PROPOSAL FOR A SCHOOL OF LAW AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, IRVINE

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AT THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, IRVINE (DATED 1-4-2001)
Response to the Academic Council's Review of UCI's Five-Year Perspective on a School of Law at UCI

MARCH 28, 2001

Is There a Need for Another School of Law in the UC System?

The proposal addresses this question in detail. The intellectual and social needs for a School of Law at UCI are discussed in the section titled "Vision" (pp. 1-5). There we argue that in contemporary society law is an increasingly influential force for progress, social mobility, and the resolution of conflict, and that this crucial social function requires people with the broad, sophisticated legal education available only in conjunction with the academic resources of a major research university. In a subsequent section, "The Need for Legal Education by the University of California" (pp. 9-12), we analyze projections concerning growth in the legal profession, the population in California, and law-school enrollments. In that section, we show that the percentage of UC-trained lawyers practicing in California is already lower than it should be given the state's commitment to public education. If UC does not add a new law school, then that percentage will fall quickly over the next decade because of little or no room for expansion in present UC law schools.

Additional Information

The proposal notes that access to a UC school of law is especially acute in Southern California because there is no public school of law south of Los Angeles. To better illustrate the importance of this point in response to the Council's concern about need, we provide the following additional information.
As shown in Tables 1 and 2, Northern Californians have four times the access to a UC legal education as do Southern Californians. In Northern California, there are about 5,500 people for every seat in a UC law school. In Southern California, there are more than 22,000 people per seat in a UC law school (i.e., UCLA). If the proposed School of Law at UCI were approved at 600 students, there would still be more than 13,000 people per J.D. seat in a UC law school in Southern California. Even if 1,200 new J.D. seats were approved in Southern California, access to a UC legal education in our region would only be half that of Northern California.

### TABLE 1. California Population by Region, 1970-2000a

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Northern Calif.</td>
<td>7,849,575</td>
<td>9,369,160</td>
<td>11,490,925</td>
<td>13,487,376</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern Calif.</td>
<td>12,103,659</td>
<td>14,308,742</td>
<td>18,269,095</td>
<td>21,165,019</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entire State</td>
<td>19,953,134</td>
<td>23,667,902</td>
<td>29,760,021</td>
<td>34,653,395</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


b. "Southern California" includes Imperial, Kern, Los Angeles, Orange, Riverside, San Bernardino, San Diego, San Luis Obispo, Santa Barbara, and Ventura counties.

### TABLE 2. Population Per Seat in California’s Public Law Schools

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>UC Law School</th>
<th>J.D. Enrollmenta</th>
<th>Population per J.D. Studentb</th>
<th>J.D. Enrollmentc</th>
<th>Population per J.D. Studentd</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Northern</td>
<td>Berkeley</td>
<td>640</td>
<td>845</td>
<td>2,683</td>
<td>4,283</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Davis</td>
<td>496</td>
<td>511</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Hastings</td>
<td>1,347</td>
<td>1,106</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2,683</td>
<td>4,283</td>
<td>2,462</td>
<td>5,478</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Southern</td>
<td>Los Angeles</td>
<td>973</td>
<td>957</td>
<td>973</td>
<td>18,776</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>973</td>
<td>957</td>
<td>957</td>
<td>22,117</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Entire State</td>
<td>All</td>
<td>3,656</td>
<td>8,140</td>
<td>3,419</td>
<td>10,136</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


The need for additional access to public legal education in California can be dramatized by some comparative statistics:

- As shown in Table 3, in 2000 the population of California was estimated to be approximately 32.5 million, which is roughly equivalent to the combined populations of Texas and Pennsylvania. In the 1999-2000 academic year, public law schools in Texas and Pennsylvania enrolled 5,981 J.D. students, while the four public law schools in California enrolled only 3,419.

- In 2000, Southern California was estimated to have a population of 21.1 million (see Table 1). That is approximately equivalent to the population of the entire state of Texas, in a geographical region the size of Michigan. In the 1999-2000 academic year, the four public law schools in Texas enrolled a total of 3,663 J.D. students, and the two public law schools in Michigan enrolled 1,816. The only public law school in Southern California (UCLA) enrolled 957 J.D. students.

- Since the last public law school was created in California (UC Davis in 1968), California's population has increased by about 14.7 million, which is approximately equivalent to the current population of the entire state of Florida. In the 1999-2000 academic year, public law schools in Florida enrolled 1,865 J.D. students, or almost twice the number at UCLA.

(While these statistics convincingly make the case for another public law school located in Southern California, UCI's aspirations for our School of Law are not only regional in scope; for a discussion of our national aspirations, see pp. 7-10 below).

**TABLE 3. Population and J.D. Enrollment in Selected States, 2000**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>2000 Population (est.)</th>
<th>J.D. Enrollment in Public Law Schools</th>
<th>Population per J.D. Student</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>California</td>
<td>32,521,000</td>
<td>3,419</td>
<td>9,512</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Texas</td>
<td>20,119,000</td>
<td>3,663</td>
<td>5,492</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Florida</td>
<td>15,233,000</td>
<td>1,865</td>
<td>8,168</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pennsylvania</td>
<td>12,202,000</td>
<td>2,318</td>
<td>5,264</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Michigan</td>
<td>9,679,000</td>
<td>1,816</td>
<td>5,330</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a. U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division, PPL-47. Note that this estimate of California's population differs from the California Department of Finance estimate for the year 2000 used in Tables 1 and 2. The DOF estimate is used for regional comparisons (Northern California vs. Southern California) because it provides detailed estimates by county, which the Census Bureau data does not.

IS THE PROPOSED BUDGET FOR A SCHOOL OF LAW AT UCI REALISTIC AND ADEQUATE TO SUPPORT THE SCHOOL WITHOUT REDUCING FUNDING FOR OTHER GRADUATE PROGRAMS?

The budget described in the proposal is detailed and concrete. (See “Budget,” pp. 40-42, and Appendix E, pp. 73-90.) These figures were established through extensive consultation with Deans and Assistant Deans at other UC law schools, and with their counterparts at other schools of law (including the new law school at the University of Nevada-Las Vegas). The budget for the law library was worked out in further consultation with law librarians at some of those other schools, and with the UCI University Librarian. The fundraising projections are based on an analysis of fundraising at other UC law schools and on fundraising for our campus over the past five years. Given recent experience at UCI, we believe these are conservative fundraising estimates. The rest of the projected revenue stream for the School of Law at UCI is based on a detailed analysis of fees and the fee-structure at all UC law schools.

We believe the proposed budget is as realistic as budget projections can be. That said, we also recognize that projections can never be more than educated guesses. We therefore have stated our intention to slow down the development of the law school should some aspect of the projected revenues not materialize as quickly as we assume, or should the enrollment of highly-qualified students take longer than anticipated in the proposal (p. 49). In short, the pace of development for the School of Law at UCI would be matched to the revenue stream generated by that School. Consequently, the School of Law would have no negative impact on the enrollment or funding for other graduate or undergraduate programs on our campus.

It should be stressed that our plan for a School of Law at UCI is based on new funds generated by projected enrollment growth; thus it will not decrease the funds available to support graduate students in letters, arts, and sciences. The proposal states that no discretionary financial assistance will be allocated from general campus funds to J.D. students (p. 33). This policy is consistent with our present practice of not providing such support for M.B.A. students, the largest present professional graduate program at UCI. In addition, if the projected state funding supporting the enrollment growth planned for our campus does not materialize as anticipated, the development of the School of Law will be delayed until the funding catches up with the general enrollment. This point is made by
the proposal itself and reiterated by my letter submitting the proposal to our campus for review.

The significant growth projected for UCI over the next decade allows for the development of many other academic programs in addition to a School of Law. Tables 4 and 5 show that by 2010-11 UCI is projected to grow by about 10,000 students and over 520 faculty FTE, based on projections from UCOP. According to the proposed plan for development, the faculty of the School of Law at UCI is not planned to exceed about 2% of the total faculty on campus, or more than about 8% of the incremental growth in faculty FTE for any year during that decade.

TABLE 4. Estimated Total Growth in UCI’s Enrollment and Faculty FTE, 2000-01 through 2010-11

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Academic Year</th>
<th>Total Student Enroll.</th>
<th>To UCI Campus</th>
<th>To UCI School of Law</th>
<th>Law School as % of Campus</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2000-01</td>
<td>17,605</td>
<td>916.7</td>
<td>n/a</td>
<td>n/a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001-02</td>
<td>19,000</td>
<td>980.6</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002-03</td>
<td>19,880</td>
<td>1,027.7</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003-04</td>
<td>20,790</td>
<td>1,075.8</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>0.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004-05</td>
<td>21,680</td>
<td>1,123.9</td>
<td>9.0</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005-06</td>
<td>22,600</td>
<td>1,173.1</td>
<td>13.0</td>
<td>1.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006-07</td>
<td>23,600</td>
<td>1,226.6</td>
<td>16.0</td>
<td>1.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007-08</td>
<td>24,600</td>
<td>1,280.1</td>
<td>20.0</td>
<td>1.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008-09</td>
<td>25,600</td>
<td>1,333.6</td>
<td>23.0</td>
<td>1.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009-10</td>
<td>26,600</td>
<td>1,387.1</td>
<td>27.0</td>
<td>1.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010-11</td>
<td>27,600</td>
<td>1,440.6</td>
<td>31.0</td>
<td>2.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a. *University of California On- and Off-Campus Budgeted General Campus FTE Enrollment,* University of California Office of the President, July 11, 2000 (in a memorandum from Larry Hershman, Vice President for Budget, dated July 11, 2000 and addressed to campus Planning and Budget Officers).

b. Data for 2000-01 is the actual UCI allocation. Data for subsequent years are estimates based on the assumption that UCI will receive 1 faculty FTE for every 18.7 new students.

c. University of California, Irvine. *Proposal for a School of Law at the University of California, Irvine,* January 4, 2001, Appendix E, Table 3A, "Law School Academic Programs Budget: Faculty FTE."

Narrowing this analysis to the projected growth of graduate enrollments at UCI, we find similar room for the development of a School of Law at UCI without significant negative impact on other planned growth.

Our Long Range Development Plan (LRDP) calls for a campus of 30,000 students at build-out (sometime after 2011-2012). We anticipate a gradu-
TABLE 5: Estimated Annual Incremental Growth in UCI’s Enrollment and Faculty FTE, 2001-02 through 2010-11

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Academic Year</th>
<th>UCI Annual Student Enrollment Incrementa</th>
<th>Increments of Faculty FTE Allocated Annually</th>
<th>Law School as % of Campus</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>To UCI Campusb</td>
<td>To UCI School of Lawc</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001-02</td>
<td>1,195</td>
<td>63.9</td>
<td>0.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002-03</td>
<td>880</td>
<td>47.1</td>
<td>2.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2003-04</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>48.1</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2004-05</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>48.1</td>
<td>3.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005-06</td>
<td>920</td>
<td>49.2</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006-07</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>53.5</td>
<td>3.0</td>
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<td>2007-08</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>53.5</td>
<td>4.0</td>
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<td>2008-09</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>53.5</td>
<td>3.0</td>
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<tr>
<td>2009-10</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>53.5</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010-11</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>53.5</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

a. "University of California On- and Off-Campus Budgeted General Campus FTE Enrollment," University of California Office of the President, July 11, 2000 (in a memorandum from Larry Hershman, Vice President for Budget, dated July 11, 2000 and addressed to campus Planning and Budget Officers).

b. Estimates based on the assumption that UCI will receive 1 faculty FTE for every 18.7 new students.

c. University of California, Irvine, "Proposal for a School of Law at the University of California, Irvine," January 4, 2001, Appendix E, Table 3A, "Law School Academic Program Budget: Faculty FTE."

ate enrollment at that point of 20%, or 6,000 students, excluding health sciences and non-state-funded programs such as the Executive M.B.A. program. A School of Law at UCI enrolling 600 students would therefore constitute only 10% of the graduate and professional school enrollments.

Of those 6,000 graduate students, one-third are projected to be professional students, primarily in law and management. The remaining 4,000 would be graduate students in academic programs in letters, arts, and sciences. That total would be 13.3% of the total general campus enrollment projected in our LRDP. In 1999-00, UCI enrolled only 10.2% graduate students in letters, arts, and sciences. Therefore, significant growth is planned for those programs — over 100% — quite apart from any developments in professional schools. That growth will be unaffected by enrollments in the proposed School of Law.

UCI also has room of a more literal sort for a School of Law. We have ample unoccupied land on which to build. Our campus consists of about 1,400 acres, which is more than three times the size of UCLA’s campus.
Our LRDP includes square-footage devoted to professional schools that will not compromise the physical growth of any other academic unit. Building sites on the main campus in proximity to the academic core are identified in the LRDP. Furthermore, the proposal assumes that only private contributions will be used to fund the construction of building(s) for a School of Law at UCI. No state funds are planned to be used for that purpose. Therefore, construction of the School of Law will not compete with other academic units for state resources.

IS THERE A TENSION BETWEEN REGIONALISM AND NATIONAL ASPIRATIONS IN UCI'S PLANS?

We have described the powerful benefits to be derived from the cultural and economic setting of Orange County for a School of Law at UCI (pp. 4-5, 8, 43), and we have emphasized the responsibility of the University of California to provide greater access to public legal education in Southern California (see pp. 9-13 and the comments above). We have also made it clear that we aspire to a School of Law that will be among the top-tier of law schools in the country in terms of its faculty, students, and general reputation (see pp. 35 ff.), and that will have a national and international range in its intellectual scope and academic research.

This combination of regional and national perspectives is not unusual for schools of law at major public research universities, as noted below. The faculty at such schools is drawn from the best law schools around the country, and they publish in the best journals with a broad, nationwide circulation. Consequently, the faculty, and their scholarly and professional influence, establish the broadest possible perspective for the school. The J.D. applicant pool for those schools also comes from across the country, but, as indicated below, even at the best public law schools the students who actually enroll usually come from the region and state, especially in large states with good universities. Those graduates, in turn, tend to seek employment in the region where they attend law school if opportunities are available. As a result, even the best law schools tend to be "regional" in terms of their students and placement. The proposal reflects this typical difference between the national scope of the faculty, and the regional emphasis on enrollment and placement.

Our declared aspiration to join the top ranks of law schools in the country is explained in the section of the proposal titled "Strategic Plan," pp. 35 ff. We based that declaration on a careful analysis of the relation between rankings for law schools and the rankings of their host campuses as general research universities. In short, law schools tend to achieve a ranking comparable to that of their host institution within a couple of decades; when exceptions to that principle occur, the law school usually achieves higher ranking than the whole university. There are no exact comparisons because over the past thirty years no law school has been started at an institution comparable in quality to UCI, but our analysis suggests that UCI can realistically expect its law school to be ranked in the top forty or fifty within a decade given the level of support described in the proposal. Considering the impressive ranking of UCI among major public research universities in general, we can also expect the ranking of our School of Law to rise quickly within that top-tier to a position at least comparable to that of UCI as a whole. (Note that these conclusions are based on the rankings systems used by *U.S. News and World Report* and by Brian Leiter's *New Educational Quality Ranking* [see the proposal, p. 4, n. 2, and p. 35]. These systems capture very different data, but their results are roughly comparable, especially for the top 40 schools.)

Table 6 shows how many graduates of law schools around the country are employed in the same state where the law school is located. The table indicates that public law schools tend to have higher percentages of their graduates employed in the same state than do private law schools. This tendency is especially pronounced in California. More than 70% of the graduates of UC's four existing law schools stay in California, ranging from a high of 87% of the graduates at Davis to 72% of Berkeley's law graduates. (Eighty-five percent of USC's graduates remain in the state.) There is little correlation between the quality of the law school and the percent of its graduates who remain in state.

We were also able to gather less systematic data from websites and consultations with Deans regarding the regional origin of students enrolled in UC law schools. Even at the highest-ranked law schools in the system, UCLA and Berkeley, the majority of the students come from California.

We see no reason to believe that enrollment and placement at UCI would differ from these national trends, or from the practice at other UC law schools. Nor is there any indication that our emphasis on the productive impact of a School of Law at UCI on the population of our region and
### TABLE 6. Percent of J.D. Graduates Employed in the Same State as Their Law Schools

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>US News Rank</th>
<th>Percent of Graduates Employed in Same State</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Public Law Schools</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Arizona State University</td>
<td>AZ</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>89.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Alabama</td>
<td>AL</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>87.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of California-Davis</td>
<td>CA</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>86.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of California-Los Angeles</td>
<td>CA</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>84.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Georgia</td>
<td>GA</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>83.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of California-Hastings</td>
<td>CA</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>81.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Cincinnati</td>
<td>OH</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>79.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Tennessee</td>
<td>TN</td>
<td>47</td>
<td>76.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Connecticut</td>
<td>CT</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>76.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Colorado</td>
<td>CO</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>72.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of California-Berkeley</td>
<td>CA</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>71.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Utah</td>
<td>UT</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>71.4%</td>
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<td>University of Texas</td>
<td>TX</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>70.6%</td>
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<td>University of Illinois</td>
<td>IL</td>
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<td>65.7%</td>
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<td>University of Minnesota</td>
<td>MN</td>
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<td>65.5%</td>
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<td>University of Wisconsin</td>
<td>WI</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>65.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of North Carolina</td>
<td>NC</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>65.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Arizona</td>
<td>AZ</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>64.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohio State University</td>
<td>OH</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>63.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indiana University</td>
<td>IN</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>45.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Iowa</td>
<td>IA</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>38.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Washington</td>
<td>WA</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>36.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College of William and Mary</td>
<td>VA</td>
<td>29</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>University of Virginia</td>
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<td>8</td>
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</tr>
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<td><strong>Private Law Schools</strong></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Fordham University</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Southern California</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>New York University</td>
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<tr>
<td>Wake Forest University</td>
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<tr>
<td>George Washington University</td>
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<tr>
<td>Stanford University</td>
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<td>51.3%</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Response to the Academic Council's Review
TABLE 6. Percent of J.D. Graduates Employed in the Same State as Their Law Schools (Continued)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Institution</th>
<th>State</th>
<th>US News Rank</th>
<th>Percent of Graduates Employed in Same State</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Emory University</td>
<td>GA</td>
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<td>Georgetown University</td>
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<td>44.9%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Boston University</td>
<td>MA</td>
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<td>Brigham Young University</td>
<td>UT</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>41.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Washington University (St. Louis)</td>
<td>MO</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>36.9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>University of Chicago</td>
<td>IL</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>35.5%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tulane University</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vanderbilt University</td>
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</tr>
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<td>Washington and Lee University</td>
<td>VA</td>
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<tr>
<td>University of Pennsylvania</td>
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<td>22.0%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Harvard University</td>
<td>MA</td>
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<tr>
<td>University of Notre Dame</td>
<td>IN</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>9.5%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yale University</td>
<td>CT</td>
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<td>7.1%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Duke University</td>
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<td>4.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baylor University</td>
<td>TX</td>
<td>49</td>
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</table>


state is incompatible in any way with our aspirations to have one of the best law schools in the country.

HOW WILL THE SCHOOL OF LAW AT UCI BE INTEGRATED INTO THE LARGER ACADEMIC LIFE OF THE CAMPUS?

The Proposal

This topic is a major focus of the proposal. "Law-Related Programs at UCP" (pp. 21-34) discusses work by our current faculty in areas related to the law in many of the units across the campus, especially Humanities, Social Ecology, Social Sciences, and the Graduate School of Management. The proposed emphasis in the School of Law at UCI on emerging technologies would undoubtedly stimulate and draw from related work in Engineering, Physical Sciences, and Biological Sciences. There is, in other words, an intellectual community on campus to support the work of law faculty as soon as they are appointed.
In addition to the intellectual community, the proposal describes several ways the School of Law would be integrated into the campus structurally. Most directly, the proposal describes plans for some joint appointments between the School of Law and other departments on campus where faculty already are publishing and have developed scholarly reputations in law-related fields. In addition, apart from the joint appointments, some faculty from the general campus are expected to teach courses for the law school, and law faculty can be expected to teach occasionally for other units, as happens at most universities with a law school. With such collaborative work, joint degree programs are possible, such as the J.D./Ph.D. programs at UC Berkeley and New York University; at both of those institutions, the degree-programs quickly established an excellent reputation and enhanced the visibility of the whole university even further in the legal community. (See pp. 3, 30, 32, 36.)

More formally, the proposal describes the possibility of forming a Center or ORU in law-related research (see “Impact on Research, pp. 33-34). As described in the proposal, UCI already has considerable expertise in this area. (See p. 34, n. 35.)

On a more general level, the proposal describes the broader benefits that will accrue to the whole campus from a School of Law at UCI. The faculty of all good law schools are productive scholars with a broad range of interests, and their work often has a more direct impact on social policy and life outside the university than that of many other academic faculty. We can therefore expect the public profile of UCI to be enhanced by the addition of such people to our faculty. A School of Law at UCI would also be a powerful attraction to the best graduates of programs in humanities and social sciences around the country, and would undoubtedly also increase our appeal at the undergraduate level to high-quality applicants from high schools who are interested in a career in law. Such students would increase the general intellectual level of our campus simply by their presence, and although law students have limited time for extra-curricular academic pursuits, they can be expected to participate in the general life of our graduate community and will be the full intellectual equals of the students presently enrolled in our academic programs.

On a more specific front, a School of Law at UCI can be expected to increase the diversity of our campus in ways that our present programs have not. (See p. 33 of the proposal and the section “Outreach,” pp. 44-45.) The typical enrollments at law schools are more diverse in more ways than most of our graduate programs, particularly in terms of gender. While this increase will in no way substitute for our responsibility to
improve the diversity of our academic graduate programs, it will enhance the likelihood of successful efforts in those other programs by increasing the visibility of women and other underrepresented groups in our graduate community. In addition, the School of Law at UCI would appeal to parts of our diverse local community that are now severely underrepresented in the legal profession generally, thereby raising their numbers in the profession and making UCI a more appealing destination for graduate education generally among a wider portion of our population. We therefore expect that the atmosphere which has resulted in such a diverse undergraduate population on our campus will similarly help create an exceptionally diverse group of law students at UCI, and thus contribute to the diversity of the whole University of California.
January 9, 2001

To: Executive Vice Chancellor Gottfredson
   509 Administration
From: Andrew Drummond, AGS President
   200 Student Center

Dear Executive Vice Chancellor Gottfredson,

I am writing to you in my capacity as President of the Associated Graduate Students, on behalf of the AGS Executive Council, and as a representative of all graduate and professional students on campus, to officially endorse the proposal for a new Law School at UCI. However, I have spoken with many graduates, as well as with those from whom you have already gained considerable input, and have identified one major source of concern that we think should be addressed in the forthcoming proposal.

I am certain that you are aware of the difficulties involved in securing funds to cover the start-up costs of building a top-rate Law School here in Irvine. As with any major undertaking, the university’s budget is likely to be strained in the process of developing the Law School, and the quality of student services and graduate education may be accordingly jeopardized. This concerns graduate and professional students for two reasons. First, we would like to avoid any increase in fees that may be instituted as a measure to offset the cost of building the new Law School. Second, we are concerned about the potential decrease in funding available to graduate students in the way of student services and other forms of graduate support as a result of this cost.

If UCI plans to pay for the Law School through allocations from general campus funds, AGS respectfully suggests that the forthcoming proposal include in it a plan for reallocating those depleted funds over the course of several years. One idea is to have the Law School gradually return those funds as it grows, until the debt to the general campus fund is repaid. Naturally, this may take more than a few years, and it may be desirable to postpone the implementation of a repayment plan until the Law School has been ABA accredited.

Nevertheless, it is our opinion that the benefits of a new law program at UCI far outweigh any negatives. For instance, a number of new services can be developed through the Law School that might help alleviate the already dire need for more student services. Chief among these is the establishment of a free legal
clinic to help graduates and undergraduates alike with concerns ranging the legal
spectrum. A free legal clinic would not only serve the interest of students on campus, but
could also reach out to surrounding communities where low cost legal advice is needed.
Furthermore, law students who participate in such a program would gain educational and
professional experience that cannot be taught in lecture halls, and would contribute to the
overall prestige of UCI Law.

AGS would also like to stress its complete support for plans to make the law
facilities and lectures open to all graduate students who wish to utilize the library for
example, or enroll in relevant courses. In addition to the number of new students UCI
may attract with interdisciplinary programs between the Law School and many other
academic schools on campus, departments may find that a new Law School helps retain
those students who would otherwise leave UCI to pursue a legal career before completing
their graduate degrees. Already, two outstanding members of AGS, both doctoral
students at UCI, are leaving their programs this year to attend Law School elsewhere.

Your request for AGS’s input on this matter is greatly appreciated, and we are
pleased to offer our support, and the support of the graduate and professional student
bodies. With the establishment of a School of Law, UCI has within its reach a
remarkable opportunity to increase the quality of education on campus, as well as further
its commitment to the surrounding community. While we offer our support for its
creation without condition, we sincerely hope you will consider our concerns and
explicate any plans for repaying debt incurred by the Law School in its establishment.

As always, please feel free to contact me personally with any questions.

Sincerely,

[Signature]
Andrew J. Drummond
President, Associated Graduate Students
January 19, 2001

Michael Gottfredson
Executive Vice Chancellor

RE: The UCI Law School Proposal

Dear Executive Vice Chancellor,

In response to the proposal of the Law School received by your office, ASUCI has unanimously endorsed the proposal. Attached you will find the resolution of support endorsing the UCI Law School. ASUCI is extremely excited about this project and is willing to help out in any way possible.

If I could be of any further assistance, please contact me at your earliest convenience.

Cordially Yours,

[Signature]
Koko Panossian
ASUCI President

Enc.
REQUEST FOR ACTION BY THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

All requests may be typed and submitted to the Executive Vice President no later than 5:00 p.m. Thursday in order to be included in the agenda for the following Tuesday. The Executive Vice President reserves the right delay the Request for Action to a later Council session if the Executive Vice President feels the agenda for the next scheduled meeting is full.

Item Number: 32
Author: Panosissian
Legislation Number (B: Bill, R: Resolution): R36-20
Second: Kim
Synopsis: UC Irvine Law School Endorsement
Date of Presentation: 01-16-01

Whereas, UCI is currently ranked #10 in National Public Universities, and

Whereas, ASUCI is highly desirous in maintaining and improving that status, and

Whereas, a Law School at UCI would improve UCI's image internationally, and

Whereas, there is a high demand among UC students to study law, and

Whereas, the Political Science Department at UCI offers 18 courses per year in Public Law, and

Whereas, there is an upper division enrollment of over a thousand students out of 4147 social science students, and

Whereas, a Law School at UCI would compliment the Political Science Department and the Social Ecology's Criminology major, and

Whereas, a UC Law degree is a prestigious and valuable asset to the students and the UCI Community, therefore,

Let it be resolved, that the Associated Students of UCI strongly endorse the establishment of a Law School at the Irvine campus.

Referred to: Suspend Rules
VOTE REQUIRED: Majority

Committee on:
FINAL VOTE: 12 YEA 0 NAY 0 ABS

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE ASSOCIATED STUDENTS OF THE UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, IRVINE ON THE DATE OF 01-16-01 HAS TAKEN ACTION ON THIS LEGISLATION

[Signatures]
Executive Vice President, ASUCI

[Signature]
Verification of Executive Cabinet
February 15, 2001

Richard C. Atkinson, President
University of California
Office of the President
1111 Franklin Street, 12th Floor
Oakland, California 94607-5200

Re: University of California, Irvine, Law School

Dear President Atkinson:

Having practiced law in Southern California for many years, I believe Southern California, and Orange County in particular, needs a law school established under the guidance of the University of California educational system in order to retain for California, generally, the brighter and more desirable students. The top students might otherwise leave the State of California in order to attend high quality schools and, very likely, might decide to continue residence in the areas where they went to law school.

Orange County enjoys emerging technologies, as well as local, national and international businesses whose expanding needs will require the support of a top quality law graduate from a top quality school. Our state and federal courts in Orange County will grow and also require the support of a top quality law school. Our growing diverse population will require the support of a correspondingly flexible and high quality law school.

The huge benefits to all of us of a law school at the University of California, Irvine, cause me to recommend that we join together in our efforts to establish the highest quality, distinguished law school at the University of California, Irvine. The areas surrounding the University of California, Irvine will absorb and appreciate the presence of a high quality law school. The State of California as a whole will benefit.

Very truly yours,

STRADLING YOCCA CARLSON & RAUTH

Nick E. Yocca

cc: Ralph J. Cicerone
    Michael R. Gottfredson

NEY:mh

DOCSOC3813861v115999.0000
February 16, 2001

Richard C. Atkinson
President
University of California
Office of the President
1111 Franklin Street, 12th Floor
Oakland, California 94607-5200

Re: A Law School at UCI

Dear Mr. Atkinson:

Going back to at least my year as president of the Orange County Bar Association in 1991, and through my year as president of the State Bar of California last year, I have noted the need for expanding quality legal education in Orange County, as partly reflected in the enclosed letter to Justice William Rylaarsdam.

The enclosed letter shows that leaders of our legal community, such as Justice Rylaarsdam who is now a Justice of the California Court of Appeal, have long supported the idea of expanding legal education in Orange County. Although the letter focuses on law schools in general in Orange County, it also notes the acute need for public law school education in Orange County. That, of course, is what a law school at UCI would provide.

In reviewing the law school issue over the years since the enclosed letter, I have become more convinced of the need for a law school at UCI. This has grown from my evaluation of the needs of our justice system through the perspective of State Bar leadership. The State Bar is committed to improving the justice system for the People of the State of California, and of course the University of California system also seeks to serve the People of the State of California. A law school at UCI would help respond to some of the most serious concerns I have about our justice system. These include a decline in lawyer commitment to the community and to professionalism, and inadequate diversity in the legal system of America's most diverse state. I believe the scholarly study of law as a discipline at a prestigious public institution is extremely helpful in responding to the concerns facing our legal system today.

Some have said that there are too many lawyers, and others have responded that there are not enough good lawyers. I would respond that the focus should not be on the number of lawyers, but rather on the scholarly study of the law. My daughter at Columbia University will soon pursue graduate studies in English literature. Those studies alone will be valuable regardless of the highly competitive market facing an English Ph.D. Likewise, the graduate study of law is important.
This brings me to my next point. I believe the existing curriculum and reputation of UCI make it the ideal place for a new law school. At UCI, a law school could engage in interdisciplinary scholastic studies that will be important in the 21st Century, focusing on areas such as intellectual property, biological research, and international law. At UCI, a law school could promote important diversity goals in Orange County with its great diversity of population, particularly including Asians and Hispanics, and this could be done at UCI within the existing restrictions that have been placed on the UC system.

Finally, we must note the benefits to the UC system. I remain extremely grateful for the undergraduate and legal education I received in seven years at UCLA, and I now have a daughter at Berkeley. I want our UC system to continue growing in achievement and respect. Truly all great universities have law schools, and UCI is now stepping into the select circle of great universities. A law school at UCI promotes that advancement on the campus presently most suited and deserving of such advancement.

There is much more I can (and have) said on this subject, so I would welcome any questions about why I so strongly endorse a law school at UCI.

Sincerely,

Andrew J. Guilford
Past President State Bar of California

Enclosure

cc:  Ralph J. Cicerone
     Chancellor
     University of California, Irvine
     The Chancellor's Office
     501 Administration Building
     Irvine, California 92697-1900

     Michael R. Gottfredson
     Executive Vice Chancellor
     University of California, Irvine
     509 Administration Building
     Irvine, California 92697-1000
October 28, 1993

The Honorable William F. Rylaarsdam
Orange County Superior Court
700 Civic Center Drive West
Santa Ana, California 92701

Re: Law School in Orange County

Dear Judge Rylaarsdam:

Enclosed are some additional materials concerning a law school in Orange County. I was happy to earlier hand-deliver to you the two reports on law schools. Coincidentally, I have recently been on the East Coast interviewing at law schools, and the trip makes me more enthusiastic about another law school in Orange County.

Included are some articles on the subject which contain ideas from me and others, including you, concerning the advantages of another law school in Orange County. As requested, the following summarizes some of these advantages:

- Quality law schools in the County provide quality attorneys in the County.

- Quality law schools in the County promote access to justice by providing resources of professors and students for pro bono activities and alternative dispute resolution programs.

- Quality law schools in the County provide professors as sources of true scholarship in a discipline where scholarship is diminishing.
Quality law schools in the County provide employment opportunity to those wishing to be law professors.

Quality law schools in the County provide local courts with research clerks through external programs.

Quality law schools in the County help law firms in the County recruit quality attorneys.

Quality law schools in the County might help attract quality minority students and lawyers to the County (which needs minority attorneys).

Quality law schools in the County provide law libraries that helpfully supplement existing law libraries.

A quality law school at a university enhances the reputation of the university which enhances the reputation of the County, all in a very productive symbiotic relationship.

A quality law school at a university creates an enthusiastic and financially successful alumni base for the university.

A quality law school at a university creates unique opportunities for interdisciplinary study at the university.

Almost all great universities have quality law schools.

Quality lawyers in the County enhance the system of justice and make the courts operate more efficiently.

Citizens in a county of 2.5 million people deserve more opportunity to obtain a convenient law school education than we now have.
Citizens who are settled-in when they pursue law as a career (and are usually women) deserve a quality law school conveniently located in Orange County.

Although some people may argue that there are too many lawyers, there are not enough good lawyers.

The shortage of law schools applies not only to Orange County, but to all of California south of Stanford (and this shortage is particularly acute for public law schools in California south of Hastings).

I hope this letter and its enclosures are helpful. Please call me if I can do anything further.

Finally, I thank you for sending me the Churchill book "Taken from the Diaries of Lord Moran." Fascinating!

Sincerely,

Andrew J. Guilford

for SHEPPARD, MULLIN, RICHTER & HAMPTON

AJG:pw
Enclosure

G\L0065276.MAT
The UCI Foundation

February 16, 2001

Dr. Richard C. Atkinson
President
University of California
1111 Franklin, #12113
Oakland, CA 94607-5200

Dear Dick,

I wanted to add my wholehearted support as Chair of The UC Irvine Foundation to the university's proposal to establish a Law School on the Irvine campus. Elizabeth and I have been involved with the University of California Irvine for almost twenty years now, and have always been enthusiastic boosters. The success of the campus, its faculty, and its excellent leadership have made UC Irvine a beacon in the Orange County community. The vision of the master plan to create excellent public education throughout the state has been met and far exceeded here, and we citizens of Orange County have been blessed as a result.

Elizabeth and I have had the privilege of knowing and working with all four of the Chancellors of UCI, as well as so many of the deans and faculty, and our lives have been enriched through them. We are particularly pleased to be working closely with Chancellor Ralph Cicerone. Chancellor Cicerone has brought a depth of scientific achievement and renown, but also an uncanny insight into this community and the destiny of this great university, to his role as Chancellor. Ralph has clearly expressed to the supporters of the university the vision of this university to be one of the growth engines of the marvelous University of California system. As UC Irvine's trajectory shows, we intend to grow with excellence, with thoughtfulness, and with collaboration.

The Chancellor commissioned a team of faculty to develop new programs to enhance the university as it grows. The most exciting new venture is the proposal, recently submitted to your office, to create a School of Law in Irvine. Southern California, and Orange County in particular, is vibrant with business opportunity. As the population grows, and particularly as the demography of the population changes, we believe it is incumbent on the university to present a full range of educational opportunities for the professions for the children of this region. At present there are only two small private law schools serving this region. A Law School of University of California quality is very much needed to serve the young people and the business community here.

In consultation with The UCI Foundation and the local business community, the UC faculty have designated that this School of Law would be strong in just those areas that would most support the business growth of this community as well. Strong programs in intellectual property and technology law, and in international law suit the region and its unique place in the future of California. The UC Irvine Foundation strongly endorses the university's proposal for a School of Law, and commits to work with Chancellor Cicerone to make it a School of great distinction. With a view to the UC system as a whole, establishment of the school is the right thing to do in maintaining service to the citizens of California.

With sincere regards,

[Signature]

Thomas T. Tierney
Chair, The UCI Foundation
February 20, 2001

Mr. Richard C. Atkinson
President
University of California
Office of the President
1111 Franklin Street, Twelfth Floor
Oakland, CA 94607-5200

Re: University of California, Irvine
Proposal for a School of Law

Dear Mr. Atkinson:

I understand that the University of California, Irvine, is in the process of submitting a proposal for a School of Law. I am a member of the UCI Chief Executive Roundtable and am therefore generally familiar with the many contributions which UCI makes to Orange County in particular and Southern California in general. I heartily support their proposal for a new public School of Law.

There are a dearth of law schools south of Los Angeles and none which is publicly funded. And yet San Diego and Orange Counties have expanding economies and are home to thousands of companies, from startups to major employers, such as Conexant and Broadcom. Indeed, Orange County is now at the forefront of emerging technology, international business and environmental law, to name just a few. And, in addition to the many fine local law firms which are situated here, there are many national and international firms, such as my own, which have established significant offices in the County.

By way of background, I am the firm-wide Chair of Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher, an 800 lawyer international law firm with offices throughout the United States and Europe. A
Mr. Richard C. Atkinson  
February 20, 2001  
Page 2

number of years ago, we established an office in Orange County which has grown to almost 100 lawyers and is I believe the largest non-indigenous law firm here.

We and other firms like us would welcome the opportunity to recruit top quality law students from another, more local, top quality law school within the University of California system.

UCI has clearly demonstrated what it can do in this community, and I know that all of its leaders are committed to providing the highest quality and broad-based education required by today’s young men and women.

If I can be of any further assistance, please do not hesitate to contact me at the above address or by email at rbeard@gibsondunn.com.

Sincerely yours,

Ronald S. Beard

cc:  Mr. Ralph J. Cicerone  
     Mr. Michael R. Gottfredson

10465082_1.DOC
February 20, 2001

Richard C. Atkinson, President
University of California
Office of the President
1111 Franklin Street, 12th Floor
Oakland, California 94607-5200

Re: Law School at the University of California, Irvine

Dear President Atkinson:

I am pleased to hear that the University of California is once again actively considering a law school at UCI. As far as I am concerned, the southern most law school with a good academic reputation is USC. It is difficult for me to understand why an area with the populations of southern Los Angeles County, Orange County and San Diego County is not served by a top-quality law school.

Part of making a law school accessible to broad ranges of students is keeping them reasonably close to home. Many students cannot cope with the cost of living on their own while attending professional schools, so keeping them within a reasonable radius makes a difference. There is clearly a segment of students, whose parents are at lower income levels, that would benefit greatly from having a school that is not far away from their homes. Having that school be a relatively affordable UC school is even more important in terms of social mobility and opening up professional opportunities across family income levels.

UCI has developed a tremendous reputation for graduating prominent students in humanities, social sciences and technology schools. It would seem that locating a law school at UCI would be advantageous to all concerned.

I hope that UCI will be able to open a law school in the near future.

Very truly yours,

Frederick B. Sainick

cc: Chancellor Ralph J. Cicerone
    Exec. Vice Chancellor Michael R. Gottfredson
Richard C. Atkinson  
President  
University of California  
Office of the President  
1111 Franklin Street, Twelfth Floor  
Oakland, CA 94607-5200

Re: Proposal for a Law School at the  
University of California, Irvine

Dear President Atkinson:

I am writing to provide you with the strongest possible endorsement and support for establishing a law school at the University of California, Irvine. This proposal is not only in the best interest of the Irvine campus, but will absolutely serve the needs of the community at large. So committed am I to this proposal that I provide you my personal guarantee to become as involved with the law school as may be requested.

I graduated from UCI in 1983 and 1984 with degrees in Biology, Psychology and Political Science. I transferred to UCI after my freshman year at St. Joseph's University in Philadelphia. This transfer was primarily due to several factors: in 1980, UCI was still a relatively new school; UCI had a lot to offer a "curious" student; and, as was clearly evident after I delved into what UCI had to offer, UCI provided me with the unique ability to not only secure an excellent education, but also to maximize my educational diversity. The fact that I was able to earn three undergraduate degrees validated my initial assumptions about UCI. Over the years I have maintained, to the degree possible, my ties to UCI. I currently serve on the Dean's Council for the School of Social Sciences.

Following graduation from UCI, my desire to attend law school was satisfied — but 3,000 miles from Orange County in Concord, New Hampshire. I attended the Franklin Pierce Law Center because Franklin Pierce was, and still is, one of the few law schools in the nation with a core curriculum in intellectual property law. With a strong science foundation from UCI, and a solid legal education, I have become a recognized specialist in the area of biotechnology patent law. Indeed, in my present position as Senior Vice President, Operations, General Counsel and Secretary to Arena Pharmaceuticals, Inc. (Nasdaq: ARNA), I do not exaggerate when I state that my undergraduate training at UCI, training that taught me how to think, how to manage time, how to seek answers to seemingly unanswerable questions, has made my career rewarding and satisfying.

I see the lack of a law school of the caliber that I am confident would be established at UCI as a terrible waste of an opportunity. Some will argue that as a nation, we create too many lawyers such that there is no need for a new law school at UCI. They miss the point: it is not that we create too many lawyers, but rather that we train far too few qualified lawyers. UCI, in my opinion, has more than demonstrated that with grit, determination and a commitment to academic excellence, a world-renowned institute of higher learning can rise from rolling pastures. There is
absolutely no reason to expect that what worked for UCI to date would not translate into success for a law school at UCI — and from such a school, I am confident that tomorrow’s legal scholars and practitioners can and will be trained. The lawyer of tomorrow will abhor the rush to the courtroom approach taken by many lawyers trained the old way — tomorrow’s lawyers will be trained to address problems more like business people solve problems: with a win-win philosophy and an ability to see problems as an opportunity to create value for all concerned, rather than a means to exploit those with “deep pockets.” But it is only from a new law school, with new thinking and new ideas, where these ideas can be developed, advanced and truly learned.

Of equal importance in all of this are the undergraduate departments at UCI from which several qualified candidates can be drawn. My background is in intellectual property, and as implied, the number of law schools that have taken an active role in developing more than just a few survey courses in this area are very limited. Franklin Pierce, along with Stanford and Georgetown, generally occupy the top three spots in the U.S. News and World Report survey of the top IP law schools. This is an area where I am confident that a law school at UCI could take a leadership role. Obviously, this is not to imply that a law school at UCI should specialize in any one area, but rather to establish an important point — a significant number of students at UCI plan to attend law school and are now required to seek educational opportunities elsewhere. Drawing upon the extensive undergraduate science curriculum at UCI, a new law school with a solid track in the area of intellectual property could quickly establish itself as a recognized leader in the training of intellectual property lawyers. Add to this course work in business law, employment law, alternative dispute resolution and the ability to establish cooperative education programs with other on-campus disciplines (e.g., the Graduate School of Management), and the ability to envision a UCI School of Law as the institute that exemplifies the entrepreneurial spirit that has made our nation great is not difficult.

In closing, please accept my thanks for your time in considering this letter. I recognize that at some level, this will become a business decision. As such, I submit that when all the risks are balanced with the rewards, the chance of failure is weighed against the ability to succeed, and the value that such an addition would provide to the UCI campus, Orange County, and the UC System is considered, I am confident that the decision you make will strongly lean in favor of establishing a law school on the campus of UCI. I reiterate — if a school of law is established at UCI, and there is a need for my assistance at any level, my commitment to help establish a world-class law school at UCI is guaranteed.

Very truly yours,

Richard F. Burgoon, Jr.
Sr. Vice President, Operations
General Counsel & Secretary
(858) 453-7200 x229
rburgoon@arenapharm.com

cc: Ralph J. Cicerone
Chancellor
University of California, Irvine
The Chancellor’s Office
501 Administration Building
Irvine, CA 92697-1900

Michael R. Gottfredson
Executive Vice Chancellor
University of California, Irvine
509 Administration Building
Irvine, CA 92697-1900
February 26, 2001

Dr. Richard C. Atkinson
President
University of California
Office of the President
1111 Franklin Street, Twelfth Floor
Oakland, CA 94607-5200

Dear Dr. Atkinson:

I am writing to support a new law school at the University of California, Irvine. I am a 1974 graduate of UC Irvine and a 1977 graduate of Loyola Law School. I practice law with O'Melveny & Myers LLP and serve as the Managing Partner of its Orange County practice.

I believe a new law school at UC Irvine is imperative. There is a real need for a public law school with the reputation of the University of California to serve the southern part of our State. UC Irvine offers an ideal location in Orange County. The County provides a growing and thriving economy, a federal and state court system and ethnic diversity in its population. All of these factors are important in establishing a successful law school.

UC Irvine's undergraduate and other graduate programs in social ecology, biological sciences and engineering, to name a few, provide opportunities for multi-disciplinary degrees and courses of study. The Graduate School of Management, with its growing reputation as a leading provider of skilled MBA's to the information technology industries, is a particularly well-positioned potential strategic partner to a law school that has the opportunity to quickly gain preeminence in the same area. These programs will help compliment the opportunities for law school graduates.

UC Irvine has gained a significant national reputation as a research University over the last 35 years. The University must expand its programs to continue to attract and retain top faculty and students. A law school is yet another building block to help achieve this goal. I know our firm would be in strong support of a law school at UC Irvine.
I hope you will feel free to call upon me if I can be of any assistance in this process.

Best regards.

Sincerely,

Gary J. Singer

GJS:das

#1:510912.1
February 28, 2001

Richard C. Atkinson, President
University of California
Office of the President
1111 Franklin Street, Twelfth Floor
Oakland, CA 94607-5200

Dear President Atkinson:

As the Chief Executive Officer of the Building Industry Association of Southern California, Orange County Chapter (BIA/OC), I am writing to you in support of the proposed school of law at the University of California, Irvine.

BIA/OC is a nonprofit trade association consisting of more than 1,000 companies and more than 60,000 employees in the business of providing homes to the residents of Orange County. BIA includes homebuilders, subcontractors, suppliers, title companies, engineers, architectural firms and other companies.

Since UCI's goal of a law school was in its original plans for the campus, and it reflects the spirit of your recent call for growth in professional schools throughout the University of California system, a law school at UCI will help realize this goal of training professional leaders by its incomparable resources and opportunities that a major research university can provide.

The area around the school is culturally stimulating and economically vital enough to attract the most diverse faculty and students from across the nation. The area is rich in law firms specializing both in national & international law as well as state and federal courts that UCI could provide a full range of employment opportunities for the graduating students. This region is rich in cutting-edge technology and a broad spectrum of social agencies dedicated to the practice of public-interest law and community services.

In addition, the School of Law at UCI will enrich UCI's present academic programs by interfacing with the current schools of Humanity, Social Ecology and Social Services. The School of Law will also enhance the undergraduate educational opportunities on the campus. The Law faculty will offer undergraduate courses to help specializations in areas related to issues in new technologies and globalization that students already encounter in other units.
The clinical program of the School of Law will also provide an essential part of all contemporary legal education by enabling faculty and students to apply their research by providing legal services to people who otherwise are unable to afford counsel. This will expose law students to poverty-law and civil rights and public-interest law, helping UCI to extend the benefits of its research programs directly into the surrounding communities.

The primary objective of the School of Law will be to provide students with the highest possible level of professional training in the law, based on the standards set by the American Bar Association (ABA) and to the high academic expectation of the UC system. In order for us to achieve this we must continue our strict admissions of highly qualified students.

Since BIA/OC is highly interested in all aspects of education, we would like to support UCI in establishing a School of Law. We feel it would be a positive addition to our community.

Sincerely,

Christine Diemer Iger
Christine Diemer Iger, Esq.
Chief Executive Officer

CC: Ralph J. Cicerone, Chancellor, University of California, Irvine
    Michael R. Gottfredson, Executive Vice Chancellor, University of California, Irvine
    BIA/OC Board of Directors
March 16, 2001

Richard C. Atkinson  
President  
University of California  
Office of the President  
1111 Franklin Street, Twelfth Floor  
Oakland, CA 94607-5200

Dear Mr. Atkinson:

As an experienced professional, and as a principal of a law firm with three offices in Orange County, I am very interested in the law school proposal submitted by UC Irvine. From a law firm perspective, such a proposal has been needed for quite some time. Therefore, after evaluation and review of the current written proposal, I am pleased to give my unequivocal support to the proposal for a law school at the University of California, Irvine.

This enthusiastic support is based on the following observations.

1. The Student Population. There is a consistent and growing demand for law schools in Orange County. This is clearly evidenced by the number of law schools popping-up every few years, while others remain on steady growth patterns. Few, if any, of these schools carry academic prestige or respect, yet they flourish.

2. The Law Firm Population. As with other areas of graduate studies, the employment opportunities located in the same geographic area as the graduate school campus directly effects the quality of faculty and student recruited to build a law school program. The number of law firms which have located in Orange County to service the diverse industries and needs of individuals and corporation has consistently increased over the last twenty years. The number, type and quality of law firms in Orange County has expanded dramatically and continues to provide excellent career opportunities for lawyers of varying experience, competitive with most metropolitan areas.
3. **The Academic Climate.** There is a serious deficiency in the academic arena of Orange County, namely, schools of law. This has been observed and criticized for such a long time. Because our firm has three divisions, (Trusts & Estates; Corporate Law; and Real Estate Law), we handle cases nationwide while chairing the California Judiciary Committee and are members of the U.S. Supreme Court for federal tax cases. In so doing, there is an obvious absence of a respected law school in Orange County, at the national level, to match the exceptional economic and business community present in Orange County.

The need for a law school committed to academic excellence among their faculty and students, with the ability for nationwide recognition is sorely lacking. The past justification for this problem has included the great expense needed to build such an infrastructure, the time needed to gain nationwide respect, the entrepreneurial make-up of the surrounding student population. These supposed hurdles are resolved by UC Irvine's present proposal.

Since the UC system is ideal as the structure for academic excellence in law, there is enormous support by the legal and judicial community for this proposal. Please feel free to contact me if I, or members of our firm, may be of assistance to you in this matter.

Sincerely,

JILLYN HESS-VERDON
Attorney at Law

JHV/rem

cc:    Ralph J. Cicerone, Chancellor
       Michael R. Gottfredson, Executive Vice Chancellor
Dear President Atkinson:

I am writing to encourage you and the UC Regents to approve a new law school on the UC Irvine campus. I am a 1978 graduate in English from UC Irvine. I received my J.D. from UCLA in 1981. Subsequently, I practiced corporate and securities law in Orange County from 1981 through 2000, most recently at Brobeck, Phleger & Harrison LLP.

Now I am a Managing Partner of Miramar Venture Partners LLC, a venture capital fund focused on investing in Southern California information technology companies. Prior to founding Miramar, I was involved in the financings of a number of Southern California’s leading technology companies, including Broadcom Corporation, PairGain Technologies, Buy.com and Advanced Logic Research.

During my 19 years of practicing law in Orange County and as a partner at two major law firms—Brobeck, Phleger & Harrison and Morrison & Foerster—it was clear to me that Orange County suffers from the absence of reputable law schools where major law firms and strong regional companies can recruit talented young attorneys. As a result, all of these potential employers incur much higher recruiting costs by having to seek law school graduates from other parts of California or other parts of the country. As you would expect, this also entails convincing people to relocate to Orange County, with the greater risk that they will not take root here or will return to the communities where their law schools are located.

Orange County has one of the largest concentrations of highly educated people in the state and the nation. Together with Northern San Diego County, Orange County forms the nucleus of Southern California’s growing technology sector, which requires a strong infrastructure of support to continue to thrive. A critical part of the support structure is a pool of talented attorneys who specialize in intellectual property, corporate finance and strategic transactions for technology company clients.
A law school at UC Irvine would have the opportunity to create a new curriculum for the 21st Century and our new information-based economy. UCI's excellent Graduate School of Management and its ascending programs in Engineering and Information and Computer Science are highly complementary to a law school curriculum focusing on the needs of our uniquely poised business community.

In conclusion, I strongly encourage you and the UC Regents to undertake the creation of a new law school on the UC Irvine campus and to seize this opportunity to deliver curriculum that is innovative and responsive to a legal system and business environment that have changed a great deal since the University of California last chartered a new law school.

Yours very truly,

[Signature]

Bruce R. Hallett
March 22, 2001

Dr. Richard C. Atkinson  
President  
University of California  
Office of the President  
1111 Franklin Street, Twelfth Floor  
Oakland, CA 94607-5200

Dear Dr. Atkinson:

I would like to add my support to the proposal to develop a law school at UCI.

I have been Vice President and General Counsel of Broadcom Corporation for the past three years. Broadcom is one of the leading high technology employers in Orange County, with over 800 employees here in Irvine and over 1,000 in Southern California in total.

Prior to Broadcom I spent 17 years as a lawyer in private practice in Los Angeles and Silicon Valley. During the last 10 of those years, my focus was on business and technology law, representing high tech companies and investors. I graduated from Yale College and Yale Law School.

At Broadcom we are very committed to the development of public higher education. Both of our founders were educated in the UC system, and a very large percentage of our engineers have undergraduate and graduate degrees from UCI, UCLA and other public universities.

Broadcom now has seven lawyers on staff in the U.S., all but one of whom are located in Irvine. Only two of those lawyers graduated from Southern California law schools. Our hiring standards are very high and typically met only by graduates of the leading "national" law schools.

From my vantage point of 15+ years' practice in Southern California, it is clear that this region is underserved by quality law schools. Only two regional law schools (UCLA and USC) have national standing, and neither of them is focused on serving needs outside of Los Angeles County. Attracting graduates to Southern California from top flight law schools located elsewhere is a challenge. These students have many choices and are naturally lured by the glamour and other perceived benefits of practice in locations such as New York, Washington, San Francisco and Silicon Valley.
The many legal employers located in Southern California compete heavily for the limited pool of national law school graduates who choose to come to or stay in the region. Los Angeles gets the lion’s share.

Moreover, although in demand for their competence and skills, students educated at even the top national law schools typically do not have the specific knowledge and training needed to represent the high technology industries that are such a pervasive part of the economy in Orange and San Diego counties. They require significant additional on-the-job training before they can have an impact as practicing lawyers. That is a major reason why at Broadcom we currently hire only experienced lawyers who have already received this training in private law firms.

The emergence of Orange County as an economic entity separate and distinct from L.A. — with a population larger than that of 20 states and an economy larger than that of 25 — has only recently started to be recognized. To meet the demands of the local economy, Orange County needs to be able to draw on a local pool of talented law graduates with the requisite skills. UCI has a unique opportunity to address this need through the development of the county’s first national law school.

In my mind there is no question that UCI’s law school would quickly achieve national standing. This will result from UCI’s overall commitment to quality as well as its ability to attract top flight faculty from around the country and around the world. The faculty, location, and UCI’s reputation in turn will attract outstanding students from diverse demographic sectors. UCI’s capabilities in this respect are manifest from the development of its highly respected medical and engineering schools.

The proposed foci of the UCI Law School — technology law/business and international law — are very much in line with the needs of the business community in Southern California and in Orange County particularly. Broadcom and its many peers in the area will definitely benefit from a local pool of students and graduates who are already knowledgeable about the intricate legal issues and cutting edge trends surrounding the development, marketing and sale of technology products, the protection and assertion of intellectual property rights, domestic and international joint ventures and other business alliances, and the international movement of goods, services and people. We will benefit as well from the research done by faculty specializing in these areas.

The UCI Law School should also have a very positive effect on our federal and state courts. As in the case of Silicon Valley, the development of the legal climate and technology business in Orange County would be aided by judges who are renowned for sophistication in technology issues. It is not accidental that the courts of Santa Clara and San Francisco counties are the current national venue of choice for complex technology
disputes. Berkeley and Stanford law schools have played an important role in the education and technological sophistication of the Silicon Valley judiciary.

In sum, for many reasons Orange County and Southern California business will clearly benefit from the establishment of a public, national law school at UCL. The region is underserved and ready for this development.

Sincerely yours,

David A. Dull
Vice President of Business Affairs & General Counsel
January 29, 2001

MICHAEL R. GOTTFREDSON
EXECUTIVE VICE CHANCELLOR

Re: Senate Approval of the Proposal for a Law School at the University of California, Irvine

I am pleased to report that on Thursday, January 25, 2001, the Divisional Assembly of the UCI Academic Senate unanimously approved the Proposal for a Law School at the University of California, Irvine, as revised January 4, 2001.

Following your submission of the original proposal to the Senate on October 20, 2000, it was reviewed for the Senate by the Graduate Council, the Council on Planning and Budget, the Council on Academic Personnel, and the Council on Research, Computing, and Library Resources. A Senate-sponsored Town Meeting was also held on November 14, 2000, to facilitate input from the broadest possible sampling of campus opinion. Commentary from all of these sources was forwarded to your office and resulted in the revised proposal adopted last week by the Divisional Assembly.

I am also pleased to report that the Cabinet of the Academic Senate, consisting of the Senate Chair and Vice Chair and the Chairs of the six major Senate Councils, enthusiastically endorsed the proposal at the Cabinet meeting of January 9, 2001. At the Divisional Assembly meeting on January 25 the Presidents of the Associated Students of UCI and the Associated Graduate Students also announced the strong support of the Law School Proposal from their respective student organizations.

The Senate believes the UCI Law School Proposal is now ready for submission to the Office of the President and the systemwide Academic Senate. I look forward to representing the campus as this matter is considered by the Academic Council.

David A. Brant, Chair
Academic Senate, Irvine Division
DAVID BRANT, CHAIR
ACADEMIC SENATE, IRVINE DIVISION

Dear David:

I am pleased to transmit to you the proposal to create a School of Law at UC Irvine, as revised by the Law School Work Group. I believe that the revisions have been appropriately responsive to comments received from members of the University community, including comments received from the Graduate Council and the Council on Planning and Budget. The revised proposal, with changes identified, is available at http://www.evc.uci.edu/growth/law/index.html.

One concern about creation of a School of Law has centered on the question of resources and opportunity costs. The revised proposal attends to these issues by proposing a somewhat smaller faculty size (30-32 FTE) and student body (about 600 J.D. students), with associated reductions in budget. Additionally, several lower-cost options for housing the proposed school have been identified. As a consequence, I believe that the proposed scale and budget for the School are financially sound and adequate for the creation of a first-tier program.

The revision also attends to the desire for a more distinctive School of Law at UCI by balancing the need for general preparation in law with an increased emphasis on opportunities for specialized study in new areas of law related to emerging technologies and the internationalization of both business and law. The proposal also highlights how a UCI School of Law will contribute to the diversity of our campus. The revised proposal addresses the possibility of an unexpected shortfall in predicted resources, provides new data about demand from high-quality students, and shows the prevalence of law schools in large, AAU public universities. Should the resources anticipated in the proposal not materialize in the predicted time-scale, the development of the School will be delayed accordingly.

I believe that the Work Group has done a superb job in making the case that the University should now create a Law School on the Irvine campus, and I support the proposal strongly. As the proposal makes clear, there are compelling intellectual, social, and professional needs in California for another public law school of the highest caliber. The academic strengths of UC Irvine and the regional strengths in business, law, and technology combine to suggest that a new School of Law on our campus will rapidly advance to become nationally prominent. Because UCI values interdisciplinary scholarship and because UCI now possesses great faculty strength in many law-related disciplines, it will be essential that the initial leadership of a UCI School of Law stresses strong connections to the rest of the campus through interdisciplinary programs of study, through joint faculty appointments, and through collaborative research. The addition of such a high-quality School of Law to UCI
David Brant
January 8, 2001
Page 2 of 2

will strengthen other academic programs on campus, will add significant numbers of outstanding graduate professional students, will contribute to the intellectual life of the campus, and will broaden the support base for the University generally.

Creation of the School of Law will, of course, require considerable resources. To avoid harm to other academic programs, the decision to add a sizable program to the campus can only be made in a period of significant financial growth for the University associated with large increases in enrollment. And, it can be made only under the condition that very significant private support for the new School is both a reasonable expectation and an obligation to be assumed by the School. I believe the funds we can reasonably anticipate because of enrollment growth and an eager local community of supporters make this an ideal time to launch such an initiative. Indeed, many members of the business and legal community have expressed strong support for creation of a law school and will, I am certain, work on behalf of the new school, once appropriate faculty and University approvals have been secured.

As the campus now assumes its place among the nation’s largest and most distinguished public research universities, it will be important to provide an appropriately broad and balanced portfolio of undergraduate and graduate instructional programs. It is equally important that we continue to advance the distinction of our existing programs, especially the graduate academic programs. Certainly resources will always be limited, forcing us to make strategic choices. I do think that, on balance, the benefits of a first-rate School of Law to the University and to the State outweigh the costs and risks of the decision, and I enthusiastically encourage support for the proposal.

Sincerely,

Michael R. Gottfredson
Executive Vice Chancellor

MRG:tj

Enclosure