



University of San Luis Obispo
School of Law

*Message from Judge Charles Porter,
Executive Officer and Founder of school in 1993*

After a career as probation officer, district attorney, CPA and judge, upon retirement I organized this school; first as the Ridgecrest School of Law and more recently as the University of San Luis Obispo School of Law.

As a part-time unaccredited school, approved to grant the Juris Doctor degree, the school allows people who wish law degrees and have the desire to practice law to accomplish their purpose at modest cost and with convenient weekend classes. A number of lawyers practicing locally and in California's high desert, as well as in other states, have attended our school. A number of them, having become lawyers through our methods of instruction, continue to teach for us. Our current students benefit from the teaching and advising given by faculty members who have gone through the same system for their professional training.

*Welcome to the University of San Luis
Obispo School of Law*

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History

The San Luis Obispo School of Law was formed out of the existing Ridgecrest School of Law, founded by retired judge Charles Porter in 1993 in Ridgecrest, California and opened a branch in San Luis Obispo. The San Luis Obispo program has drawn students locally and from around the state due to its weekend classes and has continued to grow with little or no marketing exposure. Judge Porter calls it his “stealth” law school.



Judge Porter, third from right, Judge Catherine Purcell, first from right with instructors and graduating students.

Institutional Purpose and Mission

The school’s educational purpose is to provide the knowledge and skill required to pass the first and fourth year bar exams in California and to instill the knowledge, skill, and ethics necessary to the successful practice of law in the state of California.

Physical Facilities

The San Luis Obispo School of Law in San Luis Obispo is adjacent to the Cal Poly State University Campus, in the former Pacheco Elementary School.

School Authority and State Approval

The school operates under the Rules and Guidelines of the State Bar of California. The school is a private, profit-making educational institution now organized as an LLC. Students are required to take a First-Year Bar Examination administered by the California Committee of Bar Examiners, in addition to passing the California State Bar Examination, before being admitted to practice law in California. As such, the school is considered an unaccredited, but approved, California law school, allowing students to register with the California Committee of Bar Examiners before successfully passing the First-Year Bar Examination. Students transferring from fully accredited American Bar Association (ABA) and California State Bar accredited law schools do not have to take the First-Year Bar Examination.

Disclosure per Guideline 2.3(D) of the Guidelines for Unaccredited Law School Rules provides:

“The method of instruction at this law school for the Juris Doctor (J.D.) degree program is principally in physical classroom facilities.”

“Students enrolled in the J.D. program at this law school who successfully complete the first year of law study must pass the First-Year Law Students’ Examination required by Business and Professions Code 6060(h) and Rule 4.55 of Title 4, Division 1 of the Rules of the State Bar of California (Admission Rules) as part of the requirements to qualify to take the California Bar Examination. A student who passes the First-Year Law Students’ Examination within three (3) administrations of the examination after first becoming

eligible to take it will receive credit for all legal studies completed to the time the examination is passed. A student who does not pass the examination within three (3) administrations of the examination after first becoming eligible to take it must be promptly disqualified from the law school's J.D. degree program. If the dismissed student subsequently passes the examination, the student is eligible for re-enrollment in this school's J.D. degree program, but will receive credit for only one year of legal study."

"Study at, or graduation from, this law school may not qualify a student to take the bar examination or to satisfy the requirements for admission to practice in jurisdictions other than California. A student intending to seek admission to practice law in a jurisdiction other than California should contact the admitting authority in that jurisdiction for information regarding the legal education requirements in that jurisdiction for admission to the practice of law."

Disclosure per Guideline 11.3 of the Guidelines for Unaccredited Law School Rules provides:

"The method of instruction at this law school for the Juris Doctor degree is principally in physical classroom facilities."

"Completion of a professional law degree program at this law school other than for the Juris doctor degree does not qualify a student to take the California Bar Examination or to satisfy the requirements for admission to practice law in California. It may not qualify a student to take the bar examination or to satisfy the requirements for admission to practice of law in any other jurisdiction. A

student intending to seek admission to practice law should contact the admitting authority in the jurisdictions where the student intends to seek to qualify to sit for the bar examination or for admission to practice for information regarding the legal education requirements in that jurisdiction for admission to the practice of law."

Admission Standards

A minimum of two years of college work, with no less than a 2.0 average that must amount to the completion of one-half the work necessary to qualify for graduation from a State Bar approved four year college or university, is prerequisite to enrollment.

OR: for applicants without two years of college:

A score of 50 on either English Composition or the English Composition with Essay CLEP exam AND scores of 50 on two of four other CLEP exams. The Law School Admissions Test (LSAT) is not required.

Requirements for Enrollment

The school admits students in three admissions categories, as defined by the State Bar of California.

Category 1: Regular Students

- Bachelor's degree; or
- Associates degree; or
- A student may qualify with two years of study without an A.A. or A.S. degree at a college or university that is a qualified institution under the Rules Regulating Accreditations of Law School in California.

Category 2: Special students

- Scores of at least 50 on each of three required College Level Examination Program (CLEP) tests.

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Category 3: Transfer students

- Attending another law school for up to two years
- Transcripts from all law schools attended for up to two years and, if necessary, Bar Examiner approval of the number of hours of previous law study.

Over the 15 year history the school has admitted approximately 10 to 30 students per year. A substantial number of students have had four-year degrees or more. The remainder have between two and four years of college or are admitted on basis of CLEPS test. The students that fail the FYLSE, or choose not to continue, are a substantial part of the initial enrollees. The school usually has approximately 40 students enrolled.

All Applicants Must Submit the Following:

- Completed application form
- Certified transcripts of academic achievement. (Transcript can be submitted after Application form)

All other additional requirements as indicated by the category of admission being sought.

Academic and Scholastic Standards

Pursuant to the Unaccredited Law School Rules and Guidelines for Unaccredited Law Schools, students are required to take and pass the First-Year Law Student

Examination, as indicated on page three of this catalogue, under the heading of: Guideline 2.3(D) of the Guidelines for Unaccredited Law School Rules.

Less than a C average at the end of the first trimester of the first year will result in probation and the requirement that a C average, weighted over the three trimesters, be achieved by the conclusion of the last trimester.

Upper division students must also maintain a weighted C average. Less than a C average in a given trimester will result in conditional advancement to the subsequent trimesters and the requirement that the overall weighted C average be achieved again at the conclusion of the last trimester.

Grade points for numerical averaging purposes are assigned as follows:

A	4.0
A-	3.7
B+	3.3
B	3.0
B-	2.7
C+	2.3
C	2.0
C-	1.7
D+	1.3
D	1.0
D-	.7
F	.0

An incomplete grade will be recorded for any student failing to take an exam or failing to complete course work. The incomplete grade must be remedied by satisfactory tutorial work by the end of the ensuing academic year period, or a grade of F will be substituted if the incomplete is due to failure to take the exam; a grade of W will be entered if the incomplete is due to failure to complete course work. Tutorial work consists of personal sessions with the instructor and passage of a written exam. A

minimum of 270 hours of classroom study per year must be completed in any case to comply with Bar Examiner rules.

Both the Legal Research class and the Trial Practice class, if administered, may be graded as pass/fail, depending on the amount of work performed. Units will be awarded, but academic average will be unaffected as long as the courses are passed. The Legal History course requires a student paper comparing some aspect of civil law with the common law or a historical treatment of some aspect of the common law.

Class attendance is required in order to meet the Bar requirement of 270 hours of instruction per year and the school requirement of 315 hours per year. Absences amounting to less than the difference between the Bar requirement and the school requirement are discouraged because of the nature of legal education: classroom debate, analysis, and discussion of cases and the law are essential to achieve the ability to think and act as an attorney. Bar Regulations require attendance at a minimum of 80% of the scheduled classes. The school retains attendance records for all courses, from 1993 through the present.

Grading standards are as follows:

- A - very high pass
- B - high pass
- C - pass
- D - less than a pass
- F - failure

Graduation requires a weighted four-year grade average of C, successful passage of the First Year Law Students' Exam, payment of all tuition to the school, and completion of 84 semester units. Each trimester includes 7 semester units.

Education Program Curriculum and Instruction Leading to a Juris Doctor Degree

Successful completion of 84 semester units is required to receive the Juris Doctor degree.

Four years part-time study, totaling 84 semester units. Each unit is defined as 15 classroom hours (50 minute hours, 10 minute breaks each hour). Each year's class consists of three 13-week semesters. Classes are provided on weekends from 9am to 5:30 PM two Saturdays and two Sundays per month.

Seven semester units are provided each trimester. Classes are arranged in trimesters, with year-end totals amounting to twenty one semester units. Because of the school's 315 hours per year of classroom instruction, considerably in excess of the Bar requirements of 270 hours, summer vacations are approximately 12 weeks in length. Exams are scheduled after class periods. Normally, classes are also held on holidays with the exception of Christmas and Easter; makeup sessions are available for students who miss a class.

Instruction is by the Casebook method. All assignments in a syllabus are distributed at the beginning of the term. Monitoring of progress is accomplished by roll-taking and classroom discussion. Evaluation of accomplished work is by written examinations at the conclusion of each trimester, in each class with both essay and multiple choice questions, in a format akin to that of Bar Examiner questions. All topics on both the FYLSE and Senior Bar Exam are covered in required classes. A limited opportunity for non-bar required topics is offered according to student interest.

Admissions Criteria, Transfer and Credit Policy

The Law School Admissions Test is not required.

The Academic Officer bases admission acceptance on quality and quantity of higher education previously accomplished; vocational and other achievement since schooling completed; intensity of motivation; realism and thoughtfulness expressed in reasons for wanting a legal education; apparent aptitude for legal study.

The purpose of a part-time school is to provide an opportunity for legal education to persons unable, for various reasons, to attend a full-time university law school immediately upon graduation from a four year undergraduate program. Mature people often bring skills and qualifications to law study that make them the near scholastic equal of younger people matriculating at university law schools. Lower grades, year ago, in college, are not a bar to success in law school for mature students.

College certified transcripts, personal interview, and character references are required. All records for eligibility are maintained in the student file by the school.

In order to graduate, a student must complete 84 units at the school; or, if the First Year Law Students' Exam has already been passed, 63 upper division units at the school. Under Bar regulations, students may transfer from other law schools and receive transfer credit as determined, in writing, by the Committee of Bar Examiners. The school has accepted transfer students with as much as two years credit toward completion of their law study by the Bar Examiners. This is the maximum allowed. A minimum

of 42 units (two years) must be completed for J.D Degree.

The evaluation process for transfer students consists of examination of transcripts of prior law study and, if necessary, submission to the State Bar Examiners of the record of such student for their independent evaluation. Course equivalency is determined by the standard titles assigned to prescribed legal courses by law schools, and if necessary, by submitting a Proposed Course of Study to the Bar Examiners, to insure no duplicate courses are taken at the Ridgecrest School of Law by a transfer student.

The Academic Officer and Executive Officer positions are both held by Judge Porter, the school's founder. Transfer evaluations are the responsibility of the Academic Officer. Admission decisions are made by the Academic Officer with concurrence of the Administrative Officer, Cheryl Chicky, also with the school from its founding.

Units you earn in the University of San Luis Obispo School of Law J.D. program in most cases will probably not be transferable to any other college or university. For example, if you entered our school as a freshman, you will still be a freshman if you enter an academic college or university at some time in the future even though you earned units in our school. In addition, if you earn a degree, diploma or certificate in the University of San Luis Obispo School of Law J.D. Program, in most cases it will probably not provide the General Admission Requirements for obtaining an academic degree at another college or university. It is at the discretion of an ABA or California accredited law school, if you wish to transfer to such an institution, whether any credit would be given for previous law study at the University of San Luis Obispo School

of Law. The University of San Luis Obispo requires a minimum of 2 years of pre-law college (60 semester units, or 90 semester units) and enough units to total 120 semester units of college work.

Basis of Final Grades

Evaluation of accomplished work is by written examinations at the conclusion of each semester, in each class, with both essay and multiple choice questions, in a format akin to that of Bar Examiner questions. Exams may be closed-book, open-book or take home, at the instructor's option, with input from students. Stress is laid on the IRAC format, described elsewhere, for student essay answers. Essays may be typed or handwritten.

Classroom recitation demonstrating the IRAC method of analysis is also the display of acquired student skill favored by the school.

Credit is granted on a scale of A through F. All class grades are averaged at the end of each Trimester. A C average is required for advancement to the next trimester. Performance reflecting less than a C average can be remedied by conditional advancement to the next trimester, academic probation, and achievement of grades high enough to produce a re-weighted C average, combining all grades for all trimesters. Multi-period classes will generate grades in progress at the end of the first trimester.

Grades are weighted as follows: 10% for attendance, 20% for class recitation and 70% for written examination. Grading standards for attendance and class recitation are as following:

Standards for Attendance: A student must attend 80% of classes in order to get credit for a class.

95% attendance = A
90% attendance = B
85% attendance = C
80% attendance = D
Less than 80% = F or W

Standards for Group Participation:

Student always has read assignment and prepared for class recitation = A
Student usually has read assignment and prepared for class recitation = B
Student often has read assignment and prepared for class recitation = C
Student seldom has read assignment and prepared for class recitation = D
Student never reads assignments and is never prepared for class recitation = F

Grade Review Procedure

The Grade Review Committee consists of a faculty member, a school administrator and an upper division student.

A student who claims that an examination or course grade resulted from unfairness, a departure from established grading policy, or a clearly shown mistake, may have the claim considered by the Grade Review Committee. The student must state their reasons in writing, enclose the writing in a sealed envelope addressed to the committee and mail it to the school's administrative office at P.O. Box 790, Ridgecrest, CA 93556. Upon receipt of a written claim, the administrative officer will convene a meeting of the committee. The committee will review the complaint of the student, then, solicit a written response from the involved instructor. The committee will then evaluate both the student's complaint

and the instructor's response and made a recommendation relative to grade change. The written recommendation will be sent to the student and instructor. Academic freedom will be respected and the instructor will not be obliged to change the grade. In the event that the instructor does not want to comply with the recommendation, the original grade will remain, but the student complaint and the committee recommendation will be included in the student file and the instructor's file. Upon request of the student, the committee recommendation will be attached to any transcript requests by the student.

Policy that transcript entries may only be changed upon a showing of good cause

After grades have been recorded by the administrative services officer/registrar, they may only be changed for good cause, by the instructor that gave the grade, and a review by the executive officer. In order to change a grade, the instructor must submit the request for grade change to the administrative services/registrar with a statement regarding the reason to change the grade, and the new grade information. The administrative officer will maintain the request for grade change with other documents that show the basis for a student's grades.

Graduation Requirements

In order to graduate, a student must complete 84 semester units at the school; or if the First Year Law Students' Exam has already been passed, 63 upper division units at the school must be completed. Under Bar regulations, students may transfer from another law school and receive transfer credits as determined, in writing, by the Committee of Bar Examiners. The school has accepted transfer students with as much as two years credit toward completion of

their law study by the Bar Examiners. This is the maximum allowed. A minimum of 42 units (two years) must be completed at the San Luis Obispo School of Law.

Tuition: University of San Luis Obispo

Tuition is \$1700.00 per trimester which totals \$5100.00 per year.

Over the 15 year history of this school, tuition started at \$3,000.00; it was raised to \$3600.00 in 1999 and to \$4800.00 in 2006.

Tuition Payment

Tuition is due upon registration prior to the beginning of classes, according to the following payment plans:

Plan 1: Full year tuition paid in full at beginning of the year will give student a 5% discount on tuition.

Plan 2: Payment in full at the beginning of each trimester.

Plan 3: \$510.00 per month for 10 month beginning the first month of class, ending with the last month of the last trimester

Financial Assistance

The school charges modest tuition and allows monthly payments, because as a part-time proprietary school it does not qualify for government guaranteed student loans. Existing student loan re-payments can be deferred upon request to the lender involved. However, the decision on deferment rests with the loan provider.

Student Rights under the Student Tuition Recovery Fund.

The student has a right to a full refund of all charges if he/she cancels this agreement prior to or on the first day of instruction. In addition, the student may withdraw from a course after instruction has started and receive a pro rata refund for the unused portion of the tuition and other refundable charges if the student has completed 60% or less of instruction.

Cancellation: If a student cancels a course on or before the first day of instruction the student will receive a refund of 100% of the amount paid for instructional charges.

Refund after Cancellation Period: If a student withdraws from the University of San Luis Obispo after the first day of instruction, the student is entitled to a partial refund of tuition until that student has completed 60% of instruction. Up to the point at which 60% of instruction is completed student will receive a pro rata tuition refund.

All refunds are made within thirty (30) days of cancellation or withdrawal. If the school cancels or discontinues a course or educational program, the school will make a full refund of all charges. A request for refund must be made in writing.

Policy on Visitors, Auditors or Non-JD Candidates

Classroom visitors are welcome with prior authorization from the Executive Officer. Provided there is room, approved auditors may attend classes. There is no retroactive credit with the school or the Bar Examiners, however, for any auditor who subsequently enrolls in the school. A charge equal to one-half normal tuition is required for auditors.

Such visitors or auditors must not disrupt the Bar Exam track students in any way. Such attendees are not counted on student certifications as students studying for the FYLSE's or General Bar Exams.

Americans with Disabilities Policy

Physical and other accommodations as required are made available to any disabled person who wishes to apply. All school space is on the ground floor.

Ethical Principles and Practices

The School does not discriminate on the basis of race, ethnicity, gender or disability.

Veterans Benefits

The San Luis Obispo School of Law is approved for VA benefits and, in the past, by State Disability; likely to be requalified if necessary.

Student Activities and Services

Academic advisement and tutoring are provided by the Academic/Executive Officer. Office hours are from 6:00 PM – 10:00 PM Monday through Thursday by appointment. Fridays from 11:00 AM – 2:00 PM are regularly scheduled study groups with the Academic/Executive Officer.

There is no placement assistance, as such, beyond personal letters of recommendation and provision of transcripts and proof of graduation.

The school provides no student housing or housing assistance, nor does it provide Scholarships.

Student health and safety consists of a posted no-smoking policy and liability insurance.

Student participation in governance is achieved by student representatives designated by the Executive Officer, or selected by fellow students, who have the right to participate in the formulation or change of any school policy.

All school policies must be in accord with Bar requirements and are the ultimate responsibility of the LLC membership board.

The school encourages study groups and provides the library for scheduled sessions. Several students who have passed the Baby Bar with especially high multiple choice scores have been encouraged by the school to hold multiple choice study groups for interested students at times mutually agreed upon. The student assistants do this without charge and the practice has continued for a number of years.

Academic Advisement

The Academic Officer and the Executive Officer provide academic advisement and tutoring. Office hours are by appointment Monday through Friday. Library hours are 9:00 – 5:00 Saturdays and Sundays, and other evenings by request.

Exterhips

2.5 units may be accredited as a law office clerkship. The attorney must be approved by the executive officer. A maximum of 40 hours is allowed in the school's 1260 hours of instruction.

Academic Calendar

The year consists of 39 weeks of instruction. Trimesters consist of 13 weeks of instruction. The academic calendar for each year is published in advance in the general catalogue and school website.

Statement Concerning Academic Freedom.

While it is not the duty of the University of San Luis Obispo to inculcate particular jurisprudential doctrines concerning the nature and scope of law, the faculty shall not in any way, nor shall the faculty allow any student to, impede students from espousing any reasonable opinion whatsoever concerning these doctrines. The study of law often gives rise to forceful expression; the school encourages this. All points of view are encouraged, so long as an atmosphere of good will and tolerance prevails. Because the fundamental obligation of the University of San Luis Obispo toward its student is to develop in them the proper habits by which to practice law, the administration and faculty of the University of San Luis Obispo School of Law reserve for themselves those powers necessary to carry out this obligation. These powers include, but are not limited to:

- 1) The ability to select texts and other educational materials for the courses of instruction;
- 2) The ability to exclude subject matter extraneous to the instruction of students in the practice of law, should the diversion continue too long;
- 3) The ability to render a just measurement of the academic progress of the student.

On the part of the student, he or she shall always retain the power to receive a reasonable account from the faculty and administration concerning:

- 1) The selection and use of particular texts and educational materials;
- 2) The exclusion of particular subjects from the course of instruction;
- 3) The measure of his academic progress.

Process for Addressing Student Grievances, Including Infringements to Academic Freedom and other Student Rights.

Students have the right to an explanation for those decisions that affect their academic status. Such matters include admission to a class or progress therein, grades, scholastic disqualification, as well as the academic freedom of the student. If a student has a grievance concerning any of these subjects, he should begin by bringing the attention of the administrative services officer to the matter. The administrative services officer will, in turn, bring the matter to the executive officer who will attempt an informal resolution to the problem. If the student is still unsatisfied, the administrative services officer is instructed to have the student in question put the grievance in writing for submission to the LLC board meeting. Again, resolution would be attempted by consensus. A copy of the written minutes of the advisory board meeting attempting to resolve the matter would be given to the student. If the student is not satisfied, referral of the matter to the State Bar Examiners, Education Department, for complaint against the school would be made for the student. The advisory board minutes would constitute documentation of the school's attempted resolution of the matter. Should a grievance arise, an advisory board would be convened and act upon the matter, according to the above procedure, immediately.

Attendance

Eighty (80%) percent minimum attendance is required by Bar Examiner Rules for all students.

Typical Curriculum of Study

First Year		
Fall	Winter	Spring
Criminal Law (7)*	Torts (7)*	Contracts (7)*
Upper Division (Classes rotating on a 3-year schedule)		
Fall	Winter	Spring
Professional Responsibility (3.5)* Trusts I (3.5)*	Civil Procedure I (3.5)* Remedies I (3.5)*	Civil Procedure II (3.5)* Remedies II (3.5)*
Third Year		
Fall	Winter	Spring
Criminal Procedure (3.5)* Evidence I (3.5)*	Evidence II (3.5)* Legal Research I (3.5)*	Wills (2.5)* Trusts II (4.5)
Fourth Year		
Fall	Winter	Spring
Constitutional Law I & II (7)*	Legal Research II (3.5)* Community Property (3.5)*	Real Property I & II (7)*

* Core Courses

Course Descriptions

Criminal Law, Tort Law and Contract Law classes are given every academic year to first year (Lower Division) students. Upper Division classes are rotated for the remaining three years. Completion of first year classes are prerequisite for upper division classes. Case books in all classes are standard texts from University casebook series and West Publishing. Approximately one third of the total Upper Division classes are offered each year. "Non-Core" means not a topic on the Bar Exams.

Administrative Law

Noncore: Upper Division

3.5 Units

Non judicial governmental implementation of legislation. Relation of regulatory agencies to other agencies of government, judicial review. Emphasis on enforcement of federal and state laws dealing with resource management, pollution and workplace hazards. Procedures; adjudicative and investigatory powers; rule making.

Agency

Non-core: Upper Division

3.5 Units

The employment relation; vicarious liability; formalities; types and sources of agent's authority; power to bind principal; exceeding authority; the undisclosed principal; ratification; termination of authority. Employment discrimination and sexual harassment.

Bankruptcy

Non-core: Upper Division

3.5 Units

A survey course covering the provisions of debtor protection as they apply to businesses and consumers. A study of the Bankruptcy Court and administrative process. Related tax issues are covered.

Civil Procedure I & II

Core: Upper Division

7 units

Method of courts to resolve civil lawsuits. Common law and code pleading; in persona; quasi in rem and in rem jurisdiction; complaints, answers and supplemental pleadings; attack on pleadings; joinder; counter claims and cross complaints; interpleader; class actions; discovery and other pre-trial procedures. Relationship of federal and state courts.

Community Property

Core: Upper Division
3.5 Units

History; the marital community; nature of interests as separate or community; management; control and liability for obligations; treatment in dissolution (settlements and support).

Fundamentals of Modern Property Law, Fifth Edition, Edward H. Ravin, Roberta Rosenthal Kwall, Jeffrey L. Kwall, University Casebook Series

Constitutional Law I & II

Core: Upper Division
7 Units

The U.S. Constitution; judicial review; distribution of powers; regulation of commerce; taxing and spending; treaty and war powers; presidential powers; equal protection and due process; First Amendment protections. Theory and practice of judicial activism versus judicial restraint. In two trimesters.

Constitutional Law, Twelfth Edition, William Cohen, Jonathan D. Varat, Vikram Amar, University Casebook Series + 2007 Supplement

Contracts

Core: Lower Division
7 Units

Contracts in a free enterprise economy. Evolution and application of common law doctrines and Uniform Commercial Code (UCC) departures therefrom. The contract process, including: mutual assent, consideration, detrimental reliance, conditions, interpretation, unconscionability, Statute of Frauds, performance and breach, remedies, impossibility and frustration of purpose, third party beneficiaries and assignments. First year one trimester.

Studies in Contract Law, sixth Edition, Edward J. Murphy, Richard E. Speidel, Ian Ayres

Crimes

Core: Lower Division
7 Units

Criminal law and its utility as a means of social control. Development of common law of crimes and modern statutory departures therefrom. Actus reus, mens rea and concurrence. Defenses of insanity, ignorance and mistake, duress, necessity and entrapment. Capacity,

parties, vicarious and strict liability. Conspiracy, attempt and solicitation; offenses against persons, habitation, and property. First year, one trimester.

Criminal Law and Procedure, Tenth Edition, Ronald N. Boyce, Donald A. Dripps, Rollin M. Perkins

Criminal Procedure

Core: Upper Division
3.5 Units

Search and seizure; arrest; detention; self-incrimination; right to counsel; Fourteenth Amendment due process application of Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Amendments to the states. The criminal justice system and limits on the government's prosecution of crime.

Kamisar Modern Criminal Procedure 11th + 2007 Supplement

Evidence I & II

Core: Upper Division
7 units

Introduction of evidence in trials; relevancy; materiality; judicial notice; burden of proof; presumptions; respective functions of judge and jury; competency and privilege of witnesses; admissibility and exclusion of testimony and documents with emphasis on the Evidence Code. Hearsay.

Evidence, George Fisher University Casebook Series

Intellectual Property

Non-core: Upper Division
3.5 Units

A survey course in the common law protection of the works of authors, inventors, and artists; including the development of modern statutory provisions.

Legal History

Non-core: Upper Division
3.5 Units

The sources of law, lawyering and judging in the history of western civilization. Roman (civil) Law compared to Common Law (Anglo American). An introduction to jurisprudence and comparative law. Student paper required comparing some aspect of civil law to common law or detailed analysis of an historical aspect of common law.

Legal Research I

Core: Upper Division
3.5 Units

The analysis of facts and application of law. Sources of law in the library, their location and use. Emphasis on the IRAC method of analysis and writing. CD-ROM legal research. Library materials and internet access supplied by school and instructor.

Legal Research II

Non-core: Upper Division
3.5 Units

A guide to students who wish further development in research and analytical skills. Emphasis on statutes, case precedent, and updating by using legal research materials available through hard copy, CD-ROM, and the internet. Focus on the writing of clear, concise and cogent office memoranda and improvement of editing skills. Introduction to "Performance Test" portion of the California Bar Exam.

Legal Research III

Non-core: Upper Division
3.5 units

Practicum course. Demonstration and lecture by instructor and analysis in class of research and writing. Work on actual client situations and required law office research.

Professional Responsibility

Core: Upper Division
3.5 Units

The legal profession; unauthorized practice; creation of attorney-client relationship; marketing limits; compensation; fiduciary duty and conflicts of interest.

Professional Responsibility, Problems and Materials, Ninth Edition, Thomas D. Morgan, Ronald D. Rotunda. 2007 Selected Standards on Professional Responsibility

Real Property I & II

Core: Upper Division
7 Units

History; classes of interest in land; seisin; possessory and non possessory interests; modes of creating and transferring interests; merger; worthier title; rule against perpetuities; powers of appointment; execution of inter vivos transfers; content of documents; operation and recordation of conveyancing instruments; right to enjoyment; zoning covenants and restrictions.

Property, 9th Edition 2008 Cribbitt, Findley, Smith, Dzienkowski

Remedies I & II

Core: Upper Division
7 Units

Theory and application of equitable remedies; equitable jurisdiction; requirements and elements. The limitation of legal damages. Injunctions, specific performance, recession and restitution.

Property, 9th Edition 2008 Cribbitt, Findley, Smith, Dzienkowski

Sales

Non-core: Upper Division
3.5 Units

The nature and origins of the Uniform Commercial Code. UCC contract formation. Statute of Frauds & Parol Evidence Rule. Tender & title transfer. Unconscionability. Risk of Loss. Buyer's & Seller's Remedies. Rejection of acceptance and right to care. Sales warranties.

Taxation I & II

Noncore: Upper Division
7 Units

Historical and constitutional aspects of income tax; comparison to value added, sales, direct, and consumption taxes. The Code. Adjusted gross income; exclusions; business and personal deductions; rates; credits; realization and non recognition; income splitting; sales and exchanges; gains and losses; timing; N.O.L.; C and S corporations; treatment of partnerships. One trimester devoted to individual taxation, one trimester emphasizing partnership taxation and S corporation taxation.

Torts

Core: Lower Division
7 Units

Compensation for injury to protected interests. Liability for intentional interference with persons and property; defenses such as consent, self-defense, protection of property; immunities. Liability based on negligence at common law and under statute. Cause in fact and in law; damages; contributory negligence, comparative negligence and "no fault" liability. Products liability; nuisance; misrepresentation; defamation; invasion of privacy. First Year course, one trimester.

Torts Cases and Materials, Eleventh Edition, Victor E. Schwartz, Kathryn Kelly, David F. Partlett

Trial Practice

Core: Upper Division
3.5 Units

Complete jury and court trial walk-through, including fact sources and gathering; photography and recordings; witness preparation; voir dire; opening and closing statements; direct and cross examination. Introduction of evidence. Demonstration and practice. Some classes may be held in the local Superior Court courtrooms. Class not given in recent years.

Trusts

Core: Upper Division
4.5 Units

Transmission of family wealth; reference to probate, estate, and gift taxes; private and charitable trusts. Trust requirements; resulting trusts; modification of trusts; interrelated testamentary and inter vivos transactions; future interests; ademption and abatement. 1 semester hour at end of Wills and Succession class; 3.5 semester hours in succeeding trimester.

Estates & Trusts 2007 3rd Edition, Dobris, Sterk and Leslie

Wills and Succession

Core: Upper Division
2.5 Units

Testate and intestate distribution; construction and execution of wills: attested, holographic, and noncupative. Capacity; fraud and undue influence; revocation; republication; revival; incorporation by reference; administration; community property aspects; contractual arrangements; simultaneous deaths; division by representation. Contests.

Estates & Trusts 2007 3rd Edition, Dobris, Sterk and Leslie

Instructor: Mary Ellen Lewis

Education: B.A. Cal Poly State University
J.D. Santa Barbara School of Law
Master's Degree in Library Science

Experience:

Private Practice Estates and Trust and Appellate Advocacy
Law Librarian
Part-time instructor, in paralegal studies, Cal Poly and Allan Hancock Community College

Currently inactive member of the California State Bar

Sharon Lizardo

Education:

JD Western State University College of Law

Experience:

Deputy District Attorney for Stanislaus County for 22 Years
Civil Practice
Judicial and City Law Clerk
Teaching Experience with Ray Simon Regional Police Academy and
Stanislaus Co. District Attorney's Office from 1995 – 2007

Member of California State Bar

