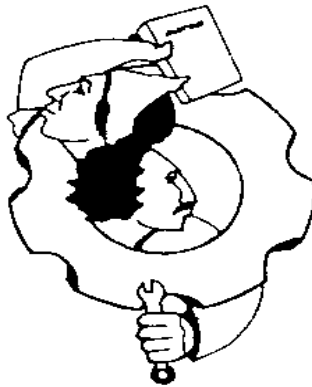


# PEOPLES COLLEGE OF LAW

---



## CATALOG

Educating Social Justice Lawyers  
since 1974

### ADMINISTRATION

Garó Ghazarian, Esq.  
*Dean*

Maria C. Vargas-Rodriguez, Esq.  
*Chairman of the Board*

Debra E. Miller, J.D.  
*Administrator*

Paula Solomon  
*Registrar*

# PEOPLES COLLEGE OF LAW

---



Introduction and Background  
Mission Statement  
Academic and Scholastic Standards  
Legal Education  
JD Program Requirements  
Course Descriptions  
About the State Bar of California  
Letter from the Dean  
Letter from the Board  
Administrator  
Administration of the Law School  
Student Services  
Library  
Admissions Policy  
Transfer Students  
Schedule of Fees, Charges and Expenses  
Cancellation and Refund Policy  
Academic Schedule 2014-2015  
Student Grievance Procedure  
Notice of Student Rights  
Academic Code of Conduct  
Student Privacy Policy  
Non-Discrimination and Fairness Policy  
Disclosure Required By Guidelines for Unaccredited Schools  
Americans with Disabilities Act  
Student Signature Page  
Faculty Profiles  
Alumni

# PEOPLES COLLEGE OF LAW

---



## INTRODUCTION TO THE PEOPLES COLLEGE OF LAW

A challenging and rewarding experience awaits you at Peoples College of Law (PCL), PCL is a public interest law school whose goal is to train students with a demonstrated social consciousness to practice law for the public good. The future is a critical time at PCL because of the increase in hardships fostered by the conservative movement in society. Faculty, staff, and students will be synthesizing the best elements of our original program with a new and more imaginative vision of how talented and impassioned lawyers can contribute to the creation of a more humane and just world.

## BACKGROUND

PEOPLES COLLEGE OF LAW was founded in 1974 by the La Raza National Students Association (LRNLSA), the National Lawyers Guild (NLG), the Asian Law Collective, and the National Conference of Black Lawyers (NCBL). PCL was founded at the height of the public interest law movement inspired by the struggles for social justice that characterized the 1960's and 1970's.

We were a group of progressive students, organizers and lawyers whose goal was to create an alternative law school for "peoples lawyers." We had a common dream: a law school that would break down the traditions of inequality and injustice that conventional law schools upheld. Bit by bit we raised funds, refurbished a building, planned a curriculum and recruited our first class of students. We looked for the kind of students who were normally shut out of a traditional legal education – workers, women, and minorities.

A governing council was to run the school and by-laws were drawn. Finally, we were ready to open.

The first years were both exhilarating and difficult. Classes began in January of 1974. To be a student meant that in addition to studies, outside political work, employment and occasional time with family and friends, we also assumed responsibility for helping in hiring instructors, fundraising, budget planning, tutoring, planning class schedules, managing financial and academic records, and maintaining the building. Enthusiasm and determination kept us going. Our first graduation was held in 1978.

PCL has remained true to the purpose that it was founded to serve: graduating lawyers who understand the origins of injustice and inequality and who aim to change them. To do that we had to reject the elitist nature of traditional law school education which mystifies "the law" by confusing it with "justice." At PCL we never regard the law as if it were something removed from our society or an end in itself; instead we educate students in what the law is, how it is made, who it serves, and how to use it or change it for the benefit of the communities we serve.

# PEOPLES COLLEGE OF LAW

---



## MISSION STATEMENT

The Peoples College of Law (PCL) aspires to be a legal training institution dedicated to producing “peoples lawyers” i.e. attorneys who will serve the legal interests of the “working class”, the poor and oppressed, and who will work for progressive social change in their communities. If you want to become a deputy district attorney, or working the legal department of some national or multinational corporation, don’t waste your time applying to Peoples College of Law. There are many other law schools, for you- ALL THE OTHERS.

Most, if not all other law schools, limit access by the socially and politically disenfranchised, effectively barring, except in rare instances, women, working-class and non-white law school applicants. For these reasons, the mission of PCL is to be a Law School:

- that openly acknowledges the importance of developing the social and political consciousness of its students, as well as the acquisition of legal skills;
- where the promotion of “critical thinking skills” is considered the ideal basis for learning the rules of law
- where the study of law is viewed as a cooperative, and not a competitive, endeavor; whose membership, and student composition, is at least two-thirds Racial Minority/Working Class, and one-half women;
- whose membership is made up of “activists” dedicated to maintaining PCL as a “center of activism”; and –
- is committed to expanding the human and constitutional rights of the people and working to expand “the rule of law” while being actively involved and supportive of the peoples’ movements for peace and justice.

## ACADEMIC PROGRAM AND SCHOLASTIC STANDARDS

Our goal is to provide our students with a thorough grasp of both the analytical and practical skills required of any good lawyer, while also enabling students to challenge the assumptions embedded in the law where they should be challenged and to assist them in developing their own moral vision of how the law should serve others. Public interest lawyers will need to develop more creative models of social, legal, and political action than those used in the past, action that goes beyond the notion of the lawyer as a role-bound technical expert toward the notion of the lawyer as a person who tries to empower his or her clients beyond the mere vindication of rights. The model also seeks to build a legal culture that expands the meaning of freedom, equality, democracy, and justice far beyond the way these ideas are conceived of in today’s conservative legal climate.

# PEOPLES COLLEGE OF LAW

---



We have opened a law school to those people who have been kept out of law schools and out of powering our system. Most of PCL's students are people of color, working class, and/or women. Our faculty likewise represent the communities we serve and have deeper and more diverse experience in the progressive struggles of our society than do the faculties of most other law schools.

We stress community and collective effort, not competition, to meet the challenges of studying the law from a critical and activist perspective. WE support each other, both in coming to grips with the law and in using the law to fight for progressive change. WE demand a lot of our student body but we them a lot in return.

Additionally, PCL strives to engage students and faculty in the improvement and decision-making process of the law school. In order to achieve a qualitatively and quantitatively sound program of legal education, the PCL Governing is committed to working within the Guidelines provided by the California State Bar and the Committee of Bar Examiners to ensure that the required standards are met. References to specific Guidelines and Policies will be found throughout this Catalog, the PCL By-Laws\* and the PCLA Faculty Handbook\*.

## LEGAL EDUCATION

The educational program is rigorous; that is to be expected. In this respect, all law schools may seem very much alike. Looking beyond that apparent similarity, however, there are extremely important distinctive aspects of the educational program and environment of Peoples College of Law.

In addition to providing excellent and focused preparation for the First Year Law Students' Exam and General Bar Exams, we also supplement these standard elements of legal education with readings and discussions that offer a critical perspective on the moral and ethical assumptions of existing law and on the role of law in achieving social change. We introduce historical and interdisciplinary readings in our courses designed to help students understand the social and political origins of existing law from a critical perspective. By analyzing the ways that the pursuit of legal rights has both advanced and limited the aspirations of social change movements, and by developing innovative teaching methods, we encourage students to think through the social-change implications of different legal strategies as they would arise in real life contexts.

Most law schools are competitive. PCL's law school is distinctive because instead of encouraging competition, we have fostered an environment which is humane, one where there is a genuine spirit of Governing. The PCL "community" is based on principles of collectivity. Thus students are encouraged to work together to learn the law and such cooperative learning is a decided advantage to a legal education. Similarly, students are encouraged to gain experience in all areas of the school's administration

# PEOPLES COLLEGE OF LAW

---



and have input into all levels of their education.

Another distinctive quality of PCL lies in the strength and the diversity of our student body. We actively recruit people who historically have been underrepresented at traditional law schools, and in the legal profession, particularly so called “minorities,” working class people, lesbians and gays, older people who are seeking new careers and women. To this end, PCL seeks to maintain a student composition which is 2/3 “minority”/working class, and 50% women.

There are other highly important special advantages for law students at PCL. PCL’s law program is a combination of required and elective courses in substantive law and skills training seminars. This combination seeks to provide graduates with a balanced background in both theory and practice. Classroom study is enhanced by an academic support program, under the coordination of the Faculty/Curriculum Committee, that includes implementation of tutoring programs and study groups.

The law school faculty are members of the Los Angeles area’s progressive legal community and are dedicated legal practitioners and educators. Many are in private practice in such public interest areas as tenant rights, environmental law, family law, criminal defense, gay and lesbian rights, labor law, police misconduct, and housing rights.

Our classes are taught with the use of hornbooks, casebooks, hypotheticals, outlines, on-line and other supplemental materials. Teachers bring their real-life experiences to the classroom, enhancing the discussion of social and political issues which affect the law. These classes offer essential training in advocacy and litigation skills.

Each year approximately 8-15 new students are admitted into the first-year class. This allows us to provide a high level of individualized instruction. Our community is small, but we have an excellent reputation in the Los Angeles area’s progressive legal community.

Our law program has produced over 250 graduates who are practicing law or working in law-related jobs all over the L.A. area. We are proud of their work in the public interest.

## J.D. PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS

The following are requirements to receive your Juris Doctorate from PCL:

1. PCL Students must complete four years of study, consisting of 270 hours each year (18 units a year), in order to qualify for a JD degree. Satisfactory completion of the 72 units requires:

A. At least 80% attendance in each class counted toward the 72 credit hour requirement, and

B. A minimum grade of 60% in each bar-tested class counted toward the 72 unit (1080 hour) requirement. For purposes of taking the California Bar Exam, the California Committee of Bar Examiners will not accept a grade of less than 60%. For purposes of obtaining a J.D. degree, students who receive less than 60% in a class will not get any credit for the course. Students who fail to earn 270 hours a year will not get credit for the full year from the

# PEOPLES COLLEGE OF LAW

---



Committee of Bar Examiners.

2. PCL policy mandates that all students take the 14 courses tested on the California Bar Exam.

3. Prior to Certification to take the First Year Law Students Examination (FYLSE) or the General Bar Examination the student must have their tuition account paid in full.

4. Each student must register as a law student with the California Bar within the first 90 days after commencement of their first year and is expected to know the rules and regulations regarding admission to practice law in the State of California.

5. All students must pass the FYLSE in order to receive credit for Upper-Division (2L, 3L and 4L) courses at PCL unless the requirement was waived by the Committee of Bar Examiners. The documentation showing the student can proceed with their Upper-Division education must be in the student's file. According to Guideline 5.22,

“A student who does not pass the First-Year Law Students' Examination within three (3) administrations after first becoming eligible to take the examination must be promptly disqualified from a law school's J.D. program.”

6. Prior to graduation from Peoples College of Law, each student must have his/her transcripts evaluated by the Committee of Bar Examiners to ensure that they will have enough units to qualify for the California Bar Exam. Students must submit written proof to the Board of Directors that they have met this requirement as part of their application toward graduation. It is suggested that students have their transcripts evaluated as soon as possible in their fourth year of study.

-All concerns regarding the above requirements can be brought to the Administrator-

## COURSE DESCRIPTIONS

The following list offers course descriptions for both required courses and electives which have been offered in recent years. In order to receive a Juris Doctorate from PCL, all students must complete the following courses (tested on the California Bar Exam): Contracts, Torts, Criminal Law, Civil Procedure, Community Property, Constitutional Law, Corporations, Criminal Procedure, Evidence, Professional Responsibility, Property, Remedies, Wills and Trusts. Legal Writing is also a PCL required course in the first-year curriculum. Refer to upcoming academic schedules for more information.

## THE FIRST-YEAR CURRICULUM

### Contracts-Two Semesters

This is a course about legally enforceable promises that is particularly well suited to the development of skills in legal analysis. The study of contracts includes the bargaining process, interpreting the bargain, performance under a contract, and breach of contracts. During the course, the relationship between contract law and other areas of law is explored.

# PEOPLES COLLEGE OF LAW

---



Emphasis is placed upon the economic, social and political bases of contract law and the allocation of financial and commercial risks in the community.

## **Torts-Two Semesters**

This course is the study of civil wrongs-intentional and negligent-and the responsibility for such wrongs. It is the foundation for personal injury law. The development of tort law is discussed, as is the current state of the law, in order to assist the student in understanding the objectives to be served by the body of tort law and to prepare socially conscious lawyers to represent the victims of torts effectively.

## **Criminal Law-One Semester**

This introductory course gives the student an opportunity to become well grounded in the common law of crimes and the defenses to crimes as modified by widely adopted statutory devices. The subject matter is well suited to the development of skills in issue identification and creative problem solving. A social and political approach is used to analyze how such factors are used in defining behavior as criminal and to examine the impact of the criminal justice system upon those who become involved in it.

## **Legal Writing and Analysis-Two Semesters**

A practical approach to legal writing and legal analysis is used to cultivate these basic tools of lawyering and succeeding as a student. Systems are taught to develop proficiency in issue spotting and analysis. Study methods and test-taking techniques are furnished to enhance the students' performance.

## **UPPER DIVISION CURRICULUM**

### **Civil Procedure-Three Quarters**

This is a course about the processes that courts follow in deciding disputes in noncriminal cases. It deals with the way in which conflicts are framed for courts, the stages through which litigation goes, the division of power among the various decision makers in the legal system and between the state and federal courts, the territorial limitations on the exercise of judicial power, the principles that define the consequences of a decision once a court has finished with a case, and the special opportunities and problems of litigations involving multiple disputants. Throughout the course considerable attention will be devoted to the ways in which our beliefs about fairness (in particular those embodied in the U.S. Constitution) and the pressure for efficiency shaped the design of the process.

### **Community Property-One Quarter**

This course is a detailed examination of the California community property system,



# PEOPLES COLLEGE OF LAW

---



which regulates property relations between husband and wife during marriage and at its termination by divorce or death. Community property raises many questions about the nature of marriage and the various forms of gainful human activity.

## **Constitutional Law-Three Quarters**

This course examines the ways the United States Constitution a) distributes power among the various units of government in the American political systems, and b) limits the exercise of those powers. Two sets of structural limitations on government are studied: division of powers between the federal and state governments, and the separation of powers among the three branches (legislative, executive and judicial) of the federal government. Much attention is paid to the Civil War Amendments (13th, 14th, and 15th) as limits on the states and sources of congressional power. In studying the 14th Amendment, the course concentrates especially on the Due Process Clause as a guarantee against governmental arbitrariness, both procedural and substantive, and on the Equal Protection Clause, which (along with the Due Process Clause of the 5th Amendment) serves as a guarantee of racial equality and some other varieties of equality.

## **First Amendment Law-One Quarter**

This course complements Constitutional Law. It is devoted mainly to the study of the First Amendment's guarantees of the freedoms of speech, press and assembly. The course also considers the First Amendment's prohibition of the establishment of religion and its guarantee of the free exercise of religion.

## **Corporations-One Quarter**

A brief introduction to sole proprietorships and partnerships as forms of business organizations, followed by a basic study of corporate and enterprise organization law, including securities regulation, capital structure and corporate responsibility. The course also traces the development of the economic superstructure and efforts to regulate corporate uses and abuses.

## **Criminal Procedure-One Quarter**

This course involves an intensive scrutiny of the constitutional limitations on the state's authority to deprive an individual of his or her liberty. It provides an opportunity for examination and discussion of the philosophical and practical underpinnings of the criminal justice system. Subjects covered in the course include search and seizure issues, the rights of criminal defendants to counsel and bail, to a fair and impartial jury, to due process of law, and the balance between crime and punishment.

## **Evidence-Three Quarters**

This course deals with the rules of evidence applied in civil and criminal trials. Among the topics covered are the rules relating to relevancy, hearsay, privileges, qualification of witnesses, the presentation of evidence, expert testimony, documentary evidence, and character evidence. An emphasis is placed on the interpretation of two statutes-the California

# PEOPLES COLLEGE OF LAW

---



Evidence Code and the Federal Rules of Evidence- supplemented by general principles of the law of evidence.

## **Immigration Law-One Quarter**

This course covers the Immigration and Nationality Act and recent developments in the field of immigration law. Using real and hypothetical problems, the major areas included are the rights of immigrants, deportation, exclusion of aliens, citizenship, amnesty, political asylum, and the effect of alienage on employment and social benefits.

## **International Law-One Quarter\*\***

This course presents an introduction to international law with an emphasis on human rights and humanitarian law. Focus is then directed at domestic application of international law in U.S. tribunals in such areas as prison conditions and the rights of indigenous peoples. The course will also include an overview of the legal work at international forums such as the United Nations and the Organization of American States.

## **Labor Law-One Quarter\*\***

This introductory course is designed to give students basic information concerning the framework of national labor policy in the public and private sectors. The course focuses on the National Labor Relations Act, the Labor Management Relations Act, the Railway Labor Act and the Norris-La Guardia Anti-Injunction Act, together with judicial and administrative decisions interpreting and applying these legislative enactments. The substantive areas covered include the right to organize and to bargain collectively, selection of bargaining representatives, unfair labor practices, emergency disputes, federal and state jurisdiction, application of antitrust laws, and grievance and arbitration procedures.

## **Landlord/Tenant Law-One Quarter\*\***

The relationship between landlords and tenants and the rights and responsibilities of each are studied with a view to improving the lot of tenants through litigation, self-help, and community organizing.

## **Legal Reasoning and Analysis-One Quarter\*\***

An examination of techniques in legal evaluation is introduced including the practical aspects of issue-spotting and problem-solving. Broader considerations of analysis are given through an overview of the lawyer's role in the legal process and his/her ability to effect institutional changes and impact value systems in our society.

## **Legal Research-One Quarter**

The importance of developing the skills necessary to finding answers to ordinary and obscure legal problems cannot be over-emphasized. It is the most fundamental task confronting a lawyer. During this course, the student learns to master the abundant resources

# PEOPLES COLLEGE OF LAW

---



available to lawyers for researching and resolving problems of all varieties.

## **Moot Court-One Quarter\*\***

Moot Court is an invaluable experience in trial practice for any student who may wish to become a specialist or occasional dabbler in litigation. It is a simulated exercise in which students research, prepare, brief, and argue a hypothetical case before a court.

## **Poverty, Inequality and the Law-One Quarter\*\***

An overview of the relationship of pertinent areas of law to institutionalized poverty is offered as the basis for considering the lawyers' role and the lawyer's ability to alter such institutional status. A basis for change is discussed in light of the applicable statutes, regulations, case law and treatises.

## **Trial Advocacy-One Quarter\*\***

A practical approach to develop skills in the art of trial advocacy is provided through the assignment of actual cases with student participation in simulated trials including the interviewing of witnesses, jury voir dire, direct and cross-examination and opening and closing arguments.

## **Workers Benefits-One Quarter\*\***

A study of workers' compensation law as provided by unemployment law is done through the review of the administrative and Constitutional background of actionable causes due to compensable injuries and diseases or serious and willful misconduct, and involving procedures before the Industrial Accident Committee, reconsideration, writs of review, lien claims, third-party actions, subrogation and insurance.

## **Professional Responsibility-One Quarter**

This class presents an orientation in the organization and the regulation of the legal profession according the American Bar Association Model Code and the California Rules of Professional Conduct. Included for consideration are the unauthorized practice of law, the attorney/client relationship, reasonable compensation for legal services, avoidance of conflict of interest, as well as the limitations on advertising, solicitation and group legal service plans. Special emphasis is given to the ethical dilemmas facing progressive lawyers.

## **Real Property-Three Quarters**

Probably the most difficult subject matter encountered in law school, the course includes interests in land, landlord/tenant relationships, zoning, urban renewal, community control devices, private and government restrictions on land use, conveyancing and recordation of titles. The study of property law enables the student to acquire the discipline of a lawyer in keen analytical testing and the rejection of loose generalities or approximations.

# PEOPLES COLLEGE OF LAW

---



## **Remedies-Three Quarters**

An analysis of legal and equitable remedies, as they affect property rights, personal rights and the environment is offered with special attention to suits for social justice. Attention is given to the historical roles of the legislature and the judiciary as they limit or expand available remedies in allowing for rescission and restitution, reformation, cancellation, and damages, or providing for specific performance, balancing of equity and equitable servitudes, while considering legal and equitable defenses.

## **Trusts-One Quarter**

This course covers the creation, administration, enforcement, and termination of trusts created by volition and trusts created by operation of law. Because contemporary trust law is to a large degree the product of legislation, uniform legislative schemes and federal legislation relating to trust are considered.

### **Wills-One Quarter**

The study of wills and probate administration presents an opportunity to explore the social implications of the control of property after death and the distribution of wealth. Topics included in the course are the making, revocation and operation of wills, testamentary capacity, and intestate succession.

## **Appellate Advocacy-One Quarter\*\***

This course is presented in recognition of the fact that progressive lawyers often test the limits of the law and find themselves in the position of having to take their cases to appellate courts in order to shape new frontiers. The student is given a sound background in appellate procedure and practical training in written and oral advocacy.

## **Constitutional Litigation-One Quarter\*\***

The students who elect to participate in this course are given the wherewithal to engage in the challenging field of litigating the fundamental freedoms afforded by the Bill of Rights. The course emphasizes the application of conventional litigation techniques to the lofty principles embodied in the state and federal constitutions.

## **Employment Discrimination Law-One Quarter\*\***

This course is designed to emphasize the systemic role of law in the subordination of people on the basis of race, gender, and sexual orientation. The course is structured around four major themes: 1) discussion of the historical and legal underpinning of U.S. discrimination law; 2) close examination of U.S. civil rights laws and the development of legal doctrine in the area of employment; 3) discussion of the implicit and explicit ideology of the anti-discrimination model and critiques; and 4) application of the above to the process of lawyering for social change. Students are invited to relate their experiences and views and are encouraged to examine the possibilities for change in the work place.

## **Handicapped Rights-One Quarter\*\***

# PEOPLES COLLEGE OF LAW

---



Disabled persons are segregated by architectural designs, communication deficits, and attitude barriers. This course explores legal and extralegal methods that may be employed to surmount these barriers, including the use of federal and state law, self advocacy, community organizing and legislative reform. Practical training is offered in client interviewing and counseling techniques adapted to those with special needs.

**\*\* Electives**

## ABOUT THE STATE BAR

### Registration with the California Bar

First year students who intend to sit for the California FYLSE and General Bar Examination must register with the California Bar as a law student within the first 90 days of beginning law school. The First Year Registration Application is available from the California Bar Examiner's web site at [www.calbar.org](http://www.calbar.org). Students must use their registration number on all subsequent applications and correspondence with the bar.

### Registration for the First Year Law Students Examination

Because PCL is not accredited by the California State Bar Association, it is required that all first year students must take and pass the First Year Law Students Examination (FYLSE) or "Baby Bar". The cost to register for this exam is currently \$488, with additional fees for laptop use, late registration, etc. You can find more information here: [http://calbar.xap.com/applications/CalBar/info/first\\_year\\_exam.html](http://calbar.xap.com/applications/CalBar/info/first_year_exam.html).

## DISCLOSURE REQUIRED BY GUIDELINES FOR UNACCREDITED LAW SCHOOLS, COMMITTEE OF BAR EXAMINERS, STATE BAR OF CALIFORNIA, EFFECTIVE JANUARY 1, 2008

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. degree 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 VII of the Rules Regulating Admission to Practice Law in California, 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

# PEOPLES COLLEGE OF LAW

---



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 law school's J.D. 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 admission to practice law in a jurisdiction other than California should contact the admitting authority in that jurisdiction for admission to the practice of law.

## LETTER FROM THE DEAN

Peoples College of Law (PCL) is a labor of love. It has been so since 1974, when it was founded as a non-profit, community-run law school to bring legal education and legal resources to under-represented communities. Today PCL continues to achieve this objective, by training legal advocates to secure progressive social change and justice in society.

Our purpose compels us to demand more from our students than other traditional schools. Thus, PCL is not for everyone. The students come to us with varied political, spiritual, cultural, and social backgrounds. They are admitted after they demonstrate a commitment to progressive social change and have an understanding of working class issues. Our students must be eager to apply the training acquired at PCL as a tool to affect social change. The educational experience obtained at PCL is exciting, provocative and most important, relevant to the needs of our student body.

The success of our graduates is measured by their contribution to the improvement of society. Our graduates work as lawyers, judges and commissioners, activists, union organizers, labor and legislative leaders as well as public officials (including the Mayor of Los Angeles, Antonio Villaraigosa). All have shared the unique and galvanizing experience of graduating from the only non-competitive, cooperative and progressive law school in the world!

We invite you to join us to make a difference. Come and share our vision of a better society and accompany the PCL community on a most rewarding journey.

**Garo B. Ghazarian, Esq.**  
Dean and Professor of Criminal Law

# PEOPLES COLLEGE OF LAW

---



## LETTER FROM THE BOARD

### WELCOME TO THE PEOPLES COLLEGE OF LAW (PCL)

On behalf of the entire PCL Governing Board, I am very pleased to welcome you into the PCL Community. Ours is a unique institution whose often unrecognized efforts have contributed on-going struggles of the working class, the poor, people of color, and those otherwise disenfranchised to get a legal education, which they can then use to help their own communities gain justice, freedom and equality.

PCL is truly a people's institution, "of, and by and for the people". In 1973, a law student, Patricio F. Vargas, recognized that "minority students" were few and far between in traditional law schools. For all the obvious socio-economic reasons, they lacked the opportunity for access. They generally didn't have the money or grades required. His solution to the problem was simple, — create a law school where those factors were no longer obstacles. A fellow student suggested approaching the National Lawyers Guild with the idea of joining forces and resources. Our discussion with Hank di Suvero, the Guild's then president, snowballed into a collective effort by the La Raza National Law Student Association, the NLG, the Asian Legal Alliance, the National Conference of Black Lawyers and other activists from the progressive legal community too numerous to mention, that opened our doors in 1974.

The vision of PCL has matured and been duly tested over the past 35 years. Today the need for "peoples lawyers" has actually increased. We are regularly confronted with domestic and foreign policies that literally flaunt disdain for legal and human rights, with the major impact focused on those in our own communities. So if we don't help them,--who will?

Now more than ever, our school needs to and will, survive and thrive in its mission to produce dedicated and tireless "peoples lawyers", in a manner consistent with, and in furtherance of, the spirit of those founders who made this institution possible.

For our new students, and our upper division students who have already successfully taken and passed the First Year Law Students Exam (Baby Bar), take comfort in the fact that if you diligently and conscientiously attend to your legal studies, and if you really and truly desire to become a "peoples lawyer", your participation in this one-of-a kind institution will provide you with a real opportunity to realize that goal.

**Maria C. Vargas-Rodriguez**

Co-Founder, Chair 2015 and Professor of Torts

*"Many small people who in many small places do many small things can alter the face of the world."*

# PEOPLES COLLEGE OF LAW

---



## LETTER FROM THE ADMINISTRATOR

The Administrator at the Peoples College of Law, is a J. D. who is able to council students in their pursuit of a legal education.

In addition the Administrator is responsible for the daily management of the school, and to assist the students and the Governing Board to ensure that the school functions smoothly.

The internal operating structure at PCL consists of Administration, Standing Committees, and the Governing Board, which include students, community members, and alumni. The Administrator helps to ensure that students' needs are addressed by facilitating communication throughout this structure

The Administrator also coordinates the implementation of policies passed by the Governing Board. Students have a unique opportunity to participate in the decision-making and policy-forming process by attending committee and board meetings.

Accountability is an essential component of a student's total experience at PCL. "Accountability" refers to the requirement that each student be accountable to the PCL collective by contributing 40 hours of work per school year to school operations. The Administrator, facilitates and coordinates the assigning of tasks to students and ensuring that work requirements are fulfilled.

The Administrator is also the liaison to the Committee of Bar Examiners, working with students to resolve any problems that may arise with their transcripts and their authorization for taking the First Year Law Student Exam, General Bar Exam and any other requisite exams.

**Debra Miller, J.D.**  
Administrator PCL



# PEOPLES COLLEGE OF LAW

---



## ADMINISTRATION OF LAW SCHOOL

PCL is an independent, non-profit corporation organized under the laws of the State of California. The corporation consists of members in good standing of the PCL Community: Faculty, Students, members of the Governing Board, Staff and Alumni.

The Governing Board, composed of nine community activists and practicing attorneys, and six student members, is the policy making organ and functions as an elected representational body. The Board has the direct responsibility for governing and administering PCL and also serves as a vital link between the law school and the community at-large. Although only Board members may vote, students continue to play a very active role in running the school by voicing their concerns at Board meetings and through the standing committees.

The Standing Committees hold regular meetings in which issues are discussed and analyzed. Functional policies are developed under the direction of the Committee Chair. At Governing Board meetings, the committees provide guidance by making recommendations for policy decisions.

There are four standing Committees: Faculty/Curriculum, Admissions/Recruitment, Finance/Fundraising, and Building/Library. Any student may become a voting member of a committee by attending three consecutive meetings, but all students are required to participate actively in committee work as a part of their accountability requirement. (See accountability discussion *infra*). The committees form the backbone of the administration at PCL and their contributions cannot be over-emphasized.

The Administrator is the internal coordinating link and is responsible for the daily implementation of policy and the organization of functional tasks. The Administrator is the primary source of communication within the PCL Community as well as with outside community and legal organizations which interact with PCL.

Thus the Governing Board, the Standing Committees, the Administrator and various Ad Hoc Committees work collectively to ensure that the school is responsive to its own needs. Copies of the PCL By-Laws can be obtained from the Administrator or Registrar.

## STUDENT SERVICES

PCL continues to address the needs of their J.D. candidate students throughout their legal education, offering various student services to make the transition to law school easier. All community members have access to site resources via the administration and are encouraged to take leadership roles to enhance the PCL experience.

Student services include:

Access to the PCL law library, copy and fax machines, parking, student ID cards, Baby Bar and bar review courses, counseling/advice on legal education and opportunities outside of PCL, direct access to the Dean and faculty office hours, accommodations for students with disabilities, networking opportunities with other organizations and law schools, direct access to student representatives to the Board and to the Governing Board, as well as services to address exigent circumstances as needed.

The school currently offers WestLaw.com and wireless internet access at no additional cost to all students.

The Library has undergone recent massive renovation, including updating the current subscriptions of California Codes, California Reporter and California Digest. Students have access to the Library for study and

# PEOPLES COLLEGE OF LAW

---



research during weekday, evenings and week-ends.

Since the current trend in research is via on-line services, PCL provides access to Westernmost. Students also have access to Wi-Fi computers and i pads at the school.

## IN APPRECIATION OF OUR FOUNDERS AND SUPPORTERS

Peoples College of Law is proud of its 38 year history and of the foresight of its committed founders, the La Raza Law Students Association, the National Lawyers Guild, the Asian American Law Student Caucus, the Black Law Student Caucus, the Native American Law Student Caucus, the United Farm Workers of America, union groups, and many individuals who worked together to get Peoples College of Law started.

The school's name stands for its goal of, "training people to benefit the people." This was the intent of PCL's Founders. Great leaders, such as Cesar Chavez during his lifetime, have lent their support to PCL. Without these courageous supporters and founders Peoples College of Law would not be here today to educate lawyers for the people. To them, we say thank you, and we vow to continue the work started by you. Si Se Puede!

## ADMISSIONS POLICY

The primary aim of the admissions policy of the Peoples College of Law is to provide an opportunity to people who would ordinarily not be admitted to law school but who have the dedication and commitment to successfully complete a course of instruction to become peoples lawyers. Our Admissions policy is particularly aimed at members of racial minority groups, disabled people, women, and working class people. We believe that providing an opportunity to obtain a legal education to such groups is critically important since these groups have been historically under-represented in post secondary education and particularly legal studies.

PCL uses a variety of criteria to evaluate an applicant's commitment and dedication to the study of law and their probability of successfully completing our juris doctorate pro-gram. At a minimum, the applicant must meet the requirements as set forth by the Committee of Bar Examiners: All applicants: 1) must have a Bachelor's Degree from an approved college or university; or 2) must have completed at least two years of college credit leading toward a Bachelor's degree (i.e., sixty (60) semester units or ninety (90) quarter units); or 3) must have successfully taken and passed the College Level Equivalency Program (CLEP) exam; or 4) if applying as a transfer student, must have their prior law study evaluated by the Committee of Bar Examiners prior to applying to PCL.

The process for review of pre-legal qualifications consists of confirming that the applicant has completed 60 or more semester units, transferable to a bachelor's equivalent degree. We also confirm that the student has completed these courses with a 2.0 or better GPA. The person(s) making this determination is the Registrar, a Board appointed position, and/or the Administrator. Students are prohibited from viewing the academic record of incoming applicants, even if they are part of the Admissions/Recruitment Committee selection process. The basic standard for determining academic eligibility is measured in accordance with the California Bar's minimum requirements for incoming students.

PCL does not evaluate transcripts for students who have completed coursework at other law schools. Transfer students are advised that they must have their transcripts evaluated by the Committee of Bar Examiners prior to applying for admission; this ensures that the student and the school both know how much credit the student will receive for their law studies completed at another school.

# PEOPLES COLLEGE OF LAW

---



Additionally, PCL's admissions process utilizes a variety of factors in considering the applicant, including but not limited to, "political commitment," (i.e., substantial and consistent community involvement, political consciousness, and past/present involvement in progressive social change), socio-economic background, future plans for use of their law studies, "legal skills," (whether they have worked in a legal environment, are critical thinkers, and/or have concerns about particular legal problems and solution.

**Because PCL is not accredited by SEVIS, we cannot, and do not, admit foreign or international students, without permanent residence status or U.S. social security number.**

To ensure compliance with the State Bar's Guidelines, PCL maintains records of applications and collects certain data for reporting to the California State Bar.

PCL appreciates your cooperation in ensuring that your student file is complete and accurate. For more information please review the PCL Admissions Application. The PCL Application is included as an attachment to this Catalog for your reference and can be downloaded from our website at [www.peoplescollegeoflaw.edu](http://www.peoplescollegeoflaw.edu)

## TRANSFER STUDENTS

PCL welcomes transfer students!

Prior to applying, students who wish to transfer to PCL from another law school **must first get their transcripts evaluated** by the Committee of Bar Examiners (CBE). The Committee will inform the student how much credit they can receive for coursework at another law school and whether or not they are exempt from taking the First Year Law Student Examination (FYLSE).

In most situations, students who transfer to PCL from an institution where they were exempt from taking the Baby Bar exam, will be upper division students at PCL, unless they were academically disqualified at the end of their first year. Students who were academically disqualified at the end of their first year may have to repeat their first year at Peoples College of Law, if so determined by the CBE. Thus, it is crucial that the student request evaluation of their transcripts by the Committee in order to ensure that they will be ready to continue with their legal education at PCL.

Once the student has obtained a determination letter from the Committee of Bar Examiners confirming their status as an Upper-Division student, the student must submit an application for admission to the Admission/Recruitment Committee at PCL.

Transfer students must also attend classes at PCL for a minimum of two years to qualify for a J.D., and must repeat any bar-tested course in which they failed to get a minimum grade of 60% at their previous law school.

## Tuition and Fees

The tuition at PCL is \$222.22 per unit. A full course load of 18 units per year is mandated by the Committee of Bar Examiners and results in an annual tuition cost of \$4,000.00. Each student is assessed \$600

# PEOPLES COLLEGE OF LAW

---



for the PCL accountability requirement which is credited to the next year's tuition, to the extent that accountability has been performed.

\*Note: First Year Students will take 21 units in two semesters in their first year of law school but will only be assessed \$4,000 for tuition for their first year.

Tuition is due upon registration. \$2300 must be paid before the start of the first semester of the first year. Orientation day is the final day to make that payment. \$2300 may be paid in 3 installments for the Second semester of first year: 1. \$766.66 paid by first day of 2nd Semester 2. \$766.66 paid within 2nd month 3. \$766.66 paid within 3rd month Upper Division \$1533.33 per quarter for 3 classes. (Each additional class will be charged by the unit.) Tuition may be paid in 3 installments 1. \$511.11 paid on first day of Quarter 2. \$511.11 paid within 2nd Month 3. \$511.11 paid by last day of class. A "Late Fee" of \$100 will be imposed if installment is more than two days late from agreed upon date and may be imposed on every late payment.

In any event, the entire amount of prior tuition owed must be paid before a student is permitted to register for the following semester or trimester. Additionally, students will not be certified to take the FYLSE or the California Bar Exam if their account is not paid in full prior to the deadline for such certification. PCL's goal of tuition self-sufficiency and its continued existence depend on the timely collection of tuition charges. The obligation of payment without delay is a collective as well as individual responsibility. However, the school will consider making some arrangements in case of extreme financial and personal hardship where a good faith effort has been made to pay tuition owed.

## Admissions Application

There is a non-refundable application fee of \$50.00/\$70.00 which is paid by all new applicants.

## Material Fees

Material fees may be charged for some classes where course curriculum materials are not readily available via other means/resources. This could include, for example, photo copies of recent cases or specialized materials. A maximum of \$50.00 can be charged for materials for any given class.

## Auditing, Provisional Students and First-Year Reviewers

A student may audit a course for ½ the regular registration fees. However, she/he will receive no credit for the class.

A student who has completed their first-year courses at PCL may enroll in second-year courses for credit, conditioned upon successful passing of the FYLSE. However, these students are strongly encouraged to focus their attention on passing the FYLSE first. According to the Guidelines, they may enroll in courses and should they pass in any of the three immediate test offerings once they have completed their first year, they can receive credit.

A first year student who has not yet passed the FYLSE and wishes to repeat classes from their first year can do so, at no charge and for no credit.

# PEOPLES COLLEGE OF LAW

---



## Tuition Refund Policy

A student has the right to a full refund of all charges less \$50.00/\$70.00 for the registration fee if s/he cancels this agreement prior to 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 only after completion of 60% or less of the course. Refunds will be paid within 30 days after cancellation.

# PEOPLES COLLEGE OF LAW

---



## *Academic Schedule 2014-2015*

First Year Orientation	August 26-28, 2014
Labor Day Holiday Observed	September 1, 2014
First Year Fall Semester Begins	September 2, 2014
Upper Division Fall Quarter Begins	September 2, 2014
<b>Final Filing Date FYLSX October</b>	September 12, 2014
Upper Division LAST DAY to DROP with Refund	October 17, 2014
<b>Registration w/BAR as “First Year Law Student”</b>	October 17, 2014
First Year Student LAST DAY to DROP with Refund	October 24, 2014
<b>First Year Law Student Exam Test Date</b>	October 21, 2014
<b>Last Day to register as First Year Law Student</b>	November 7, 2014
Upper Division Fall Quarter Finals Week	November 10-14, 2014
Upper Division Winter Quarter Begins	November 17, 2014
Thanksgiving Holiday Observed	November 24-30, 2014
<b>FYLSX Bar Registration LATE</b>	December 5, 2014
Grades due for Fall Quarter	December 18, 2014
December Holidays Observed	December 22-31, 2014
New Years Holiday Observed	January 1– 4, 2015
Classes Resume	January 5, 2015
First Year Spring Semester Begins	January 12, 2015
Upper Division LAST DAY to DROP with Refund	January 23, 2015
Grades due for Fall Semester	February 2, 2015
First Year Student LAST DAY to DROP with Refund	February 20, 2015
Upper Division Winter Quarter Finals Week	February 23-28, 2015
<b>General Bar Exam Test Date</b>	February 24-26, 2015
Upper Division Spring Quarter Begins	March 2, 2015
Grades due for Winter Quarter	March 19, 2015
<b>FYLSX/CBX Timely Filing Deadline</b>	April 1, 2015
First Year Spring Semester Finals Week	May 4-9, 2015
Upper Division LAST DAY to DROP with Refund	April 2, 2015
Upper Division Spring Quarter Finals Week	May 11-15, 2015
Graduation	May 16, 2015
Grades due for Spring Quarter and Semester	June 1, 2015
<b>First Year Law Student Exam Test Date</b>	June 23, 2015
<b>General Bar Exam Test Date</b>	July 28-30, 2015

# PEOPLES COLLEGE OF LAW

---



## **First Year-Fall Semester 2014**

Legal Writing Tuesdays 6:30p-10pm  
Contracts I Wednesdays 6:30pm-10pm  
Torts I Thursdays 7:00pm-10:30pm

## **Upper Division Fall Quarter 2014**

Remedies I I Mondays 6:30pm-10pm  
Legal Research Wednesday 6:30pm-10pm  
Con Law II Thursday 6:30pm-10pm

## **Upper Division Winter Quarter 2014**

Remedies II Mondays 6:30pm-10pm  
Family Law Wednesdays 6:30pm-10pm  
Con Law II Thursday 6:30pm-10pm

## **First Year-Spring Semester 2015**

Criminal Law I Mondays 6:30pm-10pm  
Legal Writing Tuesdays 6:30p-10pm  
Contracts II Wednesdays 6:30pm-10pm  
Torts II Thursdays 6:30pm-10pm

## **Upper Division Spring Quarter 2015**

Civil Rights Mondays 6:30pm-10pm  
Elective Wednesdays 6:30pm-10pm  
Con Law III Thursdays 6:30pm-10pm

*Schedule subject to change.*

## **Student Grievance Procedures**

Any Student who is dissatisfied or unhappy with any administrative decision affecting the student's enrollment or status as a student in good standing, or the conduct, performance or teaching methods of any Instructor, must exhaust the following procedures with respect to any "written complaint," defined as any written objection concerning grades, attendance records, or other administrative decisions affecting the students enrollment or status as a student in good standing.

Step 1. If involving an Instructor, the matter must first be brought to the attention of that faculty member, who must have an individual discussion with the student, or if brought by a committee of students, with the student committee, in a good faith effort to resolve the matter.

Step 2: If unresolved in Step 1, the matter must be discussed with the Board's Student Representative, who will act as a liaison and will have the responsibility of bringing the matter to the attention of the FCC; or if

# PEOPLES COLLEGE OF LAW

---



the matter involves “administrative action,” to the Administrator.

Step 3: If unresolved in Step 2, the Student Representative, or the Administrator, must bring the matter, preferably in writing and signed by the affected or interested students, to a regularly scheduled Faculty /Curriculum Committee (FCC) meeting, but only if notice of the pending FCC discussion has been given to the affected Faculty member at least 3 business days prior to the FCC meeting. Complaints against a Faculty member must be given priority by the FCC. The FCC, along with the Administrator, will discuss the matter and agree on a proposed recommended resolution, along with the affected students and/or students.

Step 4: However, if unresolved in Step 3, and there is no mutually satisfactory agreement, resolution, or proposed FCC/Administrator recommendation for the matter, the student or students may request a Final Review by the full Board at its next regularly scheduled meeting, along with giving the affected Faculty member at least 3 business days prior notice. The decision of the Board is final.

## Notice of Students Rights

Students should be aware of the following policies and procedures at PCL:

1. A student has the right to request from the FCC, the Dean or the Chair of the Board, a review of the grade(s) received in her/his class.
2. A student has the right to request a meeting with the Dean, the Chair of the PCL Board or the Administrator to discuss their concerns in a timely manner.
3. The student should be aware that there is a policy on Academic Freedom that protects the student’s right to participate open and honestly in class without fear of reprisal.
4. Additionally, the student has the right to participate in open and honest evaluations of the instructor once the class is completed.
5. PCL does not permit discrimination of any kind, please see pages 33-34 for our policies on the Americans with Disabilities Act and Non-Discrimination and Fairness Policy.
6. A student should be aware that PCL does not tolerate plagiarism. Plagiarism is using someone else’s work without giving them credit. Unintentional Plagiarism can be avoided by the proper use of citation to the source of the quoted information.
7. A student may request a copy of the PCL Catalog, By-Laws, Current Disclosure Statement, Policies referred to in the PCL Catalog or other public documents, their student invoice, their student file, and/or transcripts. As referred to in our Student Privacy Policy on page 31, the Office of the Administrator will respond to your writ-ten request within 5 business days.
8. Pursuant to the Tuition Refund Policy on page 25, you may cancel your contract for school and receive a refund.



# PEOPLES COLLEGE OF LAW

---



## Academic Code of Conduct

The practice of law should be an honorable and noble profession. Lawyers must diligently uphold the duties of civility and professionalism. Men and women who are preparing to enter the legal profession are expected to exhibit the same qualities of honesty, responsibility, and respect for the rights of others that are demanded of members of the Bar.

Abusive, offensive, derogatory, uncivil and unprofessional conduct toward any other member of the PCL community, (i.e. Faculty, Administration, Board Members and/or students) is not tolerated, and will subject the student offender to sanctions, including but not limited to: written reprimand, suspension, making of public apologies, and/or fine, as determined by the Governing Board.

## Student Privacy Policy

### Disclosures Generally

In order to ensure the privacy of students, PCL Faculty Members, the Administrator, the Registrar and the Dean of the Law School are to exercise adequate caution when speaking about students and student situations at PCL. Students are also assured that discussions regarding financial, academic, and disciplinary records (with the Administration and/or Faculty) will be maintained in confidence. The policy on Student Privacy is intended to protect the student and allow the student to openly and honestly discuss issues relating to their experience at PCL.

### Disclosures from Student Records

Students have the right to review records that relate to themselves in their capacity as students and to request corrections of records that are inaccurate. Disclosures from student records to outside parties require prior written consent from the student.

Under the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974 and Peoples College of Law internal policies, PCL students have the following rights:

1. To review their own student records within 5 days after the student submits a written request for access. The Peoples College of Law maintains several types of student records in various locations and may need time to process this request. A notification from the Administrator or Registrar as to additional time that will be needed will be issued within the 5 day time frame.

2. To request amendment of their own student records if they believe the records are inaccurate or misleading. Students should submit a written request to the Administrator or Registrar specifying the portion of the record the student wants changed and why it is believed to be inaccurate or misleading. That office has 15 days to determine whether the record should be changed and notify the student of the decision, including of the

# PEOPLES COLLEGE OF LAW

---



right to a hearing and hearing procedures, in accordance with PCL policies on grievances outlined in the Faculty and student Handbooks.

3. To restrict the disclosure of personally identifiable information contained in student records, except when law and policy permit disclosure without consent. Examples of circumstances in which the student's consent is not required for disclosure of student records include, but are not limited to, the following:

- When required by law, including administrative subpoena or court order
- Disclosure to the California State Bar and/or the Committee of Bar Examiners on state-mandated reports and general inquiries.
- Certification of a student to take the FYLSE or the General Bar Exam.

## Submission of Moral Character Evaluations to the California State Bar.

4. Students may designate as confidential and withhold all information about themselves by filing a request with the Registrar. If all information is designated confidential, no information about a student can be disclosed without the student's written consent (except as otherwise permitted by law and policy) including verifying student status, awards, or any degrees earned.

Parental/guardian information is confidential. It is used by PCL only for notification of events, ceremonies, awards and development. Emergency Contact information is only used in case of an emergency involving the student.

## Social Security Numbers

A student's Social Security number is used to verify personal identity. Disclosure of social security number is mandatory. In compliance with state law, Social security numbers are confidential and are not used as student identifiers.

Questions about these rights and requirements should be referred to the Administrator, the Dean of the Law School or Chair of the PCL Board.

## Non-Discrimination and Fairness Policy

The Peoples College of Law (PCL) is committed to the most fundamental principles of equality of opportunity, academic freedom, and human dignity requiring that all decisions involving students and our teaching faculty be based on individual merit and be free from invidious discrimination in all its forms. PCL does not engage in discrimination or harassment against any person because of race, color, religion, sex, national origin, ancestry, age, marital status, disability, sexual orientation, gender identity, political affiliation, unfavorable discharge from the military, or status as a protected veteran.

The PCL Governing Board is fully cognizant of our lawful obligations and the necessity of continuing our efforts to comply with federal and state laws prohibiting unlawful discrimination and mandating equal opportunity in our educational activities. The PCL Board has always firmly supported affirmative action to ensure that we are admitting students who have been traditionally denied access to a legal education; and where

# PEOPLES COLLEGE OF LAW

---



appropriate, we support any laws, orders and regulations which strengthen our ability to provide a comprehensive legal education to those who have been denied that opportunity.

This non-discrimination and fairness policy applies to admissions, employment, access to and treatment in our Academic programs and extra-curricular activities. PCL's complaint and grievance procedures provide our teaching staff and students with the means for resolving complaints that allege a violation of this Statement. Members of the community/public should direct any inquiries or complaints to the PCL Governing Board, or other appropriate equal opportunity office unrelated to PCL.

## Disclosure Required by the Guidelines for Unaccredited Law Schools, Committee of the Examiners State Bar of California Effective January 1, 2008.

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

*Students enrolled in the J.D. program at this school who successfully complete the first year of law study must pass the First- Year Law Students' Examination required by the Business and Professional Code §6060(h) and Rule VII of the Rules regulating the Admission to Practice Law in California as part of the requirement 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 school's J.D. program. If the dismissed student subsequently passes the examination, the student is eligible for re-enrollment in this law school's J.D. program, but will receive credit for only one year of law 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 admission to practice law in a jurisdiction other than California should contact the admitting authority in that jurisdiction for admission to the practice of law.***

## Americans with Disabilities Act

Peoples College of Law encourages students, faculty, and our entire community to know the Federal policy pertaining to the rights of people with disabilities. As in our mission statement, we are training lawyers and advocates to defend and expand the rights of those traditionally underserved, and that includes people with disabilities.

Students and/or Faculty who need accommodations for their disabilities should notify the Administrator. Peoples College of Law will aid students to access information and forms to apply to the State Bar of Calif. for

# PEOPLES COLLEGE OF LAW

---



accommodations during the various examinations they administer.

Below are links to: The full text of the law; the California related laws; and how the law affects law students in particular.

The full text of the Federal and California laws are on file in the Administrator's office.

## *Americans with Disabilities Act*

*The ADA prohibits discrimination based on a person's disability in employment, State and local government programs, private and non-profit businesses (referred to as public accommodations), commercial facilities, transportation, and telecommunications. Under the ADA, an individual with a disability is defined as a person who has a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities, a person who has a history or record of such an impairment, or a person who is perceived by others as having such an impairment.*

### **Full text of the law:**

Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) [www.usdoj.gov/crt/ada/pubs/ada.txt](http://www.usdoj.gov/crt/ada/pubs/ada.txt)

### **State Bar Testing Accommodations link:**

[calbar.ca.gov/state/calbar/calbar\\_generic.jsp?cid=10115&id=1015](http://calbar.ca.gov/state/calbar/calbar_generic.jsp?cid=10115&id=1015)

# PEOPLES COLLEGE OF LAW

---



## Student Signature Page

This page will be placed in your student file stating that you received a copy of, read and understood the PCL Catalog.

---

My signature below certifies that I have received a copy of the PCL Catalog.  
I also certify that I am aware of my rights as a Student as outlined above in this Catalog.

---

Date

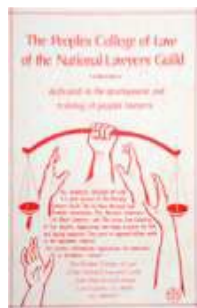
---

Signature of Student

By: \_\_\_\_\_  
For Peoples College of Law

---

Title of PCL Agent



Circa 1973 Peace Press

# PEOPLES COLLEGE OF LAW

---



## INSTRUCTORS

<p>Garo Ghazarian – DEAN University of LaVerne, 1988, JD Admitted to California Bar, 1991 Courses: Criminal Law, Constitutional Law, Criminal Procedure, Trial Advocacy Area of Practice: Criminal Defense</p>	<p>Natalie A. Nardecchia– Faculty UC Berkeley School of Law, 2006, JD Admitted to California Bar, 2006 Courses: Gender, Sexuality and the Law Areas of Practice: Civil and Human Rights</p>
<p>K.Kerry Ayazi— Faculty Rutgers University of Law, 1999 J.D. Admitted to California Bar, 2000 Course: Women in Law Area of Practice: Compliance &amp; Risk Management</p>	<p>Terra J. Slavin.– Faculty Northeastern Univ. School of Law, 2005, JD Admitted to California Bar, 2005 Course: Gender, Sexuality and the Law Areas of Practice: Domestic Violence, LGBT Civil Rights</p>
<p>Alana Chazan–Faculty City University of New York School of Law, 2009 J.D. Admitted to California Bar, 2012 Course: Family Law, Criminal Procedure Area of Practice: Family Law, Immigration</p>	<p>Ira Spiro– Faculty Boalt Law School, 1975, JD Admitted to California Bar, 1976 Courses: Constitutional Law, Contracts Area of Practice: Litigation, Class Action</p>
<p>Clemente Franco–Faculty UCLA Law, 1996 J.D. MBA Admitted to California Bar, 1998 Central District Course: Property Area of Practice: Immigration, Real Estate</p>	<p>Maria C. Vargas-Rodriguez– CHAIR Loyola Law School (Los Angeles), 1973, JD Admitted to California Bar, 1979 Courses: Torts Area of Practice: Personal Injury, Family Law</p>
<p>Wendy Hartmann–Faculty University of LaVerne, JD 1998 Golden Gate University School of Law, LLM 2000 Admitted to California Bar, 1999 U.S. District Court Central District of California, 1999 U.S. Supreme Court, 2004 U.S. Tax Court, 2000 Courses: Corporations, Taxation</p>	<p>Mia Yamamoto.– Faculty UCLA Law School, 1971, JD Admitted to California Bar, 1972 Courses: Lawyers and the Media Areas of Practice: Criminal Law</p>
<p>Javier Lopez-Perez–Faculty Interamerican University Law School. 1997 J.D. Admitted to Puerto Rico 2003, US District Cts. 2004, US Appeals 1st Cir 2004, US Appeals 9th Cir. 2014 Courses: Legal Research, Civil Rights Area of Practice: Appeals</p>	<p>Laura J. Weinstock– Faculty U.C. Hastings College of Law. JD 1991 Admitted to California Bar, 1991 Courses: Research, Writing Area of Practice: Immigration, Asylum, Adjustment</p>

# PEOPLES COLLEGE OF LAW

---



<p>Magda Madrigal– Faculty Peoples College of Law, 2006, JD Admitted to California Bar, 2009 Courses: Advanced Legal Writing</p>	<p>Martin Winfield– Faculty Pepperdine University of Law, 2001, J.D. Admitted to California Bar, 2007 Course: Wills, Trusts Area of Practice: Child Protection and Elder Abuse</p>
<p>William C. Maestas– Faculty Peoples College of Law, 1979, JD Admitted to California Bar, 1980 Courses: Property and Constitutional Law Areas of Practice: Immigration, Criminal, Landlord/ Tenant Law</p>	

# PEOPLES COLLEGE OF LAW

---



## Alumni

### Class of 1978

Islah Abdul-Hafeez  
Douglas Booth  
Deloris A. Brown  
Barbara Sue Gedanke  
Kevan Gilman  
Charlotte Green-Frieden  
Eileen Gerver Lipson  
Eileen Luna-Firebaugh  
Daniel M Mayfield  
Gilbert Moreno  
Marie Noerdlinger-Gaines  
Rosalie Ostrander  
Freda Perel  
Merle C Rabine  
David Ramirez  
Juan Rangel  
Patricia L Reber  
Carol Sobel  
Gilbert Valera  
Carol Velkov

### Class of 1979

Katherine L. Anderson  
Barbara M. Bennett  
Joel K. Bible  
Shirlee Lynn Bliss  
Michael Ivan Bodaken  
Mark Laurence Bonazzola  
Edward (Bruce) Bowman  
Sandra Emily Brim  
Steve Clare  
Donald W Gaudard  
Riley J. Gordinier

Adam Green  
Carlos Holguin  
Gary Wendell Jones  
Douglas B. Layfield  
Suzanne C. Leidner  
Robert E. Leventer  
Eileen Lipson  
Reese Lloyd  
William C. Maestas  
Gabriel Martinez  
Terry McGuire  
Gregory McLemore  
Debra Elise Miller  
Grant G. Mitchell  
Nick Nagatani  
Jim O'Donnell  
Ben Perkins, Jr.  
Jose Luis Ramos  
Mary Ann Yurkonis  
Joanne Zazzi

### Class of 1980

Philip R. Boche Gloria  
Cardenas  
Carole Ann Damien  
Ashton Dunn  
Chris Duran  
Dean Franks  
Roderick Field Michael  
Fishman  
Lawrence Allen Grigsby  
Lynne L. Harper  
Joel K. Hauser  
Leroy L. Hodge

Ben Holstrom  
Brian Scott Hudson  
Elizabeth Iler  
Ellen Irene Jacobs  
Lisa Korben  
Bob Kratky  
Rita Jane Leasure  
William Stanley Lee  
Mamadou Lumumba-Umoja  
Susan G. Millman  
Larry Minsky  
Pete R. Navarro  
Nancy Owens - Cierley  
Barbara B. Pack  
Jerry J. Persky  
Garish Sarin  
Dana Schumacher  
Roberta Stovitz  
Linda Josephs Sullivan  
Lorraine Tafoya  
Lydia Vitale  
Gloria Weil-Herrera  
Ted Winchester  
David Xavier  
Steve Zrucky

### Class of 1981

Lilia Aceves  
Roberto Aldape  
Jeff B. Cohen  
Gail Cronyn  
John L. Francis  
Lorraine Guzman-Chatham  
Freddy Martinez



# PEOPLES COLLEGE OF LAW

---



Fred Nakamura  
Connie Fardo Munoz  
Ika T Payan  
Carol A. Pearlman  
Billee J. Rose  
Samuel Salazar  
Carol Waymire  
Patricia Whirl-LaSarte  
Shu Jung Wong  
Eduardo Zamarripa

## **Class of 1982**

Andres Bustamante  
Cheryl Cole  
Terri Foster  
Elizabeth Fragua-Lloyd  
Alberto García  
Cathy Gardner  
Julie Gaviria  
Lawrence Grigsby  
Patricia Landers  
Anthony Rodríguez Lopez  
Alba Nydia Marrero  
Melvin I. Mimms  
Alfonso Oliva  
Robert Racine  
Richard J. Reyna  
Angela Sandbrano  
Michael Torres

## **Class of 1983**

Robert Boone  
Orlando Castaño  
Gilbert A Cedillo  
Marc Allen Coleman  
Hector García

Marie García  
Clara Jones  
Ricardo Jurado  
Alfred Ladzepko  
Bevera Martin  
Constance A McClendon  
Rita Morales  
María Navarro  
Iretha Darlene Perry  
Annie Ruth Rice  
Claudia Rivers  
Barbara Rochelle  
Teresa Sanchez Gorden  
Anita Sukola  
Rose Tsai  
Manuel Venagas  
Kent D Wong

## **Class of 1984**

Thanner Baquero  
Rudy Cardona  
Aurelio De Los Santos  
Joyce Harris  
Theodore E McCray  
Nadim Mohammad  
Kerstin Molinder  
Rosemarie Pegueros-Lev  
José M Vera

## **Class of 1985**

James Alcaraz  
Denís Carno  
Tina Carno  
Dennis Clarke  
Scott Frazier Craig  
Alan Ferreira

Robert J. Goldenflame  
Leda Covert Griffen  
Arlene Hayashi  
Bridget Overton  
Charles Kawai Perez-  
Kathy Quant  
Maria Salazar  
Maureen Strelch  
Antonio Villaraigosa  
Steve Cambell William

## **Class of 1986**

Jasdeep S Ahluwalia  
Naomi Chalthiam  
Molly C. Curtis  
David R Fertig  
Christine Hansen Siegel  
James Simmons  
Patricia Vargas

## **Class of 1987**

Robert A. De Santis  
Dorothy Herrera-Settlage  
Roger Rasche  
Carol Wallace  
Angela Weil

## **Class of 1988**

Nélida Hínchee  
Kwaku Duren

## **Class of 1989**

Glen J. De Sargeant  
Ruben Sanchez  
Don Sherman

# PEOPLES COLLEGE OF LAW

---



## **Class of 1990**

Wayne Bauer  
Vincent Neuman  
Brandon Jay Rosin  
Paul R. Ross

## **Class of 1991**

Judith A Hendershott  
Thomas P. Lynch

## **Class of 1992**

John Kenley  
Bea Royaster

## **Class of 1994**

Edward D. Henson  
Francis Kirk Hermes

## **Class of 1995**

Carol Deu Pree  
Walter Grimes  
Douglas Ingraham  
Dennis Jones  
Anthony W. Stratton  
Lynda Thompson Taylor  
Valiollah Zarifi

## **Class of 1996**

Diane Butler  
Brenda Tillis

## **Class of 1997**

John Chien  
John Russell  
Barry Sheppy

## **Class of 1998**

Karolyn Berkman  
Richard De Anda  
Deborah Kay Irving-Hunn  
Gerald Jones  
Christina Ku  
Mike Love  
Clarence Smith  
Aleatha Tipton

## **Class of 1999**

James C Jones  
Carlotta Nunnally  
Matthew Pope  
Seta Shaghoian  
Sheila Woods

## **Class of 2000**

Keith Hollimon

## **Class of 2002**

David Majid Tabibi

## **Class of 2004**

Rima Babakanloo  
Mike Barak  
Denice Labertew  
Marco Toscana

## **Class of 2005**

Celia Mann-Hurst

## **Class of 2006**

Antonio García  
Magda Madrigal  
Antonio García

## **Class of 2007**

Even Livingstone  
Irina Schey  
Carlos Vinoly

## **Class of 2008**

Shannon Ames  
Jaime Bustemante  
Jak Ter-Saakyan  
Sak Vasunilashorn  
Daniel Martinez  
Carlos Funes

## **Class of 2009**

Kurt Bier  
Kevin Breslin  
Stephanie Llewellyn  
Ken Montenegro  
Kivi Neimi  
Tristan Scremin  
Marsha Teasley

## **Class of 2010**

Sharon Kyle

## **Class of 2011**

Roland F. Lozano

## **Class of 2012**

Jose Angel Casas  
John Cromshow  
Jonathan Hildago  
Bahareh Kashki  
Christina Gonzalez  
Ana Isabel Gonzalez

## **Class of 2013**

# PEOPLES COLLEGE OF LAW

---



Felipe Caceres  
Roberto García  
Craig Saito  
Adriana Zuinga

## **Class of 2014**

Jesse S. Breidenbach  
Grace Hyun Cho  
Sandino Navarro

# PEOPLES COLLEGE OF LAW

