year in which the student's tenure at the University has ended.

The University reserves the right to change this policy at any time at its sole discretion.

[1]The recording of classroom lectures, discussions, simulations, and other course-related activity is governed by this University recording policy, which balances the legitimate needs of students with disabilities that require the accommodation, the intellectual property concerns of its instructors, and the privacy of its students. Federal law states that students with documented disabilities should be allowed to record classroom activity. The Office of Accessible Education (OAE) will determine if classroom recording is an appropriate academic adjustment, auxiliary aid, and/or service with respect to each individual student's documentation.

University Policies

University policies, procedures, and standards are designed to foster a climate in which students can succeed during their time at the University. All law students are expected to familiarize themselves with these policies, procedures, and standards and adhere to them as well. University policies on the following topics can be found online in the Student Handbook: https://www.scu.edu/dso//policies-and-protocols/.

– Academic Integrity (Law students, please also refer to the School of Law Academic Integrity Policy.)
– ACCESS Credential Policy
– Office of Accessible Education
– Alcoholic Beverage Policy
– Responsible Hosting of Events Where Alcohol is Served
– Alcohol Policy Within University Housing
– Alcohol & Controlled Substance Violations: Parental Notification Policy
– Bereavement Resources
– Bias Incident Reporting
– Building Evacuation and Fire Safety
– Communicable-Diseases Policy
– Computing and Electronic Resources Policy
– Contraception Availability Policy Statement
– Crime Reporting
– Death of a Parent or a Student
– Drug-Free Policies
– Eating Disorders
– Eligibility Policy for Participation in Student Activities: Academic Standing and Discipline Status
– Hazing Policy Statement
– Marijuana Policy
– Missing Person Notification Policy
– No Contact Directives
– Nondiscrimination Policy
– Posting Printed Material & Chalking
– Pregnancy Resources
– Gender-Based Discrimination and Sexual Misconduct Policy Purpose Statement
– Sexually Transmitted Infections
– Smoke-Free and Tobacco-Free Policy
– Solicitation Policy
– Speakers Policy
– Student Organizations
– Student Records and FERPA
– Transportation

– Housing and Residence Hall Policies, Procedures, and Standards
– Student Conduct System

For information on the Parking Policy, please visit https://university-operations.scu.edu/campus-safety/parking-and-transportation-services/parking-services/

Clery Act

Santa Clara University values the safety and well-being of our students, staff, and faculty, and visitors. The University community can only remain safe and secure through the cooperation of community members. By working together, we all can continue to make SCU a safe and welcoming university.

Under the Jeanne Clery Disclosure of Campus Security Policy and Campus Crime Statistics Act, Santa Clara University annually collects information about campus crimes and other reportable incidents as defined by the law. This information is made available to assist current and potential students and employees in making informed decisions regarding their attendance or employment at the University. It is the policy of Santa Clara University that the campus community will be informed on a timely basis of all reports of crime and other information affecting the security of our campus and the personal safety of our students, faculty, staff, and guests.

For more information about campus safety policies, procedures, and statistics concerning campus crime, please see the Annual Security & Fire Safety Report at: https://www.scu.edu/campus-safety/clery-act-compliance/.

Child Abuse and Neglect Reporting Act (CANRA)

The University strives to safeguard the well-being of all children and encourages all members of the University community who observe, have actual knowledge of, or reasonably suspect child abuse or neglect at a University facility or perpetrated by University personnel to promptly report the concern to appropriate law enforcement, external officials, and university officials.

The Child Abuse Neglect and Reporting Act (CANRA) requires that employers of mandated reporters promote identification and reporting of child abuse or neglect. Mandated Reporters under CANRA are responsible for reporting the incident themselves. They are not required to investigate any known or suspected cases of abuse.

It is the policy of Santa Clara University that all university employees (as well as volunteers and independent contractors) who, in the course of their business or volunteer activity, have reasonable suspicion of child abuse or neglect are required to make a report. This policy applies to all Santa Clara University locations and all University-sponsored or hosted programs, events, and activities, including study abroad programs. Please note that information learned through any confidential communications made to a clergy member subject to the clergy-penitent privilege is not required to be reported. For more information or questions related to this policy, please contact the Office of the Provost (https://www.scu.edu/provost/research/research-compliance-

and-integrity/human-subjects/research-involving-minors/).

Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972

The University does not discriminate in its admissions practices except as permitted by law, in its employment practices, or in its educational programs or activities on the basis of sex or gender.

As a recipient of federal financial assistance for education activities, the University is required by Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 to ensure that all of its education programs and activities do not discriminate on the basis of sex or gender. Sex includes sex, sex stereotypes, gender identity, gender expression, sexual orientation, and pregnancy or parenting status. Sexual harassment, sexual assault, dating violence, domestic violence, and stalking are forms of sex discrimination, which are prohibited under Title IX and by University policy. The University also prohibits retaliation against any person opposing discrimination or participating in any discrimination investigation or complaint process internal or external to the institution.

To review the University's complete policy, as well as more detailed information regarding Title IX-related procedures, please see the Office of Equal Opportunity and Title IX website (https://www.scu.edu/title-ix).

Americans with Disabilities Act/Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973

In both practice and policy, Santa Clara University adheres to the requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, as amended 2008 (ADAAA); Sections 504 and 508 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, as amended; and all other federal and state laws and regulations prohibiting discrimination on the basis of disability.

The University is committed to providing individuals with disabilities, including (but not limited to) those with learning disabilities, ADHD, chronic health conditions, traumatic brain injuries, hearing impairments, physical disabilities, psychological disorders, visual impairments, and other health impairments, equal access to the academic courses, programs, activities, services, and employment opportunities, and strives in its policies and practices to provide for the full participation of individuals with disabilities in all aspects of University life.

For information concerning policies and procedures for students with disabilities, see the Office of Accessible Education (OAE) website (https://www.scu.edu/oae). Students with disabilities who are registered with the OAE office may be qualified to receive accommodations, auxiliary aids, or services. To register with OAE, complete the Office of Accessible Education's online application at: https://www.scu.edu/oae/register-with-oae/

After the OAE receives an online application, students requesting accommodations will be invited to meet with an OAE Advisor to complete an intake appointment. During this interactive conversation, the OAE Advisor will have an opportunity to better understand the impact of the student's disability and previous accommodation experience. Relevant documentation will assist the OAE in establishing reasonable accommodations. Documentation may be provided by any qualified professional that can speak to the disability and its impact(s) on one or more major life activities.

Faculty and staff should contact Human Resources to request employee disability-related accommodations, auxiliary aids, or services. For more information, please see the Human Resources website (https://www.scu.edu/hr/).

Students, faculty, and staff who have questions or concerns about (1) disagreements or denials regarding requested services, accommodations, or modifications to University practices or requirements; (2) alleged inaccessibility of a University program or activity; (3) alleged harassment or discrimination on the basis of a disability, and (4) any other alleged disability discrimination should contact the Director of Equal Opportunity and Title IX.

For more information or questions related to these policies, please contact the Office of Equal Opportunity and Title IX (https://www.scu.edu/title-ix).

Notice of Nondiscrimination

Santa Clara University's vision is to educate citizens and leaders of competence, conscience, and compassion and cultivate knowledge and faith to build a more humane, just, and sustainable world. Central to the University's Jesuit values and identity is its commitment to creating an inclusive community that is enriched by people of different backgrounds, respectful of the dignity of all its members, enlivened by mutual respect, open communication, care, and justice.

In furtherance of its core values, the University believes that all members of the University community, including students, faculty, staff, guests, and visitors, should pursue their work, education, and engagement in University programs and activities in a safe environment, free from all forms of unlawful discrimination, harassment, and retaliation. Cura personalis calls and inspires us to care for the whole person, body, mind, and spirit, in the fullness of one's dignity, towards belonging and flourishing.

To that end, the University prohibits discrimination against any individual on the basis of race, color, ethnicity, national origin, citizenship, ancestry, religion, age, sex, sexual orientation, sex stereotypes, sex characteristics, gender, gender expression, gender identity, marital status, registered domestic partner status, parental status, veteran or military status, physical or mental disability (including perceived disability), medical conditions (including cancer related or genetic characteristics), pregnancy or related conditions (including childbirth, termination of pregnancy, lactation, or related medical conditions), recovery from pregnancy or related conditions, reproductive health decision making, or any other basis prohibited under applicable federal, state, or local laws and their implementing regulations, in any of the University's educational and other programs and activities, its admissions, and its employment practices.

For more detailed information regarding policies and procedures related to equal opportunity and nondiscrimination, please review the information included in the Santa Clara University Student Handbook (https://www.scu.edu/osl/policies-and-protocols) and on the Office of Equal

Opportunity and Title IX website (https://www.scu.edu/title-ix). Inquiries regarding the University's equal opportunity and nondiscrimination policies should contact:

Kassandra Alberico, Director of Equal Opportunity and Title IX Office and Title IX Coordinator
Santa Clara University | Office of Equal Opportunity and Title IX
Office Location: Loyola Hall, Suite 140, 425 El Camino Real, Santa Clara, CA 95053
Main Office: 408-551-3043
Email: kalberico@scu.edu
Web: www.scu.edu/title-ix

Claims of discrimination or other inquiries concerning the application of Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972 and its implementing regulations may also be directed externally to the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Education within the Office for Civil Rights (OCR) (https://www.hhs.gov/ocr/index.html). Inquiries regarding civil rights compliance and employment discrimination may also be made externally to the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) (https://www.eeoc.gov) and/or the California Department of Fair Employment and Housing (DFEH) (https://www.dfeh.ca.gov).

Course Descriptions

First-Year Curriculum

114A(n) Civil Procedure 1 and 114B(n) Civil Procedure 2
(Full-time JD, first year)

114C Civil Procedure 1F and 114D Civil Procedure 2F
(Flex JD, second year)

102A Contracts 1 and 102B Contracts 2 (Full-time JD)

102E Contracts 1F and 102G Contracts 2F
(Flex JD)

106 Criminal Law
(Full-time JD)

106A Criminal Law F
(Flex JD)

101A Legal Research and Writing 1 and 101B Legal Research and Writing 2
(Full-time JD)

101C Legal Research and Writing 1F and 101D Legal Research and Writing 2F
(Flex JD)

104 Property
(Full-time JD)

104A Property F
(Flex JD)

103 Torts
(Full-time JD)

103A Torts F
(Flex JD)

465A Critical Lawyering Skills Seminar 1 and 465B Critical Lawyering Skills Seminar 2
(Full-time JD, first year – 2023-2024)

465C Critical Lawyering Skills Seminar 1F
(Flex JD)

465D Critical Lawyering Skills Seminar 2F
(Flex JD, second year)

Required Advanced Curriculum

105 Appellate Advocacy or LAW 398 Honors Moot Court - Appellate Advocacy

200 Constitutional Law: Governmental Structure

201 Constitutional Law: Individual Rights

320 Evidence

302 Professional Responsibility

Required Bar Course Policy

Column 1: Complete four required Upper Division Bar Courses below:

200 Constitutional Law: Governmental Structure

201 Constitutional Law: Individual Rights

320 Evidence

302 Professional Responsibility

Column 2: Complete any two required upper-division classes listed below:

207 Administrative Law

239 Employment Law

248 Business Organizations

281 Wills and Trusts

290 Community Property

291 Family Law

310 Criminal Procedure: Investigation

324 Remedies

Course Descriptions

LAW 101A: Legal Research and Writing 1
Full-time legal writing faculty introduce students to legal analysis, research, writing, and citation. During the first course, students learn to brief cases, analyze and synthesize legal authorities, apply the authorities to a new set of facts, and write multiple, predictive office memoranda. In the second course, students begin learning both text and online research skills, and develop their analytical and editing skills in the context of trial court briefs. During both courses, legal writing faculty provide detailed written comments on students' work. (This is the first of two Legal Research and Writing courses).
Units: 2

LAW 101B: Legal Research and Writing 2
Full-time legal writing faculty introduce students to legal analysis, research, writing, and citation. During the first course, students learn to brief cases, analyze and synthesize legal authorities, apply the authorities to a new set of facts, and write multiple, predictive office memoranda. In the second course, students begin learning both text and online research skills, and develop their analytical and editing skills in the context of trial court briefs. During both courses, legal writing faculty provide detailed written comments on students' work. (This is the second of two Legal Research and Writing courses).
Prerequisite: Legal Research and Writing 1 (LAW 101A)
Units: 2

LAW 101C: Legal Research and Writing 1F (Flex format)
Full-time legal writing faculty introduce students to legal analysis, research, writing, and citation. During the first course, students learn to brief cases, analyze and synthesize legal authorities, apply the authorities to a new set of facts, and write multiple, predictive office memoranda. In the second course, students begin learning both text and online research skills, and develop their analytical and editing skills in the context of trial court briefs. During both courses, legal writing faculty provide detailed written comments on students' work. (This is the first of two Legal Research and Writing courses).
Units: 2

LAW 101D: Legal Research and Writing 2F (Flex format)
Full-time legal writing faculty introduce students to legal analysis, research, writing, and citation. During the first course, students learn to brief cases, analyze and synthesize legal authorities, apply the authorities to a new set of facts, and write multiple, predictive office memoranda. In the second course, students begin learning both text and online research skills, and develop their analytical and editing skills in the context of trial court briefs. During both courses, legal writing faculty provide detailed written comments on students' work. (This is the second of two Legal Research and Writing courses).
Prerequisite is Legal Research and Writing 1F (LAW 101C). Prerequisite: LAW 101C: Legal Research and Writing 1F
Units: 2

LAW 102A: Contracts 1
Basis for, and the scope and purpose of, the legal protection afforded contracts and the remedies by which that protection is secured. Includes mutual assent, the bargained-for exchange and substitutes for consideration, the statute of frauds, interpretation of contract language, the effect of changed circumstances, conditions, rights of third parties, assignment, and measures of recovery in event of breach. The historical evolution of contract law, the Uniform Commercial Code, and other modern statutory developments. (This is the first of two Contracts courses).
Units: 3

LAW 102B: Contracts 2 (Flex format)
Basis for, and the scope and purpose of, the legal protection afforded contracts and the remedies by which that protection is secured. Includes mutual assent, the bargained-for exchange and substitutes for consideration, the statute of frauds, interpretation of contract language, the effect of changed circumstances, conditions, rights of third parties, assignment, and measures of recovery in event of breach. The historical evolution of contract law, the Uniform Commercial Code, and other modern statutory developments. (This is the second of two Contracts courses).Prerequisite: Contracts 1 (LAW 102A) Prerequisites: LAW 102A
Units: 3

LAW 102E: Contracts 1F (Flex format)
Basis for, and the scope and purpose of, the legal protection afforded contracts and the remedies by which that protection is secured. Includes mutual assent, the bargained-for exchange and substitutes for consideration, the statute of frauds, interpretation of contract language, the effect of changed circumstances, conditions, rights of third parties, assignment, and measures of recovery in event of breach. The historical evolution of contract law, the Uniform Commercial Code, and other modern statutory developments.
Units: 4

LAW 102G: Contracts 2F (Flex format)
Basis for, and the scope and purpose of, the legal protection afforded contracts and the remedies by which that protection is secured. Includes mutual assent, the bargained-for exchange and substitutes for consideration, the statute of frauds, interpretation of contract language, the effect of changed circumstances, conditions, rights of third parties, assignment, and measures of recovery in event of breach. The historical evolution of contract law, the Uniform Commercial Code, and other modern statutory developments. (This is the second of two Contracts courses). Prerequisite is Contracts 1F (LAW 102E) Prerequisites: COURSE DEFINITION-3-15714
Units: 2

LAW 103: Torts
Issues involved in determining whether the law will require a person to compensate for harm intentionally or unintentionally caused in situations as diverse as automobile collisions, medical treatment, and consumption of defective food products. Also includes the social, economic, and use or political implications of various resolutions. (One semester course)
Units: 4

LAW 103A: Torts F (Flex format)
Issues involved in determining whether the law will require a person to compensate for harm intentionally or unintentionally caused in situations as diverse as automobile collisions, medical treatment, and consumption of defective food products. Also includes the social, economic, and use or political implications of various resolutions. (One semester course)
Units: 4

LAW 104: Property
Basic background in property law. This survey of the law governs ownership, possession, and use of land and other types of property. (One-semester course).
Units: 4

LAW 104A: Property F (Flex format)
Basic background in property law. This survey of the law governs ownership, possession, and use of land and other types of property. (One-semester course)
Units: 4

LAW 105: Appellate Advocacy
This is the third semester of Santa Clara's required Legal Analysis, Research, and Writing program and builds upon the legal analysis, research, and writing skills taught during the first year. Students are presented with the record of a case on appeal and represent one of the parties. Students identify the legal issues in the case and research those issues, then write successive drafts of an appellate brief on behalf of their client and present oral arguments in a courtroom setting. Students receive detailed written comments on their work. Required course.
Units: 2

LAW 106: Criminal Law
Basic introduction to substantive criminal law. What act and mental state, together with what attendant circumstances or consequences, are necessary ingredients of various crimes. Includes a detailed analysis of many of the crimes against persons and property; responsibility (insanity, intoxication, infancy); defenses, justifications, and excuses; parties to crime and anticipatory offenses. Common law history and modern statutes are used as material. (One-semester course)
Units: 3

LAW 106A: Criminal Law F (Flex format)
Basic introduction to substantive criminal law. What act and mental state, together with what attendant circumstances or consequences, are necessary ingredients of various crimes. Includes a detailed analysis of many of the crimes against persons and property; responsibility (insanity, intoxication, infancy); defenses, justifications, and excuses; parties to crime and anticipatory offenses. Common law history and modern statutes are used as material. (One-semester course)
Units: 3

LAW 114A(n): Civil Procedure 1
The study of the rules, standards, and values that govern the procedures used in civil cases in the federal district courts of the United States. Drawing from constitutional and statutory texts, and emphasizing the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the course covers civil litigation issues including: jurisdiction, choice of law, venue, pleadings, discovery, pre-trial motions, trial through judgment, joinder of parties and claims, and finality of judgments. The course also constitutes an introduction to legal strategy and the professional responsibility of lawyers in representing their clients. (This is the first of two Civil Procedure courses).
 # Units: 2

LAW 114B(n): Civil Procedure 2
The study of the rules, standards, and values that govern the procedures used in civil cases in the federal district courts of the United States. Drawing from constitutional and statutory texts, and emphasizing the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the course covers civil litigation issues including: jurisdiction, choice of law, venue, pleadings, discovery, pre-trial motions, trial through judgment, joinder of parties and claims, and finality of judgments. The course also constitutes an introduction to legal strategy and the professional responsibility of lawyers in representing their clients. (This is the second of two Civil Procedure courses) Prerequisite is LAW 114A(n): Civil Procedure 1.
Units: 3

LAW 114C: Civil Procedure 1F (Flex format)
The study of the rules, standards, and values that govern the procedures used in civil cases in the federal district courts of the United States. Drawing from constitutional and statutory texts, and emphasizing the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the course covers civil litigation issues including: jurisdiction, choice of law, venue, pleadings, discovery, pre-trial motions, trial through judgment, joinder of parties and claims, and finality of judgments. The course also constitutes an introduction to legal strategy and the professional responsibility of lawyers in representing their clients. (This is the first of two Civil Procedure courses).
Units: 2

LAW 114D: Civil Procedure 2F (Flex format)
The study of the rules, standards, and values that govern the procedures used in civil cases in the federal district courts of the United States. Drawing from constitutional and statutory texts, and emphasizing the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the course covers civil litigation issues including: jurisdiction, choice of law, venue, pleadings, discovery, pre-trial motions, trial through judgment, joinder of parties and claims, and finality of judgments. The course also constitutes an introduction to legal strategy and the professional responsibility of lawyers in representing their clients. (This is the second of two Civil Procedure courses). Prerequisite is Civil Procedure 1 (LAW 114C).
Units: 3

LAW 200: Constitutional Law: Governmental Structure
Introduction to concepts of constitutional doctrine, with particular reference to the institutional role of the Supreme Court, the judicial function in constitutional cases (judicial review), the structure of government, and the constitutional distribution of power between nation and states and among the three branches of national government, and the Takings Clause. Bar Course: Required (column 1) course.

The Bar Course policy replaces the UP-Point policy effective as of Fall 2026. This is a Required Upper-Division Bar Course (column 1). Refer to the full Bar Course Policy in the Bulletin.
Units: 3

LAW 201: Constitutional Law: Individual Rights
Introduction to concepts of constitutional doctrine. Focus on individual rights; due process; equal protection; freedom of speech, press, and assembly; and freedom of religion. Bar Course: Required (column 1) course.

The Bar Course policy replaces the UP-Point policy effective as of Fall 2026. This is a Required Upper-Division Bar Course (column 1). Refer to the full Bar Course Policy in the Bulletin.
Units: 3

LAW 204: Legal Aspects of War
Examines the legalities of the decision to go to war under international and U.S. law, the International Law of War, and human rights law. Coverage includes the War Powers Resolution and litigation regarding U.S. use of force in Vietnam, Central America, and the Persian Gulf; Nuremberg and other post-World War II legal prosecutions and postwar Geneva Conventions and Protocols; the legal responses to such issues as the capture of Adolf Eichmann and the My Lai massacre, the bombing of North Vietnam (1964- 72) and Iraq (1991), and the genocide in Rwanda and Bosnia; and the foundational texts of human rights law, particularly those relating to war and its consequences.
Units: 1 - 3

LAW 205: Local Government Law
This class provides a broad overview of the law of local government. You will leave with a wider view of not just the laws that regulate the foundation and practice of local government, but also the breadth of law and policy positions within local entities. Starting from government formation and jurisdiction, you will leave this class with an understanding of government powers, incorporation, annexation, special districts, judicial review, taxpayers' suits, intergovernmental relations, conflict and pre-emption, utilities, ordinances, regulations, housing, licenses, nuisances, criminal penalties, personnel, access to public records, finance, contract negotiations, political law, and government transparency.
Units: 2 - 3

LAW 206: Law and Education
The role of lawyers and the judiciary in resolving matters relating to education. Control of student conduct and status; desegregation; school financing; rights and responsibilities of teachers; classification and evaluation of students; compulsory schooling; and the role of government in private education. Attention given to enhancing students' writing skills, including the writing of a term paper and through exposure to current litigation, pleadings, briefs, and in-depth statutory interpretation developing the practical skills and awareness needed by any attorney working with contemporary legal issues.
Units: 2

LAW 207: Administrative Law
Powers and duties of administrative agencies and the legal doctrines governing agency actions such as rule making and administrative adjudication. Constitutional, legislative, and judicial controls over administrative practices and procedures are among the critical concerns of this course. Bar Course: Additional Upper-Division Bar (column 2) Course.

Administrative law deals with government regulation - a crucial aspect of every type of law practice. The practical focus of the administrative law course is how to work with government agencies and the regulatory law these agencies generate and enforce. The first part of the course looks at the processes government agencies use to literally create law through rulemaking and adjudication and also engage in investigations and law enforcement. They operate in areas as diverse as environmental law, national security, communications, foreign affairs, taxation, labor-management relations, and much more. The second part of the course considers judicial review and how courts impose constraints on government regulation based on constitutional concepts of separation of powers and checks and balances, as well as procedural due process and other constitutionally protected rights. The course provides grounding in the basics of administrative law which any lawyer who practices law needs to understand.

The Bar Course policy replaces the UP-Point policy effective as of Fall 2026. This is an Additional Upper-Division Bar Course (column 2). Refer to the full Bar Course Policy in the Bulletin.
Units: 3

LAW 209: Advanced Immigration Law
The course will be a natural progression for students after they obtain the basics of immigration law. Provides students with a more sophisticated look at the issues raised in the basic course by covering such topics as immigration law and gender issues. Pre-requisite: Immigration Law (212). Special Topics Course Descriptions: Immigration Law and Crimes Course will cover issues related to the intersection of criminal law and immigration law. Provides students with an interest in criminal defense, criminal prosecution, or immigration defense with an in-depth look at the criminal conduct that makes individuals inadmissible or removable from the United States. The course also explores the legal

obligations of criminal defense attorneys, prosecution attorneys and immigration attorneys to immigrant defendants.
Units: 2

LAW 211: Cybersecurity Law
The goal of this class is to teach key US cybersecurity laws and what companies must do to comply with them. This course will provide a thorough understanding of what a transactional cybersecurity lawyer does in practice for corporate clients, and technology companies in particular.
Units: 1 - 2

LAW 212: Immigration Law
The course explores statutory and constitutional issues related to citizenship and naturalization, admissions categories and procedure, exclusion and deportation regulation, and questions of immigration enforcement and policy. The course features statutory interpretation practice through the assignment of problems that require intensive use of the Immigration and Nationality Act. The course will also likely feature a midterm and a field component comprised of visits to immigration court, customs and border patrol facilities, and work with direct services organizations.
Units: 3

LAW 213: Performance Test Workshop
Credit/No Credit. This course hones timed analytical writing skills necessary to successfully draft a 90-minute performance test as a part of the Bar Exam. Through timed, in-class practice, students will develop a solid understanding of the organization, depth, and precision required on the performance test, including how to read, analyze, and synthesize legal and factual materials quickly and accurately. Students will write five (5) performance tests in-class, and will receive regular feedback from their instructor. Enrollment is limited to students in their final year of law school.
Units: 1

LAW 214: Drug Policy Practicum: Cannabis Law and Policy
The legal status of cannabis in the United States, as well as public perception regarding the same, is evolving at a rapid pace. This class will cover a wide range of legal issues confronting businesses in the cannabis and hemp industries. The class will survey the legal challenges faced by the emerging markets for these substances, using California state as its state-level focal point. Topics surveyed in this class will include constitutional law, business law, intellectual property, tax, banking, bankruptcy, employment, Indian law, legal ethics, California cannabis regulatory law, and others.
Units: 2

LAW 215: International Law
This course provides an introduction to international law. International law regulates three types of relationships: 1) relationships among states (public international law); 2) relationships between states and private parties (also public international law); and 3) relationships among private parties that cross national boundaries (private international law). This course will address all three aspects of international law, but the primary focus is on public international law.
Units: 3

LAW 216: International Business Transactions
Legal problems of international commercial transactions; trade and investment. Financing, contracts, shipping, and insurance questions. Problems of Third World development, including expropriation and nationalization.

Units: 3

LAW 219: Chinese Trade and Investment Law
Survey of recent Chinese economic legislation with special emphasis on foreign trade and investment. Study of various legislative and practical considerations involved with doing business with China. Consideration of issues such as how specific legislation assists Chinese economic development and how these laws and regulations have an impact on foreign businesses.
Units: 3

LAW 225: Antitrust
Legislative limits on free market transactions. This survey course covers restraints of trade such as price-fixing, market division, exclusive dealing and tying, monopolization, and mergers. A rudimentary knowledge of economic theory is required to understand court decisions, but many students master the few necessary economic principles during the course despite a lack of prior work in economics.
Units: 3

LAW 227: Trademarks Unfair Competition
In-depth examination of the protection afforded trademarks and trade dress under the federal Lanham Act and various state laws. Specific topics include eligible subject matter, use in commerce, the benefits and limits of federal registration, infringement, secondary liability, trademark dilution, domain names, abandonment, fair use, and other defenses. Students enrolled in this course may not also take LAW 535 Trademarks. Prerequisite: IP Survey (LAW 388).
Units: 3

LAW 228: Technology Licensing
The process of technology licensing. Includes topics such as motivations for licensing, types of agreements used in licensing transactions, provisions commonly used in licensing contracts, and special considerations of international licensing. Actual negotiation sessions with scenarios provided and exercises in drafting specific provisions used in technology licensing contracts.
Units: 2

LAW 229: Venture Capital Law
The course will address topics such as fund formation, the venture capital ecosystem (including the differences between financial and strategic investors), issues faced by investors when making investments in start-up companies, as well as some of the regulatory challenges faced by venture capital funds. It will be taught from an investor's perspective and will include negotiation exercises, drafting exercises and in-class presentations. Pre-requisite: Business Organizations (LAW 248).
Units**:** 2 - 3

LAW 231: Consumer Protection
Legislative and other approaches to the resolution of selected consumer problems. The Federal Trade Commission; deceptive advertising and other unfair or deceptive promotional techniques; state and private remedies for consumer economic injury; consumer credit, including rate regulation, truth in lending, and assignee liability; warranties; registration and licensing; debt collection, creditors' remedies, and debtors' rights. # Units: 2

LAW 232: Product Liability
The consumer's civil action to recover damages for personal injury caused by substandard products. Review of 9 theories of recovery, including negligence, strict liability in tort for defective products, strict

liability in tort for innocent misrepresentation, negligent misrepresentation threatening physical harm, implied and express warranty.
Units: 2 - 3

LAW 233: Patents
Foundational course in US patent law and policy. Covers the statutes, legal doctrines, and important decisions in patent law jurisprudence from the Supreme Court, Federal Circuit, and lower courts. In-depth coverage of the major aspects of patent validity and patent enforcement. Prerequisite: IP Survey (LAW 388).
Units: 3

LAW 234: Entertainment Transactions
This course will focus on legal and business issues related to video game agreements involved in the development and distribution of video games with a primary focus on development, distribution, licensing, talent, and confidentiality. Students will begin to learn the legal skills needed to analyze and negotiate agreements representing various parties in the video game industry. Although the course will focus on the video game industry, many concepts will be useful for any transactional practice. Take home exam.
Units: 2 - 3

LAW 235: Labor Law
Problems of labor-management relations: union organization, recognition, collective bargaining, strikes, picketing. Special emphasis on the National Labor Relations Act.
Units: 2

LAW 236: Restorative Justice
This seminar will provide an introduction to the theory and practices of restorative justice, a centuries-old approach to dispute resolution that emphasizes repairing harms by bringing together victims, offenders, their respective communities, and other stakeholders in a common quest for truth, healing and reconciliation. In recent years, restorative justice has emerged as a prominent alternative intersecting with the legal systems domestically and internationally. Restorative justice programs exist in prisons, courts, schools, and many other settings. Students will learn the theory and practical skills of restorative justice in both real-world contexts and through in-class exercises. Active preparation for and engagement in the weekly sessions are essential. A course project and final paper are required. Please note that there are required sessions on two Saturdays to allow time for restorative justice training and presentation of final projects.
Units: 3

LAW 238: Employment Discrimination
This course is an introduction to the law of employment discrimination. In general, the course will focus first on the three basic theories of employment discrimination individual disparate treatment, systemic disparate treatment, and disparate impact and will then consider the interrelationship of these theories. With this foundation, the course will go on to consider in detail a variety of topics including sex and pregnancy discrimination, sexual harassment, discrimination based on religion, and disability discrimination. If time allows, the course also may cover procedures for enforcing antidiscrimination laws, and remedies for employment discrimination. # Units: 3

LAW 239: Employment Law
This course is an introduction to the legal rules that govern the employment relationship. In general, the course will focus on (1) the formation of the employment relationship and the consequences that flow from classifying the relationship as "employment"; (2) job security, including the at-will doctrine and its exceptions, employment contracts, and tort-based employee protections; (3) workplace torts; (4) workplace privacy and speech protections; (5) workplace property protections – such as protection of employer trades secrets and intellectual property; (6) certain statutory protections for workers – such as the Family and Medical Leave Act, the Fair Labor Standards Act, and workers' compensation schemes; and finally, (7) various risk management techniques – such as internal investigations of alleged wrongdoing, arbitration agreements, and severance agreements. Bar Course: Additional (column 2) course.

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Units: 3

LAW 240: The Art of Advocacy
Credit/No Credit. This course presents an opportunity for students to understand the role of effective advocacy. We will unpack effective advocacy into its component parts; namely, the decision-making process, how best to inform and influence decision-makers, how to advance the advocacy process, and how to effectively advocate a position. Students will also consider the process of making difficult decisions.
Units: 2 - 3

LAW 242: Federal Indian Law
The purpose of this course is to offer students an overview of federal Indian law through a study of cases and historical and contemporary materials. The course will cover the basic jurisdictional conflicts which dominate this area of law and will cover specific areas which have been the subject of these conflicts such as land rights, hunting and fishing rights, water rights, domestic relations law, and environmental protection. Other areas, such as religious freedom and repatriation, will also be covered.
Units: 1 - 3

LAW 243: Environmental Law in Practice Setting
This 2-credit course provides an in-depth examination of a set of narrow issues that arise within the practice of environmental law, such as in climate change regulations in California, land use law practice, toxic torts, water regulation, environmental impact assessment under NEPA and CEQA, and environmental due diligence in real estate transactions. The course should be taken by anybody who plans to make environmental or energy law the focus of their career as well as anybody with plans for a general business law practice (since the issues and skills covered in the course will arise in those general business law practice settings). The course objectives are to: 1) familiarize students in-depth and with a relatively narrow focus on a select set of the most common environmental law practice issues that private firm and government lawyers deal with, 2) teach particular skills, such as client counseling, negotiation or drafting of a complaint or a comment letter, utilized by practitioners to address those issues, and 3) directly expose students to practitioners in the field. The course is not a replacement for taking the environmental protection law survey course, but should be taken ideally concurrently with or after the environmental law survey course. However, environmental law is not a prerequisite.
Units: 2

LAW 247: Globalization and Rule of Law

In the wake of the dramatic end to the Cold War the world's attention shifted from concerns centered on politics and national security to global finance, trade and investment. A new concept emerged, "globalization," which some argue is an accurate way to describe the massive changes in the international economy. Others disagree, arguing that the more things change the more they remain the same - that international conflict continue to reflect longstanding differences. Today a new challenge, in the form of "authoritarianism," is signaling a potential dark turn in world affairs. The risks and uncertainties of the new era represent an exciting challenge for legal scholars and policy makers. This seminar will discuss the major points of view in the globalization debate and explore the role that law plays in solving the problems raised by the new era. Students will read both theory and examine case studies. Student-led discussion and short papers will be required. The seminar will have limited enrollment.
Units: 2

LAW 248: Business Organizations
Brief study of agency, partnership and limited liability companies, focusing chiefly on the investor's potential personal liability and right to participate in enterprise control. Intensive investigation of the structure and characteristics of the modern business corporation, both the large, publicly held enterprise and the small, closed-ownership, group-type business. Promotion and organization of corporations, distribution of power between management and shareholders and the manner in which such power may be exercised, limitations on corporation powers imposed by the fiduciary principle and by federal regulation, and enforcement of corporate duties through shareholders' derivative suits and other actions. Bar Course: Additional (column 2) course.

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Units: 3

LAW 251: Mergers and Acquisitions
This course will focus on the law affecting corporate mergers and acquisitions, with some time being devoted to spin-offs and split-ups. The course coverage will be principally: the history and theory of business combinations; an overview of deal structures, and the approval requirements involved in such structures; the process of due diligence and the role of the letter of intent and the acquisition agreement in such process; the target company's board of director duties in reacting to takeover overtures; state takeover laws; shareholder conflicts, protection of minority shareholders, and dissenters/appraisal rights; application of the federal and state securities laws to business combinations and spin-offs; the Williams Act and public company proxy rules for acquisitions. The course will also include an exposure to merger agreements and an analysis of applicable provisions illustrating the problems facing the courts in deciding merger cases. Policy issues will be discussed to provide a foundation for understanding the applicable business combination statutes and cases. Prerequisites: 248 Business Organizations or 258 Securities Regulation. Prerequisites: LAW 248, LAW 258
Units: 2

LAW 255: Commercial Transactions
Examines fundamentals of negotiable instruments (promissory notes and checks), credit cards, wire transfers, letters of credit, and other payment methods often used in general practice and commercial transactions. Topics include the holder-in-due-course doctrine, wrongful dishonor, stop payment, and allocation of losses caused by forgery or alteration. Articles 3, 4, 4A, 5, and 7 of the Uniform Commercial Code are emphasized.

Units: 3

LAW 258: Securities Regulation
This course explores the legal issues implicated when a corporation attempts to raise money by selling securities, such as common stock, preferred stock and fixed income instruments. The primary focus is on the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, with some attention to the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, as well as the rules and interpretations associated with those statutes issued by the Securities and Exchange Commission. The course is transaction oriented. The aim is to train students to represent companies and their senior officers so that they can successfully negotiate the capital raising process. There is a strong emphasis on the problems of technology companies in this process. This course is most useful to students who plan to work for corporate law firms as either transactional lawyers or litigators, or who plan to work in house for startups or publicly traded companies. Business Organizations is a pre-requisite. An interest in financial issues and theory is helpful. Grades will be based largely on the final exam, which is a three-hour open book exam. Prerequisite: LAW 248 Business Organizations.
Units: 3

LAW 260: Debtors' and Creditors' Rights
Exploration of methods by which creditors can seek satisfaction of debt and the methods by which debtors can seek relief from or discharge of debt under both state collection law and federal bankruptcy law. A portion of the course is devoted to exploring these issues in the context of consumer debtors. The remainder of the course is devoted to exploring these issues in the context of small- or moderate-size businesses.
Units: 3

LAW 263: Asian Americans and U.S. Law
This course aims to increase students' understanding of the frameworks of U.S. law and policy on Asian and Pacific Islanders — citizen and non-citizen — in the United States, as well as how current law and policy continue to evolve and affect our communities. It will examine the experience of API people in the United States at various points in history, with major units on 19th and 20th century immigration laws; World War II; equal protection; and 21st Century contemporary issues. Likely topics include early anti-Chinese sentiment, Chinese exclusion, Asian exclusion, anti-miscegenation laws, the treatment and internment of Japanese Americans during WWII, the historical and modern hypersexualization of Asian women, hate crimes against Asian Americans, accent discrimination, the Slants' trademark case, the "Muslim ban," and the Harvard Fair Admissions case.Scholarly commentary, case filings, and multimedia resources will augment core readings from federal and state court opinions and statutory authorities. The course requires no pre-requisites. It would be helpful to have taken a Constitutional Law course.
Units: 2

LAW 267: Social Justice Workshop
Faculty members rotate teaching this unique seminar which gives students a chance to explore with faculty contemporary,cutting-edge issues in social justice law. Past seminars have addressed Wealth & Inequality and Post-911 Constitutional Issues. Each course begins with an introduction defining the terms of the contemporary debate. Throughout the semester nationally prominent speakers and faculty members present papers to the seminar for discussion. Lectures by featured speakers are open to the University community. Course enrollment will be limited to a maximum of 22 students. # Units: 2 - 3

LAW 268: Law and Social Justice Seminar
Work toward social justice is part of the professional responsibility of all lawyers, and an aspiration for social justice animates many law students. This course provides an opportunity to consider the relationship between law and social justice in several different contexts, including the structure of the legal profession and the delivery of legal services; the efforts to achieve social justice and civil rights through litigation in work, subsistence, housing, and procedural due process; the problem of access to courts and the role of the judiciary; and the role of lawyers working with community movements. To ground these theoretical explorations in real-life practice, the course will feature presentations by practitioners who work in the area of public interest and social justice.
Units: 3

LAW 270: Federal Income Tax
The federal income taxation of individuals. The concept of income, exclusions from income, personal and business deductions, sales and exchanges of property, when income is taxable, and to whom it is taxable. A statutory law course based on the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code and judicial and administrative interpretations thereof.
Units: 3

LAW 272: Corporate Taxation
Federal income tax as it applies to corporations, with particular focus on transactions between the corporation and its shareholders. Emphasis on problem solving and planning considerations.
Prerequisite: Federal Personal Income Tax (LAW 270).
Units: 3

LAW 274: Family Wealth Management
A tax-oriented planning course covering the tax concepts essential to the planning of estates. Includes techniques for transferring wealth during life and death, including federal transfer tax consequences, use of trusts, and planning for family succession. The course also covers some non-tax aspects of estate planning, such as planning for incapacity and probate avoidance. Essential for any student who expects to be involved in the planning of estates, either as a specialist or as part of a more general practice. Teaching primarily by the problem method with numerous practical applications. Limited enrollment.
Prerequisites: 281 Wills and Trusts. Prerequisites: LAW 281
Units: 3

LAW 280: Legal Tech Essentials: Tools for a Modern Practice
This class will introduce students to legal technology and issues around innovation in legal practices and services. Artificial intelligence, big data analytics and blockchain/virtual currencies are already starting to emerge and be integrated with legal products. Simultaneously, economic pressure from clients and the growing gap in access to justice has led firms and legal service organizations to embrace methods of increasing efficiency, whether it is using more technology, turning to project management systems to reorganize workflows and relying less on the billable hour to measure client billing and attorney performance. Through a combination of class discussion, guest lectures and interviews, exercises and a final paper, this course will provide an opportunity to students to understand the role that legal technology and new practice models of the business of law in changing the practice of law, and teach them how to consider, evaluate and adapt to emerging changes in law practice with a thoughtful and critical mindset.
Units: 1 - 2

LAW 281: Wills and Trusts

Fundamentals of nontax estate planning. Intestate succession and the basics of wills including mental capacity and undue influence; execution formalities; holographic wills; revocation; lapse; ademption and satisfaction; and rights of spouses and children. Also surveys other methods of estate planning, with an emphasis on trusts. Topics include trust formation, modification, and termination; revocable living trusts; spendthrift, support, and discretionary trusts; charitable trusts; powers of appointment; and powers and duties of trustees. Bar Course: Additional (column 2) course.

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Units: 3

LAW 286: Land Use
An exploration of the legal regulation of land use and development. Considers local land use planning and controls, including comprehensive planning, zoning, subdivision controls, and planned communities. In-depth discussion of major issues in land use law, such as takings, transfers of development rights, growth management, and the environmental regulation of land use.
Units: 2 - 3

LAW 288: Environmental Protection Law
A comprehensive introduction to environmental law. Emphasis on fundamental common law doctrines and judicial remedies, as well as modern environmental regulatory systems under statutes such as the federal Clean Air Act, Clean Water Act, National Environmental Policy Act, and other statutes relating to hazardous substances and wastes. Designed to develop the skills and understanding necessary for effective work by the lawyer involved in environmental matters in any capacity.
Units: 3

LAW 289: Water Law
Legal principles, practices, and processes governing allocation of water among competing beneficial uses. Property systems in water, federal-state relations and powers, interstate disputes, water-right transfers, groundwater management, pollution control and the public trust doctrine.
Units: 3

LAW 290: Community Property
A specialized, primarily statutory course in the California law of marital property. Classification of property as separate or community, management and control, liability for debts, problems on dissolution of the community. Bar Course: Additional (column 2) course.

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Units: 2

LAW 291: Family Law
A comprehensive introduction to the legal regulation of the family. The course focuses on contemporary legal issues, supplementing case material with historical and social science research and drafting, interviewing, and other exercises that require application of the materials. Coverage includes marriage, non-marital relationships, divorce, custody, support, and the legal issues posed by nontraditional families. Bar Course: Additional (column 2) course.

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Units: 3

LAW 292: Business Immigration Law
Business immigration law, in a nutshell, addresses the means of helping employers fulfil their labor needs and helping individuals fulfil their career goals and life dreams. In our global economy, U.S. businesses depend on being able to obtain employees to fulfil their labor needs, often requiring hiring non-U.S. citizens. In addition, international companies doing business in the United States must be able to move their international employees between countries in order to best meet the organization's needs. Finally, some individuals are eligible to immigrate under business categories on their own, without a petition by an employer. From the individual's point of view, coming to the United States to work or invest may represent the individual's dearest-held wish. The process by which companies and individuals meet these needs and goals is immigration, and immigration lawyers are an essential link in that process. This course will address the numerous provisions of U.S. immigration law under which foreign professionals, workers, traders, and investors, and their families, can enter the United States on either a temporary or permanent basis. Because these provisions are intended to benefit both employers and the United States community and economy, we will also discuss the policies underlying the immigration provisions and proposals for changing those provisions. The goal of this course is to give students an understanding of U.S. business immigration laws, regulations, and policies, and to prepare them for entry into law firms or companies that have an immediate need for new attorneys knowledgeable in this area. The course will prepare students in substantive and procedural law and also in the skills required to obtain needed information, work with clients, prepare necessary applications, and guide clients through the visa process.
Units: 2

LAW 298: Individual Research
Students wishing to explore an area of law may arrange with a member of the faculty to do directed research in that area. A written product is required. Within the first 2 weeks in each semester, a student intending to obtain credit for this course must file a separate form in the Law Student Services Office. Students are limited to no more than 3 units in any academic period with a particular faculty member. Credit/No Credit only.
Units: 1 - 3

LAW 300: Alternative Dispute Resolution
This course is a survey of various dispute resolution alternatives to the traditional trial process. The focus is on arbitration, negotiation, and mediation. Among the objectives for this course are that each student gain familiarity with these processes, and develop practical skills that would prove helpful in negotiating or mediating the resolution of a dispute. Students will gain an understanding of the theory behind these methods, along with the factors that might be relevant in selecting the most appropriate method or methods of dispute resolution for a client. The arbitration section of the course includes an overview of the law governing arbitration, considerations about the use of arbitration clauses in contracts, and a discussion of ethics and bias. During the negotiation and mediation sections of the course, students participate in mock negotiation and mediation exercises that are designed to enhance understanding of the assigned readings and develop hands-on skills.
Units: 3

LAW 302: Professional Responsibility
This course introduces students to the ethical challenges and competing demands and duties that lawyers must grapple with in their professional and personal lives. It will cover the most important rules that regulate the practice of law and the policies behind them. Students will learn how the rules apply to specific situations that lawyers commonly face in their practice. The course will also provide students an informed and critical overview of the structure and institutional regulation of the legal profession. This course overlaps with material tested on the California Bar Examination and the Multistate Professional Responsibility Examination. Bar Course: Required (column 1) course.

The Bar Course policy replaces the UP-Point policy effective as of Fall 2026. This is a Required Upper-Division Bar Course (column 1). Refer to the full Bar Course Policy in the Bulletin.
Units: 3

LAW 303: Taxation of Wealth Transfers
This course will outline the basic structure and underlying policy considerations of the wealth transfer tax structure including the ramifications of revocable and irrevocable transfers, near death transfers, retained interests and gifts to charities. The course will combine analytical and problem- solving approaches to apply these tax systems to actual tax transactions. Recommended Prerequisite: Wills and Trusts.
Units: 2 - 3

LAW 309: D&D and the Law
This course invites students to explore the parallels between legal practice and roleplay. Through shared storytelling and gameplay, students will gain deeper insight into their emerging professional identities and further develop the skills essential to effective lawyering.
Units: 1

LAW 310: Criminal Procedure: Investigation
Introduction to the procedure for the enforcement of criminal law dealing with police investigations (including searches and seizures under the Fourth Amendment) the issuance and execution of search warrants, the laws of arrest (including arrest warrants), stop and frisk policies, police interrogations (and the right to counsel/right against self-incrimination that attaches during custodial investigations), and the admissibility (vel non) of statements and evidence taken in violation of the Fourth and Fifth Amendments. This course covers the large bulk of Criminal Procedure issues presented on the Bar Examination. Students will become familiar with the leading Supreme Court cases on the subject. Bar Course. Santa Clara Law offers two courses relating to criminal investigations. Criminal Procedure: Investigation is related to Criminal Procedure: Adjudication, but neither course is a prerequisite for the other. Students may take both Criminal Procedure: Investigation and Criminal Procedure: Adjudication.Bar Course: Additional Upper-Division Bar (column 2) course.

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Units: 3

LAW 311: Criminal Procedure: Adjudication
This course is based on the in-depth examination of legal doctrine and judicial reasoning presented through appellate court opinions. This course focuses primarily on the federal constitutional issues that arise in the adjudication process. These issues range from right to counsel, pretrial release and detention, discretion in the prosecutorial charging decision, double jeopardy, joinder, discovery, speedy trial, plea bargaining, the jury trial right, jury selection, the right to confrontation, the burden of proof, sentencing, and appeals. We will discuss how these topics impact attorneys practicing criminal law and

the policy concerns that drive our approaches to criminal procedure. Santa Clara Law offers two courses relating to criminal investigations. Criminal Procedure: Investigation is related to Criminal Procedure: Adjudication, but neither course is a prerequisite for the other. Students may take both Criminal Procedure: Investigation and Criminal Procedure: Adjudication.
Units: 3

LAW 313: Effective Advocacy for Legislative and Policy Reform
The course is designed primarily for students who want to work on public policy issues, either in government or in the non-profit sector. In the first week of the semester, students will be divided into four teams, with 3-5 students on each team. Each team will decide for itself whether to focus on policy issues at the local, state, national, or international level. Each team will pick one significant public policy issue that will be the focus of its work for the semester. Early in the semester, each team will identify a specific policy outcome it wants to achieve. By the end of the semester, each team will produce a detailed, written strategic plan that outlines the steps necessary to achieve that outcome. Students will be expected to consult with legislators, policy makers, and/or activists in the relevant field to ensure that their strategic plans are grounded in a realistic understanding of the obstacles that must be overcome to achieve the desired outcome.
Units: 2

LAW 314: AI Governance
This course will introduce law students to AI Governance, which is defined as an organization's use of laws, policies, frameworks, and practices at an organizational, national and international level to implement, manage, oversee and regulate AI throughout the development lifecycle by identifying, assessing, and mitigating AI risk, and using AI responsibly, ethically and in a compliant way (which includes addressing bias, privacy and misuse) - all to increase innovation and trust.
Units: 3

LAW 315: Sexuality and the Law
An overview of legal issues relating to sexual orientation and gender identity, including: employment discrimination; family law issues, including marriage, domestic partnership, child custody and adoption; school-based issues, including anti-gay peer harassment, gay student clubs, and the rights of transsexual students; first amendment issues; and immigration and asylum. In addition to providing an overview of the gay and transgender civil rights movements, the course provides students with a foundation in several basic constitutional doctrines (privacy/substantive due process, equal protection, and the first amendment). The emphasis is on close readings of key cases, as well as on exploring a variety of doctrinal themes, such as the intersection of gender- and sexual orientation-based discrimination, the use of social science research in litigation, and the role of morality in law.
Units: 2

LAW 316: Jury Law and Comparative Jury Systems
This course will explore the adoption of the jury and its varied forms worldwide, with particular emphasis on the uniqueness of the American jury. We will consider why the right to a jury trial has been established recently in some countries but abandoned or severely curtailed in others, like in the United Kingdom. In particular, we will discuss the differences between the systems in the United States and Britain, including the jury's composition and role, how juries are selected, how challenges to jurors are made, and the role of the judge. In addition, we will discuss the effects of attempts to channel and control the jury; reactions of the jury to the evidence and the law, including jury nullification and comprehension of complex testimony and legal instructions; the role of deliberations; changes in the

jury over time; composition of the jury, including qualification and challenges; the structure of the jury, including jury size and decision rules; a comparison of the jury with its chief alternative, the professional legally-trained judge; and recent innovations in the conduct of jury trials.
Units: 1 - 2

LAW 316A: Comparative Jury Systems
Spring Break Immersion Course in London, U.K.LAW 316A - Comparative Jury Systems is taught in London, U.K. and is an optional companion course to the domestic course, LAW 316 - Jury Law and Comparative Jury Systems. This portion of the course will involve work comparing the British jury system with that of the United States. This work will primarily involve discussion panels, site visits, and observations of legal proceedings. Enrollment in this one-unit abroad course is optional, but students enrolled in the abroad course must be enrolled in the domestic course (LAW 316). Corequisite: LAW 316 - Jury Law and Comparative Jury Systems.
Units: 1

LAW 317: Race and the Law
This course has three themes: (1) understanding and critiquing American racism and the role law plays in perpetuating it; (2) understanding and critiquing popular and legal conceptions of "race" itself; and (3) understanding and critiquing the ways that people have struggled against racism and sought equal opportunity through law. These themes will be examined in the historical context in which concepts of race and racism arose, but half the class will be devoted to contemporary issues. Materials are designed to provoke both scholarly and pragmatic discussions of these themes.
Units: 3

LAW 320: Evidence
The rules governing what evidence may be placed before the trier of fact. The hearsay rule and its exceptions, rules of privilege, and the numerous rules that have been derived from concepts of relevancy. Bar Course: Required (column 1) course.

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Units: 4

LAW 323: Introduction to Intellectual Property Protection Systems in Asia
This course provides an overview of intellectual property protection laws in Asian countries, with main focus on China, Japan, Korea, India, and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations. This course is intended to be a survey course, giving students overviews of intellectual property laws in these Asian jurisdictions, including laws relating to patents, utility models, copyright, industrial designs, trademarks, genetic resources, trade secret, traditional knowledge, geographical indications and domain names. Comparison with the US system will be used, and international institutions which provide guidelines and facilitate the IP procurement process in the region will also be introduced. Intellectual property protection plays an important role in the achievement of national and regional socio-economic developments; the interactions between IP protection, foreign investments, and the growth of a local innovation economy will be explored. Intellectual property law, policy, and institutions will be examined in the broader context of cross-border economic and cultural changes taking place in Asia today. Prerequisite: IP Survey (LAW 388)
Units: 3

LAW 324: Remedies
An overview of the remedial system and its relationship to civil litigation. The first half of the course establishes the basic principles underlying damages, equity, and restitution. The second half compares and contrasts those remedies in specific contexts such as trespass, franchise agreements, copyright and trademark infringement, and civil rights cases. Bar Course: Additional (column 2) course.

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Units: 3

LAW 325: Trial Techniques
An intensive approach to learning trial skills. Each student is required to prepare and participate in a series of trial problems. Each student also conducts two complete trials. Lecture, demonstration, and critique by instructor and other experienced litigators. Prerequisites: LAW 320 Evidence. Graded Credit/No Credit.
Units: 3

LAW 326: Honors Trial Team External
Credit/No Credit. The School of Law enters student teams in a number of interschool, or external, trial competitions. These are hosted by law schools and other organizations around the country. During the first year of competing, students enroll in Advanced Trial Techniques, learning advanced litigation and trial strategy, and competing in trial competitions. Successful students may apply to serve on a trial team again in subsequent years. If selected, students may earn one academic credit for every 50 hours of substantive work, supervised by the faculty coach. Pre-Requisite is Advanced Trial Techniques (LAW 331A and LAW 331B) and Evidence (LAW 320). Instructor permission required to enroll. 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.)
Units: 1 - 4

LAW 327: Negotiating
This course offers students the opportunity to explore the practice of negotiation. One goal of the course is to make you a more knowledgeable observer of the negotiation process, enabling you to understand what the various negotiators are doing and why. Another goal is to help you to acquire and improve your own negotiation skills so that you can effectively achieve your objectives. Both goals tie into the overarching goal, for those who will practice law and represent others, of making you a better lawyer who can effectively represent, protect and satisfy your clients' interests in any negotiation process. Ethical considerations will be addressed throughout the course. Moreover, all of us are required to negotiate not only in our roles as lawyers representing clients but also in other aspects of our lives. A positive bonus effect of this course is generally to help students to be more effective in a variety of personal and business negotiation contexts.
Units: 2 - 3

LAW 331A: Advanced Trial Techniques
A two-semester course in advanced litigation skills and trial strategy. Selection for this course is based on student performance in a mock litigation exercise. Students participate in numerous exercises, conduct several complete trials, and represent Santa Clara University in two trial competitions during the year. Evening and weekend meetings required. 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.) Students who complete Advanced Trial Techniques will have 2 of the 5 units apply towards this limitation, allowing for 6 more units in other moot court activities. Advanced Trial Techniques is a graded course. All other moot court units are graded CR/NC. Pre-requisite or co-requisite: LAW 320 Evidence. Enrollment requires instructor approval.
Units: 3

LAW 331B: Advanced Trial Techniques
A two-semester course in advanced litigation skills and trial strategy. Selection for this course is based on student performance in a mock litigation exercise. Students participate in numerous exercises, conduct several complete trials, and represent Santa Clara University in two trial competitions during the year. Evening and weekend meetings required. 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.) Students who complete Advanced Trial Techniques will have 2 of the 5 units apply towards this limitation, allowing for 6 more units in other moot court activities. Advanced Trial Techniques is a graded course. All other moot court units are graded CR/NC.Pre-requisite: Completion of LAW 331A Advanced Trial Techniques (Fall semester) and LAW 320 Evidence. Students enrolled in LAW 331A in Fall are administratively enrolled in LAW 331B in spring.
Units: 2

LAW 355: International Externship
Students learn about the functioning of lawyers in an international legal environment through practical experience in law offices, government entities, NGOs, and commercial entities outside of the United States. A student's work experience is critically examined utilizing guided reflections directed by the course instructor. Students work under the direct supervision of a licensed lawyer in the country of the externship. Students work a minimum of 50 hours per unit, up to a maximum of 12 units for full semester externships. Students must attend at least one orientation session prior to the start of the externship. Students are required to maintain time records, reviewed and certified by the externship supervisor, reflecting the student's time spent in the placement. All units are granted as CR/NC, and students are evaluated by their externship sponsors. Pre-requisite: Must submit a positive written evaluation from the LARAW instructor. Externship placements are subject to availability.
Units: 1 - 12

LAW 357: Contemporary Issues with Artificial Intelligence
Artificial intelligence has disrupted so many sectors of society, including legal practice and many areas of law. In many areas of law, AI raises profound, novel and vexing questions that remain unsettled, if not intractable. And, as AI legal research platforms are developing, the practice of law itself is changing. This course explores contemporary issues relating to these important developments. It does so by surveying some of the major challenges and novel questions that AI poses to the practice of law and to different areas of law. A goal of the course is to investigate pressing legal issues raised by the adoption and use of AI and to develop problem-solving abilities to address these complex issues.
Units: 2

LAW 364: Criminal Law and Policy Seminar
This class will serve as a kind of think tank. Students in the class will have the opportunity to affect policy and to have their work read and circulated by policymakers.
Units: 3

LAW 368: Introduction to the Bar (ITB)
Introduction to the Bar (ITB) introduces the objectives, testing formats, and grading methods used on the California Bar Exam and in other jurisdictions, as well as the best practices for preparing for the Bar Exam. Students will also learn about non-exam aspects of Bar admission, explore resources for Bar preparation, and begin planning for Bar Exam success. This course is targeted to upper-division students not in their final semester. LLM and Exchange students may enroll with permission. All enrolled students must be concurrently enrolled in a doctrinal subject tested on the Bar Exam.
Units: 1

LAW 370: Comparative Law Case Study
This course provides a basic introduction to the methodology and substance of comparative law, focusing on a single jurisdiction. Students will learn to analyze and compare different legal systems and traditions from around the world, moving beyond a sole focus on common law. The course will explore the historical, political, and cultural factors that have shaped major legal traditions, including civil law, common law, and other legal systems such as those based on religious or customary law. Students will travel to a specific location that will serve as a case study for comparisons. While in that location, students will learn through substantive lectures, legal site visits, and cultural experiences.
Units: 1 - 4

LAW 371: How Engineers, Businesspeople and Lawyers Communicate
It can be challenging to effectively communicate and collaborate with people from different disciplines. This course will help students from business, engineering, and law learn to understand each other's perspectives, speak each other's language, and work together effectively in a collaborative environment. Students from different schools will be organized into teams to work together on a simulated project involving a technological matter, such as privacy/security or IP.
Units: 2

LAW 373A: Legal Analysis
This course is designed to build a mastery of essay exam-writing relevant to both law school and the California Bar Exam. In a small section environment, the course will focus on improving the learning and application of the law as well as writing under timed conditions. The professor will directly supervise regular writing assignments and provide regular written feedback.
Units: 2 - 3

LAW 373B: Advanced Legal Writing: Bar Exam
Credit/No Credit. This course hones the skills necessary to pass the Bar Exam. Through extensive practice, students will develop a solid understanding of the organization, depth, and precision required for success on the bar. A portion of the course may be presented by video lecture. Students will answer multiple-choice questions, write answers to practice questions in and out of class, learn to self-assess their work, and will receive regular feedback from their instructor. To receive course credit, students must complete all assignments on time, and take a final mock bar exam. Enrollment is limited to JD students in their final semester of law school.
Units: 2

LAW 374: Legal Research: Tips, Tricks, and Techniques for the New Attorney
The grading basis is variable. Credit/No Credit or Standard Letter Grades depending on the semester. This course is designed to build and sharpen your research skills and prepare you for the challenges and expectations you will encounter in legal practice and/or clerkships. This course will offer a deep dive

into the proficient use of current electronic resources (including Westlaw, Lexis, Bloomberg Law, PLI, and CEB On Law as well as A.I. technologies) to strengthen and build confidence in your legal research skills. This course will also address the common problems of what to do when you get too many research results, or not enough, and how to know when to stop researching.
Units: 1 - 2

LAW 375: Rights of Publicity
Analysis of statutory and case law recognizing a right of celebrities and others to control the use of their names and likenesses for commercial purposes. Topics include the scope of the right, identification, infringement, federal preemption and defenses, including First Amendment implications. # Units: 2

LAW 376: Legal Research, Analysis, and Writing for International LL.M. and Exchange Students
This course will introduce international LL.M. and exchange students to legal analysis, writing, and research in the U.S. legal system. In it, students take the role of U.S. lawyers or judges analyzing hypothetical cases and conveying that analysis in writing and orally, culminating in an oral presentation before an appellate court. The course will introduce students to the U.S. legal system, IRAC analysis, U.S. legal research, and legal citation. It will also include practice in reading and briefing court decisions in the common law system and synthesizing the rules from various sources for application to a new set of facts. Students will receive extensive written comments on their work and will be able to meet regularly with the professor. We will also make site visits to U.S. courts and legal institutions and have the opportunity to speak with judges and lawyers there.
Units: 2

LAW 382: Biotechnology Law
This course will introduce you to the issues encountered when starting up a biotech company and afterwards. The course examines a variety of legal topics related to the biotechnology industry, such as the initial financing, the regulatory environment, intellectual property, licensing, antitrust and practical uses of biotechnology.
Units: 2

LAW 383: IP Litigation
This course simulates a patent infringement lawsuit from preliminary considerations (such as whether suing is the proper course of action for a potential plaintiff and how attorneys can assist their defendant clients in the assessing of the risks of litigation when sued) to pleadings, pretrial activities, discovery, evidentiary challenges, trial preparation and appellate procedures. Bar exam topics include Civil Procedure (pre-trial, discovery, depositions) and Evidence (burden of production/persuasions, objections, expert testimony). Pre- or Co-requisite: Patent Law (233) or IP Survey (388) or consent of instructor.
Units: 2

LAW 385: Copyright Law
In-depth examination of the current status of copyright doctrines under the 1976 Copyright Act. Consideration of principles historically developed under the common law and the 1909 act. Emphasis on the traditional realms of copyright: literary, musical, and artistic works. Exploration of recent copyright developments in computers, video recording, internet and other modern technologies. Prerequisite: IP Survey (LAW 388)
Units: 3

LAW 387: Legal Issues of Start-up Businesses
Pre-requisite: Business Organizations (248). The course simulates how attorneys advise startup businesses and the various legal issues that a business may encounter during its early stages. Issues covered include entity selection, employment and labor, intellectual property, and financing, including venture financing. Discussions also include relevant regulatory schemes such as securities regulation and the process of IPO. Prerequisites: LAW 248
Units: 2 - 3

LAW 388: Intellectual Property Survey
This course surveys the basics of United States intellectual property law, including patents, copyrights, trademarks and trade secrets. This course caters both to students who want a single-course sampler of intellectual property as well as students who intend to pursue a career in intellectual property law. A technical background is not required. Numerous IP electives require this course as a prerequisite, so we encourage students planning to explore the IP curriculum to take this course as early as possible.
Units: 3

LAW 396: Honors Moot Court - External Competition
Credit/No Credit. The School of Law enters student teams in a number of inter-school (external) moot court competitions hosted by law schools and organizations nationwide, covering a range of subject areas. Most competitions take place during the spring semester, with problems typically distributed between late fall and early spring, though some occur earlier and require advance selection. Participation is limited and based on application and demonstrated advocacy ability. Enrollment in Honors Moot Court – Appellate Advocacy (LAW 398) is required for certain competitions. The specific list of competitions requiring LAW 398 will be released each June, with applications due in September, and selections made in October for spring competitions. Students may earn up to two units of credit per competition (1 unit per 50 hours of substantive work). 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, all Honors Moot Court Boards and Student Coach).
Units: 1 - 2

LAW 398: Honors Moot Court - Appellate Advocacy
This course covers the same substantive content as LAW 105 Advocacy, with the added component of a competitive intramural moot court program during weeks 13 and 14 of the semester. Students work from a hypothetical record based on a case before the United States Supreme Court and, in teams of two, research the legal issues and draft successive versions of an appellate brief on behalf of their client, typically dividing responsibility by issue. Students receive detailed written feedback on their writing. Following completion of the brief, teams participate in a multi-round intramural moot court tournament that is judged by faculty, practitioners, judges, experts, and experienced student advocates. Students must argue both sides of the issue they briefed, developing a deep understanding of the law and the flexibility required for effective appellate advocacy. The course serves as the primary training ground and prerequisite for participation in most external appellate moot court competitions in the spring semester. Enrollment is limited to 24 students and admission is by application, requiring a cover letter, resume, writing sample, and unofficial transcript. Applicants may be invited to interview and present a brief oral argument based on their writing sample. This course may be taken in lieu of Advocacy (LAW 105). The course is letter graded and is not subject to the Advocacy grading curve. Students may enroll in either LAW 398: Honors Moot Court – Appellate Advocacy or Law 105 Appellate Advocacy, but not both. 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, all Honors Moot Court Boards and Student Coach). Students who complete Honors Moot Court - Appellate Advocacy will have the 3 units apply toward this limitation, allowing for 5 more units in other moot court activities. Honors Moot Court - Appellate Advocacy is a graded course. Most other moot court units are graded CR/NC.
Units: 3

LAW 399A: Honors Moot Court - Board
Credit/No Credit. This course provides academic credit for students serving on the Honors Moot Court Board. Board members play a central role in administering the intramural moot court program and supporting the development of student advocates. Responsibilities may include organizing and administering the internal competition part of LAW 398; recruiting and coordinating judges; assisting with program communications and student recruitment; contributing to the development of competition problems and related materials; and mentoring students enrolled in Honors Moot Court – Appellate Advocacy (LAW 398). Academic credit is awarded on a credit/no credit basis, with up to two units available (1 unit per 50 hours of approved substantive work). Enrollment is by permission of the instructor. Students apply for Board positions in April for the following academic year. 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, all Honors Moot Court Boards and Student Coach).
Units: 1 - 2

LAW 401: Domestic Violence Seminar
This seminar examines the legal system's response to domestic violence using an interdisciplinary approach. The legal (criminal and civil) and social issues regarding domestic violence will be examined. The dynamics of domestic violence will be studied in great detail including the use of collaborative and cooperative approaches to domestic violence prevention and accountability. Such approaches include domestic violence councils, use of mental health professionals, and specialized domestic violence courts in adult criminal, family law, and juvenile domestic violence, and dependency law cases. Class discussions will be based upon assigned reading that will cover historical and psychological materials as well as topics in criminal, family, tort, and other law related subjects.
Units: 2 - 3

LAW 404: Litigating Section 101 Patent Eligibility
This course provides a history and overview of Section 101 of the patent code, an analysis of Section 101 jurisprudence, including Alice and its progeny, themes and guidance from the case law that help identify which inventions are eligible versus ineligible for patenting under Section 101, and hands-on experience briefing and arguing a Section 101 motion in front of a panel of experienced patent litigators steeped in Section 101 law and related litigation strategies. Prerequisite: Intellectual Property Survey.
Prerequisites: LAW 388
Units: 1

LAW 408: Social Justice Workshop
The Seminar will provide both an overview of the problems faced by the indigent and subordinated as well as offering an opportunity to enhance the lawyering skills you will need to assist clients in the future. The class will also discuss the public interest problems confronting low income, multi-ethnic communities, including the availability of legal services (or the lack thereof). Throughout the semester, we will look at a variety of approaches to dealing with these public interest law problems including litigation, legislative, administrative, media work, community organizing and coalition building. The

Seminar will also offer some introductory training in lawyering skills including interviewing, counseling and theory development. As part of the Seminar, each student will complete a written project trying to develop creative strategies for dealing with some problem area involving public interest law. We encourage students to work in pairs on these projects. Potential project areas might include child abuse, civil rights, consumer law, domestic violence, education law, elderly law, employment law, homelessness, housing, human rights, immigration law, and juvenile rights. These projects can fulfill the Supervised Analytical Writing Requirement. There is no final examination for this course, rather the class will be graded based on your Seminar participation and your presentation and written project.
Units: 2 - 3

LAW 410: Privacy Law
Legal rights and remedies associated with privacy. An exploration of the constitutional, statutory, and common-law doctrines that give individuals control over personal information and decisions. Practical application of these privacy doctrines in judicial, legislative, and administrative contexts to protect and to vindicate individual privacy.
Units: 3

LAW 411: Trademark Prosecution Seminar
This seminar is directed primarily to students interested in gaining real-world trademark experience through reviewing and engaging in client counseling, search analysis, trademark application and prosecution processes on behalf of a fictional client. The focus is on learning substantive and procedural aspects of practice before the Trademark Office and the Trademark Trial and Appeals Board, and on developing counseling and strategic analysis skills. Regular writing assignments will include preparation of trademark applications, responses to Office Actions, analyzing the Trademark Manual of Examining Procedure, and drafting settlement and coexistence agreements. Students will also engage in goal setting at the outset of the course, and have the opportunity to re-review an early assignment in light of the progression of their skill building. The course also features guest lectures from practicing trademark attorneys, whether in a law firm or an in-house role. Prerequisite: Intellectual Property Survey (LAW 388)
Units: 2

LAW 418A: Health Law Seminar
This unique seminar gives students a chance to explore with faculty contemporary, cutting-edge issues in health care law. The course may require a paper, an exam, or both.
Units: 2 - 3

LAW 423: Sports Law
Students will learn about state and federal statutes, administrative agency regulations and state and federal court cases governing and/or affecting amateur and professional sports leagues and organizations, competition in sports and rights and responsibilities of athletes and their agents and representatives. We will also examine areas of international sports competition and regulation (e.g., Olympics, World Cup, and others), and a number of current issues in professional and amateur sports.
Units: 3

LAW 434: Gender and Law
Examination of discrimination and privilege based on gender. The course evaluates the legal doctrines and theoretical debates that have resulted from social movements to end gender subordination. Subject matter includes the constitutional right to equal protection; sex discrimination in employment and public accommodations; equal access to education; sexual violence, including rape, domestic violence,

pornography, and sexual harassment; gender and the legal profession; comparative (global) gender equality. Limited enrollment.
Units: 2 - 3

LAW 439: International IP Law
This course provides a basic foundation for thinking about intellectual property problems that arise in an international context, with a focus on patent, copyright, trademark, unfair competition, and enforcement issues. The aim of the course is to familiarize students with the key principles, agreements, and institutions that govern international intellectual property, as well as the political economy of globalization and intellectual property. Case and hypothetical examples will be used to explore the acquisition, licensing, and assertion of intellectual property rights across national borders, as well as country-level international property disputes. Enrollment is limited to students who have taken at least one course on intellectual property or who have the instructor's permission. Prerequisite: IP Survey (LAW 388).
Units: 3

LAW 440: International Human Rights
This course on International Human Rights is taught as an interactive and lively seminar that triggers thought-provoking analysis of the most significant and current trends in the field of human rights and international relations. The course will acquaint students with every significant aspect of this critical field as seen through multiple lenses: social, cultural, religious, political and economic factors that shape the global implementation of human rights. As a foundation, students will gain some understanding of the barriers to universal applicability of human rights by studying thought-provoking debates concerning cultural and religious relativism, and the double standards in human rights enforcement and implementation triggered by political and economic factors. The course covers, among other topics, the United Nations human rights system, regional human rights systems, domestic litigation, and mechanisms for the implementation of human rights including through the advocacy efforts of NGOs. Wherever possible, the course will focus on current domestic and international topics. Grading is based on a series of short papers and presentations, as well as class participation. There is no final examination.
Units: 2 - 3

LAW 444: Energy Resources Law
For decades energy has been one of the most critical state, national, and global issues. This class is an overview of the legal and policy issues associated with the development and use of energy resources. This course intersects the disciplines of environmental law, natural resources law, and publicly regulated industries. The class will study the environmental and resource management issues relating to solar, wind, hydroelectric, coal, oil, natural gas, and nuclear power. It will also cover the causes and regulation of global climate change and its impact on the energy sector. The class will study the regulation of the electricity industry, including the movement toward deregulation and the causes of the 2001 California energy crisis. The course will examine international energy issues, including the regulation of petroleum. This class will be of value to students interested in environmental law, natural resources law, water law, administrative law, and international law.
Units: 3

LAW 448: Voting Rights and Election Law
Examines legal regulation of the political process, with an emphasis on constitutional law and federal legislation. The course covers a range of topics related to political participation, representation, and democratic structures, including the right to vote; reapportionment and redistricting; the protection of

racial, and political minorities; political parties; campaign financing; direct democracy; and alternative electoral systems. This seminar will require your participation in the legal analysis of current events and challenges to voter protection laws.
Units: 2

LAW 457: Military Law and Justice
This seminar will introduce students to the nature and function of military law, with a focus on the military justice system. The military justice system reflects the tensions between justice and discipline, Constitutional rights and national security requirements, and commanders' prerogatives and Congressional oversight. The latter portion of the course will shift emphasis from military justice to other military law issues, such as the application of the Constitution to military members, the law of armed conflict/rules of engagement, military commissions, installation jurisdiction, and the role of the judge advocate. Class will emphasize robust discussion informed by the readings, student presentations of papers, and occasional media presentations. The class is open to all students interested in engaging in the subject matter. A military or national security background is not required, and the course requires no pre-requisites.
Units: 2

LAW 458: Interviewing and Counseling
The development of an understanding of the purpose and process of communication between lawyer and client. Through an understanding of purpose and process, the development of a core of listening, questioning, and counseling skills that are both appropriate to the varied factual contexts of lawyer/client communication and consistent with an evolving sense of professional identity. Methodology includes participation of all students in simulated interviewing and counseling; study, analysis, and discussion of transcripts of interviewing and counseling; reflection and comment on selected readings.
Units: 2

LAW 459: Public Interest Environmental Law Practice
This 1-credit course provides an examination of a set of issues that arise within the public interest practice of environmental law, including client relationship, challenges of government agency regulations, and citizen suit enforcement actions against polluters. The course will be valuable for anybody who plans to make environmental or energy law the focus of their career or is interested in a public interest law career generally. The course objectives are to: 1) familiarize students in-depth and with a relatively narrow focus on a select set of the most common environmental law practice issues that private firm and government lawyers deal with, 2) teach particular skills, such as client counseling, negotiation or drafting of a complaint or a comment letter, utilized by practitioners to address those issues, and 3) directly expose students to a practitioner in the field. The course is not a replacement for taking the environmental protection law survey course.

Ideally, it should be taken concurrently with or after the environmental law survey course. However, neither environmental law nor administrative law are prerequisites. Grading will be based on participation in class discussions, performance on skill-building exercises, and a set written assignments
Units: 1

LAW 463: KGACLC Workers' Rights Interviewing and Advising
Students will provide advice to clients regarding problems in the workplaces such as wrongful termination, harassment, discrimination, unpaid wages, and failure to pay overtime. In addition to advising clients, students will also receive 13.5 hours of instruction in the Fundamentals of Employment Law class that covers wage and hour law, wrongful termination, harassment, discrimination, leave acts,

workers compensation, unemployment insurance, state disability insurance, ERISA, privacy, workplace immigration issues, and union/labor law.
Units: 2

LAW 465A: Critical Lawyering Skills Seminar 1
The Critical Lawyering Skills Seminar is an interactive course that focuses on competencies students will use to succeed in law school and enter legal practice. Using practice exercises, problem-based scenarios, and individual and group mentoring, students will explore critical skills such as: communication, active listening, self-regulation, class and exam preparation, creative problem solving, cultural awareness, self-development, client service, and reflective lawyering. The seminar is designed to help students think strategically about the critical skills needed for their law school and professional goals, and to develop a plan to achieve them. (Two-semester course). Letter-graded, not subject to the grade curve. Only the second semester of CLS counts toward the Experiential Course requirement.
Units: 1

LAW 465B: Critical Lawyering Skills Seminar 2
The Critical Lawyering Skills Seminar is an interactive course that focuses on competencies students will use to succeed in law school and enter legal practice. Using practice exercises, problem-based scenarios, and individual and group mentoring, students will explore critical skills such as: communication, active listening, self-regulation, class and exam preparation, creative problem solving, cultural awareness, self-development, client service, and reflective lawyering. The seminar is designed to help students think strategically about the critical skills needed for their law school and professional goals, and to develop a plan to achieve them. (Two-semester course). Letter-graded, not subject to the grade curve. Only the second semester of CLS courts towards the Experiential Course requirement.
Units: 1

LAW 465C: Critical Lawyering Skills Seminar 1F
The Critical Lawyering Skills Seminar is an interactive course that focuses on competencies students will use to succeed in law school and enter legal practice. Using practice exercises, problem-based scenarios, and individual and group mentoring, students will explore critical skills such as: communication, active listening, self-regulation, class and exam preparation, creative problem solving, cultural awareness, self-development, client service, and reflective lawyering. The seminar is designed to help students think strategically about the critical skills needed for their law school and professional goals, and to develop a plan to achieve them. (Two-semester course). Letter-graded, not subject to the grade curve. Only the second semester of CLS counts toward the Experiential Course requirement.
Units: 1

LAW 465D: Critical Lawyering Skills Seminar 2F
The Critical Lawyering Skills Seminar is an interactive course that focuses on competencies students will use to succeed in law school and enter legal practice. Using practice exercises, problem-based scenarios, and individual and group mentoring, students will explore critical skills such as: communication, active listening, self-regulation, class and exam preparation, creative problem solving, cultural awareness, self-development, client service, and reflective lawyering. The seminar is designed to help students think strategically about the critical skills needed for their law school and professional goals, and to develop a plan to achieve them. (Two-semester course). Letter-graded, not subject to the grade curve. The second semester of CLS counts toward the Experiential Course requirement.
Units: 1

LAW 468: KGACLC Courthouse Clinic

Credit/No Credit. Students must attend a mandatory training class on the first Saturday of the semester. Thereafter, students must spend 40 hours assisting and advising unrepresented litigants at the Courthouse Self Help-Center, which is located at 201 North First Street, San Jose. Students will provide this assistance under the supervision of an attorney on Wednesdays between 9:30 a.m. and 1:00 p.m. Students do necessarily need to be available for the entire 9:30-1 time slot on Wednesdays; they only need to schedule approximately two hours per week during that slot. Students may not take more than one interviewing and advising class in the same semester.
Units: 1 - 2

LAW 469: KGACLC Immigration Interviewing and Advising
Credit/No CreditStudents counsel clients in the general advice immigration clinic on all aspects of immigration law, including political asylum, VAWA (Violence Against Women Act) self-petitions, removal of conditions on permanent residence, U Visa (victims of particularly crimes), and T Visa (victims of human trafficking) , acquired citizenship, relative petitions, and immigration consequences of criminal activity. Students must attend the Saturday training at the beginning of the semester, if they have not done the training previously. Students may not take more than one interviewing and advising class without the prior approval of the instructors.
Units: 1

LAW 470: Street Law: Teaching Practical Legal Skills
Credit/No Credit.This experiential course trains law students on how to teach practical, law-related concepts to high school students and has students teach law-related lessons at a local high school. Lessons cover a range of legal concepts, including constitutional law, criminal law, family law, and immigration law. Students will be placed at a local high school and will co-teach multiple law-related lessons to one high school class. Students will also attend bi-weekly seminars to develop their pedagogical practices, refine their lesson plans regarding substantive legal issues, and share their ideas on successful teaching techniques.
Units: 3

LAW 478: Trade Secrets
This course, building on the Intellectual Property Survey, covers trade secret law in more detail, including the Uniform Trade Secret Act (UTSA) and California's trade secret laws. The course also addresses how trade secret law can affect employee mobility. Prerequisite: IP Survey (388).
Prerequisites: LAW 388
Units: 2

LAW 481A: KGACLC Litigation Skills IIA
This course is ONLY for those students who have completed Litigation Skills I (LAW 511A). This is the graded portion of Litigation Skills II. Students may take up to 4 additional non-graded units by signing up for Litigation Skills IIb (LAW 481B). Students must obtain permission from instructors' to add this course. Limited enrollment.
Units: 2

LAW 481B: KGACLC Litigation Skills IIB
This is the credit/no credit portion of Litigation Skills II. Students can register for up to 4 units in this course. Students must register for Litigation Skills IIa for the first (LAW 481A) 2 units of clinic credit,

and Litigation Skills IIb (LAW 481B) for any units thereafter. Students must obtain permission from instructors' to add this course. Limited enrollment.
Units: 1 - 4

LAW 482: Entrepreneurs' Law Clinic
The Entrepreneurs' Law Clinic ("ELC") offers students the ability to work with startup companies and entrepreneurs on transactional matters. Both in the classroom and in the clinic, the students will be exposed to a wide variety of legal subject matter areas relevant to startup businesses. The goal of the ELC is to prepare students to be effective Silicon Valley lawyers through working with real-life clients. This course will be graded. Students must submit an application to be considered for the class, and entry in the class will be subject to approval by the ELC Director.
Units: 3

LAW 482B: Entrepreneurs' Law Clinic B
This course is a credit/no credit advanced clinic in a semester following completion of the Entrepreneurs' Law Clinic. Entrepreneurs' Law Clinic is a prerequisite. Registration for Entrepreneurs' Law Clinic B is only upon permission from the Clinic Director.
Units: 1 - 2

LAW 485: Comparative Privacy Law
This course surveys the approaches to privacy regulation around the globe, including a comparison of regulatory philosophies and different policy solutions. The course also introduces the major international privacy regulatory and enforcement institutions. Prerequisite: Privacy Law (LAW 410). Students that have not taken the prerequisite but have taken and passed a CIPP exam are eligible.
Units: 3

LAW 486: Law and Technology of Silicon Valley
For a technology company, there is a strong interplay between law and technology. Legal issues can determine the course research and development takes, while at the same time, the nature of the technology in question can determine to what extent certain legal aspects apply. This course seeks to explore this interplay by studying three Bay Area companies operating in three different technical areas. The students become familiar with basic technology concepts and ways new technologies are developed, commercialized and distributed, and the legal decisions along the way.
Units: 2

LAW 487: KGACLC - Decriminalization of Homelessness Interviewing and Advising Clinic
Credit/No Credit. The KGACLC Decriminalization of Homelessness Interviewing and Advising Clinic (DH Clinic) provides students the opportunity to directly engage with the local homelessness crisis and those most impacted by it. Through both seminar and weekly clinics, students will learn the complexities of homelessness in Silicon Valley, including, contributing causes, government responses, the role of local service providers and advocates, and current strategies for resolving the crisis. In preparation for the weekly clinics, students will receive training and instruction in client interviewing, commonly utilized or required forms, local rules of court, and issue spotting for common infractions, citations and other legal issues related to the criminalization of homelessness. Students will also receive training in providing trauma-informed client services. The Decriminalization of Homelessness Interviewing and Advising Clinic (DH Clinic) at KGACLC is designed to work in partnership with the Santa Clara University Unhoused Initiative (UI) which seeks to center the dignity of people experiencing homelessness in SCU's community response. The overarching goal of the DH Clinic is to

reduce barriers to housing through legal services and advocacy centered on the intersection of homelessness and the criminal legal system.
Units: 1

LAW 504: California Civil Procedure
Designed to introduce students to the actual workings of the California civil system. The procedures attendant on the litigation process from considerations prior to the filing of a complaint through the drafting of pleadings, motions, various discovery devices, trial-setting procedures, and procedures during and after trial.
Units: 2

LAW 505A: Northern California Innocence Project A
The Northern California Innocence Project (NCIP) is a law school clinical program providing a unique educational opportunity for law students to investigate and litigate possible wrongful convictions. NCIP also works to promote legal reforms aimed at remedying the systemic problems within our criminal justice system that lead to wrongful convictions. Supervised by experienced legal staff, NCIP law students evaluate innocence claims by reviewing case histories, appellate briefs, transcripts, and other records. They participate directly in the investigation process by interviewing prisoners, witnesses, crime lab personnel, law enforcement, defense attorneys, and prosecutors. As part of their case work, NCIP students draft legal documents including motions, declarations, briefs, legal memoranda, and letters to attorneys, clients, and case rounds memos. Students also attend and participate in court proceedings. Credit: NCIP is a year-long 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. To enroll in NCIP for a grade, you should enroll under 505A. If you would like to enroll for credit/no credit, enroll under course number 505B. If you would like to enroll for more than three units of class per semester, you must enroll in those additional units under 505B for credit/no credit. Because NCIP is a year-long course, no grade will be awarded until the end of the second semester. Students can take a maximum of 6 units of graded credit from any combination of NCIP course credit (i.e., NCIP A and B and Advanced Practice A and B). 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 attend classes twice weekly which focus on post-conviction law and issues relevant to wrongful conviction. Class topics include federal and state habeas corpus procedures, post-conviction DNA testing, investigation techniques, witness interview strategies, the science of DNA testing, and the causes and possible remedies for wrongful convictions. Students engage in more specialized writing projects such as motions for post-conviction DNA testing and petitions for writs of habeas corpus. Students also may have an opportunity to tour a local crime lab or coroner's office and conduct legal interviews with prison inmates. Students must contact NCIP to request permission to enroll.
Units: 3

LAW 507: Using Expert Witnesses and Consultants to Convey Complex Information
This course will blend substantive legal knowledge with the practical application of skills attorneys need to effectively present complex information to others, such as clients, other attorneys, judges, and juries. The course emphasizes skills such as the analysis of a factual record and assessment of expert witness opinions. It will be of particular interest to students who plan to practice in areas that commonly involve expert witnesses and/or complex information, such as IP transactions, patent litigation, regulatory work (e.g., drafting/interpreting regulations or legislation), consumer/tort litigation, securities litigation, corporate litigation, and cases involving economic damages. This course is of general applicability and

should be helpful to anyone interested in expert witnesses and strategies lawyers can use for presenting complex information. The case file used for the simulations concerns trademark infringement and includes expert materials related to liability and damages, but students do not need to have any prior knowledge of trademark law or technology to take the course. Bar exam topics include Civil Procedure (pre-trial, discovery, depositions) and Evidence (burden of production/persuasions, objections, expert testimony).
Units: 3

LAW 510: Mediation Clinic
The Mediation Clinic enables students who have taken Mediation Theory & Practice or Alternative Dispute Resolution to serve as mediators for the Santa Clara County Small Claims Court. Students will develop their hands-on skills as mediators through practice with self-represented litigants during pre-trial mediations. The clinic requires students to participate in mediation training, serve as mediators for the court, and also attend a one-hour class each week. Students will be assessed based on their participation in mediations, contributions to class discussions, and several short papers during the semester. Prerequisites: Students are eligible to enroll if they have completed Mediation Theory and Practice or Alternative Dispute Resolution in a previous semester. Students who have not completed Mediation Theory and Practice or Alternative Dispute Resolution must be co-enrolled in Mediation Theory and Practice.
Units: 2

LAW 510B: Mediation Clinic B
This course is a credit/no credit advanced clinic in a semester following completion of the Mediation Clinic. Registration for Mediation Clinic B is only upon permission from the Clinic Director. Prerequisite: LAW 510 - Mediation Clinic.
Units: 1

LAW 511A: KGACLC Litigation Skills 1A
Provides opportunities for upper-division students to master lawyering skills while directly serving the community. There are various areas of clinical specialization: consumer law, and immigration law. All students must attend an all-day skills training program on the first Saturday of the semester and regular 75-minute seminar meetings twice a week. Students can earn from 3 to 6 Law Clinic units for working at the KGACLC (1 unit for each 50 hours of work). The first three units of this class are graded (LAW 511A), thereafter students earn credit/no credit grades only (LAW 511B).
Units: 3

LAW 511B: KGACLC Litigation Skills 1B
Provides opportunities for upper-division students to master lawyering skills while directly serving the community. There are various areas of clinical specialization: consumer law, and immigration law. All students must attend an all-day skills training program on the first Saturday of the semester and regular 75-minute seminar meetings twice a week. Students can earn from 3 to 6 Law Clinic units for working at the KGACLC (1 unit for each 50 hours of work). The first three units of this class are graded, thereafter students earn credit/no credit grades only. Prerequisites: LAW 511A
Units: 1 - 3

LAW 512: Spanish for Lawyers
This course would seek to give law students an opportunity to apply existing Spanish language skills to the specific context of legal practice, with an emphasis on client-centered lawyering on behalf of

Spanish-speaking clients. The class will introduce students to Spanish legal terminology in common practice areas where lawyers work with LEP Spanish-speaking clients, including immigration and asylum law, employment law, criminal law, and other areas of general civil practice, including housing, family, and consumer protection law. The course will also provide an introduction to the differences between the legal system of most Spanish-speaking countries and the common law legal system of the United States, as well as the practical and ethical considerations faced by lawyers representing clients with limited English proficiency. Students will engage in simulated class exercises to learn how to use specialized legal vocabulary in client interviews and other interactions, as well as how to draft basic documents in Spanish and translate legal materials between English and Spanish. Class instruction will take place primarily in Spanish, and students are expected to have at least a working proficiency level of written and spoken Spanish language fluency to enroll in the course. If students are unsure whether their level of Spanish is adequate, we encourage them to reach out to the instructors prior to the beginning of the semester.
Units: 1

LAW 515B: NCIP Advanced Practice Clinic B
Credit/No Credit. 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. Participation requires faculty approval. Students must obtain permission from NCIP. NCIP 515B is the proper course to enroll in if you wish to take Advanced NCIP for credit/no credit. Note: Students can take a maximum of 6 units of graded credit from any combination of NCIP course credit [i.e., NCIP and NCIP Advanced Practice Clinic (Catalog numbers 505 and 515)]. Any additional units will be graded on a Credit/No Credit basis only.
Units: 1 - 3

LAW 521: Leadership for Lawyers
This course examines the unique role of the Lawyer as a Leader and prepares students for leadership roles and responsibilities in many aspects of the practice of law, in business, in government and in other occupations. The course explores the major theories of leadership in order to prepare students to understand and prepare for complex leadership roles—in law firms, the courts, public service and others—and draws on a substantial body of leadership literature in developing this background knowledge. The course also permits students to bridge leadership concepts to leadership actions by examining the leadership roles of lawyers in many settings. Importantly, the course will assist students in identifying and enhancing their leadership skills, knowledge and ability as well as related competencies and skills such as decision-making, team-work and team-building, project management. Students will be graded on their engagement in the subject matter, including projects and papers assigned during the semester.
Units: 2

LAW 525: Assisted Reproduction, Cloning and Genetic Engineering
This course explores scientific, political, regulatory and constitutional issues associated with assisted reproduction, cloning and genetic engineering. Technologies include: artificial insemination, in vitro fertilization, and donor eggs and sperm; human cloning; stem cell research; and genetic engineering via preimplantation genetic testing and heritable genome editing. Topics include: public policy debates surrounding these technologies; laws and regulations that limit or ban the use of these technologies; and constitutional rights to access these technologies.
Units: 3

LAW 528: International Business Negotiation
The course will Introduce students to the challenges of trans-national, trans-cultural, trans-lingual, and trans-legal negotiation. They will negotiate a number of transactions which will include typical international business relationships such as licensing agreements, concession agreements, and sales agreements. Students will prepare and exchange necessary documents and negotiate against foreign lawyers or law students. Pre-requisite: LAW 216 International Business Transactions or LAW 228 Technology Licensing or LAW 327 Negotiating or with the instructor's approval. Enrollment requires instructor approval. Enrollment is limited to 10 students.
Units: 3

LAW 538: Immigration Appellate Practice before the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit
This course gives students an opportunity to enhance their advocacy skills through representation of individual clients in immigration cases pending before the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit. Students will represent clients under the Ninth Circuit's Pro Bono Program, which appoints counsel for certain applicants appearing pro se before the Court. Cases selected for the Pro Bono Program present issues of first impression, complex issues of fact or law, or meritorious claims warranting further briefing. The Ninth Circuit's Pro Bono Coordinator has requested that Santa Clara University School of Law participate in the Pro Bono Program. Pre-requisite: Immigration Law.
Units: 2

LAW 539: e-Discovery
Litigation often involves the identification, collection, production, management, and analysis of massive amounts of electronic data. This course will focus primarily on applying the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure to legal and practical issues and electronic discovery issues that arise in litigation. Prerequisite: Civil Procedure.
Units: 2

LAW 540: Advanced Torts
This course will provide upper division law students with the opportunity to study the areas of law which were eliminated from Torts when the course was reduced from six units to four. These areas include Defamation (Common Law Background, Constitutional Limitations on Defamation); Privacy (Public Disclosure of Private Facts, False Light Privacy, Intrusion, Appropriation); Intentional Economic Harm (Misrepresentation, Interference with Contracts, Interference with Prospective Economic Advantage, Contracts and Torts in the Economic Sphere). Other potential topics include Introduction to Insurance, Incremental Tort Reform, Occupational Injuries –Workers' Compensation, Motor Vehicle Injuries, and no-Fault Schemes. UP point eligible course (prior to Fall 2026). Prerequisites: LAW 103.
Units: 2

LAW 542: Law of Nonprofit Organizations
This course covers the legal requirements and policy implications for charitable, nonprofit organizations including their formation and operation, governance, remedies for breach of fiduciary duties, principles of charitable gifts, and dissolution of organizations. The class will create a charitable nonprofit utilizing the class learning. The course also considers non-charitable nonprofit organizations.
Units: 2

LAW 543: Real Estate Conveyancing
An overview of real estate conveyancing principles. The real estate purchase contract, escrows, recording acts, title insurance, delivery of deeds and covenants of title are among the topics to be

covered in this course. The course will cover Common Law and California statutory modifications. UP point eligible course (prior to Fall 2026).
Units: 2 - 3

LAW 548: Corporate Finance
Topics to be covered include: valuation, debt, equity, corporate governance and, to a limited extent, mergers and acquisitions. The course is aimed at students who intend to represent corporations either as outside counsel or in house counsel. If you are in the JD/MBA program note that this is not the same course as the Business School offers. That is a quantitative course that compliments this course which relies more heavily on qualitative analysis. A prior background in accounting, business or finance is helpful but not essential. Prerequisite: Business Organizations (248).Prerequisites: LAW 248
Units: 2

LAW 560: Law Practice Management
The course will introduce students to the business aspects of the legal profession including the marketplace for legal services in today's economy. The topics addressed will include: forms of law practice (including non-traditional alternatives), strategic planning, client development (marketing, client intake, conflicts), law office management, financial accounting, and risk management. Each student will create and present a business development and practice management plan. The goal of the course is to give each student a running start with a business development plan and specific strategies for developing their practice, regardless of the type of the substantive area or environment in which they choose to practice.
Units: 2

LAW 568: Online Dispute Resolution in the Age of Artificial Intelligence: Partnering with the Fourth Party
In this course, we'll explore the development of Online Dispute Resolution (ODR) and the rise of Artificial Intelligence (AI) in mediation and arbitration. We will analyze some of the new practice and ethical challenges ODR and AI pose to neutrals, and look at all the major providers, administrative agencies, and international organizations currently involved. We will also get to try out cutting edge ODR and AI technologies through a series of simulations, wrestling with the challenges of providing effective dispute resolution online and partnering with AI-powered fourth parties.
Units: 1

LAW 601: International Commercial Arbitration
The course covers international commercial arbitration. Topics include the basic framework of international arbitration; the substantive aspects of the international arbitration agreement; the arbitral process itself; the recognition and enforcement of arbitral awards under the New York Convention. The course will expose the contexts in which international commercial disputants carry out conflict resolution between them and how international commercial arbitration fits into the emerging and ever-changing transnational schemes of private dispute resolution.
Units: 2

LAW 602: Mediation Theory and Practice
This course combines both theory and practice skills. A variety of readings, exercises, videos, and role-plays will be used to encourage in-depth analysis of mediation concepts and the application of these concepts in practice. Topics to be covered include negotiation theory, the mediation process, the role of the mediator, ethical issues in mediation, dealing with power imbalances, and the lawyer's role in the mediation process. Students will participate in exercises at various stages of the mediation process.

Units: 2 - 3

LAW 608: International Environmental Law
This course is a survey course in international and global environmental law. It will cover a variety of substantive areas of international environmental law, including transboundary pollution issues, depletion of the stratospheric ozone layer, the treaty aspects of climate change, hazardous waste trade, biodiversity loss, international trade in endangered species, and overlap areas of trade and the environment as well as human rights and the environment. Equally important, the course aims to introduce students to methodologies and approaches to solving transnational and global environmental problems. As part of this effort, we will study the general structure of international environmental law, especially the most important organizational actors, the operation of environmental treaties and their limitations, the problem of enforcement, and emerging substantive legal principles of global environmental law. There will also be several guest-speakers discussing their practice experience in the field. Grading will be based on both class participation and a choice of either a final exam or final paper.
Units: 3

LAW 609: Statutory Analysis
The purpose of this course is to give you an introduction to statutory interpretation- a skill that you will need to use throughout your legal career. The required text for the class is Jane Ginsburgs & David Louk, Legal Methods: Cases & Materials 5th Ed. 2020. If you have trouble getting the text prior to class, please let me know at your earliest convenience. From time to time, I will supplement our text with my own handouts (which will mostly be posted on Camino). Note: None of the handouts have been posted at this time. I will be breaking the class into Law Firms for the purpose of class participation. The Law Firms should be no fewer than two students or greater than four. I will provide a sign-up sheet during the first class. Grading in the class will be based on two factors: First, participation in the course, including both participation in class and within your Law Firm. Second, a take home exam will be given out shortly after Spring Break and will be due approximately two weeks later. The take-home exam will involve a "closed universe of materials" (i.e. , no research!) and you will be able to discuss the exam with any member of the class but with no one else. However, you will be required to submit your own exam answer. # Units: 2 - 3

LAW 622: Selected Topics in Anti-discrimination Law
In this seminar we will explore the concept of discrimination in case law, philosophy and legal theory. We will investigate some of the main concepts that crop up in contemporary anti-discrimination law and its associated literature. That includes the concept of discrimination itself. We will also investigate some of the possible rationales for having anti-discrimination laws, with a view to seeing what implications those rationales might have for doctrine and policy. We will also discuss the doctrinal frameworks in several key areas of antidiscrimination law and will discuss how these frameworks have applied to different types of discrimination, including discrimination based on race, sex, ethnicity, gender, and sexual orientation.
Units: 3

LAW 623: Privacy and Technology
Students will identify privacy issues in technology, identify technology solutions to privacy problems, assess privacy risks posed by specific technologies or their features, and make recommendations to clients using a variety of communication formats. Students in this course will do legal research and consulting work based on real-world cases—the kind of work that privacy practitioners in the technology sector perform. Prerequisite: Completion of or concurrent enrollment in Privacy Law (LAW 410) or with instructor consent.

Units: 2 - 3

LAW 625: Capital Markets and Financial Misconduct Seminar
This seminar will focus on contemporary issues in the conceptualization and regulation of misconduct in financial markets. We will explore wrongdoing in U.S. secondary markets for the trading of stocks, bonds, and other financial instruments, markets whose proper functioning facilitates the original offerings of such instruments by businesses seeking new financing. The seminar will begin with an exploration of the social and economic functions served by trading markets, including providing liquidity for investors and incorporating information into prices, which in turn serve as vital guides for the economy. We will also consider how rules and policy shape the ability of these markets to perform such functions. We will then explore issues that arise specifically in the regulation of wrongdoing in these markets, including manipulation, spoofing, high frequency trading, and broker execution quality. We will also consider the impact of technological innovation on the prevalence of and regulation around such activities.This seminar will be divided into two parts. The first will consist of assigned readings, occasional short response papers, and in-class discussion. The second part will entail student-led presentations and discussions, based on topics collectively identified and assigned earlier in the course.
Units: 2

LAW 636: Patent Prosecution
This course covers practical aspects of drafting and prosecuting foreign and domestic patent applications, including the creation of a patent application, claim drafting and construction, international patent practice, and the strategic development of a patent portfolio. Prerequisite: IP Survey (LAW 388).
Units: 2

LAW 642: Research Tools and Skills for the IP Practitioner
Credit/No Credit. A hands-on course for students planning on specializing in intellectual property practice. The class focuses on the research tools necessary for effective research of patents and trademarks, and is designed to build and sharpen critical IP law research skills.
Units: 1

LAW 669: Climate Change Law
This course will introduce students to the legal tools and policy measures used to respond to the world's most pressing and prominent environmental problem, global climate change. In the process, we will explore evaluative frameworks and the latest developments in California, the U.S., and internationally, including the status of international climate negotiations and new treaty commitments, the pervasive social justice dialogue among governments and with civil society and the business sector, and the implications for the people of the developing and developed world. The course will emphasize the practical aspects of implementing measures, including new and pending federal and state regulations, the operation of economic mechanisms such as carbon markets, related energy issues, and the increasing need to focus on climate adaptation. Optional site visits canceled for summer 2020 due to Covid-19 concerns. Grading will be based on both class participation and final papers. # Units: 1 - 3

LAW 675: The Business, Law, Technology, and Policy of Artificial Intelligence
Artificial intelligence is transforming the way that companies and organizations operate and do business. Self-learning algorithms, autonomous robots, and related technologies are increasingly carrying out tasks that once were exclusively performed by humans, creating new challenges and opportunities for the legal profession. This class will explore the business, technology, and law of artificial intelligence through assigned readings and individual and group problem sets, discussion and engagement with local experts in AI, robotics, and neural engineering.

Units: 2 - 3

LAW 676: Access to Justice for Community Empowerment
This Course provides an introduction to the access to justice crisis in our country and an overview of promising innovative solutions, from groundbreaking lawsuits to tech solutions, and from regulatory reform to legal empowerment models. Students will then learn about Legal Link's approach, where we train and support community- based navigators to expand the legal ecosystem. Students will learn Legal Link's "Legal First Aid" method and how to navigate key areas of law on behalf of low-income communities. Finally, students will learn to conduct "legal navigation" trainings, and will coordinate and deliver trainings to local non-profits.
Units: 1

LAW 700: Introduction to U.S. Law
This 2-unit course is designed to introduce U.S. Law LL.M students to the U.S. Legal System. This course will focus on providing an overview of the U.S. legal process and institutions, as well as, providing a foundation in certain areas of American substantive law.
Units: 2 - 3

LAW 702: Bar Exam Planning Workshop
This workshop course helps students identify their own readiness for the Bar Exam. Students will assess their doctrinal preparation, analytical abilities, and self-management skills, and compare them to the best practices for Bar preparation. Students will leave the course with a personalized plan for Bar preparation, designed with feedback from their instructor.
Units: 0

LAW 706: Externship Seminar
Graded Credit/No Credit. Externship Seminar is an online, asynchronous course taken in conjunction with an approved externship placement. (An externship is a position doing legal work outside the law school for which academic credit is awarded.) Students are assigned to a faculty mentor who will provide guidance in navigating the legal workplace. Through written reflection assignments, goal-setting, and individual meetings with their faculty mentor, students are invited to critically examine their work performance and identify opportunities for professional growth. Enrollment by permission only. This course qualifies for externship and experiential credit. Credit is awarded on satisfactory completion of both the externship and this course.

Students should contact the Externship Programs office (ExPro@scu.edu) to obtain permission to enroll. Students approved to enroll will receive an email from lawpermissions@scu.edu. Once students receive the email, they can self-enroll on Workday before the last day to add courses.
Units: 1 - 12

LAW 706I: International Externship Seminar
Graded Credit/No Credit. The International Externship Seminar is an online, asynchronous course taken in conjunction with an approved international externship placement. (An externship is a position doing legal work outside the law school for which academic credit is awarded.) Students are assigned to a faculty mentor who will provide guidance in navigating the legal workplace. Through written reflection assignments, goal-setting, and individual meetings with their faculty mentor, students are invited to critically examine their work performance and identify opportunities for professional growth. Enrollment by application only. This course qualifies for externship and experiential credit. Credit is awarded on satisfactory completion of both the externship and this course.

Units: 1 - 12

LAW 706IA: Comparative Law Externship Seminar
Comparative Law Externship Seminar is an online, asynchronous course taken in conjunction with an approved comparative law externship placement. (An externship is a position doing legal work outside the law school for which academic credit is awarded.) Students are assigned to a faculty mentor who will provide guidance in navigating the legal workplace. Through written reflection assignments, goal-setting, and individual meetings with their faculty mentor, students are invited to critically examine their work performance and identify opportunities for professional growth. Enrollment by permission only. This course qualifies for externship and experiential credit. Credit is awarded on satisfactory completion of both the externship and this course.
Units: 1 - 8

LAW 712: Advertising and Marketing Law
This course will survey the laws applicable to the advertising and marketing industries. Expected topics include the advertising/editorial content distinction, false advertising law, intellectual property and privacy.
Units: 2

LAW 715: Labor Law: The Public Sector
This sequel to Labor Law will follow the historical growth and development of public sector labor relations, which is the fastest growing, and largest unionized segment of the American workforce. The course will focus on how city, state and federal employment statutes impact public employees and the constitutional protections that government workers enjoy under the U.S. and state constitutions. The course will also analyze several public employment relation laws, which grant collective bargaining rights to government workers in many states.
Units: 2

LAW 725: IP Remedies
This 2-unit course provides students with a comprehensive, though not exhaustive, understanding of the remedies available for creators, owners, and licensors under U.S. intellectual property laws. Students gain an understanding of potentially available legal and equitable remedies in connection with enforcing rights in patents, trade secrets, trademarks, copyrights, and rights of publicity. We will begin by exploring the deeper remedial purposes of different types of relief before turning to the substantive areas of law. For each area, we will cover the basic remedies available either under federal IP statutes, where those apply, or at common law (and in some cases, both). Topics we consider may include: strategies and timing related to IP remedies; the respective roles of judge and jury in fashioning damages awards; AI issues, including the use of AI in legal drafting of IP demands and remedial questions in contemporary litigation over generative AI litigation; and ethics and misuse issues relating to remedies.
Prerequisites: LAW 388
Units: 1 - 2

LAW 727A: International Human Rights Clinic A
The international human rights clinic (IHRC) provides a unique educational opportunity for students to gain first-hand, practical experience working on international human rights litigation and advocacy projects. The clinic combines classroom education with supervised case and project management, providing students practical training in advocacy and lawyering skills. For every 50 hours of participation in the program, including casework and class attendance, a student earns one unit. The first

3 units of academic credit earned at IHRC are graded. Any earned units above 3 are graded credit/no credit.
Units: 3

LAW 727B: International Human Rights Clinic B
The international human rights clinic (IHRC) provides a unique educational opportunity for students to gain first-hand, practical experience working on international human rights litigation and advocacy projects. The clinic combines classroom education with supervised case and project management, providing students practical training in advocacy and lawyering skills. For every 50 hours of participation in the program, including casework and class attendance, a student earns one unit. The first 3 units of academic credit earned at IHRC are graded. Any earned units above 3 are graded credit/no credit.
Units: 1 - 2

LAW 728A: Advanced International Human Rights Clinic A
Enrollment in this course is limited to those students who successfully complete Course No. 727 (International Human Rights Clinic), and subject to the Clinic Director's approval. Students enrolled in this advanced course will continue to work on previous human rights clinic projects and are expected to act as team leaders. They may also be assigned to new projects or be asked to help develop future clinic projects. This advanced clinic is designed to help students further develop their leadership and case management skills, with particular emphasis on time-management, interviewing, fact-finding, documenting, monitoring, and drafting. The advanced clinic will also provide students with the opportunity to have in-depth discussions of the human rights law that is relevant to their projects. Finally, advanced clinic students are likely to participate in some form of fieldwork, which may include travel abroad. Students must register for 2 units of academic credit, which will be graded. This is the "A" portion of the course. Additionally, students may register for up to 2 additional units that are not graded (credit/no credit). This is the "B" portion of the course. Each unit represents 50 hours of course work per semester, including classroom time. All students must attend regular classroom sessions once each week for an hour and forty minutes and participate in periodic team meetings outside of regular classroom sessions. Classroom lectures and discussion will focus on substantive human rights law, legal skills, and review of ongoing cases and projects. Students are expected to lead group discussions of ongoing cases and projects.
Units: 2

LAW 728B: Advanced International Human Rights Clinic B
Credit/No Credit. Enrollment in this course is limited to those students who successfully complete Course No. 727 (International Human Rights Clinic), and subject to the Clinic Directors approval. Advanced International Human Rights Clinic B is the proper course to enroll in if you wish to take more than the 2 units of credit offered under Advanced International Human Rights Clinic A.
Units: 1 - 2

LAW 790: Journal of International Law
Credit/No Credit. The Santa Clara Journal of International Law is dedicated to exploring current issues in public and private international law. The Journal is a collaborative student and faculty undertaking. Each volume focuses on a timely theme in international law. A Faculty Advisory Board solicits, reviews, approves relevant articles in collaboration with the Journal's executive board. Student editors carry out article and technical editing of submitted articles and maintain the Journal's web presence. These peer-reviewed, thematic issues will be the first of their kind published by an American law school. Although it began as a purely Internet-based journal, the Journal will be published in hard copy form

going forward. Journal candidates must have a cumulative grade point average (GPA) of 2.67 at the time of candidate application review for board membership. Candidates must write and pass a case note and complete 50 hours of production work. They must also write a comment on an approved international legal topic. Student executive Board members must have a minimum 3.0 GPA.
Units: 1 - 4

LAW 793: Internet Law
This course surveys the law of the Internet, such as how privacy, contracts, intellectual property, anti-pornography, civil procedure and other legal doctrines apply to Internet businesses and technologies. A technical background is not required.
Units: 3

LAW 798: Law Review
Credit/No Credit. The Santa Clara Law Review is a legal periodical edited and published by Santa Clara University law students. Law Review membership is open to upper-division students who maintain a 3.00 GPA and successfully complete a candidacy program. Each board of student editors serves a one-year term and publishes four issues of the Law Review. 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 California 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. The Law Review publishes a candidate handbook that provides details of the candidacy program. Interested students should attend the information sessions held each semester to receive a copy of the handbook and to learn more about the candidacy process.
Units: 1 - 4

LAW 799: High Tech Law Journal
Credit/No Credit. The Santa Clara Computer and High Technology Law Journal focuses on one of the newest areas of law. The Journal provides a practical resource for both the high-tech industry and the corresponding legal community. Topics covered include: intellectual property (patent, trademark, copyright, and trade secret); technology licensing; contract and tort liability for technology failures; employer/employee relations; unfair competition; venture capital and other financing; computer crime and privacy; biotechnology; and hazardous waste management. All upper-division law students are eligible to participate in the publication of the Journal. Eligibility for the Board of Editors requires completion of assignments as an Associate. Associate duties include 65 hours of articles, editing and the submission of publishable content. Upon completion of a publishable comment, Associates meeting the minimum GPA requirement of 3.0 are eligible to interview for Editor positions. Editors serve a one-year term requiring a 300-hour commitment. For more information about becoming an Associate or Editor go to www.scu.edu/techlaw or email CHTLJ@scu.edu.
Units: 1 - 4

LAW 830: International IP Law - Geneva
Units: 1

LAW 833: Public International Law
Units: 1 - 3

LAW 849: European Patent Law
Spring Break Immersion Course in Munich, Germany. This course will introduce students to the European Patent Convention, which creates an intergovernmental organization, the European Patent Office, to examine patent applications and grant patents for up to 45 nations; and the EU Unitary Patent, a single patent that covers the territory of a subset of EU member nations, and can be enforced in a single action before the EU Unified Patent Court. Prerequisites: Prior or concurrent enrollment in either LAW 388 - Intellectual Property Survey or LAW 233 - Patents.
Units: 1 - 2

LAW 876: International Humanitarian Law
Units: 1

LAW 878: Japan Patent and Copyright Law
Units: 1

LAW 883: International Human Rights - Sydney
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LAW 889: International Human Rights Law - Geneva
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LAW 898: International Criminal Justice - The Hague
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LAW 906: International Law - Singapore
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LAW 923: Law and Business in the European Union
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