The University of Idaho College of Law Catalog / Law Student Handbook, effective February 25, 2015, supersedes previous versions of the Catalog / Handbook. Where it is inconsistent with previously published rules, this version will prevail. Provisions of this Catalog / Handbook remain in effect until a subsequent Catalog / Handbook is distributed.

It is the responsibility of all students to read and understand its contents. Questions about the Catalog / Handbook should be directed to the Associate Dean of Students and Administration.

Catalogs, bulletins, and course or fee schedules shall not be considered as binding contracts between the University of Idaho and students. The University of Idaho reserves the right at any time, without advance notice, to:

1. Withdraw or cancel classes, courses, and programs,
2. Change fee schedules,
3. Change the academic calendar,
4. Change admission and registration requirements,
5. Change the regulations and requirements governing instruction in, and graduation from, the University of Idaho and its various divisions,
6. Change any other regulations affecting students.

Changes go into effect whenever the proper authorities so determine and apply not only to prospective students but also to those who are matriculated in the University. When economic and other conditions permit, the University of Idaho tries to provide advance notice of such changes. In particular, when an instructional program is to be withdrawn, the University will make every reasonable effort to ensure that students who are within two years of completing graduation requirements, and who are making normal progress toward completion of those requirements, will have the opportunity to complete the program that is to be withdrawn.
What’s New for 2014–2015

The 2014–2015 College of Law Catalog / Law Student Handbook has been revised to make it more useful and comprehensive. Here are some of the major changes:

- **More Distance Credits Allowed.** Following a change in the ABA accreditation standards, 15 distance credits can now count towards graduation, and there is no limit on the number of distance credits a student may take in one semester. See Section IV (2).

- **Professionalism Training Graduation Requirement.** Starting with the Class of 2017, students must fulfill a professionalism training requirement for graduation. See Section IV (7).

- **Academic Plan Approval and Six-Semester Rule for Bottom Quartile.** Starting with the Class of 2017, students in the bottom quartile of the class must have their academic plans approved every semester, and they may not graduate early. See Section III (G) (1).

- **Externship Credits.** Students formerly were limited to 12 externship credits; now students may take unlimited externship credits, but only 12 count toward graduation. See Section VI (D).

- **Revised Emphasis Requirements.** Requirements for three emphases (Business Law & Entrepreneurship, Litigation and ADR, and Natural Resources and Environmental Law) have changed. See VII.

- **JD/MBA Concurrent Degree Program.** The College of Law and Boise State University have teamed up to offer a concurrent JD/MBA. See Section VIII.

- **New Bar Exam Information.** Fourteen states (including Idaho) now administer the Uniform Bar Examination and the subjects tested on the exam have changed. See Section IX (B) (3).

- **New and Revised Courses.** Several new courses are now in the catalog, including Education Law, Partnership and LLC Taxation, Corporate Taxation, and Water Law Practicum. The course descriptions and credits for several other courses have changed. See Section X (B).
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I. Essential Information

A. Honor Code
All students at the University of Idaho College of Law must sign and abide by the College of Law Honor Code, which governs their academic and professional conduct. The Honor Code can be found in Appendix A.

Under the Honor Code, students have the duty (1) to refrain from misconduct themselves and (2) to report violations of other students. Violations include, but are not limited to, plagiarism, recording classes without express permission, improper conduct on exams, breaching anonymity, and impeding administration of the Honor Code.

Each student is responsible for understanding and observing the provisions of the Honor Code. If you have any doubt whether an action you are contemplating violates the Honor Code, it is your responsibility to seek guidance from a faculty member or the College’s Associate Dean of Students and Administration (“Dean of Students”). Observing the Honor Code in law school will help you follow the high standards of integrity, responsibility, and discipline essential to the ethical practice of law.

Suspected Honor Code violations are referred to the College of Law Counsel (composed of faculty and law students) and, if probable cause is found, to the Honor Court (also composed of faculty and law students). If the Honor Court finds a violation, it may impose a wide range of sanctions including public service, reprimands, disciplinary suspension, and expulsion.

Students who engage in conduct that violates the Honor Code may face additional sanctions outside the Honor Code system. A student who violates class rules may receive a failing grade in the affected course because the Honor Code does not affect a faculty member’s authority over class conduct or grading. Additionally, conduct that violates the Honor Code may violate the University of Idaho Student Code of Conduct or federal, state, or local law, bringing potential additional sanctions ranging from expulsion from the University to legal action.

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<th>Direct questions about Honor Code matters to</th>
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<tr>
<td>Your course instructor</td>
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<td>College of Law Dean of Students</td>
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B. Mission of the College of Law (from the College Bylaws; Appendix C)
The University of Idaho College of Law fulfills the University of Idaho’s unique, statewide mission in legal education. The College of Law serves the State of Idaho and the United States by discharging the triple mission of a land-grant university: teaching, scholarship, and service. The College of Law:

1. Prepares future leaders in the law and the wider community by providing a rigorous legal education encompassing legal doctrine, public policy, interdisciplinary perspectives, lawyering skills, and professional values;
2. Promotes development of the law and improvements in the quality of justice through scholarly research and dissemination of its results; and
3. Serves the citizens of Idaho and the United States through cooperation with and service to the organized bench and bar and all citizens concerned with the quality and availability of justice.

C. Professional Relationships
The College of Law holds its students, faculty, and staff to high professional standards, which include the obligation to treat all persons with dignity and respect. Those in the legal profession have a professional
obligation not only to treat others with civility, but also to develop cultural competencies and guard against cognitive and other biases. Discrimination and harassment in all their forms not only violate students’ professional obligations as future lawyers but also College and University policies, and they may violate state and federal law as well. Following are several statements of policy that apply in this area.

1. **College of Law Diversity Statement** *(from the College of Law Diversity Plan adopted January 11, 2012; Appendix D)*

   The University of Idaho College of Law embraces diversity within the law school community and the legal profession. Our law school protects and fosters an inclusive and respectful learning environment for the discussion of legal principles, concepts, and practical skills. As a preparatory ground for future practitioners of the law, we adhere to the standards of legal professionalism within our classrooms, our offices, our hallways, our student organizations, our gathering places, and our activities. The calling to law is an important one with significant impacts on society, and as a law school we take that significance to the core of our purpose. The law school community values people of diverse cultures, races, ethnicities, genders, physical abilities, lifestyles, opinions, citizenship, philosophies, sexual orientations, religious backgrounds, ages, life experience, and identities. Diversity is an essential component of the University of Idaho College of Law and requires legal professionalism from all sectors of our community to provide an appropriately respectful learning environment.

2. **College of Law Policy of Nondiscrimination**

   The University of Idaho College of Law has a policy of nondiscrimination on the basis of race, color, religion, national origin, sex, age, sexual orientation, disability, or status as a Vietnam era veteran. This policy applies to all programs, services, and facilities, and includes, but is not limited to, applications, admissions, access to programs and services, career services, and employment. Such discrimination is prohibited by Titles VI and VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Title IX of the Education Amendments of 1972, sections 503 and 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973, the Vietnam Era Veteran’s Readjustment Assistance Act of 1974, the Age Discrimination Act of 1975, the Age Discrimination in Employment Act Amendment of 1978, the American with Disabilities Act of 1990, the Civil Rights Act of 1991, other state and federal laws and regulations, and policies of the Board of Regents.

3. **University of Idaho Sexual Harassment Policy (Excerpt)** *(from the University of Idaho Faculty-Staff Handbook § 3220)*

   A-1. The university must maintain a learning and work environment for students and employees that is fair, humane, and responsible. Sexual discrimination, including sexual harassment, interferes with the educational process and with the productivity of the faculty and staff; thus, it is inimical to the university.

   A-2. Like discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, religion, sex, age, disability, or status as a Vietnam-era veteran, sexual harassment violates federal and state laws and the policies of the Board of Regents of the University of Idaho. It is, therefore, the policy of the University of Idaho to condemn sexual harassment.

4. **University of Idaho Consensual Relationships Policy (Excerpt)** *(from the University of Idaho Faculty-Staff Handbook § 3205)*

   B. In order to foster healthy professional relationships at all levels of the institution, it is the policy of the University of Idaho that no employee shall enter into or continue a romantic or sexual relationship with a student or employee over whom she or he exercises academic, administrative, supervisory, evaluative, counseling or other authority.
### Direct questions about diversity, nondiscrimination, and sexual harassment to

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Members of College of Law Diversity Committee</th>
<th>College of Law Dean of Students</th>
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<tr>
<td>University Human Rights Compliance Office</td>
<td>University Disability Support Services</td>
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<td>University Ombuds Office</td>
<td>University Women’s Center</td>
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<tr>
<td>University Counseling &amp; Testing Center</td>
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### D. Sources of Rules Governing Students

Students at the College of Law are subject to all rules and regulations of the College and the University of Idaho. In addition to the rules set forth in this *College of Law Catalog / Law Student Handbook*, other rules governing students can be found in the *College of Law Honor Code* (Appendix A), *College of Law Bylaws* (Appendix C), *University of Idaho Student Code of Conduct* (Appendix E), *University of Idaho Sexual Harassment and Sexual Violence Policy Pertaining Specifically to Students* (Appendix F), *University of Idaho Statement of Student Rights* (Appendix G), and *University of Idaho General Catalog*. Although they do not directly govern students, the *ABA Standards for Approval of Law Schools* also inform, guide, and dictate the College’s rules and policies.

Within the general policies of the Idaho State Board of Regents and the University of Idaho, the College of Law Dean and faculty are responsible for formulating and administering the program of the College. The authority to adopt, amend, or waive College rules resides with the faculty. Except as otherwise specified, the Dean or his designee has authority to interpret and apply College rules. Appeals from decisions of the Dean are to a quorum of the faculty of the College.

### E. Communications from Administration and Faculty

Every law student is assigned a University of Idaho VandalMail account (___@vandals.uidaho.edu). Each student also has access to the Symplicity system for Student Services, and to the University’s VandalWeb. Official e-mails from the College and University are sent only to the VandalMail address. Some materials, such as University bills for new students, are sent by U.S. mail to students’ permanent addresses.

**Students are bound by and responsible for all College and University notices, announcements, and other information presented in mandatory meetings, sent to their VandalMail accounts, posted on VandalWeb or the Symplicity home page, or sent by U.S. mail to their permanent address.** Students should check their VandalMail at least daily and Symplicity and VandalWeb at least weekly.

### F. Mandatory Meetings and Requirements

From time to time, the College requires students to fulfill certain requirements. These may include, but are not limited to, providing original transcripts for all educational institutions attended, completing and turning in certain forms, attending mandatory informational meetings, and meeting when required with College deans, faculty, or staff.

The College may impose penalties upon students for failing to fulfill such mandatory requirements. These include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Students who do not provide original transcripts for all educational institutions attended will not be able to register for College courses after the first semester.
- Students who have unexcused absences from mandatory meetings, or who fail to attend required meetings with College faculty or staff, may be required to meet with the Dean of Students. The College bears no obligation to ensure that a student with an unexcused absence from a mandatory meeting knows important information, dates, or deadlines presented at such a meeting. In addition, documentation on non-compliance may be put into student files and disclosed to bar authorities.
G. Personal Information and Privacy

1. Duty to Update Application
The obligation to completely and accurately answer all questions on the application for admissions does not end with the offer of admission. **Entering students should review their applications before or during Orientation, paying particular attention to questions concerning academic, disciplinary, criminal, or other misconduct. If the answer to any question has changed, they must, before the first day of classes, submit amendments with current information directly to the College’s Dean of Students.** Supplying inaccurate or incomplete information on the application for admission is considered deliberate misrepresentation and fraud.

Supplying inaccurate or incomplete information on the application includes, but is not limited to, submitting inaccurate transcripts or supporting documents, failing to list all institutions attended, and failing to list criminal convictions or disciplinary actions, however minor. The Dean of Students will review all cases, and where the admissions decision may have been different had the information been disclosed, may refer the matter to the Admissions Committee. The Dean of Students and the Admissions Committee may impose a range of sanctions, up to and including revoking the offer of admission. Students may appeal such sanctions to the College of Law faculty by filing a letter of appeal with the Dean of Students within 14 days of receiving written notice of sanctions.

At Orientation, entering students execute an **Authorization to Release Records and Information.** The authorization is kept as part of every student’s permanent file at the College. If the College receives information casting doubt on the completeness or accuracy of an application, this authorization allows it to verify information in the admissions application. State bar associations usually require a similar or broader authorization to investigate the fitness of bar applicants.

2. Ongoing Duty to Update Character and Fitness Information
Students must inform the Dean of Students about all matters, even those occurring outside the College, which may reflect upon their academic standing or character and fitness. Any matters which occur between matriculation and graduation are reportable. Such matters include, but are not limited to, information about

- Criminal matters, including restraining orders and matters which have been expunged, or where the student was questioned or arrested, even if charges were not brought.
- Non-academic or academic discipline imposed by other educational institutions.
- Financial matters such as bankruptcy, default, failure to pay child support, or failure to file required tax returns.
- Discipline by other bodies including the military and professional organizations.

3. Ongoing Duty to Update Personal Information
During Orientation, entering students must fill out a College of Law **Personal Information Sheet.** Thereafter, when applicable, students must regularly update their addresses (local and permanent), phone numbers, e-mail addresses, marital status, name, and social security number on VandalWeb.

4. Privacy and Release of Student Information
The Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA) governs the confidentiality of student records. While most information about students is confidential, the University of Idaho can generally disclose, without a student’s consent, “directory information” including name, address, telephone number, e-mail address, class, and attendance dates. Students may restrict disclosure of some or all of their directory information by filling out a Confidentiality Request, **Request to Restrict the Disclosure of Directory Information,** within the first 10 days of any academic term.

In some circumstances, students may want specific persons to have access to information that would normally be considered confidential. For example, a student might want a spouse to have access to
financial aid information. Students may authorize the University to make such limited disclosures by filling out a Consent for Release of Student Information.

The College occasionally takes photographs and digital images of students engaging in law school activities. At Orientation, students fill out the College of Law Photo Consent and Release form giving or withholding permission to use their photographs in promotional materials such as the College’s website, catalog, brochures, and flyers. Students may revoke their previous choice at any time by giving written notice to the Administration Office.

H. Vandal Cards
Entering students should obtain their Vandal Card, the University student identification card, by bringing a driver’s license and student ID number to the Vandal Card Office in the Pitman Center (formerly, the SUB). Contact the Vandal Card Office at 208-885-7522 or vcoffice@uidaho.edu.

The Vandal Card provides after-hours access to the Menard Law Building in Moscow and College of Law facilities at the Idaho Water Center in Boise. When validated by the law library, the Vandal Card also serves as a library card, allowing students to check out books from the Law Library and University Library. The Vandal Card can also be used as a debit card at University facilities.

I. Employment
Because of law school’s rigorous demands, 1Ls should not be employed for more than 10 hours a week. 1Ls who plan to work, or who obtain employment during the school year, must obtain permission from the Dean of Students.

2Ls and 3Ls enrolled for more than 12 credits may not be employed over 20 hours a week. The College reserves the right to require students to certify that they will abide by that requirement.

A few opportunities for employment exist within the College of Law. Some faculty members hire research or teaching assistants, and the Law Library sometimes has openings for student assistants. Students interested in other employment are encouraged to contact the Career Development Office.

J. Idaho State Residency
Information on becoming an Idaho resident is available from the Registrar. For students originally admitted to the College as non-residents to be classified as Idaho residents for tuition purposes, they must (1) continuously reside in Idaho for one full year (365 days) before the semester for which resident status is sought, with no more than 30 days total out of state, and (2) adopt Idaho as a domicile for other than educational purposes.

Students wishing to apply for Idaho residency must submit a State of Idaho Residency Determination Worksheet to the Registrar by the tenth day of the relevant semester, but all residency requirements must have been met before the first day of the semester. The determination of whether a student meets these requirements is made initially by the University Registrar under rules promulgated by the Idaho State Board of Education. Students may appeal decisions to the University’s Administrative Hearing Board.

Entering students who wish to be classified as residents for 2L year should complete all Idaho residency requirements, as shown on the State of Idaho Residency Determination Worksheet, no later than the Wednesday before the start of 1L classes. In addition, these students may not be physically absent from the state of Idaho for more than 30 days total during the year they are establishing residency.

K. Student Bar Association
The Student Bar Association (SBA) is the law school student government. Each law student is automatically a member of the SBA. The SBA president represents the collective interests of the student body in administrative matters. The SBA Council is elected in the fall, and the president and other officers in the spring. Student activity fees go to the SBA each semester and are distributed to student organizations in accordance with biennial budgets adopted by the SBA Council.
II. Services for Students

A. Services Provided by the College of Law

1. Assistance with Non-Academic Problems
Law students often experience personal or family situations that have the potential to affect their academic performance. Such problems may range from anxiety to medical conditions to bereavement to substance abuse.

If you have a problem, please let a faculty or staff member at the College know. In particular, the Director of Academic Success (Moscow), Director of Student Affairs (Boise), or Dean of Students can let your instructors know you will be missing classes, arrange for sources of help, or assist you in crafting personal strategies to lessen the impact on your studies. All such communications to the Director of Academic Success, Director of Student Affairs, and Dean of Students are held in confidence to the fullest extent of the law.

In addition, if you know of a fellow student in crisis, please share this information so the College can provide timely assistance. We will hold your communication in confidence unless you explicitly allow us to share it.

2. Associate Deans
The College of Law has three associate deans. The Associate Dean for Boise Programs, currently Lee Dillion, oversees the College’s facilities and academic programs on the Boise campus. The Associate Dean for Faculty Affairs (“Dean of Faculty”), currently Richard Seamon, oversees faculty matters and makes the final determination on student requests for exam reschedules. The Associate Dean for Students and Administration (“Dean of Students”), currently Jeffrey Dodge, is the ombuds of first resort for student questions and concerns, handles student emergencies (medical or personal), deals with examination issues other than exam reschedules, coordinates accommodations for students with disabilities, handles student requests to take courses outside the College, and oversees student services on the Boise and Moscow campuses.

3. Student Services Group and Symplicity
The Student Services Group (comprised of Admissions, Academic Success, Career Development, and Student Affairs) provides College students and alumni with a wide variety of assistance. The Office of Admissions and the Office of Academic Success are housed at the Moscow campus; the Office of Student Affairs is housed at the Boise campus; and the Office of Career Development has a presence on both campuses. The Admissions Office provides assistance with housing, financial aid, College scholarships, and low-interest emergency loans from the College. The Academic Success Office (Moscow) and Student Affairs Office (Boise) offer assistance with all aspects of academic success and academic advising as well as bar preparation. The Career Development Office facilitates career planning, resume preparation, job search strategy, and assisting students to conduct their own employment searches. (In accordance with the standards of the National Association of Law Professionals, 1Ls cannot use the resources of the Career Development Office until approximately October 15.)

The online resource Symplicity allows students to set up appointments with the Student Services and other directors, view job listings, sign up for on-campus interviews, and access other features for professional development. Students can access Symplicity through the Career Development website or at https://law-uidaholaw-csm.symplicity.com/students/. Registration information for Symplicity is distributed each semester. Students having difficulty accessing their Symplicity accounts should contact the Student Services Office.
4. Administration Office
The Administration Office provides many services directly to students, including coordinating law school exams, assisting with registration, processing grades, producing class rankings, providing letters of good standing for study abroad or LL.M. programs, and providing good-student letters for discounts on insurance. Services provided for graduating students, bar applicants, and alumni include performing degree audits, providing law school verification for bar applications, verifying graduation, and providing notary service.

5. Pro Bono Program
The Pro Bono Program Director coordinates between field placement supervisors, student organizations, and individual students in administering the College’s pro bono service requirement, under which all students must perform a minimum of 40 hours of pro bono legal service.

6. Externship Program
The College has two externship directors, one at the Boise campus and one at the Moscow campus, who coordinate both summer and semester externships. For more information about externships, see Section VI (D), Externships.

7. Law Library
The Law Library is the heart and information hub of the College, in its two locations in the Menard Law Building in Moscow and the Idaho Water Center in Boise. The library in Boise also serves as the Idaho State Law Library. Please see the Law Library website for hours, holdings, services, and policies.

Students must check out all library items they use for more than a few hours, even those items used inside the library. In particular, students must check out all items kept in carrels, placed with personal effects, carried to classes, or taken out of the law building. Once Vandal Cards have been validated at the circulation desk, they function as library cards.

8. Technology Support
Law students in both Moscow and Boise receive technology support primarily from the University’s Information Technology Services (ITS). Contact ITS at the ITS Help Desk, 208-885-4357 or helpdesk@uidaho.edu. Limited support for law students is available from the College’s IT Technical Support Office in Moscow and the University IT Tech Support Office in Boise.

a. Technology Account. Entering law students receive access to NetID, the University of Idaho student technology account maintained by ITS. The NetID is four letters from the last name followed by four numbers. Students can change passwords and access other account services at the ITS Account Management web page, https://help.uidaho.edu/.

Using NetID, students can login to VandalWeb (www.vandalweb.uidaho.edu) for registration, financial and grade information. In addition, the NetID with full e-mail domain (___@vandals.uidaho.edu) allows access to the web-based VandalMail system. Students can set up POP access in their existing e-mail account to have VandalMail delivered to their personal mailbox or use programs like Outlook and Thunderbird to view multiple accounts at once.

b. Law Student Listserv. Each law student is automatically subscribed to several law student listservs. The College uses listservs to send students notices, announcements, and other information. **Students are bound by and responsible for knowing the content of information sent to their VandalMail accounts by the administration, faculty, and staff.**

Officers of recognized student organizations may post announcements for their organizations to the listservs. Information posted on the listserv must be of general interest: it is inappropriate to post announcements about events open only to members of a particular organization.
c. **Laptops.** The College recommends that all students own laptop computers. Specifications for suggested minimum laptop requirements are posted on the Admitted Students web page. Contact the ITS Help Desk for help with university-related laptop issues or a local computer repair shop for hardware and most software problems.

d. **Wireless Network.** Students can connect to AirVandalGold, the University’s wireless network, throughout the Menard Law Building in Moscow and Idaho Water Center in Boise. The username and password for the network is the student’s NetID.

e. **Printing.** Law students receive printing privileges on law school printers. For each fall and spring semester, students receive 250 pages, with carryover between semesters. Additional pages can be purchased at the ITS Account Management web page, https://help.uidaho.edu/.

9. **Emergency Loans and Medical Grants**

A limited amount of funds are available to assist law students facing financial emergencies. Through the generosity of the Schreck Family Foundation, grants are available to help students meet medical emergencies. In addition, students may apply for College of Law short term loans to meet other emergency needs. These funds are for true emergencies and not meant to take the place of prudent financial management. For more information about medical grants or emergency loans, contact the Dean of Students, Director of Admissions (Moscow), or Director of Student Affairs (Boise). In the event that College funds are not available, students may apply for University Short Term Emergency Loans through the Financial Aid Office.

B. **Accommodations and Services for Students with Disabilities**

Students with temporary or permanent medical conditions or with physical, cognitive, or psychological disabilities may be able to receive accommodations which eliminate barriers to their success. Accommodated students do not receive an advantage over others; rather, accommodations allow them to not be at a disadvantage to other students as a result of conditions beyond their control.

In order to receive accommodations, students must disclose their disabilities to the University. Students may contact Disability Support Services (DSS) directly at 208-885-6307 or dss@uidaho.edu. Although physically located on the University’s Moscow campus, DSS provides services to College students at both the Moscow and Boise campuses.

Students who desire disability accommodations must provide DSS with appropriate documentation and give adequate advance notice. Documentation must come from a licensed physician, psychiatrist, or psychologist and include verification of the disability, a description of functional limitations, and recommendations for appropriate academic adjustments or accommodations. Once DSS has received adequate documentation of a disability, it may recommend classroom and/or exam accommodations. The College will work with the student and DSS to provide appropriate accommodations that do not conflict with the essential functions of a law student or compromise the integrity of the law study program. All accommodations must be approved by both DSS and the Dean of Students. In addition, students wishing to receive classroom or exam accommodations must request accommodations every semester.

Faculty members are not informed of disabilities or accommodations unless the accommodations provided affect the conduct of the class. Staff members are informed of disabilities only to the extent that they need this information to provide services to students.

The College encourages students with disabilities to provide documentation to DSS even if they are unsure whether they wish to receive accommodations: the choice of whether to take approved accommodations is always up to the student. The Director of Academic Success, Director of Student Affairs, and Dean of Students are happy to talk with students who are unsure of whether they should seek accommodations.
Law students who suspect they have a previously undiscovered learning disability may work with a private specialist or with the University of Idaho Counseling & Testing Center to identify and document any disability. Since the testing process typically takes several months, and waiting list times can exceed 6 months, it is important to act early. Private specialists typically charge $3,000–$5,000 for disability assessments; CTC typically charges $30–$300 on a sliding scale. Students referred by DSS will receive testing priority from CTC, but CTC cannot provide testing for every student who applies because of time and resource limitations.

C. Counseling Services
The University’s Counseling & Testing Center offers regular and emergency appointments for students on the Moscow campus; it also has 24-hour telephone coverage at 208-885-6716. Students at the Boise location can access Boise State University’s Counseling Services at 208-426-1459. In an emergency at either College location, please call 911. In addition, the Idaho Lawyers Assistance Program provides confidential education, intervention, and treatment referral for law students with depression, mental illness, and alcohol or substance abuse problems: for assistance for yourself or a colleague who shows the danger signs of changes in behavior, attitude, achievement, or attendance, call 800-386-1695 or 208-891-4726, or e-mail Southworth.associates@gmail.com.

D. Process for Student Complaints
Students with complaints are encouraged to share their concerns directly with the person or office responsible for the problem so problems can be resolved on the lowest level. When this is not feasible, desirable, or effective, students should follow the complaint procedure outlined in the Student Complaints Policy in Appendix B.
III. Academic Policies and Procedures

A. Registering for Courses

1. Sources of Information for Registration

Before, during, and after registering for courses, students should pay attention to the following sources of relevant information:

- Advising information in this Catalog / Handbook:
  - Section IV, Requirements for the J.D.
  - Section V, Academic Planning
  - Section VI, Becoming Practice Ready: Developing Legal Skills
  - Section VII, Emphasis Areas
  - Section VIII, Concurrent Degree Programs
  - Section IX, Planning for Law Practice and Bar Passage
  - Section X, Course Listings and Descriptions
- Registration memo and draft schedule from the College Administration, which includes the draft course and exam schedules and information on the coming semester’s courses.
- The College’s Academic Administration web page, with information on courses, schedules, deadlines, booklists, and more.
- E-mail communications from the College, especially those from the Deans and the Administration Office.
- The University’s Class Schedule web page, listing courses, credits, enrollment limits, and available seats.
- The University Registrar’s Forms web page, which contains forms for actions which cannot be accomplished online through VandalWeb.
- Other resources on the Academic Success and Academic Administration web pages.

2. Registration for 1Ls

All 1L courses are mandatory and must be taken during the first year unless the Dean of Students specifically authorizes otherwise. For fall semester, the College registers incoming 1Ls for courses. Incoming students with special registration needs should contact the Director of Admissions. 1Ls may not enroll in anything other than 1L courses, including non-law courses, without the permission of the Dean of Students. Permission is usually granted only for PE-type courses.

For spring semester, 1Ls must themselves register online for the 1L spring courses in the same section to which they were assigned during fall semester. Follow instructions on the VandalWeb Registration Menu. More information on the registration process is available on the Academic Administration web page.

3. Registration for 2Ls and 3Ls

Follow instructions on the VandalWeb Registration Menu. More instructions on the registration process are available on the Academic Administration web page. Before registration opens for each semester, students will receive the semester’s course schedule, exam schedule, and information regarding enrollment limits, special courses, and new courses.

Students who register for 10–18 credits during fall and spring semesters, or for 5 or more credits during the summer session, are considered full-time students for purposes of student fees, financial aid, and full-time “in residence” graduation requirements. Those registering for fewer credits are considered part-time students.
a. Maximum and Minimum Credits

2Ls and 3Ls may register for 10–18 credits per semester. Under ABA rules, students may not take over 18 credits a semester. Students should avoid over- or under-enrolling, since decisions regarding classrooms and scheduling are based on course enrollment size.

Students wishing to enroll for fewer than 10 credits during spring and fall semesters must receive permission from the Dean of Students.

b. Adding and Dropping Courses

Law students should normally add a course no later than the third class meeting. Courses may be added online through the sixth day of the semester, and from the seventh through tenth day by obtaining instructor permission and using the Change of Registration form. After the tenth day, students may add courses only by petition to the University.

2Ls and 3Ls may drop courses online through the 10th day of the semester. After this deadline, the student is considered to be “withdrawing” from the course, and will have a grade of W reflected on the transcript. Through the tenth week of classes, students may withdraw from classes online. After the tenth week, students may withdraw from classes only by petition.

**Deadlines are shortened for summer and accelerated courses.** See the Academic Calendar for exact deadlines.

c. Variable Credit Courses

Several law courses are offered for variable credit. There are two basic types of variable credit courses: instructor-determined variable credit, and student-option variable credit. The type of variable credit is clearly indicated in the course descriptions.

In instructor-determined variable credit courses, the instructor chooses the number of credits before the semester starts, and all students sign up for the same number of credits. Examples of instructor-determined variable credit courses are Law 851 (Advanced Torts) and Law 959 (Critical Legal Studies).

In student-selected variable credit courses, students may select the number of credits they wish to take with instructor approval. Examples of student-option variable credit courses are Law 982 (Directed Study) and Law 994 (Economic Development Clinic.) Students are responsible for making sure that they are registered for the correct number of credits. Course credits may be changed online through the sixth day of the semester, and from the seventh through tenth day by obtaining instructor permission and using the Change of Registration form. After the tenth day, students may change course credits only by petition.

**Deadlines are shortened for summer and accelerated courses.** See the Academic Calendar for exact deadlines.

4. Auditing Courses

Auditing allows students to attend classes without fulfilling course requirements. Students may audit courses at the College of Law only with the permission of the instructor, and each instructor determines the conditions under which classes may be audited. Because each instructor has different expectations and rules concerning auditing students, students who wish to audit a course should first talk with the instructor to determine the instructor’s conditions and expectations.

To audit a course, students must first register for the course, then fill out the appropriate section of the Change of Registration form, obtain the instructor’s signature, and return the form to the Registrar within the first 10 days of the semester. Through the tenth week of classes, students may change from credit to audit by filling out the appropriate section of the Change of Registration form; however, a W will show on the transcript. After the tenth week, students may change from credit to audit only by petition. **Deadlines are shortened for summer and accelerated courses.** See the Academic Calendar for exact deadlines.
5. Taking Non-Law Courses
Law students can take non-law courses for pleasure or, under limited circumstances, for law credit. The Registrar will normally put credits from non-law school courses on a non-degree transcript. See Section III (B) (5), Non-Law Graduate Credits, for the rules governing courses for which law or graduate credit is desired.

6. Enrollment (Class Size) Limits
Enrollment is limited for all College of Law courses because of fire code regulations, facilities constraints, distance education constraints, and educational considerations. To determine the enrollment limit for a course, check its “Maximum Enrollment” on the Registrar’s class schedule. Waiting lists are maintained for all oversubscribed courses.

7. Financial Aid, Scholarships, and Educational Benefits
a. Need-Based Financial Aid
Students applying for any type of need-based financial aid must have a processed FAFSA (Free Application for Federal Student Aid) on file with the University’s Student Financial Aid Services in order to be considered for federal aid. The University of Idaho’s FAFSA school code is 001626. Students must submit a FAFSA each school year between January 1 and February 15; later applications may be submitted but funding may be limited. Student Financial Aid Services will determine eligibility; the student can accept the financial aid award on VandalWeb. Law students receive two major types of need-based financial aid: low-interest Federal Direct Student Loans (Stafford loans) and higher-interest Graduate PLUS Loans.

Because Federal Direct Student Loans are awarded for the financial aid year (Fall-Spring-Summer) but typically disbursed in only two awards, for fall and spring semesters, students planning to earn summer credits should ask for their award to be spread out over fall, spring, and summer, or alternatively should carefully budget during the fall and spring semester so funds are available for summer courses. Additional Graduate PLUS loans may be available for summer study; however, these require the borrower to be creditworthy, and a cosigner may be required for students who cannot be approved on their own credit. Contact Student Financial Aid Services for more information.

b. College of Law Scholarships
All accepted students are automatically considered for College of Law merit-based scholarships; no separate application is needed. Unless the recipient is expressly notified in writing of other terms, College of Law scholarships awarded to incoming students are renewable for up to three years’ total attendance, provided that the recipient maintains at least a 2.70 cumulative GPA at the end of each spring semester. College scholarships awarded to 2Ls are renewable once under the same conditions.

c. Veterans’ Educational Benefits
Military personnel and veterans receiving veterans’ educational benefits must certify their enrollment annually with the University’s Office of Veterans Affairs.

8. Billing, Fee Payment, and Refunds
Registering for courses creates a financial obligation to the University of Idaho. The University does not drop courses for non-payment. Students who decide not to attend a course for which they have registered should drop the course before classes start to avoid being billed and graded in the course. Only new students will receive a paper bill; all returning students will receive an e-mail billing statement set to the VandalMail account.

Fees may be paid (1) in cash at the Cashier’s Window in the Pitman Center (formerly, the SUB); (2) by check payable to the Bursar, University of Idaho; (3) by electronic bank transfers (e-checks) submitted via VandalWeb, or (4) online by credit or debit card. Credit and debit card payments for student fees,
tuition, and room and board are assessed a 2.5% service fee. By paying a $55 enrollment fee, students can also set up a payment plan for tuition and fees.

Students who do not pay or have a payment plan by the first day of classes accrue late payment fees, starting at $75 on the second class day and rising sharply thereafter.

The University will refund 100% of tuition and fees to students who officially withdraw before the end of the 10th day of the semester. Except in cases of medical withdrawals, no refunds are given after the 10th day. For the refund schedule for medical withdrawals, see information on the University Controller’s web page.

9. Student Health Insurance

All degree-seeking students enrolled for four or more credits must carry health insurance. The College encourages students to compare health care policies to find the coverage most suitable for their situations. Students can buy basic coverage from the University of Idaho Student Health Insurance Program (SHIP), or they can waive SHIP if they provide proof they have coverage from another provider which exceeds or meets the University’s requirements. SHIP does not give refunds once the policy is purchased; therefore, students shopping for health insurance should not purchase SHIP until they are sure it provides the coverage they seek. Students with family members, with great-than-average medical needs, or those taking courses at the Boise location should check whether SHIP is suitable for their needs before purchasing coverage. SHIP waivers are available on the Student Information/Registration Menu under VandalWeb.

B. Transferring Credits

1. Incoming Transfer Students

Credits earned at another law school may apply towards graduation from the College if (1) the school in which the course was taken is a member of the Association of American Law Schools (AALS) or on the approved list of the American Bar Association (ABA), and (2) the Dean of Students determines the course in which the credits were earned has substantial content and does not duplicate other courses the student will take at the College. Transfer students who did not attend AALS- or ABA-approved schools are subject to ABA accreditation rules governing transfer credit.

To receive credit for courses taken at other law schools, the student must have received a grade of C or higher. A student may obtain no more credit for another law school’s equivalent course than the credit awarded by the College. For all credited courses taken at other law schools, a grade of P, rather than the letter grade, will appear on the student’s University of Idaho transcript. The College will accept no more than 39 transfer credits.

Transfer students will receive a letter from the College verifying those credits accepted for transfer to the University of Idaho. However, transfer credits will not be reflected on the student’s transcript until the transfer student has completed at least one semester at the College with an overall average of 2.00 or better.

Transfer students who have not received credit for all of the College’s required 1L courses must complete the required course(s) during the first semester each course is available unless the Dean of Students specifically waives the requirement.

Transfer students are responsible for meeting all graduation requirements. Transfer students are encouraged to meet early with advisors in the Career Development, Academic Success, or Student Affairs offices for academic advising and orientation to the College.

2. Incoming Visiting Students

Visiting students from another law school must be in good standing at an ABA-accredited law school and must have earned a minimum of 25 credit hours at the home law school. They generally must be in the top half of their class at their home law schools.
Visiting students are responsible for determining which credits are transferable to their home law school and the terms, conditions, or limitations on any such credit. Visiting students are encouraged to meet early with advisors in the Career Development, Academic Success, or Student Affairs offices for academic advising and orientation to the College.

3. UI Law Students Visiting at Other Law Schools

With approval of the Dean of Students, College of Law students in good standing may visit (i.e., take courses at or through) another ABA-accredited law school and have the earned credits transferred to the College. Normally, no more than two full semesters of credit will be approved. Additionally, a student’s last 26 semester credits must be completed in residence at the College unless the Dean of Students waives this requirement. Most students who transfer credits choose to take specialized summer study at another law school or ABA-accredited study abroad.

Students desiring to visit another law school or go on a study abroad program should have a concrete understanding of the law school’s program and know the particular courses they plan to take. Normally, students should plan on taking courses which do not duplicate courses in the College of Law curriculum.

As early as possible after deciding on a program and courses, students should fill out the Transfer Credit Form, then meet with the Dean of Students to obtain approval of the program and courses to be taken. Allow plenty of time for the Administration Office to prepare a letter of good standing and other documentation requested by the host school. A processing fee is required each semester the student is taking courses at another law school or graduate school outside the University of Idaho.

While visiting, students will pay tuition and fees to the host school, but they are eligible for financial aid from the University of Idaho. To receive financial aid, fill out the Consortium Agreement and send to the institution you will be visiting. The student is responsible for ensuring that the visiting institution returns the consortium agreement to the College of Law. The Administration Office will process the form and forward it to the Financial Aid Office.

Transcripts from the host school should be sent directly to the College’s Administration Office. Students will receive credit for courses taken at other law schools where the student receives a grade of C or higher. A student may obtain no more credit for another law school’s equivalent course than the credit awarded by the College. For all credited courses taken at other law schools, a grade of P, rather than the letter grade, will appear on the student’s University of Idaho transcript. Students may transfer no more than 39 credits for courses taken at other law schools.

4. Study Abroad

Over a hundred ABA-accredited law schools offer summer study abroad programs. Students considering study abroad should act early to meet deadlines for the law schools offering the programs. Students participating in study abroad must work with the University of Idaho International Programs Office in addition to fulfilling College of Law requirements. All other aspects of study abroad are discussed under Visiting and Taking Summer Courses at Other Law Schools, above.

The College grants credit for direct study in foreign law schools (i.e., not through an ABA-accredited program) on a case by case basis. In general, credit is given only for coursework from law schools which teach the common law system and are of comparable academic standards to the College of Law. Students considering taking courses at foreign law schools should first explore whether the foreign school has an exchange program with an ABA-accredited law school which may grant credit.

5. Non-Law Graduate Credits

After completing the first year curriculum, law students may receive up to six credits for non-law graduate-level courses, or up to 12 hours of credit for courses taken as part of a concurrent degree program. The non-law courses must (1) be related to the student’s course of law study, (2) not duplicate courses offered by the College, and (3) not duplicate other undergraduate or graduate coursework the student has
completed. The student must obtain prior written permission from the course instructor, the Dean of Students, and (if applicable), the Emphasis or Concurrent Degree advisor.

Credit for such approved graduate-level courses will be granted only if the student receives a grade of $B$ or higher, and the courses will be recorded on the law transcript with a grade of $P$. Exceptions to this may be made for UI graduate-level courses used in concurrent J.D./graduate programs.

Students taking **graduate-level courses at the University of Idaho for law credit only** must fill out the *Pass/Fail Level Option* form. The form must be completely filled out and returned to the Administration Office no later than the tenth day of the semester to receive law credit for the course.

Concurrent degree students taking **graduate-level courses at the University of Idaho for law and graduate credit** must fill out the *Course Level Adjustment* form. The form must be completely filled out and returned to the Administration Office no later than the tenth day of the semester to receive credit for the course on the law and the graduate transcripts.

Law students taking **graduate-level courses at an institution other than the University of Idaho** must:

1. Fill out the *Transfer Credit Form*, then meet with the Dean of Students to obtain written approval of the program and courses to be taken. Allow plenty of time for the Administration Office to prepare a letter of good standing and other documentation requested by the host school. A processing fee is required each semester the student is taking courses at another law school or graduate school outside the University of Idaho.

2. Fill out the *Consortium Agreement*. The form should be filled out by the student and sent to the institution the student will be visiting. The student is responsible for ensuring that the visiting institution returns the consortium agreement to the College of Law. The Administration Office will process the form and forward it to the Financial Aid Office.

**C. Attendance Requirements**

1. **Regular Class Attendance**

   Students are required to attend classes regularly and punctually, pursuant to American Bar Association accreditation requirements. Each faculty member may adopt an individualized policy to assure compliance with this requirement and will announce the policy near the beginning of the semester. Faculty may impose penalties for poor attendance, including (but not limited to) lowering grades and excluding students from the final (effectively insuring an $F$ in the course).

2. **Notifying Faculty of Absences**

   Faculty understand that a number of factors may lead a student to miss class, including illness, family emergencies, and other exigencies, and they will inform their student about their policies covering such absences. It is a mark of professionalism to inform your professors if you anticipate missing two or more consecutive classes.

3. **Recording Class Sessions**

   Students may not electronically record classes unless they have the express consent of the instructor, except where the Dean of Students has allowed recording as a disability accommodation pursuant to a recommendation by Disability Support Services. **Recording classes without the instructor's express consent violates the Honor Code.** Students recording classes as a disability accommodation must follow procedures set down by DSS. Students who are unable to attend class for reasons of illness or other exigencies must receive permission from the instructor before classes are recorded on their behalf. The law libraries in Boise and Moscow have recording equipment and information on recording procedures.
D. Withdrawals and Leaves of Absence

1. Withdrawing from Individual Courses
In exceptional circumstances, students may withdraw from one or more required courses with the permission of the Dean of Students. Students who withdraw from any required 1L course or Professional Responsibility must retake the course the next time it is offered.

As explained under Registering for Courses, 2Ls and 3Ls may withdraw from non-required courses through the tenth week of class. After the tenth week, students may withdraw from courses only by petition to the University’s Academic Petitions Committee (see Section III (H) (2), Academic Petitions Regarding University Regulations).

2. Leaves of Absence
The College works to accommodate students who wish to take one or more semesters away from law school for medical, family, personal, or other reasons. Students planning to take one or more semesters off should talk with the Dean of Students the semester before the planned leave. The Dean of Students may limit the number of consecutive semesters a student takes off.

3. Medical Leave of Absence
Students may take a medical leave of absence for pressing medical reasons at any time up until the last class day of a semester. Except in emergency or exceptional circumstances, students seeking a medical leave of absence must first (1) meet with the Dean of Students, Director of Academic Success (Moscow), or Director of Student Affairs (Boise), and (2) receive authorization from Student Health Services, the Counseling & Testing Center, or a private physician. For the refund schedule for medical withdrawals, see information on the University Controller’s web page.

In many cases, students returning after a medical leave of absence must receive clearance from Student Health Services or the Counseling & Testing Center. In some circumstances, the College may accept a letter from a treating physician or mental health professional giving the nature of the medical condition, the treatment received, and the treating official’s professional opinion that the student is ready to resume the study of law.

Taking a medical leave of absence withdraws a student from all courses, including those for which all course requirements have been met. Students who at the time of the medical withdrawal were taking 1L courses or Professional Responsibility must re-take these required courses at the next available opportunity. Students with lesser medical problems which do not necessitate withdrawing from all courses may have other options and should contact the Dean of Students, the Director of Academic Success (Moscow), or the Director of Student Affairs (Boise) to discuss their situation.

4. Non-Medical Withdrawals from All Courses
Students wishing to withdraw from all courses for non-medical reasons must start the process by meeting with the Dean of Students, the Director of Academic Success (Moscow), or the Director of Student Affairs (Boise). After the tenth week, students may withdraw from courses for compelling reasons only, by petition to the University.

E. Exam Procedures

1. Sources of Information for Exams
Students are responsible for knowing, and are bound by, all College notices concerning exams and exam procedures. These include, but are not limited to,

• Messages from Deans and the Administration Office
• Messages from the College’s IT specialist
2. Exam Numbers
The Administration Office assigns confidential quiz and exam numbers to students each semester. Exam numbers should be kept confidential at all times. Students must place their exam numbers on the exam itself and on all answer sheets. Students who have lost or forgotten their exam numbers should contact the Administration Office as soon as possible.

3. Exam Accommodations
Students with temporary or permanent medical conditions or with physical, cognitive, or psychological disabilities may be able to receive exam accommodations: all accommodations are arranged through the University’s Disability Support Services. Requests for exam accommodations must be made every semester the student wishes to receive the accommodations. See Section II (B), Accommodations and Services for Students with Disabilities, for procedures to receive exam and other accommodations.

4. Rescheduling Exams
In some instances, students may reschedule exams in case of hardship or emergency. Because of the unpredictability of birth, the College will not grant exam reschedules for pregnancy except in cases of scheduled surgical birth: see Exam Day Procedures below. Requests for exam reschedules must generally be made by the deadline publicized by the Administration Office. Two exams on the same day or four exams on consecutive days are the only circumstances in which exam reschedules will be granted automatically; in all other cases, requests for reschedule will be reviewed on a case-by-case basis. Direct questions about rescheduling exams to the Administration Office.

5. Exam Day Procedures
The Administration Office and instructors will inform students of exam day procedures. Students are responsible for knowing and abiding by these procedures.

   Once a student has begun an exam, s/he must complete it. Therefore, students who experience exigent circumstances (e.g., imminent birth, sudden illness, unavoidable family emergencies) should not start the exam but instead contact the Administration Office before the exam begins.

   Exam takers may use laptop computers with ExamSoft software or handwrite their exams. Hand writers must provide their own lined 8 ½ x 11 paper for outlining and exam answers. Laptop users must be prepared to handwrite their exams in case of hardware or software failure. Laptops used for exams must be approved by the College each semester. If Scantron sheets are used, students must provide a #2 pencil. Each exam may be given in multiple rooms to accommodate hand writers and laptop users.

   Students are bound by the Honor Code at all times. Exam takers may temporarily leave the exam room during the exam period, but they must follow all provisions of the Honor Code both inside and outside the exam room.

   It is each student’s responsibility to hand in exams on time. Any late exams will be noted as such on the exam, and the professor may adjust scores accordingly. It is unethical and a breach of the Honor Code to keep writing, even for a moment, after the end of the exam. As a service to students, proctors will normally announce the time both five minutes before the end of the exam and the end of the exam itself. However, it is the student’s responsibility to stop writing at the correct time, regardless of any announcement or lack thereof.

   Once time has been called, students must immediately turn in their exams and other testing materials in accordance with announced instructions. Students who finish early may leave the exam room quietly and turn in their exam materials. Students using ExamSoft must upload their exams as soon as possible after the exam, and in any case before leaving the law building. Failing to upload exams promptly may be an Honor Code violation.
Students may not discuss the exam with any person until all exams have been turned in. Students may not discuss an exam with the professor until after grades are posted.

F. Grades, Class Standing, and Transcripts

1. Grading System and Standards

The faculty’s grading standards are rigorous. Each faculty member assigns grades without mandatory curves or grading guidelines. A letter explaining the College’s rigorous grading standards is available from the Administration Office: students may wish to include this letter in applications to potential employers who are unfamiliar with the College.

Grade point averages are computed by assigning the following numerical point values per semester hour:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>Point Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-</td>
<td>3.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B+</td>
<td>3.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B-</td>
<td>2.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C+</td>
<td>2.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-</td>
<td>1.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D+</td>
<td>1.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D-</td>
<td>0.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>0.00 (or “fail”)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Marks of P, NP, W, WU, or I are sometimes issued.

P indicates a grade of pass in pass/fail or pass/no pass College courses. NP indicates no credit in a pass/no pass course. Grades of P and NP in College courses can only be issued where the faculty has designated the courses to be graded on a pass/fail or pass/no pass basis.

A grade of P is also given for all approved coursework at other law schools in which the student received a grade of C or better, and also for approved graduate courses taken at other colleges, including courses taken in concurrent degree programs, in which the student received a grade of B or better. Grades of P are not calculated in determining a student’s cumulative GPA or class rank.

W indicates withdrawal and is given when the student withdraws from the course after the drop deadline set by the University. WU indicates withdrawal from the University with official approval.

I indicates incomplete work of passing quality. It is assigned only rarely, on agreement between the student and instructor when extenuating circumstances make it impossible for the student to complete course requirements on time. Under University rules, extenuating circumstances consist of situations like serious illness or the death of a family member. Procrastination and the desire to raise a grade are specifically not allowed as extenuating circumstances. Unless the instructor specifies an earlier deadline, Incompletes from fall semester must be completed by the last day of summer classes; Incompletes from spring semester and summer session must be completed by the last day of fall semester.

The cumulative GPA is the quotient of total points assigned, divided by total hours undertaken, except that courses in which marks of P, NP, W, WU, or I have been given are disregarded in the computation. An F in any course, whether graded pass/fail or on a point scale, is included in the GPA calculation with a point value of 0.00, but the course is not counted toward the total number of required credit hours for graduation. Except as noted in this Section III (F), all course grades are included in the transcript and in the calculation of the GPA, even if the courses have been repeated.
2. Pass/Fail and Pass/No Pass Courses
The following College courses are graded on a pass/fail and pass/no pass basis:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Course Name</th>
<th>Term(s)</th>
<th>Credits</th>
<th>Grading</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>912</td>
<td>Civil Mediation</td>
<td>Summer</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>P/F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>913</td>
<td>Family Mediation</td>
<td>Summer</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>P/F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>914</td>
<td>Dispute Resolution</td>
<td>TBA</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>P/F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>955</td>
<td>Appellate Advocacy Program (McNichols)</td>
<td>TBA</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>P/NP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>956</td>
<td>Moot Court</td>
<td>TBA</td>
<td>1–2</td>
<td>P/F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>958</td>
<td>Trial Advocacy</td>
<td>Fall</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>P/F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>973</td>
<td>Non-Classroom Credit Public Service Externship</td>
<td>Fall/Spring/Summer</td>
<td>1–10</td>
<td>P/F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>975</td>
<td>Classroom Credit Public Service Externship</td>
<td>Summer</td>
<td>1–5</td>
<td>P/F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>976</td>
<td>Semester in Practice</td>
<td>TBA</td>
<td>1–12</td>
<td>P/F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>977</td>
<td>Clinical Lab</td>
<td>TBA</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>P/F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>981</td>
<td>Critical Legal Studies Journal</td>
<td>Fall/Spring</td>
<td>1–4</td>
<td>P/F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>982</td>
<td>Law Review</td>
<td>Fall/Spring</td>
<td>1–4</td>
<td>P/F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>983</td>
<td>Directed Study</td>
<td>Fall/Spring/Summer</td>
<td>1–2</td>
<td>P/F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>987</td>
<td>Law Practice Management</td>
<td>TBA</td>
<td>1–2</td>
<td>P/NP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>988</td>
<td>Writing the Environment</td>
<td>TBA</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>P/NP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>999</td>
<td>Study Abroad or Off-Campus</td>
<td>Fall/Spring/Summer</td>
<td>Arranged</td>
<td>P/F</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

3. Repeating Law Courses
A student who has received a grade of C-, D+, D, or D- in a law school course may repeat the course once. The grade and credits initially earned in the course will appear on the transcript and be calculated into the GPA. The grade earned in the repeated course will appear on the transcript, but it will not be included in the calculation of the GPA.

A student who has received an F in a course required for graduation must repeat the course and receive a grade above an F in order to satisfy graduation requirements. A student who has received an F in a course that is not required for graduation may repeat the course once. The grade and credits initially earned in the course will appear on the transcript and be calculated into the GPA. If the student passes the repeated course, the grade and credits earned in the repeated course will appear on the law school transcript. The credit hours for the repeated course will be applied toward the total number of required credit hours for graduation, but the grade in the repeated course will not be included in the calculation of the GPA.

Students wishing to repeat a law school course in any other situation must first obtain permission of the Faculty.

4. Grade Notification
Final course grades are available only through VandalWeb. Grades are not posted in the law building, nor are they given out over the phone or via e-mail.
5. Appealing Grades
Students with academic grievances should first meet with the appropriate faculty member. If the grievance is not resolved, they may appeal grades to the College Academic Hearing Board by submitting a written petition to the Dean of Faculty Affairs. For detailed information, see Article VIII, § E of the College of Law Bylaws (Appendix C).

6. Class Standings
Official class standings are computed once each year, at the end of the academic year. Part-time students are not included in class standing computations. Class standings may also be calculated following the fall semester, but these standings are official only for those third year students who graduate in December.

To allow time for students and faculty to review exams, class standings are normally processed 4–6 weeks after grades are processed. Once class standings are determined, they are not processed again, even if grade changes occur after that time.

Once processed, class standings are sent to all students by e-mail. Class standings are never given out over the phone.

7. Dean’s List
Students with 10 or more graded credits in a semester who receive a semester GPA of 3.00 or above are recognized by being placed on the Dean’s List. Dean’s List students receive notification from the Administration Office, and their names are posted. Students who prefer anonymity should contact the Administration Office.

8. Transcripts
Three different types of University transcripts are available: official transcripts from the Registrar, unofficial transcripts from the Registrar, and unofficial web transcripts from VandalWeb. In contrast to unofficial transcripts, official transcripts are signed, sealed, and printed on security paper.

Transcript requests must have student signatures, include payment, and be either (1) submitted in person, by mail, or by fax using the University Transcript Request Form, or (2) submitted online through the National Student Clearinghouse. Allow 3–5 days for normal processing. Expedited and additional services require additional fees. All outstanding balances on your student account must be paid before the transcript is released. For more information, visit the Registrar’s Transcripts web page.

Students may print unofficial web transcripts from VandalWeb free of charge. Be aware, however: (1) Web-based transcripts may contain information, such as performance on standardized tests, that the student may not wish a potential employer to have, (2) not all employers accept unofficial web transcripts, and 3) transcripts printed straight off the web do not have a professional appearance. Career Development provides sample formats for submitting professional-looking grade reports to employers who do not require transcripts from the Registrar.

G. Academic Performance
1. Academic Risk
Students whose semester or cumulative GPA falls between 2.00 and 2.30 during any semester must meet with the Dean of Students and/or the Director of Academic Success (Moscow students) or the Director of Student Affairs (Boise students), and they must take actions to improve their academic performance, which will include at a minimum satisfactorily completing an academic self-evaluation.

First year students whose GPA is 2.20 or below are not eligible to participate in externships (Law 973 or Law 975) in the summer following 1L year.

Starting with students who entered the College in August 2014, students whose academic performance places them in the bottom 25% of the class are subject to the graduation requirements for the bottom 25%
of the class: they will not be allowed to graduate early, and the Dean of Students must approve their academic plans every semester. See Section IV (9), Requirements for the J.D.: Fulfill Additional Requirements Where Applicable.

2. Academic Probation

Students whose cumulative GPA falls below 2.00 for the first time at the conclusion of any semester will be placed on academic probation for the following semester. The Administration Office will send notices of probation to students who fall under this rule.

Since summer session is not considered a semester, students will not be (1) placed on probation during the summer session, or (2) placed on probation as a result of summer session grades. Likewise, probation students whose summer grades bring their cumulative GPA above 2.00 remain on probation through the end of the first semester in which they are enrolled following summer session.

Students on probation must raise their cumulative GPA to 2.00 by the end of the probationary semester to continue at the College of Law. Normally, students may be placed on probation for only one semester. If, however, a probationary student achieves a semester GPA of 2.25 or above despite a cumulative GPA below 2.00, the probationary period will be extended by one semester.

During the period of probation, students must meet with the Dean of Students and either the Director of Academic Success (Moscow students) or the Director of Student Affairs (Boise students), and they must take actions to improve their academic performance which will include at a minimum satisfactorily completing an academic self-evaluation. Students on probation are encouraged to work with the Directors of Academic Success or Student Affairs to draft an academic action plan to improve their performance.

Students on academic probation during the first year may not start fulfilling the pro bono service requirement until after the first year ends, and they are not eligible to participate in externships (Law 973 or Law 975) in the summer following 1L year.

Starting with students who entered the College in August 2014, students who have been on probation are subject to the graduation requirements for the bottom 25% of the class: they will not be allowed to graduate early, and the Dean of Students must approve their academic plans every semester. See Section IV (9), Requirements for the J.D.: Fulfill Additional Requirements Where Applicable. Students who entered the College before August 2014 must have their academic plans approved by the Dean of Students both during the probationary semester and the semester following probation.

3. Academic Suspension

Students whose cumulative law school GPA falls below 2.00 after the probation period are “suspended”: that is, they are academically disqualified and are not eligible to continue their studies at the College of Law or at another ABA-approved law school. The Administration Office will send notices of suspension to students who fall under this rule.

Since the term “semester” does not include summer session, students can be academically suspended only after fall and spring semesters. Even if students’ summer session grades bring their cumulative GPA below 2.00, they will not be suspended if, by the end of the following semester in which they enroll, their cumulative GPA is again at or above a 2.00.

Where students are already enrolled in fall, spring, or summer courses when they are notified of their suspension, the Dean of Students may allow them to continue attending class for a short time solely for the purpose of allowing time to verify final grades. Once final grades are verified, the Dean of Students will work with the Registrar and other University offices to help students withdraw from courses and receive refunds for the withdrawn courses.

Students notified of academic suspension are encouraged to meet with advisors in the College’s Academic Success, Student Affairs, or Career Development offices, as well as with the University Counseling and
Testing Center and/or the University Career Center, to develop alternative strategies for pursuing their ultimate goals.

**H. Academic Petitions**

1. **Petitions to the College of Law**

   Students desiring a waiver from College requirements may petition the faculty by writing a short (1–2 page) memo explaining the action requested and presenting arguments in favor of it. Students must file petitions with the Dean of Students within 14 days of receiving notice of the academic action they are petitioning, but at least four business days before the next regularly-scheduled faculty meeting (e.g., Thursday for a Wednesday faculty meeting). At its sole discretion, the faculty may allow the student to present the petition in person. Appeals from decisions of the faculty are submitted to the University Provost.

2. **Academic Petitions Regarding University Regulations**

   Certain academic regulations are governed by the University, not the College. College of Law deans and faculty have no power to waive these regulations. Such actions include:
   
   - Increasing or reducing the number of credits in a course after the deadline
   - Adding or withdrawing from a course after the deadline
   - Changing from credit to audit
   - Withdrawing from the university (i.e., from all courses) after the deadline.

   Check the current Academic Calendar for exact dates for academic actions.

   Unless specifically instructed otherwise, students petitioning for a waiver of University academic regulations must meet with the Director of Academic Success (Moscow) or Director of Student Affairs (Boise). Under the University Academic Petition Committee’s procedure, students do not present their own petitions to the committee; instead, the College presents petitions on behalf of its students. The College will inform the student of the Committee’s disposition of the petition.

**I. Graduation Application, Ceremony, and Honors**

1. **Application for the J.D.**

   Students planning to graduate should complete the online application for degree the semester **before** they plan to graduate: that is, December graduates should submit the application by early May, and May graduates should complete their applications by early December. A diploma fee will be charged to the applicant’s student account. The Administration Office sends students more information at appropriate times during the semester.

   Concurrent degree candidates must fill out a separate graduation application (and pay a separate fee) for each degree.

2. **Graduate Clearance Form**

   Before graduation, 3Ls must fill out the College’s *Graduate Clearance Form*, which asks for information including whether the College can release information to prospective employers or to the graduate on the basis of a telephone request.

3. **Commencement Ceremonies**

   The College of Law currently has its own May commencement ceremony separate from the main University commencement. December graduates may choose to attend the College’s May commencement ceremony or the University-wide December commencement. Likewise, Boise graduates may attend the College’s May commencement ceremony in Moscow or the campus-wide Boise ceremony. Information about Commencement activities is distributed by the Administration Office.
Students who intend to graduate in August may, with the Dean’s permission, participate in the College’s May commencement ceremony by filling out the *Request for Walk Through Commencement* form and returning it to the Administration Office.

4. **Graduation Honors**

Graduation honors are given to students whose cumulative GPAs place them within a top percentage of College graduates *over the preceding five years*. Therefore, the GPA necessary to obtain honors fluctuates from year to year. The Deans’ Office annually calculates the necessary GPA needed to receive graduation honors. Because the GPA fluctuates from year to year, it is possible that honors may not be awarded in a particular category in a given year.

- **Summa cum laude** (with highest distinction)  
  Top 3% over the preceding five years
- **Magna cum laude** (with great distinction)  
  Top 6%, but below the top 3%, over the preceding five years
- **Cum laude** (with distinction)  
  Top 10%, but below the top 6%, over the preceding five years.
IV. Requirements for the J.D.

You must meet all the following requirements to receive the J.D.:

1. Pass all required courses.
2. Complete all required credits.
   a. Complete a minimum of 90 credits.
   b. At least 86 credits must be “classroom credits.”
   c. No more than 15 distance credits may count toward graduation.
   d. No more than 12 externship credits may count toward graduation.
3. Satisfy the professional skills requirement.
4. Complete six full-time semesters, or the equivalent.
5. Complete the last two semesters and 26 credits at the College.
6. Perform 40 hours pro bono service.
7. Satisfy the professionalism requirement (for students entering in or after Fall 2014).
8. Fulfill the Upper Division Writing Requirement.
9. Fulfill additional requirements where applicable.
10. Fulfill all graduation requirements within six years.

1. Pass All Required Courses
The following are the required courses for all students who entered the College of Law in Fall 2011 or later:

1L courses: All must be taken during the first year, unless the Dean of Students grants a waiver. Any course which is not passed during 1L year must be taken the next semester it is offered, unless the Dean of Students grants a waiver.
   - 805 Civil Procedure and Introduction to Law
   - 806 Civil Procedure II
   - 807 Property
   - 809 Torts
   - 812 Criminal Law
   - 813 Contracts
   - 815 Legal Research and Writing
   - 816 Constitutional Law I
   - 820 Statutory Reading and Interpretation

Upper division courses:
   - 905 Constitutional Law II (may be taken any time before graduation)
   - 962 Professional Responsibility (must be taken no later than 2L summer).

2. Complete All Required Credits
   a. Complete a Minimum of 90 Total Credits.
   Students must complete a minimum of 90 semester hours of credit either in the College, by transfer from an approved law school, or through approved graduate-level courses.
   b. At Least 86 Credits Must Be “Classroom Credits.”
   Of the 90 credits needed to graduate, at least 86 must be classroom credits, or “class hours” as defined by the American Bar Association’s Standards for Approval of Law Schools. You are not limited in the number of “non-classroom credits” you can take; however, if you take only the 90 total credits needed to graduate, only four may be “non-classroom credits.”
Almost every College course, including clinics and most externships, provides classroom credit. The following six courses are the only courses where the credit granted is non-classroom credit:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Course Name</th>
<th>Term(s)</th>
<th>Credits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>955</td>
<td>Appellate Advocacy Program (McNichols)</td>
<td>Fall</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>956</td>
<td>Moot Court</td>
<td>Fall/Spring</td>
<td>1–2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>973</td>
<td>Non-Classroom Credit Public Service Externship</td>
<td>Fall/Spring/Summer</td>
<td>1–10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1–5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>981</td>
<td>Critical Legal Studies Journal</td>
<td>Fall/Spring</td>
<td>1–4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>982</td>
<td>Law Review</td>
<td>Fall/Spring</td>
<td>1–4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>983</td>
<td>Directed Study</td>
<td>Fall/Spring/Summer</td>
<td>1–2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

c. **No More Than 15 Distance Credits May Count Toward Graduation.**

A maximum of 15 distance credits may count toward graduation. You are not limited in the number of distance credits you may take; however, if you take only the 90 total credits needed to graduate, only 15 may be distance credits. Distance courses may be offered live (such as courses simultaneously offered in Boise and Moscow), online, or by other means: the Administration Office will determine whether a course is considered distance. The distance credit rule applies to both law school and graduate school credits. You must have passed at least 28 credits before you can enroll in a distance education course.

d. **No More Than 12 Externship Credits May Count Toward Graduation.**

A maximum of 12 externship credits may apply toward graduation. You are not limited in the number of externship credits you may take in Law 973, Law 975, Law 976, or externships offered by other ABA-accredited law schools as part of study abroad or specialized programs; however, if you take only the 90 total credits needed to graduate, only 12 may be externship credits.

3. **Satisfy the Professional Skills Requirement**

Credits from the following courses can be used toward fulfillment of the Professional Skills Requirement. You must pass at least two credits of skills courses.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Course Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Term(s)</th>
<th>Credits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>912</td>
<td>Civil Mediation</td>
<td>Simulation</td>
<td>Summer</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>913</td>
<td>Family Mediation</td>
<td>Simulation</td>
<td>Summer</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>914</td>
<td>Dispute Resolution</td>
<td>Simulation</td>
<td>TBA</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>917</td>
<td>Negotiation and ADR</td>
<td>Simulation</td>
<td>TBA</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>954</td>
<td>Trial Skills</td>
<td>Simulation</td>
<td>TBA</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>955</td>
<td>Appellate Advocacy Program (McNichols)</td>
<td>Competition</td>
<td>TBA</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>* Only students who compete in the quarter finals can use Law 955 to satisfy the professional skills requirement.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>956</td>
<td>Moot Court</td>
<td>Competition</td>
<td>TBA</td>
<td>1–2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>957</td>
<td>Mock Trial</td>
<td>Competition</td>
<td>TBA</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>958</td>
<td>Trial Advocacy</td>
<td>Simulation</td>
<td>Fall</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Course Code</td>
<td>Course Description</td>
<td>Type</td>
<td>Times</td>
<td>Credits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>--------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>966</td>
<td>Legal Drafting Simulation</td>
<td>TBA</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>967</td>
<td>Advanced Legal Writing Simulation</td>
<td>TBA</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>970</td>
<td>Advanced Legal Research Simulation</td>
<td>TBA</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>971</td>
<td>Lawyering Process Simulation</td>
<td>TBA</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>974</td>
<td>Legal Aid Clinic Live Client</td>
<td>TBA</td>
<td>1–3 (6 max)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>975</td>
<td>Classroom Credit Public Service Externship Externship</td>
<td>Summer</td>
<td>1–5 (10 max)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>976</td>
<td>Semester in Practice Externship</td>
<td>TBA</td>
<td>1–12 (12 max)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>977</td>
<td>Clinical Labs Live Client</td>
<td>TBA</td>
<td>1 (4 max)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>978</td>
<td>Small Business Legal Clinic Live Client</td>
<td>Fall/Spring</td>
<td>1–3 (6 max)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>986</td>
<td>Judicial Clerkship Seminar Simulation</td>
<td>TBA</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>987</td>
<td>Law Practice Management Simulation</td>
<td>TBA</td>
<td>1–2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>991</td>
<td>Skills Practicum TBA</td>
<td>TBA</td>
<td>arranged</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>994</td>
<td>Economic Development Clinic Live Client</td>
<td>Fall/Spring</td>
<td>1–3 (6 max)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>995</td>
<td>General Practice / DVSA Clinic Live Client</td>
<td>Fall/Spring/Summer</td>
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<tr>
<td>996</td>
<td>Immigration Law Clinic Live Client</td>
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<td>Mediation Clinic Live Client</td>
<td>Fall/Spring</td>
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<tr>
<td>998</td>
<td>Tax Clinic Live Client</td>
<td>Fall/Spring</td>
<td>2–3 (6 max)</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

4. **Complete Six Full-time Semesters, or the Equivalent**

You must complete six full-time semesters or the equivalent at an ABA-accredited law school. In the bylaws, this is known as semesters “in residence” at law school, but the full-time study “in residence” requirement has nothing to do with state residency. The Dean of Students may waive this requirement for good cause.

For spring and fall semesters, completing a full-time semester means that you are enrolled for at least 10 credit hours during the semester, and that you pass at least nine of those hours. For summer session, you must be enrolled for five or more credits to receive credit for full-time study. One fulltime summer is equivalent to 1/2 fulltime semester. Please see Article IX, § A-3 of the Bylaws (Appendix C) for more specific rules about part-time study and rules governing non-passing work in relation to the six semesters in residence requirement.

5. **Complete the Last Two Semesters and 26 Credits at the College**

You must complete your last two semesters and last 26 credits at the College. The Dean of Students may waive this requirement for good cause.

6. **Perform 40 Hours Pro Bono Service**

Students must perform a minimum of 40 hours of law-related pro bono service. The service can normally start any time after the first semester; however, students on academic probation during the first year may not start fulfilling the pro bono service requirement until after the end of the second semester. The service
requirement must be completed by the start of the sixth semester. The service must be provided without compensation, academic credit, or other tangible benefit.

The pro bono service requirement may be met by providing legal services to any of the following recipients enumerated in ABA Model Rule 6.1:

(a) persons of limited means;
(b) charitable, religious, civic, community, governmental, and educational organizations in matters that are designed primarily to address the needs of persons of limited means;
(c) individuals, groups, or organizations seeking to secure or protect civil rights, civil liberties, or public rights; and
(d) charitable, religious, civic, community, governmental, and educational organizations of limited means for furthering their organizational purposes; or by
(e) participation in activities for improving the law, the legal system or the legal profession.

Students may initiate their own pro bono projects or select from pre-approved projects. All self-initiated projects must be approved in advance by the Pro Bono Program Director to qualify for pro bono credit. For more information, visit the Pro Bono Program web page.

7. Satisfy the Professionalism Requirement (Class of 2017 and after)
Starting with students entering the College in Fall 2014, students must complete a professionalism education program. The professionalism education program consists of educational opportunities addressing cultural competencies, civility and appropriate professional behaviors, law practice management, bias and thought processes, and other topics related to the development of a student’s professional conduct and identity. The Dean of Students will inform students about requirements for the professionalism education program.

8. Fulfill the Upper Division Writing Requirement
You must satisfy the Upper Division Writing Requirement (UDWR) by completing a major writing project between the end of 1L year and graduation. After you have fulfilled the requirement, you are responsible for having the supervising faculty member sign the Certification of Upper Division Writing Requirement and ensuring the certification is turned in to the Administration Office. Do not assume your supervising faculty member will turn in the certification — it is your responsibility to make sure the Administration Office receives the signed certification.

Normally the writing project must be supervised and graded by a member of the full-time College faculty. With the prior written approval of the Dean of Faculty, other faculty (visiting, affiliate, or adjunct) may be permitted to supervise and grade a major writing project when it is conducted as part of a course taught by the faculty member.

You can only fulfill the UDWR by writing for a law school course. Any of the following ways may suffice, but all require the instructor’s agreement to supervise the writing project under UDWR requirements:

• Preparing a paper for a regularly scheduled course or seminar in which the instructor agrees to accept papers for satisfaction of the UDWR.
• Conducting independent research and writing under the supervision of a full-time faculty member in Law 983 (Directed Study).
• Completing the writing requirement for membership in the Idaho Law Review (Law 982) or The Crit (Law 981).
• Preparing a major brief for a College of Law clinic (Law 974, 978, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998).
• Preparing the problem and bench memo for the McNichols Competition (Law 955, Appellate Advocacy Program) under the supervision of the faculty member supervising the competition. Please note: Writing a brief for the McNichols Competition, Law 955, does not fulfill the UDWR.
Whether you write for a paper course, directed study, law journal, Clinic, or McNichols, you must be the exclusive author of the paper you write for the UDWR. You may not obtain any aid in the research, organization, writing, or any other aspect of the paper except for research and editorial assistance expressly approved by the supervising faculty member.

Your writing project must be a paper of at least 20 double-spaced pages exclusive of footnotes, evidencing significant legal or empirical research and thoughtful, well-drafted writing. The paper must reflect your ability to explore, on the basis of significant research in legal sources, the interrelationship of issues presented in a complex context. You must produce a minimum of two drafts. The supervising faculty member will review the paper and provide you with a detailed critique. In your subsequent draft, you must respond to and remedy the criticisms included in the supervising faculty’s initial critique. The supervising faculty member may require additional drafts to bring your paper up to the required standard.

Receiving a passing grade in the course for which you write your UDWR paper does not mean you have satisfied the UDWR — the supervising faculty member must independently certify that the writing project satisfies the UDWR. Never assume a paper you write will fulfill the UDWR. Depending on the quality of your drafts, some faculty members may require more than two drafts before certifying that you have satisfied the UDWR. Because of the faculty’s rigorous standards in certifying papers as satisfying the UDWR, you should allow at least two semesters to complete the UDWR. You should strive to complete the UDWR at least one semester before you plan to graduate.

9. Fulfill Additional Requirements Where Applicable

The faculty has adopted two rules to ensure that all students have the best possible chance of successfully sitting for the bar exam. These rules apply to students who entered the College in August 2014 (Class of 2017) or thereafter.

First, students whose cumulative GPA falls in the bottom 25% of the class at the end of either 1L year (second semester) or 2L year (fourth semester, not including summers), may not graduate early, even if they have completed the equivalent of six full-time semesters by taking summer courses. This rule applies even where students have successfully raised their academic standing to the top 75% of the class by 3L year.

Second, students whose cumulative GPA falls in the bottom 25% of the class at the end of 1L year (second semester) must have their academic plans for the following 4 semesters approved by the Dean of Students, who will assess the plans for how likely they are to assist the student in passing a bar exam. Such students must take at least 9 credits of “core courses” in each of the last 4 semesters unless the Dean of Students grants a waiver. The core courses are the following:

- 850 First Amendment Seminar (formerly Freedom of Speech and the Press)
- 851 Advanced Torts
- 905 Constitutional Law II
- 907 Administrative Law
- 919 Business Associations
- 924 Sales
- 925 Property Security
- 930 Taxation
- 941 Wills, Estates, and Trusts
- 945 Community Property
- 950 Evidence
- 952 Remedies
- 953 Criminal Procedure
- 962 Professional Responsibility
- 963 Family Law
• 967  Advanced Legal Writing
• 971  Lawyering Process
• Other courses as approved from time to time by the faculty. For 2014–2015, the faculty has approved Law 901, Advanced Criminal Procedure.

10. Fulfill All Graduation Requirements Within Six Years
You must fulfill all graduation requirements within six years of entering law school. If you must take a leave of absence from the College, work with the Dean of Students to ensure you will meet this requirement.
V. Academic Planning

A. Academic Plan
Starting with the Class of 2017, all College students must submit an Academic Plan during the second semester. The Academic Plan allows students to design their curriculum and their co-curricular activities in line with their personal goals. On the Academic Plan, students indicate their plans and preferences in regards to:

- Bar preparation
- Campus location
- Clinics
- Co-curricular activities
- Concurrent degrees
- Emphasis areas
- Externships
- Graduation date
- Pro bono plan
- Professional skills courses to fulfill the skills graduation requirement
- Upper Division Writing Requirement

While you are not locked into the Academic Plan you will complete as a 1L, planning early helps you control your academic career and prepare for your future as a lawyer.

B. Basic Planning Considerations
1. Plan to Meet Your Personal Goals
Successful law students plan their academic careers to attain their goals. Goals differ between individuals, and no one goal, or set of goals, is right for everyone. While it is common for law students to modify or change their goals during the course of law school, keeping your goals in mind as you plan will help you get the most out of your three years of school. Here are some questions to consider as you plan your law school career:

- What requirements must I meet to receive the J.D.?
- What values are important to me? How do these values affect what I will do during and after law school?
- Regardless of their practicality, what type of courses pique my interest or satisfy my intellectual curiosity?
- What professors do I find intellectual stimulating?
- Which professors, staff members, law students, or lawyers might be good mentors for me?
- What are the non-academic obligations on my time, and what is my capacity for carrying an academic load?
- What fundamental lawyering skills do I want to build during my time in law school? What are the best ways of building those skills?
- How do I want to fulfill my continuing obligation to help others with my legal training?
• How do I want to use my law degree? Do I want to practice law at all, or use my degree in another profession?
• What type of law do I want to practice? What type of clients would I like to serve?
• Where do I intend to practice? What state’s bar exam should I take? What subjects are tested on that exam?

2. Academic Advising

Academic advising aims to help you learn how to achieve your academic and professional goals. At the College of Law, you bear the primary responsibility for your own academic planning, which includes planning which courses to take, making timely progress toward the J.D., ensuring that all graduation requirements are met, and preparing for the bar exam. In addition, it is vital for you to identify two or more faculty or J.D. staff members who can mentor you during and after law school.

While you are bear primary responsibility for your academic planning, the College provides resources and people to help you plan. Each 1L is assigned a faculty advisor who will meet with the student at least once each semester during 1L year. In addition, the J.D. staff in the offices of Academic Success, Career Development, and Student Affairs have expertise in matters concerning academic and professional planning and are always happy to help you plan your law school careers. If you want information about meeting graduation requirements or preparing for bar admission, these are the people to visit first.

3. Cultivating Mentors

If you are in an emphasis or concurrent degree program, work closely with your faculty advisor to ensure you are meeting not only J.D. requirements but also the requirements for your emphasis or concurrent program.

Don’t stop with basic information, however. Make the effort to talk with a number of faculty and J.D. staff members, as well as with attorneys outside the law school, to gain their insights. Talk with professors informally, attend presentations where the faculty talk about their scholarship or professional experiences, attend Career Development workshops, and take advantage of the many opportunities to meet distinguished lawyers who give lectures and presentations at the College.

Actively cultivate at least two mentors among the faculty, J.D. staff, and practicing lawyers you meet during your time in law school. Mentors are experienced lawyers with whom you build a personal relationship. Don’t limit your search for mentors to those interested in the legal fields that interest you: also seek mentors whose professional judgment you trust, whose values you share, or whose activities you enjoy. Mentors should be willing to give you advice and direction, pass on what they have learned in their law practice, and write letters of recommendation. You will benefit by getting advice from mentors who know you, your interests, and your values.

4. Advising Materials and Presentations

All students should read and become familiar with the academic planning information in the following sections of this College of Law Catalog / Law Student Handbook:

Section V Academic Planning
Section VI Becoming Practice-Ready: Developing Legal Skills
Section VII Emphasis Areas
Section VIII Concurrent Degree Programs
Section IX Planning for Law Practice
Section X Course Listing and Descriptions.

Other advising materials are also available:
• Registration materials, such as the registration memo and draft course and exam schedule
• Official communications from the Deans, advisors, J.D. staff, and Administration Office
• Materials on the Academic Administration web page
• Informal degree audits, available on VandalWeb
• Formal degree audits performed by the Deans’ Office after receiving the application for the J.D. Notwithstanding this service, you remain responsible for assuring you have satisfied all requirements for the J.D.

The College periodically holds meetings to impart essential advising information. During the first semester, a 1L Planning Program gives basic information about curriculum planning including graduation requirements, bar subjects, and the pro bono and skills requirements. This is followed by presentations on more specific topics such as emphases, concurrent programs, and the curricular options at the Moscow and Boise locations. You should also take advantage of bar admissions workshops, career development workshops, and presentations by attorneys invited by student organizations.

5. Course Selection

After 1L year, you are free to design your schedule in light of your own interests as long as you meet the requirements for the J.D. (While students in the bottom 25% of the class must have their course plans approved by the Dean of Students, they still have considerable flexibility in designing a schedule.) The information in this section can help you make informed choices about courses and experiences you may want as a 2L or 3L. **Remember, these are general guidelines, not specific requirements.** Tailor your individual course loads to your goals and interests.

Keep at least 4 things in mind in selecting courses.

1. Use your **personal goals** to guide your course choices, including the type of substantive law you wish to practice and the courses that will help you pass your state’s bar exam.

2. Consider the **sequence of courses**. In general, take introductory courses before highly specialized ones.

3. Consider your **interest in the subject matter or the professor**. Your law school experiences will be most rewarding if you are stimulated by your courses.

4. Consider the **skills you want to develop** for your legal career. Use both your courses and law school activities to develop fundamental lawyering skills such as efficient researching, planning factual investigations, fluent oral communication, effective writing, or client counseling.

Some course work can be taken outside the law school, and most law professors are willing to supervise directed study projects designed to satisfy the Upper Level Writing Requirement as well as other independent research projects.

C. Campus Location

After receiving ABA acquiescence, the College began in 2014–2015 to offer courses to both 2Ls and 3Ls at two locations — in Moscow and Boise. Although core and bar courses are offered at each location, not all courses can be offered in each location, either in person or by distance technology. Students should carefully review options — including courses, clinics, emphases, and concurrent degrees — available at each location.

D. Course Sequencing

Take course sequencing into account when planning your course of study. Keep in mind:

- Students who have not passed one or more required 1L courses must take these courses as 2Ls.
- Professional Responsibility must be taken no later than 2L summer.
- The College cannot guarantee that students who take required courses out of sequence will not have a conflict with another required or desired course.
- During 2L year, take courses that are prerequisites for courses you wish to take as a 3L.
• Many post-2L employment and externship opportunities anticipate that students will have completed Evidence (Law 950) and Criminal Procedure (Law 953) during 2L year.
• All Clinics (Law 974, 978, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998) have prerequisites. In addition, Clinics are available only to 3Ls unless the Director of Clinical Programs grants a waiver.

E. Summer Law Study
Many options for academic credit are available over the summer, including doctrinal courses, externships, Northwest Institute courses, legal aid clinics, directed study, study abroad, and study at other law schools. Students enrolled for five or more law credits during summer session receive credit for 1/2 of a fulltime semester “in residence.”

University of Idaho summer school fees, unlike fees for the fall and spring semesters, are charged on a flat per-credit basis, with identical fees for Idaho residents and non-residents. Idaho residents should note that summer school fees may be more expensive than in-state tuition for fall and spring semesters.

Summer financial aid is available only for students taking 5 or more credits. Students planning to earn summer credits — whether through doctrinal summer courses, externships, transfer credits, graduate courses, or study abroad — should ask for their Federal Direct Student Loan funds to be spread out over fall, spring, and summer. In the alternative, they should carefully budget during the fall and spring semester so they have residual funds available for summer. No additional Federal Direct Student Loan monies are available for students who have exhausted these loans during fall and spring semesters, but students may be able to receive additional Graduate PLUS loans subject to creditworthiness. Contact the Financial Aid Office for more information.

More information about the University’s summer sessions is available at the University’s Summer Session website.

1. Doctrinal Courses at the College of Law
Two or more doctrinal law courses are offered each summer session at both the Moscow and Boise campuses. All courses offered are at the discretion of the faculty. Summer courses are usually taught on a compressed schedule of between five and eight weeks per session, with classes taught 4–5 days a week.

2. Summer Externships
The most popular summer externship (Law 975), which is open to both 1Ls and 2Ls, requires students to work for a field supervisor 40 hours a week for eight weeks, whatever the number of credits earned. For more information, see Section VI (D) (1), Summer Externships, and the course description for Law 975.

3. Northwest Institute for Dispute Resolution Courses
The Northwest Institute for Dispute Resolution holds courses open to law students, lawyers, and other professionals during the week following the end of spring semester exams. Two 2-credit mediation courses, Civil Mediation (Law 912) and Family Mediation (Law 913), are always offered. The 1-credit Dispute Resolution (Law 914), covering special topics, may also be offered.

Enrollment is limited. Students interested in Northwest Institute courses should contact the Legal Aid Clinic Office early in Spring semester to be placed on the interest list. Priority is given to students in this order: Mediation Clinic students, Litigation and ADR Emphasis students; active members of Law Students for Alternative Dispute Resolution, and other students based on their position on the interest list. Students may not take both Law 912 (Civil Mediation) and Law 913 (Family Mediation) for credit.

4. Clinics
A limited number of summer positions are available in the Legal Aid Clinic. Students interested in taking Clinic during the summer should contact the Legal Aid Clinic early in the fourth semester to determine if positions will be available. See Section VI (B), Clinics.
5. Directed Study

Full-time law faculty who remain at the College during the summer may be available to supervise Directed Study (Law 983). Because many faculty members do research or are otherwise unavailable during the summer, students considering taking Directed Study during the summer should contact a faculty member early in the spring semester to determine if s/he will be available to supervise a summer project.

6. Study Abroad or Summer Study at Other Law Schools

See Section III (B) (3), *UI Law Students Visiting at Other Law Schools*, and Section III (B) (4), *Study Abroad*.
VI. Becoming Practice Ready: Developing Legal Skills

A. Fundamental Professional Skills

Students should develop professional conduct, identity, and skills while in law school. The College strives to help students enhance their professionalism through educational opportunities addressing cultural competencies, civility and appropriate professional behaviors, law practice management, bias and thought processes, and other topics related to the development of a student’s professional conduct and identity. Completion of a minimum number of these opportunities will be mandatory for students entering the College in Fall 2014 and thereafter; however, all students will be able to avail themselves of many opportunities during the 2014–2015 academic year.

In addition, developing practical professional skills is so important that ABA Standard 302(a)(4) requires that all law students receive substantial instruction in “professional skills generally regarded as necessary for effective and responsible participation in the legal profession.” The ABA has identified the following 10 “fundamental lawyering skills essential for competent representation”:

1. Problem solving
2. Legal analysis
3. Legal research
4. Factual investigation
5. Communication
6. Counseling
7. Negotiation
8. Litigation and alternative dispute resolution
9. Organizational, administrative and time management skills
10. Recognizing and resolving ethical dilemmas.

Students must fulfill the professional skills requirement by receiving at least two credits from an approved list of courses. In addition, participation in student organizations and other activities may provide other opportunities to develop valuable professional skills. See Section IV (3), Satisfy the Professional Skills Requirement, for more information.

B. Clinics

Clinical courses allow students to work under the supervision of law faculty or outside practitioners on actual cases. All clinics allow the student to partially or totally fulfill the professional skills requirement. Students may earn a maximum of 6 total credits in College of Law clinics (Law 974, 978, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, and 998.)

The College of Law has one of the most comprehensive clinical programs in the nation for its size. In 2014–2015, six clinics are available: Economic Development (Boise), General/Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault (Moscow), Immigration Law (Moscow), Mediation (Moscow), Small Business (Boise), and Tax (Boise). Not all clinics are offered every semester, and course offerings are subject to change based on continuation of grant funding.

Clinics are usually only available to students in their third year of law school. A limited number of clinic positions are available during summer session. Students are generally expected to participate in two semesters of clinic, and preference is typically given to students who are able to participate in Clinic over two semesters (Fall/Spring or Summer/Fall).

Students interested in clinic are encouraged to meet with clinic faculty during 1L and 2L year, to visit the Clinic website for announcements and information, and to consider taking a Clinical Lab.
Clinics follow a uniform application process. Clinic faculty hold informational meetings early in spring semester which all interested 2Ls should attend. Students apply for clinic placements, and are allowed optional interviews with the faculty supervisor for their clinic(s) of choice. Placements are announced prior to spring break. Note that not all students can be placed in their first-choice clinic.

All clinics have course prerequisites: check the course descriptions in Section X (B), Course Descriptions. Prerequisites may be waived in exceptional circumstances. By the time they begin Clinic, students must also be qualified for an Idaho Legal Intern Limited License.

The Clinic accepts cases and makes other commitments based on the assumption that students selected for a clinic will enroll in it and complete the semesters for which they applied. Students unsure of whether they will be able to fulfill the commitment should indicate that fact on their applications.

1. Legal Intern Limited Licenses
Legal intern programs allow qualified law students to engage in the limited practice of law under the supervision of a qualified law school professor or member of a state bar. Students need an Idaho limited license to participate in all Clinics (Law 974, 978, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998), and to fulfill the requirements of many externship and paid positions following the 2L year.

Each state sets its own requirements for a limited license. Students wishing to practice as legal interns in a state should consult that state’s bar association for information, qualifications, and application forms. Bring applications to the Administration Office in Moscow or Boise for the required law school verification. Allow a minimum of four weeks for the state’s bar to process limited license applications.

To be eligible for a limited license in any state, students must complete at least 2/3 of the credits needed for graduation.

C. Clinical Labs
Clinical Labs (Law 977) are “mini-clinics” which offer 2Ls and 3Ls an opportunity to assist persons involved with the courts. No limited license is required. Clinical labs offered in the past few years include Bankruptcy Lab and Tribal CASA Lab. Clinical labs allow the student to partially or totally fulfill the professional skills requirement.

Although not a clinical lab, Domestic Violence and the Law (Law 968) has a similar component of live client contact, since it requires its participants to assist legal interns on actual domestic violence and sexual assault cases.

D. Externships
The Extern Program bridges the gap between theory and practice by affording students the opportunity to work on a close, personal basis with judges or practicing attorneys in public service positions. Externship opportunities include summer as well as semester-long placements through the courses Law 973, 975, and 976. Each course includes a field placement component that encompasses (1) observation of and immersion in the day-to-day workings of a participating organization, (2) professional interaction between the student and the field placement supervisor, and (3) involvement in specific legal problems and the resolution of those problems.

Students may participate in multiple externships, such as two summer externships or a summer externship and Semester in Practice. While there is no limit on the number of externship credits taken, no more than 12 total credits from all externship programs combined can count toward fulfilling graduation requirements.

Law 975 and Law 976 allow the student to partially or totally fulfill the professional skills requirement; Law 973 does not qualify for professional skills credit.

Students may not receive pay for time spent working in externships, and they may not divide time between externship and paid work. However, students may receive scholarships during summers or semesters they
are enrolled in externships, and they may receive stipends to offset out-of-pocket expenses incurred in externships that would not be incurred by attending regular classes. With the prior approval of the Pro Bono Program Director, students may receive pro bono credit for work done in the field placement after all externship requirements have been fulfilled. Moreover, students may accept paid employment from the field supervisor after all externship requirements have been fulfilled.

**In order to participate in externships in the summer following 1L year, students must have a 2.20 or higher first-semester GPA.** Students participating in externships following 2L year must be in good academic standing.

1. **Summer Externships**

Students may participate in either of two externship courses during the summer, Classroom Credit Public Service Externship (Law 975) or Non-Classroom Credit Public Service Externship (Law 973).

The Externship Director works to match specified students with pre-approved attorney field supervisors, but such placements are subject to the approval of the field supervisor. Students may also arrange externships with a willing field supervisor of their choice, but such placements are subject to the Externship Director’s approval.

**Classroom Credit Public Service Externship (Law 975).** Students in Law 975 must work full time for eight weeks providing legal research or law-related assistance to field placement supervisors. Students may register for 1–5 credits for the class, but whatever the number of credits, they must complete eight full time weeks. Students must also submit weekly writing requirements and attend periodic classes, some of which may be taught as evening or weekend classes during the spring semester preceding the summer externship.

**Non-Classroom Credit Public Service Externship (Law 973).** Students enrolling in Law 973 during the summer must work full time for ten weeks providing legal research or law-related assistance to field placement supervisors. Students may register for 1–5 credits for the class, but whatever the number of credits, they must complete ten full time weeks. Unlike Law 975, the Non-Classroom Credit externship does not require weekly writing requirements or class attendance.

2. **Fall and Spring Externships**

Students may participate in either of two externship courses during fall and spring semesters, Semester in Practice (Law 976) or Non-Classroom Credit Public Service Externship (Law 973).

**Semester in Practice (Law 976).** A limited number of 3L students in good academic standing may spend a Semester in Practice externing with an approved public agency or nonprofit organization. Credits earned in Semester in Practice are classroom credit.

Unless the Externship Director approves a waiver of the requirement, Semester in Practice students must work full time for 16 weeks for their field supervisor. Many positions require the student to be qualified for an Idaho Legal Intern Limited License. In addition, students must attend periodic classes, submit periodic assignments, and make a classroom presentation.

Students must apply for Semester in Practice during their fourth semester. Students whose cumulative class rank is in the bottom quartile of the class are not eligible for Semester in Practice unless the Externship Director and Dean of Students grant a waiver. The Externship Director works to match specified students with pre-approved attorney field supervisors, but such placements are subject to the approval of the field supervisor. In addition, students may also work with the Director to arrange externships with a willing field supervisor of their choice; such placements are subject to the Director’s approval.

**Non-Classroom Credit Public Service Externship (Law 973).** Upper-division students may participate in Law 973 during fall or spring semesters for 1–10 non-classroom credits by working full time providing legal research or law-related assistance to a field placement supervisor. Students working
fulltime for 16 weeks for their field supervisor may receive up to 10 credits. The Externship Director will specify the number of credits available for those who work fewer weeks, but at a minimum the work must be for two fulltime weeks. Unlike Law 976, the Non-Classroom Credit externship does not require class attendance or submission of written assignments.

E. Simulation Courses
Simulation courses allow students to develop lawyering skills within a simulated lawyering environment. All these courses allow the student to partially or totally fulfill the professional skills requirement. See Section X (B), Course Descriptions, for more information.

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</table>

Law 991, Skills Practicum, is an umbrella for skills courses which are not part of the regular curriculum. The exact content of each skills course will be announced in advance of the semester in which it is offered.

F. Moot Court, Mock Trial, and Other Competitions
The College’s competitions are organized by a faculty competitions coordinator, assisted by student organizations.

1. Law 955, Appellate Advocacy (“McNichols”)
Appellate Advocacy Program (“McNichols”) is an intramural moot court competition open to 2Ls and 3Ls. Members of the Board of Student Advocates write the problem, grade the briefs, and organize the competition. Each participant must satisfactorily complete a major brief and make two preliminary arguments before faculty and student judges. The top 16 contestants advance to elimination rounds judged by attorneys and judges from around the region. Only those students who advance to the quarter finals can use the course to satisfy the professional skills requirement.

2. Law 956, Moot Court
Moot Court consists of participation in interscholastic moot court competitions. Moot courts generally require participants to have satisfactorily completed McNichols (Law 955). The College usually fields teams for at least two moot court competitions each year. The number of competitions and teams may vary depending upon resources and College priorities. Both Boise and Moscow students may participate. Students can use credits earned in moot court towards satisfaction of the professional skills requirement.
3. Law 957, Mock Trial
Mock Trial is an interscholastic civil trial team competition. Trial Team involves intensive trial training under faculty guidance. The College fields teams from Boise and Moscow in interscholastic competitions. Students can use credits earned in mock trial towards satisfaction of the professional skills requirement.

4. Dispute Resolution Competitions
The College’s dispute resolution competitions are run by Law Students for Appropriate Dispute Resolution, a student organization, and sponsored by the American Bar Association. Teams receive faculty guidance but no school credit. Each fall, LSADR holds an intramural Negotiation Competition judged by local lawyers and dispute resolution practitioners. The top team advances to the regional competition, and if successful, to the national competition. Each spring, LSADR holds an intramural Representation in Mediation Competition judged by local lawyers and dispute resolution practitioners. The top team advances to the regional competition, and if successful, to the national competition.

G. Law Journals and Other Intensive Writing Experiences

1. Law Journals
a. Law 981, Critical Legal Studies Journal ("The Crit")
The Critical Legal Studies Journal ("The Crit") is an online critical legal studies journal covering topics of national interest. Membership is offered to students based upon their submissions during the write-on process. Members must participate in technical training sessions, fulfill assigned editing hours, and complete a paper of publishable quality. Each 2L member applies for a functionally specialized job at the beginning of spring semester and is mentored for the duration of the semester to be able to take over the functional position by summer. All editors participate in determining the strategy and future of the journal, soliciting submissions, editing submissions for publication, organizing and coordinating journal clubs, completing technical tasks, and engaging with the student body regarding critical studies.

b. Law 982, Law Review
The Idaho Law Review publishes on a wide range of legal topics, especially those of interest to Idaho practitioners. Law Review requires a two-year commitment. Associate membership on the Idaho Law Review is offered to the top 10 students by cumulative GPA at the end of 1L year, as well as to the top 10 students selected from a write-on competition in the summer following 1L year. Associate members (2Ls) must participate in technical training sessions, fulfill assigned editing hours, and complete a paper of publishable quality.

Students who complete all the duties required of associate members become full members as 3Ls. Full members must complete editing assignments of student and lead articles, assist in conducting technical training sessions, contact and solicit outside authors, research and assist the executive editor in obtaining applicable topics for the associate members, and complete all other duties associated with publishing the journal.

2. Directed Study
Students may engage in independent research and writing under the supervision of a full-time faculty member in Law 983, Directed Study. Directed study is especially appropriate for students who wish to delve more deeply into a subject than is possible in the College’s regular courses, or who have an interest in subjects not covered by the College’s regular courses. Individual faculty members set their own requirements for directed study, so interested students interested should contact professors directly.

H. Leadership Experiences
By taking leadership roles in student organizations, students may hone their organizational skills while forging important ties with the larger legal community. Student organizations are governed and recognized by the Student Bar Association, the law school student government body. The SBA itself offers students a myriad of opportunities from governing the law school to planning social events. In addition, leadership
opportunities abound with over 20 recognized student organizations, from the Board of Student Advocates to the Multicultural Law Caucus to the Environmental Law Society. Student organizations participate in public service, bring distinguished speakers to the College, build community awareness of important issues, and much more.
VII. Emphasis Areas

A. General Information

The College of Law currently offers four areas of emphasis:

- Business Law & Entrepreneurship
- Litigation & Alternative Dispute Resolution
- Native American Law
- Natural Resources & Environmental Law.

Emphases are the functional equivalent of certificate programs or majors: they allow students to pursue an in-depth course of study in one area of law. The emphasis is shown on the law school transcript. At a minimum, students pursuing an emphasis area must take a combination of required and elective courses and write a major paper within the area of emphasis; some emphases also have additional requirements.

The application for emphases is online under Academics/Areas of Study. Deadlines for applications vary: see information for each emphasis below.

Every effort has been made to make the following descriptions of College emphases accurate; however, the College of Law Catalog / Law Student Handbook descriptions are only a summary. For detailed and comprehensive information and requirements, see the official emphasis documents provided by emphasis advisors.

B. Business Law and Entrepreneurship (BLE) Emphasis

The Business Law and Entrepreneurship emphasis provides a structured set of courses, faculty mentorship, and practical skills opportunities for students who wish to develop substantive knowledge and practical experience in business law and entrepreneurship. BLE students must choose one track on which to focus their coursework: commercial law, enterprise organizations, or intellectual property and technology.

BLE emphasis advisors are Professors Mark Anderson, Benjamin Beard, Annemarie Bridy, Wendy Couture, Lee Dillion, Sarah Haan, Monique Lillard, Barbara Lock, Deborah McIntosh, John Miller, and Richard Seamon. Please note that students are not guaranteed a particular BLE emphasis advisor.

Students must apply for the BLE emphasis no later than February 4 of 2L year.

The BLE emphasis requires a combination of mandatory meetings, mandatory doctrinal and skills courses, and additional courses by track, plus a major writing project. Some seminars and practicums have been previously offered and pre-approved as satisfying the skills requirement or track electives for the BLE emphasis. The specific seminars or practicums offered in a given semester which will satisfy BLE requirements will be announced in advance of registration so students can plan accordingly.

The BLE emphasis requires the following:

1. Mandatory, documented meetings with the assigned BLE emphasis advisor at least once a semester.
2. Mandatory grade requirement: Starting with students beginning the BLE emphasis in Fall 2014 (Class of 2016), emphasis students must earn
   - a minimum grade of C in each course taken to satisfy emphasis requirements, plus
   - a cumulative 2.50 grade point average over all courses used to satisfy BLE emphasis requirements.
(3) Mandatory courses:
- Law 919  Business Associations
- Law 925  Property Security
- Law 930  Taxation.

(4) Skills requirement: one of the following courses:
- Law 912  Civil Mediation
- Law 917  Negotiation and Appropriate Dispute Resolution
- Law 932  Estate Planning
- Law 978  Small Business Legal Clinic
- Law 994  Economic Development Clinic
- Law 998  Tax Clinic.

(5) Additional courses by track: BLE students must complete the requirements for one, and only one, of the following three tracks: Commercial Law, Enterprise Organization, or Intellectual Property and Technology Law.

(a) The Commercial Law Track is designed for students to focus their studies on the various laws that govern commercial transactions.
   **Required courses:**
   - Law 923  Negotiable Instruments
   - Law 924  Sales
   **Elective courses:** At least 6 credits from the following list:
   - Law 854  Corporate Taxation
   - Law 907  Administrative Law
   - Law 911  Suretyship and Guaranty
   - Law 926  Bankruptcy
   - Law 927  Partnership & LLC Taxation
   - Law 984  Real Estate Transactions
   - Law 990  Consumer Law
   - Other College of Law courses pre-identified by the BLE faculty as meeting the Commercial Law Track requirement.

(b) The Enterprise Organization Track is designed for students to focus their studies on the legal issues surrounding the formation, operation, and governance of businesses.
   **Elective courses:** At least 12 credits from the following list:
   - Law 851, Advanced Torts
   - Law 854  Corporate Taxation
   - Law 903  Introduction to Intellectual Property
   - Law 907  Administrative Law
   - Law 908  Workplace Law
   - Law 910  Antitrust
   - Law 920  Securities Regulation
   - Law 921  Accounting for Lawyers
   - Law 922  Trademarks & Trade Dress
   - Law 924  Sales
- Law 927 Partnership & LLC Taxation
- Law 984 Real Estate Transactions
- Law 992 White Collar Crime
- Other College of Law courses pre-identified by the BLE faculty as meeting the Enterprise Organization Track requirement.

(c) The Intellectual Property and Technology Law Track is designed for students to focus their studies on the legal issues surrounding the protection and exchange of intellectual property rights.

**Required courses:**
- Law 903 Introduction to Intellectual Property
- Two of the following three courses:
  - Law 922 Trademarks & Trade Dress
  - Law 931 Patents
  - Law 980 Copyrights

**Elective courses:** At least 5 credits from the following list:
- Law 907 Administrative Law
- Law 910 Antitrust
- Law 918 Cyberlaw
- Law 922 Trademarks & Trade Dress (if not taken as a required course)
- Law 931 Patents (if not taken as a required course)
- Law 989 Mass Media Law
- Law 980 Copyrights (if not taken as a required course)
- Other College of Law courses pre-identified by the BLE faculty as meeting the Intellectual Property and Technology Law Track requirement.

(6) Writing Requirement. Each BLE emphasis student must complete an in-depth research paper which satisfies the Upper Division Writing Requirement and is relevant to the track chosen above. The paper must earn at least one non-classroom credit through
- Law 981 Critical Legal Studies Journal
- Law 982 Law Review
- Law 983 Directed Study.

A student may use a research paper initially written for a course to satisfy the BLE writing requirement. Upon completion of the course, however, the student must enroll in a directed study to continue working on the paper until it satisfies the Upper Division Writing Requirement.

C. Litigation and Alternative Dispute Resolution (LADR) Emphasis

The Litigation and Alternative Dispute Resolution emphasis provides participating students with a strong doctrinal and theoretical foundation in the broad spectrum of dispute resolution skills and imbues them with the ethical and professional norms associated with litigation and ADR. LADR students will build competence and confidence in all areas of dispute resolution through realistic simulation and practical experience opportunities.

LADR emphasis advisors are Professors Aliza Cover, Brooke Hardy, Maureen Laflin, Jessica Long, Chris Pollard, Sunil Ramalingam, and John Rumel. Please note that students are not guaranteed a particular LADR emphasis advisor.
Students must apply for the LADR emphasis no later than February 4 of 2L year.

The LADR emphasis requires a combination of courses plus a major writing project, as follows:

1. Mandatory grade requirement: Starting with students beginning the LADR emphasis in Fall 2014 (Class of 2016), emphasis students must earn
   - a minimum grade of C in each course taken to satisfy emphasis requirements, plus
   - a cumulative 2.50 grade point average over all courses used to satisfy LADR emphasis requirements.

2. Required courses:
   - Law 912 Civil Mediation OR Law 913, Family Mediation OR an AMA-approved 40-hour mediation course approved by the emphasis advisor
   - Law 917 Negotiation and Appropriate Dispute Resolution
   - Law 950 Evidence
   - Law 954 Trial Skills OR Law 958, Trial Advocacy.

3. Skills courses. One of the following:
   - Law 956 Moot Court
   - Law 957 Mock Trial
   - Law 974, 993, 995, 996, 997, or 998 LADR-approved Clinic
   - Law 973, 975, or 976 Externship pre-approved by the LADR advisor. Most approved externships will require a limited license.

4. Elective courses. An additional 10 credits from the following list, with at least one elective from the list of doctrinal courses and at least one elective from the list of practice courses:

   **Doctrinal Courses**
   - Law 904 Federal Courts
   - Law 907 Administrative Law
   - Law 916 Public International Law
   - Law 940 International Human Rights
   - Law 952 Remedies
   - Law 953 Criminal Procedure
   - Law 960 Conflict of Laws
   - Law 985 Immigration Law and Policy
   - Other courses pre-identified by the LADR Faculty as satisfying the doctrinal electives requirement.

   **Practice Courses**
   - Law 914 Dispute Resolution
   - Law 955 Appellate Advocacy Program
   - Law 966 Legal Drafting
   - Law 967 Advanced Legal Writing
   - Law 970 Advanced Legal Research
   - Law 971 Lawyering Process
   - Law 974 Legal Aid Clinic
   - Law 975 Classroom Credit Public Service Externship
   - Law 976 Semester in Practice
   - Law 977 Clinical Lab
   - Law 993 Appellate Clinic
   - Law 995 General Practice / Domestic Violence & Sexual Assault Clinic
(5) Writing Requirement. Under the supervision of the student’s LADR Emphasis Advisor, or another full-time faculty member pre-approved by the LADR Emphasis Advisors, the student must complete a significant independent writing project on a litigation or ADR-related topic approved by the LADR advisor. Whether written for Law 983 (Directed Study), Law 982 (Law Review), Law 981 (Critical Legal Studies Journal), or in fulfillment of the requirements of an elective course under this Emphasis, the paper must be equivalent in length and depth to a publishable law review article. If initially prepared for a regularly scheduled paper course, the paper will require additional effort and drafts beyond that required to pass the requirements of the course for which it is submitted for a grade. LADR papers which meet the rules for the Upper Division Writing Requirement may also be used to satisfy the UDWR requirement.

D. Native American Law (NAL) Emphasis

The Native American Law emphasis provides an in-depth examination into topics in federal, tribal, and state law that directly or indirectly implicate issues in Native American Law.

The Native American Law emphasis adds to the law student’s base of knowledge on a variety of issues, including the basics of criminal law in tribal territories where federal, tribal and state law may intersect; the extent of tribal civil jurisdiction in various contexts; tribal authority under major federal environmental statutes; intergovernmental agreements between Tribes and states; the legal landscape concerning tribal economic development; the continuing vitality of tribal treaty rights; and many other topics.

The Native American Law emphasis advisor is Professor Angelique EagleWoman.

Students must apply for the Native American Law emphasis no later than February 4 of 2L year.

The Native American Law emphasis requires the following:

(1) Mandatory grade requirement: Starting with students beginning the Native American Law emphasis in Fall 2014 (Class of 2016), emphasis students must earn
   • a minimum grade of C in each course taken to satisfy emphasis requirements, plus
   • a cumulative 2.50 grade point average over all courses used to satisfy Native American Law emphasis requirements.

(2) Required courses. Six credits from a combination of the following courses:
   • Law 949 Native American Law,
   And either
   • Law 979 Native American Natural Resource Law OR
   • Law 928 Tribal Nation Economics and Law.

(3) Elective courses. An additional two courses, for at least six credits total, of law school courses in one of the following tracks. With the pre-approval of the Native American Law advisor, students may substitute a graduate course for one of the courses in each track.

   Economic Development Track:
   • Law 903 Introduction to Intellectual Property
   • Law 907 Administrative Law
   • Law 908 Workplace Law
   • Law 910 Antitrust
• Law 919 Business Associations
• Law 921 Accounting for Lawyers
• Law 923 Negotiable Instruments
• Law 925 Property Security
• Law 926 Bankruptcy
• Law 927 Partnership & LLC Taxation
• Law 930 Taxation
• Law 931 Patents
• Law 932 Estate Planning
• Law 933 State Debtor-Creditor Law
• Law 945 Community Property
• Law 984 Real Estate Transactions.

Family Law Track
• Law 913 Family Mediation
• Law 940 International Human Rights
• Law 941 Wills, Estates, and Trusts
• Law 963 Family Law
• Law 964 Children and the Law
• Law 965 Elder Law
• Law 968 Domestic Violence and the Law
• Law 985 Immigration Law and Policy.

Governance Track
• Law 904 Federal Courts
• Law 907 Administrative Law
• Law 908 Workplace Law
• Law 912 Civil Mediation
• Law 916 Public International Law
• Law 917 Negotiation and Appropriate Dispute Resolution
• Law 934 Land Use Law and Planning
• Law 944 State and Local Government Law
• Law 959 Critical Legal Studies
• Law 960 Conflict of Laws
• Law 961 Jurisprudence.

Natural Resources Management Track
• Law 906 Natural Resource Law Seminar
• Law 934 Land Use Law and Planning
• Law 937 Wildlife Law and Policy
• Law 938 International Environmental and Water Law
• Law 939 Law, Science, and the Environment
• Law 942 Water Law I
• Law 946 Water and Energy Policy Seminar
• Law 947 Environmental Law
• Law 948 Introduction to Natural Resources Law
• Law 951 Environmental Policy
• Law 969 Water Law II.
Self-Directed Track
- 6 credits in courses pre-approved by the Native American Law advisor.

(4) Research paper of 20–30 pages focused specifically on an area within Native American law, with the topic pre-approved by the Native American Law Emphasis Advisor. The paper must meet the standards laid out for the Upper Division Writing Requirement.

(5) Completion of 20 service hours of experiential learning involving the application of Native American Law. The service hours must be documented and approved by the Native American Law Emphasis Advisor. The service may include but is not limited to one of the following:
  - Successful participation in Law 974 (Legal Aid Clinic), Law 993 (General Practice / Domestic Violence & Sexual Assault Clinic), or Law 996 (Immigration Law Clinic). The assignment must be related to Native Law issues.
  - Externship with a Tribal Court or Tribal entity meeting the requirements for Law 973, Law 975, or Law 976.
  - Public service externship in the area of Native American Law meeting the requirements for Law 973, Law 975, or Law 976.
  - Legal internship with a private law firm or an administrative agency that focuses substantially on the practice of Native American Law. May include paid work.
  - Pro bono service substantially related to Native American law issues which meets the Pro Bono Service Requirement.
  - Other service project pre-approved by the Native American Law Emphasis Advisor.

E. Natural Resources and Environmental Law (NREL) Emphasis

The Natural Resources and Environmental Law emphasis is designed to meet the growing demand in the region for expertise in natural resource and environmental law issues. Law graduates with expertise in the field will be more competitive in the legal market and better equipped to solve growing problems in these increasingly technical fields. The emphasis focuses study on natural resource and environmental law while leaving room to also develop a broad background in the law and to prepare adequately for bar passage. Students will select an NREL emphasis advisor from among the natural resources and environmental law faculty and must obtain their agreement to supervise and approve all aspects of the student’s work on the NREL emphasis.

The NREL emphasis advisors are Professors Barbara Cosens, Angelique EagleWoman, Dale Goble, Jerrold Long, Stephen Miller, Richard Seamon, and Anastasia Telesetsky. Please note that students are not guaranteed a particular NREL emphasis advisor.

Students must apply for the NREL emphasis no later than the end of 1L year.

The NREL emphasis requires the following:

(1) Mandatory grade requirement: Starting with students beginning the NREL emphasis in Fall 2014 (Class of 2016), emphasis students must earn
  - a minimum grade of C in each course taken to satisfy emphasis requirements, plus
  - a cumulative 2.50 grade point average over all courses used to satisfy NREL emphasis requirements.
(1) **Required courses:**
- Law 907 Administrative Law
- Law 971 Lawyering Process
- Law 988 Writing the Environment

(2) **Elective courses.** Ten credit hours from the following list of courses with approval by the NREL Advisor.
- Law 852 Natural Resource and Environmental Law Field Course
- Law 855 Water Law Practicum
- Law 906 Natural Resource Law Seminar
- Law 934 Land Use Law and Planning
- Law 937 Wildlife Law and Policy
- Law 938 International Environmental and Water Law
- Law 939 Law, Science, and the Environment
- Law 942 Water Law I
- Law 946 Water and Energy Policy Seminar
- Law 947 Environmental Law
- Law 948 Introduction to Natural Resources Law
- Law 951 Environmental Policy
- Law 969 Water Law II
- Law 979 Native American Natural Resource Law
- Law 994 Economic Development Clinic
- WR 506 Interdisciplinary Methods in Water Resources.

- Up to 3 credits from other College of Law courses pre-approved by the student’s NREL advisor. These courses may include, but are not limited to, Law 901: Seminar; Law 975, Classroom Credit Public Service Externship; and Law 976, Semester in Practice.

- Up to 3 credits may be satisfied by non-law graduate courses with approval of both the NREL advisor and the Associate Dean for Students and Administration.

(3) **Writing requirement.** Under the supervision of the student’s NREL Emphasis Advisor, the student must complete a major research paper of approximately 15,000 words. The paper may also be used to satisfy the upper division writing requirement if it meets those requirements. Law 988, Writing the Environment, which focuses on editing and improving the paper, should be taken in the fall of 3L year.
VIII. Concurrent Degree Programs

A. General Information

The College of Law currently offers the following concurrent degrees:

1. the concurrent J.D./MACCT (Master of Accountancy) with the University of Idaho College of Graduate Studies / Department of Accounting
2. the concurrent J.D./M.B.A. (Master of Business Administration) with the Boise State University College of Business and Economics
3. the concurrent J.D./MSAT (Master of Science in Accountancy, Taxation) with Boise State University College of Business and Economics
4. the concurrent J.D./M.S. in Environmental Science with the University of Idaho College of Graduate Studies / Department of Environmental Science
5. the concurrent J.D./M.S. in Water Resources and J.D./Ph.D. in Water Resources with the University of Idaho College of Graduate Studies, involving seven UI colleges
6. the concurrent J.D./PSM (Professional Science Masters) in Natural Resources and Environmental Science with the University of Idaho College of Graduate Studies / Professional Science Masters Program
7. the concurrent J.D./M.S.Bio.P. (Master of Science in Bioregional Planning and Community Design) with the University of Idaho Program in Bioregional Planning and Community Design.

Concurrent degree programs allow students to earn a J.D. and another graduate or professional degree in less time than would otherwise be required. This is possible because selected credits from one program can be used to satisfy credit requirements for the other program. Students pursuing any concurrent degree program must work closely with the Dean of Students and/or the law advisor for the particular concurrent degree program.

Applicants for any concurrent degree program must apply separately for admission to the College of Law and to the other college involved. After being admitted into both colleges, the student may then apply for the concurrent program. Admission to a concurrent program is dependent on a demonstrated ability to excel in an intense, interdisciplinary educational environment. To maximize the benefit received from the concurrent degrees, students should generally apply to concurrent degree programs either before starting law school or during the first year of law studies.

Under ABA accreditation rules which cannot be waived, students may not receive credit toward the J.D. for any courses taken before completion of the first year of law school. Therefore, all concurrent degree students should complete 1L year before taking any credits in other colleges under concurrent degree programs.

Students must satisfy the degree requirements of each college in order to receive both degrees. In each concurrent degree program, a maximum of 12 credits from the other college may be applied toward satisfaction of the graduation requirements for the J.D. Moreover, unless expressly approved as part of the concurrent degree program, students in concurrent degree programs may not apply any externship credits toward the 90 credits, or the 86 classroom credits, required for the J.D. Students must complete both degrees in order to receive the maximum credits. Students who fail to complete the other degree may be able to count a maximum of 6 credits from the other college toward a J.D., but only with the approval of the Dean of Students. Concurrent degree candidates must fill out a separate graduation application (and pay a separate fee) for each degree.
Every effort has been made to make the following descriptions of concurrent degree programs accurate; however, the College of Law Catalog / Law Student Handbook descriptions are only a summary. For detailed and comprehensive information and requirements, see the official concurrent degree documents provided by advisors.

B. Academic Conduct

Students enrolled in all concurrent degree programs are subject to the College of Law Honor Code. All other University of Idaho standards, student codes, and regulations also apply.

In all concurrent degree programs, if either college disciplines a student for any reason, the administration from each college involved will review the actions and decide the student’s status in the concurrent program. Students enrolled in a concurrent program must agree to waive their rights to confidentiality to the extent necessary to effectuate this provision.

C. J.D./MACCT (Master of Accountancy)

Please read the information in Sections VIII (A) and (B) above concerning general information and academic conduct rules applicable to all concurrent degree applicants and students.

The concurrent J.D./MACCT degree, offered in conjunction with the University of Idaho Department of Accounting, offers the opportunity to combine the study of law and accountancy to better prepare lawyers to practice in an increasingly dynamic, interdisciplinary, and globalized marketplace. Under the program, students may receive both the J.D. and the MACCT in as few as six semesters.

The College of Law advisor for the J.D./MACCT is Professor Deborah McIntosh. Advisors at the Department of Accounting are Department Head Marla Kraut and Graduate Advisor Amber Gray.

J.D./MACCT students pay normal tuition and fees to the University of Idaho. During the first three years of study in the concurrent degree program, students pay the additional law student professional fee but do not pay the graduate student fee. In any subsequent semester, students pay graduate student fees.

Up to 12 MACCT credits are allowed toward the J.D. To receive this credit, a student must receive a grade of B or higher in a course approved by the College of Law faculty for law credit. (See below for the current list of approved courses.) For all such courses, a grade of P, rather than the actual grade, will appear on the student’s law school transcript.

Up to 15 law credits are allowed toward the MACCT degree. For more information on the Master of Accountancy degree, contact the Department of Accounting.

In every semester they take non-law courses, J.D./MACCT students should fill out the Course Level Adjustment Form indicating that the non-law courses should be recorded on the graduate transcript. Where a non-law course is also being used toward the J.D., check the law transcript box as well.

The following accounting courses are currently approved for credit toward the J.D.:

- Acct 561 Comparative Accounting Theory
- Acct 586 Accounting for Management Decision Making and Control
- Acct 590 Advanced Auditing Seminar
- Acct 592 Financial Accounting and Reporting Seminar

The following law courses are currently approved for credit toward the MACCT:

- Law 907 Administrative Law
- Law 908 Workplace Law
- Law 910 Antitrust
- Law 911 Suretyship and Guaranty
- Law 916 Public International Law
• Law 917 Negotiation & Appropriate Dispute Resolution
• Law 919 Business Associations
• Law 920 Securities Regulation
• Law 922 Trademarks and Trade Dress
• Law 923 Negotiable Instruments
• Law 924 Sales
• Law 925 Property Security
• Law 926 Bankruptcy
• Law 927 Partnership and LLC Taxation  If this course is taken, the student may NOT take Accounting 584, Federal and State Taxes II
• Law 928 Tribal Nations Economics and Law
• Law 930 Taxation
• Law 932 Estate Planning  If this course is taken, the student may NOT take Accounting 585, Federal Gift and Estate Taxation
• Law 933 State Debtor-Creditor Law
• Law 944 State and Local Government Law
• Law 947 Environmental Law
• Law 948 Introduction to Natural Resources Law
• Law 984 Real Estate Transactions
• Law 990 Consumer Law.

D. J.D./MBA (Masters of Business Administration)

Please read the information in Sections VIII (A) and (B) above concerning general information and academic conduct rules applicable to all concurrent degree applicants and students.

The concurrent J.D./MBA program, offered in conjunction with the Boise State University College of Business and Economics, will begin in Summer 2015. The program allows students to earn the J.D. and MBA in four years, rather than the usual five years. Because of the highly structured nature of the program, students are urged to apply to the BSU College of Business and Economics, and to the concurrent program, either before or during 1L year.

The College of Law advisor for the J.D./MBA is Dean Lee Dillion.

In addition to all University of Idaho and College of Law rules and policies, students enrolled in the concurrent J.D./MBA program are subject to the College of Business and Economics Academic Integrity Policy and all other applicable codes of conduct at Boise State University.

Students enrolled in the J.D. /MBA concurrent program pay MBA tuition and other fees to BSU for all courses taken in the BSU College of Business and Economics, but do not pay BSU for any courses taken at the College of Law which count toward the MBA. Likewise, students pay law school fees to the University of Idaho for all courses taken at the College of Law, but do not pay UI tuition or professional fees for any courses taken at BSU which count toward the J.D.

Up to 12 MBA credits are allowed toward the J.D. To receive this credit, a student must receive a grade of B or higher in a course approved by the College of Law faculty for law credit. (See below for the current list of approved courses.) For all such courses, the student’s law school transcript will show a transfer credit with a grade of P.

J.D./MBA students must take a minimum of 38 accounting credits at BSU toward the minimum of 50 credits required for the MBA.
Up to 12 credits from the following MBA core required courses are currently approved for credit toward the J.D.:

- MBA 531 Strategic Perspectives
- MBA 540 Marketing Strategy
- MBA 542 Developing Successful Teams
- MBA 543 Managing Corporate Finance
- MBA 544 Global Economics: Policy and Trade
- MBA 546 Strategic Management
- MBA 549 Successful Project Management
- MBA 551 Managerial Accounting’s Role
- MBA 554 Managing People in Organizations
- MBA 555 Organizational Issues
- MBA 559 Issues in Supply Chain Management
- MBA 562 Business Modelling
- MBA 567 Business Plan Development
- MBA 568 Managerial Communications.

Up to 12 credits from the following J.D. electives are currently approved for credit toward the MBA:

- Law 854 Corporate Taxation
- Law 903 Introduction to Intellectual Property
- Law 908 Workplace Law
- Law 910 Antitrust
- Law 918 Internet Law (formerly Cyberlaw)
- Law 919 Business Associations
- Law 920 Securities Regulation
- Law 922 Trademarks and Trade Dress
- Law 923 Negotiable Instruments
- Law 924 Sales
- Law 925 Property Security
- Law 926 Bankruptcy
- Law 927 Partnership and LLC Taxation
- Law 930 Taxation
- Law 931 Patents
- Law 980 Copyrights
- Law 984 Real Estate Transactions.

J.D./MBA students may apply no more than 4 non-classroom credits, and no more than 10 total credits which come from a combination of externship and non-classroom credits, toward the J.D.

E. J.D./MSAT (M.S. in Accountancy, Taxation Emphasis)

Please read the information in Sections VIII (A) and (B) above concerning general information and academic conduct rules applicable to all concurrent degree applicants and students.

The concurrent J.D./MSAT program, offered in conjunction with the Boise State University College of Business and Economics, allows students to earn the J.D. and MSAT in 3 to 3 1/2 years rather than the usual 4 years. Because of the highly structured nature of the program, students are urged to apply to the BSU College of Business and Economics, and to the concurrent program, either before or during 1L year.
The College of Law advisor for the J.D./MSAT is Professor Barbara Lock. The J.D./MSAT advisor at the BSU Department of Accountancy is Professor Mark Cowan.

In addition to all University of Idaho and College of Law rules and policies, students enrolled in the concurrent J.D./MSAT program are subject to the College of Business and Economics Academic Integrity Policy and all other applicable codes of conduct at Boise State University.

During semesters spent as a full-time student entirely at one school, students pay the appropriate full-time resident tuition and fees to that school. Students also pay prorated law student professional fees to the College of Law for all MSAT courses which count toward the J.D.

Up to 12 MSAT credits are allowed toward the J.D. To receive this credit, a student must receive a grade of B or higher in a course approved by the College of Law faculty for law credit. (See below for the current list of approved courses.) For all such courses, the student’s law school transcript will show a transfer credit with a grade of P.

J.D./MSAT students must take a minimum of 18 accounting credits at BSU toward the minimum of 30 credits required for the MSAT, and they must complete nine credits of non-tax, non-accounting electives, which may be taken at the College of Law.

The J.D./MSAT program has strict guidelines about the order in which courses must be taken, and the grades which must be earned, for law credits to count toward the MSAT and for accounting credits to count toward the J.D. Students should follow program guidelines carefully and consult the J.D./MSAT advisors for additional information.

Following is the recommended course of study for the concurrent J.D./MSAT program (subject to change).

YEAR 1 – Students take all required 1L courses at the UI College of Law. Summer courses may be at either the College of Law or the BSU College of Business and Economics.

Year 1 Summer
• Students may take courses toward the J.D. or the MSAT. Students who do not begin the concurrent program after 1L year will likely need to complete one semester at BSU in order to complete the MSAT degree.

Total credits at end of Year 1
J.D. 33–39 credits
MSAT 0–6 credits

YEAR 2 – Students take all courses at the UI College of Law. Summer courses may be at either the College of Law or the BSU College of Business and Economics.

• Law 905 Constitutional Law II
• Law 919 Business Associations
• Law 921 Accounting for Lawyers
• Law 927 Partnership and LLC Taxation
• Law 930 Taxation
• Law 962 Professional Responsibility
• Plus additional law credits to bring total law credits to 60 or more.

Year 2 Summer
• Students may take courses toward the J.D. or the MSAT.

Total credits at end of Year 2
J.D. 60–76 credits
MSAT 6–21 credits
YEAR 3 – Courses are taken at both the BSU College of Business and Economics and the UI College of Law at either the Moscow or Boise campus.

Possible law courses
- Law 907 Administrative Law
- Law 926 Bankruptcy
- Law 932 Estate Planning
- Law 978 Small Business Legal Clinic
- Law 992 White Collar Crime
- Law 994 Economic Development Clinic
- Law 998 Tax Clinic.

Year 3 Summer
- Students take courses at the College of Business and Economics toward the MSAT.

Total credits at end of Year 3
J.D. 90 or more credits
MSAT 22–31 credits

YEAR 4 – Courses are taken at the College of Business and Economics, if required.

Total credits at end of Year 4
J.D. 90 credits
MSAT 31 credits

The following accounting courses are currently approved for credit toward the J.D.:
- ACCT 520 Tax Research
- ACCT 535 Estate & Gift Taxation
- ACCT 540 Taxation of Nonprofit Organizations
- ACCT 545 Real Estate Tax Law
- ACCT 560 Income Taxation of Trusts and Estates
- ACCT 565 Deferred Compensation Taxation
- ACCT 570 Multi-State Taxation
- ACCT 575 International Taxation
- ACCT 579 Personal Financial Planning
- ACCT 596 Independent Study.

The following law courses are currently approved for credit toward the MSAT degree:
- Law 854 Corporate Taxation
- Law 927 Partnership and LLC Taxation
- Law 930 Taxation
- Law 932 Estate Planning
- Law 975 Classroom Credit Public Service Externship (for tax-related externships)
- Plus up to nine credits from other non-tax law courses.
F. J.D./M.S. in Environmental Science

Please read the information in Sections VIII (A) and (B) above concerning general information and academic conduct rules applicable to all concurrent degree applicants and students.

The concurrent J.D./M.S. in Environmental Science, offered in conjunction with the University of Idaho College of Graduate Studies Environmental Science Program, is designed to give students technical knowledge in natural resources and environmental science coupled with professional expertise provided by training in law. Under the program, students may receive both the J.D. and the M.S. in Environmental Science in as few as four years. Students must complete a thesis to fulfill the requirements for the M.S. in Environmental Science. The student must have a graduate committee, with at least one member of the committee being a faculty member of the College of Law.

The College of Law coordinator for the J.D./M.S. in Environmental Science is Professor Barbara Cosens. J.D./M.S. students pay normal tuition and fees to the University of Idaho. During the first three years of study in the concurrent degree program, students pay the additional law student professional fee but do not pay the graduate student fee. In any subsequent semester, students pay graduate student fees. In addition, every semester that students are in the J.D. program, they may take no fewer than 12 and no more than 18 credits without permission from the Dean of Students.

Up to 12 M.S. graduate school credits are allowed towards the J.D. To receive this credit, a student must receive a grade of B or higher in a course approved by the College of Law faculty for law credit. (See below for the current list of approved courses.) For all such courses, a grade of P, rather than the actual grade, will appear on the student’s law school transcript.

Up to six law credits are allowed toward the M.S. degree.

The first year of study will be exclusively in the College of Law. The fourth year of the program will be primarily in the Environmental Science Program.

In every semester they take non-law courses, J.D./M.S. students should fill out the Course Level Adjustment Form indicating that the non-law courses should be recorded on the graduate transcript. Where a non-law course is also being used toward the J.D., check the law transcript box as well.

The following environmental science courses are currently approved for credit toward the J.D.:

- AgEc 551  Natural Resource and Environmental Economics
- EnvS WS-J545  Hazardous Waste Management
- For 470  Interdisciplinary Natural Resource Planning
- For 584  Natural Resource Policy Development
- For 586  Social Ecology of Natural Resources
- Geog 520  Land and Resource Regulation Seminar
- Geog 527  Seminar in Resource Geography
- Geog WS-544  Environmental Assessment
- Hist J524  American Environmental History
- Phil 452  Environmental Philosophy
- PolS J539  Public Policy
- PolS J564  Politics of the Environment
- RRT 486  Public Involvement in Natural Resource Management
- WLF 440  Conservation Biology
- WLF 441  Behavioral Ecology
- WLF 493  Environmental Law
- WLF 504  Special Topics in Conservation Biology
- WLF 515  Advanced Topics in Conservation Biology.
The following law courses are currently approved for credit toward the M.S. in Environmental Science:

- Law 906 Natural Resource Law Seminar
- Law 907 Administrative Law
- Law 934 Land Use Law and Planning
- Law 937 Wildlife Law and Policy
- Law 938 International Environmental and Water Law
- Law 939 Law, Science, and the Environment
- Law 942 Water Law I
- Law 946 Water and Energy Policy Seminar
- Law 947 Environmental Law
- Law 948 Introduction to Natural Resources Law
- Law 949 Native American Law
- Law 951 Environmental Policy
- Law 969 Water Law II
- Law 979 Native American Natural Resource Law.

**G. J.D./M.S. and J.D./Ph.D. in Water Resources**

Please read the information in Sections VIII (A) and (B) above concerning general information and academic conduct rules applicable to all concurrent degree applicants and students.

The Water Resources graduate program provides interdisciplinary study options in water resources through the Colleges of Agricultural & Life Sciences; Business & Economics; Engineering; Law; Letters, Arts, & Social Sciences; Natural Resources; and Science. The program trains students to address complex water resources issues by building disciplinary depth in concert with multidisciplinary breadth to understand focused problems and communicate across disciplines. The concurrent J.D./M.S. may be completed in four years, and the J.D./Ph.D. may be completed in six years.

The College of Law coordinator for the concurrent degree in Water Resources is Professor Barbara Cosens.

Concurrent J.D./M.S./Ph.D. students may choose any of the three degree options:

- Water Resources Engineering & Science
- Water Resources Science & Management
- Water Resources Law, Management & Policy.

Entrance into the program is highly competitive. Applicants must apply separately for admission to the College of Law and the College of Graduate Studies Water Resources Program, choosing one of the three degree options. Only after acceptance to each college may the student apply to the concurrent degree program. Decisions on admissions to the concurrent program are made by a steering committee consisting of the Director of the Water Resources Program, the College of Law’s Dean of Students, one non-law member of the Water Resources faculty, and one member of the Law faculty. Since the first year of study for the concurrent program must be exclusively in the College of Law, law students should apply for the program before or during 1L year.

J.D./M.S. /Ph.D. students pay normal tuition and fees to the University of Idaho. During the first three years of study in the concurrent degree program, students pay the additional law student professional fee but do not pay the graduate student fee. In any subsequent semester, students pay graduate student fees.

Each student shall have a graduate committee, which must meet the requirements of the College of Graduate Studies and must have at least one member from the College of Law faculty. The student and faculty committee will select courses appropriate to satisfy the requirements of the College of Graduate Studies and College of Law.
The M.S. in Water Resources degree requires 35 credits, consisting of 29 credits of course work and completion of a six-credit thesis. The Ph.D. in Water Resources requires 78 credits, consisting of 39 credits of course work and completion of 39 credits of research and dissertation.

In every semester they take non-law courses, J.D./M.S. and J.D./Ph.D. students should fill out the Course Level Adjustment Form indicating that the non-law courses should be recorded on the graduate transcript. Where a non-law course is also being used toward the J.D., check the law transcript box as well.

The following courses are required of both J.D./M.S. and J.D./Ph.D. students:
- WR 501 Water Resources Seminar
- WR 506 Integrated Water Resources Methods
- WR 507 Integrated Water Resources Projects
- Core courses as specified for the particular Water Resources degree option.

Up to 12 graduate school credits are allowed toward the J.D. The courses must be approved by the student’s advisor in the College of Law, be complementary to an emphasis in water law, and enhance the candidate’s ability to serve clients and the legal profession in the area of water law. Graduate courses may not have equivalent substantive coverage to a course offered by the College of Law. To receive J.D. credit, a student must receive a grade of $B$ or higher. For all graduate courses, a grade of $P$, rather than the actual grade, will appear on the student’s law school transcript.

Up to six law credits are allowed toward the M.S. and up to nine credits toward the Ph.D. The following law courses are currently approved for credit toward the M.S. and Ph.D. degrees:
- Law 906 Natural Resource Law Seminar
- Law 907 Administrative Law
- Law 937 Wildlife Law and Policy
- Law 938 International Environmental and Water Law
- Law 939 Law, Science, and the Environment
- Law 942 Water Law I
- Law 946 Water and Energy Policy Seminar
- Law 947 Environmental Law
- Law 948 Introduction to Natural Resources Law
- Law 949 Native American Law
- Law 951 Environmental Policy
- Law 969 Water Law II
- Law 979 Native American Natural Resource Law.

II. J.D./PSM (Professional Science Masters in Natural Resources & Environmental Science)

Please read the information in Sections VIII (A) and (B) above concerning general information and academic conduct rules applicable to all concurrent degree applicants and students.

The concurrent J.D./PSM degree program offers students an opportunity to combine the study of both scientific and legal aspects of issues related to the environment and natural resources. This program equips students for jobs in which the technical knowledge offered through the Professional Science Masters Program and the professional expertise provided by the College of Law would be beneficial. The PSM is an interdisciplinary, non-thesis degree which combines rigorous study in science with training in management and communication skills. PSM graduates have the advanced scientific skills to work effectively with business, government, and industry.
Concurrent J.D./PSM students may choose from the following interdisciplinary PSM program tracks and must complete all the requirements for that track, including the science curriculum, professional skills courses, internship, elective course, and non-thesis research:

- Bioenergy and Bioproducts
- Environmental Contamination
- Sustainability Science
- Climate Change
- Water Resources Management
- Management of Regulated River Systems
- Ecohydrological Science and Management.

The student must have a graduate committee, with at least one member of the committee being a faculty member of the College of Law.

The College of Law coordinator for the J.D./PSM is Professor Barbara Cosens.

J.D./PSM students pay normal tuition and fees to the University of Idaho. During the first three years of study in the concurrent degree program, students pay the additional law student professional fee but do not pay the PSM student professional fee. During all subsequent years of study in the program, students pay the additional PSM student professional fee, if any, but do not pay the law student professional fee. In addition, every semester that students are in the J.D. program, they may take no fewer than 12 and no more than 18 credits without permission from the Dean of Students.

Up to 12 PSM graduate school credits are allowed towards the J.D. To receive this credit, a student must receive a grade of B or higher in a course approved by the College of Law faculty for law credit. For all such courses, a grade of P, rather than the actual grade, will appear on the student’s law school transcript.

Up to six credits from the following law courses are currently approved for credit toward the PSM:

- Law 906 Natural Resource Law Seminar
- Law 907 Administrative Law
- Law 934 Land Use Law and Planning
- Law 937 Wildlife Law and Policy
- Law 938 International Environmental and Water Law
- Law 939 Law, Science, and the Environment
- Law 942 Water Law I
- Law 946 Water and Energy Policy Seminar
- Law 947 Environmental Law
- Law 948 Introduction to Natural Resources Law
- Law 949 Native American Law
- Law 951 Environmental Policy
- Law 969 Water Law II
- Law 979 Native American Natural Resource Law.

Additional law courses may be used toward the PSM degree with the approval of the student’s PSM advisor and the PSM Program Director.

Students take the first year of study at the College of Law following the regular 1L curriculum. Subsequent years of the concurrent degree program can be designed by the student and her/his faculty advisor.

In every semester they take non-law courses, J.D./PSM students should fill out the Course Level Adjustment Form indicating that the non-law courses should be recorded on the graduate transcript. Where a non-law course is also being used toward the J.D., check the law transcript box as well.
I. J.D./M.S.Bio.P (M.S. in Bioregional Planning and Community Design)

Please read the information in Sections VIII (A) and (B) above concerning general information and academic conduct rules applicable to all concurrent degree applicants and students.

The concurrent J.D./M.S.Bio.P. degree, offered in conjunction with the University of Idaho Bioregional Planning and Community Design Program, offers the opportunity to combine the study of law, science, policy, engineering, and social science to help create a community of “planner-lawyers” who can better serve clients in a planning context. Under the program, students may receive both the J.D. and the M.S.Bio.P. in as few as eight semesters.

The College of Law advisor for the J.D./M.S.Bio.P. is Professor Jerrold Long.

J.D./M.S.Bio.P. students pay normal tuition and fees to the University of Idaho. During the first three years of study in the Concurrent Degree Program, students pay the additional law student professional fee but do not pay the M.S.Bio.P. student professional fee. During all subsequent years of study in the Concurrent Degree Program, students pay the additional M.S.Bio.P. student professional fee but do not pay the law student professional fee.

Up to 12 M.S.Bio.P. credits are allowed toward the J.D. To receive this credit, a student must receive a grade of B or higher in a course approved by the College of Law faculty for law credit. (See below for the current list of approved courses.) For all such courses, a grade of P, rather than the actual grade, will appear on the student’s law school transcript.

In every semester they take non-law courses, J.D./M.S.Bio.P. students should fill out the Course Level Adjustment Form indicating that the non-law courses should be recorded on the graduate transcript. Where a non-law course is also being used toward the J.D., check the law transcript box as well.

The following M.S.Bio.P. courses are currently approved for credit toward the J.D.:

- BioP 520 Introduction to Bioregional Planning required for M.S.Bio.P.
- BioP 521 Local and Regional Comprehensive Planning required for M.S.Bio.P.
- BioP 530 Planning Theory and Professional Ethics required for M.S.Bio.P.
- BioP 560 Bioregional Planning Studio I required for M.S.Bio.P.
- AgEc 451 Applied Environmental and Natural Resource Economics
- AgEc 577 Law, Ethics, and the Environment
- AgEc 586 Regional Economic Development Theory
- AgEc 532 Natural Resource Economics and Policy
- CSS 486 Public Involvement in Natural Resource Management
- CSS 493 International Land Preservation and Conservation Systems
- CSS 572 Human Dimensions of Restoration Ecology
- CSS 573 Planning & Decision Making for Watershed Management
- PolS 562 Natural Resource Policy
- PolS 571 Intergovernmental Relations
- PolS 572 Local Government Politics and Administration
- PolS 573 Sustainable Community Development Planning
- REM 452 Western Wildland Landscapes
- REM 507 Landscape and Habitat Dynamics
- REM 527 Landscape Ecology of Forests and Rangelands
- REM 551 Rangeland Vegetation Ecology
- Other graduate courses as approved by the law faculty.
Up to 12 credits from the following law courses are currently approved for credit toward the M.S.Bio.P. degree:

- Law 906 Natural Resource Law Seminar
- Law 907 Administrative Law
- Law 912 Civil Mediation
- Law 917 Negotiation and Appropriate Dispute Resolution
- Law 928 Tribal Nation Economics and Law
- Law 934 Land Use Law and Planning
- Law 937 Wildlife Law and Policy
- Law 938 International Environmental and Water Law
- Law 939 Law, Science, and the Environment
- Law 942 Water Law I
- Law 946 Water and Energy Policy Seminar
- Law 947 Environmental Law
- Law 948 Introduction to Natural Resources Law
- Law 949 Native American Law
- Law 951 Environmental Policy
- Law 969 Water Law II
- Law 979 Native American Natural Resource Law
- Other law courses as approved by the Bioregional Planning and Community Design advisor.

For more information on the Master of Bioregional Planning and Community Design degree, contact the Bioregional Planning and Community Design Program.
IX. Planning for Law Practice and Bar Passage

A. Course Suggestions for Different Types of Law Practice

The courses you take during law school will not necessarily determine the type of law you practice. Nevertheless, taking appropriate courses can give you the skills, knowledge, and confidence to land a position in your chosen field. Listed below are some suggestions for law students interested in particular fields of practice.

1. Business Law Practice. Follow the course selections suggested for the Business Law and Entrepreneurship Emphasis. Also consider whether you are interested in the concurrent J.D./MACCT (Master of Accountancy), J.D./MBA (Master of Business Administration), or the concurrent J.D./MSAT (M.S. in Accountancy, Taxation Emphasis).

2. Litigation or Alternative Dispute Resolution Practice. Follow the course selections suggested for the Litigation and Alternative Dispute Resolution Emphasis.

3. Native American Law or Tribal Court Practice. Follow the course selections suggested for the Native American Law Emphasis.

4. Natural Resource or Environmental Law Practice. Follow the course selections suggested for the Natural Resources and Environmental Law Emphasis. Also consider whether you are interested in the concurrent J.D./M.S. in Environmental Science, the concurrent J.D./M.S. or Ph.D. in Water Resources, the concurrent J.D./PSM (Professional Science Masters in Natural Resources & Environmental Science), or the concurrent J.D./M.S.Bio.P (M.S. in Bioregional Planning and Community Design).

5. Planning or Economic Development Practice
   - Law 907 Administrative Law
   - Law 912 Civil Mediation
   - Law 934 Land Use Law and Planning
   - Law 939 Law, Science, and the Environment
   - Law 942 Water Law I
   - Law 944 State and Local Government Law
   - Law 947 Environmental Law
   - Law 948 Introduction to Natural Resources Law
   - Law 951 Environmental Policy
   - Law 952 Remedies
   - Law 966 Legal Drafting
   - Law 970 Advanced Legal Research
   - Law 979 Native American Natural Resource Law
   - Law 994 Economic Development Clinic
   - Also consider whether you are interested in the concurrent J.D./M.S.Bio.P. (M.S. in Bioregional Planning and Community Development).

6. Solo or Small Firm Practice
   - Law 907 Administrative Law
   - Law 908 Workplace Law
   - Law 911 Suretyship and Guaranty
   - Law 917 Negotiation and Appropriate Dispute Resolution
   - Law 921 Accounting for Lawyers
   - Law 924 Sales
   - Law 925 Property Security
• Law 926 Bankruptcy
• Law 930 Taxation
• Law 932 Estate Planning
• Law 941 Wills, Estates, and Trusts
• Law 945 Community Property
• Law 949 Native American Law
• Law 950 Evidence
• Law 952 Remedies
• Law 953 Criminal Procedure
• Law 954 Trial Skills
• Law 958 Trial Advocacy
• Law 963 Family Law
• Law 965 Elder Law
• Law 966 Legal Drafting
• Law 968 Domestic Violence and the Law
• Law 971 Lawyering Process
• Law 987 Law Practice Management
• Law 995 General Practice/DVSA Clinic.

7. Criminal Law Practice
• Law 904 Federal Courts
• Law 907 Administrative Law
• Law 917 Negotiation and Appropriate Dispute Resolution
• Law 949 Native American Law
• Law 950 Evidence
• Law 953 Criminal Procedure
• Law 954 Trial Skills
• Law 958 Trial Advocacy
• Law 959 Critical Legal Studies
• Law 964 Children and the Law
• Law 968 Domestic Violence and the Law
• Law 971 Lawyering Process
• Law 992 White Collar Crime
• Law 995 General Practice/DVSA Clinic.

8. Family Law Practice
• Law 907 Administrative Law
• Law 913 Family Mediation
• Law 941 Wills, Estates, and Trusts
• Law 945 Community Property
• Law 949 Native American Law
• Law 950 Evidence
• Law 952 Remedies
• Law 953 Criminal Procedure
• Law 954 Trial Skills
• Law 958 Trial Advocacy
• Law 963 Family Law
• Law 964 Children and the Law
• Law 965 Elder Law
B. Bar Admission Information

1. General Information

Every law student should plan to be admitted to the bar as soon as possible after graduation. This is true even for those who do not plan to enter the practice of law, for bar membership is regarded as a positive factor by many business, professional, and academic employers. Moreover, those who seek bar admission within a year of graduation are far more likely to pass the bar exam on the first attempt than those taking the bar exam later.

Each U.S. jurisdiction (the 50 states, plus other entities such as the District of Columbia and Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands) has its own rules for admission. To gain admission, applicants must have the requisite education, character and fitness, and competency to practice law as shown by the bar examination and other measures.

Every graduate of the University of Idaho College of Law has fulfilled the educational requirements for taking the bar exam in every U.S. jurisdiction.

Each state sets its own standards for, and conducts its own inquiry into, the character and fitness of bar applicants. States typically investigate applicants’ psychological and financial stability as well as their integrity.

Although character and fitness questions may sometimes appear to be probing, intrusive, or irrelevant, bar admissions authorities craft them to get the information needed to determine if the applicant can engage in the ethical practice of law. In addition, states often offer conditional admission to applicants who may have histories of some behavior or condition, such as substance abuse, financial irregularity, or mental disorders, which may pose a risk if not monitored. Character and fitness information, including the fact of conditional admission, is held in the strictest confidence and is not disclosed to members of the bar. Therefore, it is always better to give more information than needed than to risk not including all required information. The rule of thumb for character and fitness questions is “When in doubt, disclose.”

Competency to practice law is tested by the bar exam or by the successful practice of law in another jurisdiction through reciprocity or admission on motion.

2. The Bar Exam

Almost every U.S. jurisdiction administers the bar exam twice a year, in late February and late July. This allows law graduates to take the bar exam within three months of graduating from law school. Students should plan to take a commercial bar review course between graduation and the bar exam.

The bar exam is designed to ensure that applicants have the minimum competency to practice law. All jurisdictions use both essay and multiple-choice formats. Many states also require applicants to perform simulated lawyering tasks. States may use a combination of state-drafted and nationally-drafted questions. State-drafted essay questions are especially common.

Bar review is a full-time job. Successful takers devote 50 or more hours a week to bar review the entire time between law school graduation and the bar exam. Although it is tempting to take a vacation following law school graduation, you should put this off until after the bar exam. Moreover, working during the bar review period greatly decreases your chance of passing the bar on the first try.
3. Uniform Bar Examination (UBE)

**Fifteen states have adopted the Uniform Bar Examination, including the states where most University of Idaho law graduates take the bar.** In addition to Idaho, the states administering the UBE are Alabama, Alaska, Arizona, Colorado, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, North Dakota, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

The UBE consists of three multistate tests prepared by the National Conference of Bar Examiners: the 200-question multiple choice Multistate Bar Examination (MBE), six Multistate Essay Examination (MEE) questions, and two Multistate Performance Test (MPT) tasks. States using the UBE agree to administer, grade, and score the three component tests uniformly. The MBE is weighted 50%, the MEE 30%, and the MPT 20%. The resulting score is portable; that is, the score a bar applicant receives in one UBE jurisdiction may be applied to another UBE jurisdiction.

Applicants must apply separately and pay fees for admission to each jurisdiction, but those with passing scores need take the bar exam only once. Each jurisdiction does its own grading, sets its own passing scores, and determines the time period within which it will accept a transfer UBE score. Because pass scores vary between jurisdictions, receiving a passing score in one state does not guarantee that the score will be sufficient to pass in another state. In addition, any UBE state may also add state-specific requirements to its bar exam. For example, Washington bar applicants must pass both the UBE and the Washington Law Component, a timed open-book online test with Washington-specific law.

For more information on UBE transfer time limits and passing scores, see *Bar Admission Requirements 2015* on the website of the National Conference of Bar Examiners.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Uniform Bar Exam Topics &amp; Corresponding UI Law Courses</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>UBE Topic</strong></td>
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<td>Business Associations</td>
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<td>Civil Procedure (Federal)</td>
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<td>Conflict of Laws</td>
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<td>Constitutional Law</td>
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<td>Contracts</td>
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<td>Criminal Law and Procedure</td>
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<td>Evidence</td>
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<td>Family Law</td>
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<td>Real Property</td>
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<td>Torts</td>
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<td>Trusts &amp; Estates</td>
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<td>Uniform Commercial Code (Art. 2 Sales, Art. 9 Secured Transactions)</td>
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4. Multistate Bar Examination (MBE)

The multiple-choice Multistate Bar Examination (MBE) is prepared by the National Conference of Bar Examiners. It is a component of the bar exam in every U.S. jurisdiction except Louisiana and Puerto Rico. The MBE consists of 200 multiple-choice questions given over two 3-hour exam periods, and it can account for up to 50% of the points on a state’s bar exam.

Every law student should have a firm grounding in all the subjects tested on the MBE. The following table gives the MBE topics and the corresponding College of Law courses.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MBE Topic</th>
<th>Course #</th>
<th>Relevant Course Names</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Civil Procedure (Federal)</td>
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<td>Civil Procedure and Introduction to Law</td>
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<td>Civil Procedure II</td>
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<td>851</td>
<td>Advanced Torts</td>
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</table>

5. Multistate Essay Examination (MEE)

The Multistate Essay Examination (MEE), consisting of 30-minute essay questions, is used as part of the bar exam in 30 U.S. jurisdictions. For each bar administration, the NCBE prepares nine MEE questions. All states using the Uniform Bar Examination administer six identical MEE questions, but other MEE states can choose which, and how many, MEE questions to administer on their bar exams. Most jurisdictions using the MEE administer six questions over the course of three hours.

The MEE tests on all subjects tested on the MBE, plus five additional subjects. Every law student should have a firm grounding in all the subjects tested on the MEE: do not expect to be able to learn the subjects from scratch during the period between graduation and the bar exam. Even if your state does not use the MEE, its state-prepared essays will test most or all of the MEE topics. The following table gives the MEE topics and the corresponding College of Law courses.
### MEE Topics & Corresponding UI Law Courses

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>MEE Topic</th>
<th>Course #</th>
<th>Relevant Course Names</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Business Associations</td>
<td>919</td>
<td>Business Associations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Civil Procedure (Federal)</td>
<td>805, 806</td>
<td>Civil Procedure and Introduction to Law, Civil Procedure II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conflict of Laws</td>
<td>960</td>
<td>Conflict of Laws</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Constitutional Law</td>
<td>902, 905</td>
<td>Constitutional Law I, Constitutional Law II</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contracts</td>
<td>813, 924</td>
<td>Contracts, Sales</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Criminal Law and Procedure</td>
<td>812, 953</td>
<td>Criminal Law, Criminal Procedure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Evidence</td>
<td>950</td>
<td>Evidence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family Law</td>
<td>963</td>
<td>Family Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Real Property</td>
<td>807, 925</td>
<td>Property, Property Security</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Torts</td>
<td>809, 851</td>
<td>Torts, Advanced Torts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trusts &amp; Estates</td>
<td>941</td>
<td>Wills, Estates, and Trusts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Uniform Commercial Code (Art. 2</td>
<td>924, 925</td>
<td>Sales, Property Security</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sales, Art. 9 Secured Transactions</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6. **Multistate Performance Test (MPT)**

The Multistate Performance Test (MPT), consisting of one or more 90-minute simulated lawyering tasks, is used as part of the bar exam in 40 U.S. jurisdictions. In addition, a few states draft their own performance tests. For each bar administration, the NCBE prepares two MPT problems. All states using the Uniform Bar Examination administer both MPT problems, but other MPT states can choose whether to administer one or two MPT problems on their bar exams.

The MPT requires finishing a specific lawyering task such as writing an objective memo, drafting a settlement agreement, or preparing a closing argument. To accomplish the task, the question will provide facts in the form of client interview notes, contracts, and other documents, as well as relevant law in the form of statutes, cases, or regulations. Therefore, applicants do not need to learn any doctrinal law to prepare for the MPT. During the exam, the applicant must apply the applicable given law to the relevant facts in the format required by the question. The performance test is designed to determine if the applicant can, within time constraints, pick out relevant facts and law, apply the law to the facts to resolve the client’s problem, identify ethical dilemmas if present, and communicate effectively in writing.

7. **Multistate Professional Responsibility Examination (MPRE)**

The Multistate Professional Responsibility Examination (MPRE) consists of 60 multiple-choice questions administered over the course of two hours. It tests understanding of professional conduct rules as found in the ABA Model Rules of Professional Conduct, the ABA Model Code of Judicial Conduct, controlling constitutional decisions, and the generally accepted rules, principles, and common law regulating the legal profession. The MPRE is required for admission to the bar of all U.S. jurisdictions except Maryland, Wisconsin, and Puerto Rico. Each state establishes its own pass score for the MPRE.

Although required for bar admission, the MPRE is not part of the bar exam itself. It requires a separate application and separate fees from the bar exam. The MPRE is administered three times a year in March,
August, and November. For more information and registration, visit the web site of the National Conference of Bar Examiners.

8. State-Specific Bar Information
Nationally, bar admission requirements are in a period of flux, so students must consistently search for up-to-date information. The best general source for information on bar admissions is Bar Admission Requirements 2015 on the website of the National Conference of Bar Examiners. Once you have decided on a jurisdiction, contact that state’s bar admissions authorities for definitive, updated information.

9. Bar Review Courses
The College recommends that each law graduate take a comprehensive commercial bar review course to prepare for the bar exam. Bar review courses both review the substantive law in the context in which it will be tested on the bar exam and help with test-taking strategies and study schedules. Comprehensive bar review courses offer state-specific content and individual feedback on all components of the bar exam. In small-population states, only one or two comprehensive courses may be offered; in large-population states such as California, six or more commercial companies may offer comprehensive courses. Shop carefully for a bar review course, taking into account not only the cost of the course but its track record, longevity, and compatibility with your learning style.

10. Financing Bar Review
Starting 1L year, students should begin setting aside money toward preparing for the bar. Because bar review is a full-time job, you should not plan to work during the period between graduation and taking the bar exam. Expenses during the bar review period are typically heavy. Typical expenses include bar application fees of up to $1,000, bar review course fees of up to $4,000, living expenses, and travel expenses to sit for the bar exam.

It is important to start saving early because student loans are not available after graduation. Several lenders offer bar loans to 3Ls or recent law graduates, but bar loans carry higher interest rates than student loans. In addition, some graduates may not qualify for bar loans, especially if they lack co-signers or do not have a good credit rating. In addition to bar loans and savings, consider secured or unsecured personal loans from a bank or credit union with which you have an established relationship.
X. Course Listings and Descriptions

A. Course Listings

1. Alphabetical Listing by Official, Informal, and Superseded Course Names

Official course titles are in regular type. Informal or superseded names for courses are given in italics, with the formal course name indicated in parentheses.

Some listed courses may not be offered in 2014–2015.

R indicates a course required for graduation.

A class designation (1L, 2L, 3L) indicates the course is to be taken during the designated year, unless permission is given for a variance.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course Code</th>
<th>Course Title / Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>921</td>
<td>Accounting for Lawyers</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>907</td>
<td>Administrative Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>917</td>
<td>ADR (Negotiation and Alternative Dispute Resolution)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>970</td>
<td>Advanced Legal Research</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>967</td>
<td>Advanced Legal Writing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>851</td>
<td>Advanced Torts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>917</td>
<td>Alternative Dispute Resolution (Negotiation and Appropriate Dispute Resolution)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>910</td>
<td>Antitrust</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>955</td>
<td>Appellate Advocacy Program (McNichols Competition)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>993</td>
<td>Appellate Clinic 3L (not offered 2014–2015 or 2015–2016)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>917</td>
<td>Appropriate Dispute Resolution (Negotiation and Alternative Dispute Resolution)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>919</td>
<td>BA (Business Associations)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>926</td>
<td>Bankruptcy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>977</td>
<td>Bankruptcy Lab (Clinical Lab)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>956</td>
<td>Bankruptcy Moot Court (Moot Court)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>919</td>
<td>Business Associations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>927</td>
<td>Business Entities Taxation (Partnership &amp; LLC Taxation)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>964</td>
<td>Children and the Law</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>912</td>
<td>Civil Mediation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>805</td>
<td>Civil Procedure I (Civil Procedure and Introduction to Law) R–1L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>805</td>
<td>Civil Procedure and Introduction to Law R–1L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>806</td>
<td>Civil Procedure II R–1L</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>975</td>
<td>Classroom Credit Public Service Externship</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
995 *Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Clinic* (General Practice / Domestic Violence & Sexual Assault Clinic) 3L
994 Economic Development Clinic 3L
853 Education Law
965 Elder Law
947 Environmental Law
956 *Environmental Moot Court* (Moot Court)
951 Environmental Policy
932 Estate Planning
962 *Ethics* (Professional Responsibility) R–2L
950 Evidence
956 *Evidence Moot Court* (Moot Court)

**Externship — see:**
- Law 973, Non-Classroom Credit Public Service Externship
- Law 975, Classroom Credit Public Service Externship
- Law 976, Semester in Practice
963 Family Law
913 Family Mediation
904 Federal Courts
930 *Federal Income Tax* (Taxation)
850 First Amendment Seminar (*formerly Freedom of Speech and the Press*)
995 General Practice / Domestic Violence & Sexual Assault Clinic 3L
940 *Human Rights* (International Human Rights)
949 *Indian Law* (Native American Law)
996 Immigration Law Clinic 3L
985 Immigration Law and Policy
903 *Intellectual Property* (Introduction to Intellectual Property)
WR 506 Interdisciplinary Methods in Water Resources
938 International Environmental and Water Law
940 International Human Rights
916 *International Law* (Public International Law)
918 Internet Law
903 Introduction to Intellectual Property
948 Introduction to Natural Resources Law (*formerly Natural Resources Law and Policy*)
986 Judicial Clerkship Seminar
961 Jurisprudence
934 Land Use Law and Planning
987 Law Practice Management
939 Law, Science, and the Environment
982 Law Review
971 Lawyering Process
921 *Legal Accounting* (Accounting for Lawyers)
974 Legal Aid Clinic 3L (*not offered 2014–2015*)
966 Legal Drafting
815 Legal Research and Writing R–1L
998 *Low Income Taxpayer Clinic* (Tax Clinic) 3L
989 Mass Media Law
955 *McNichols Competition* (Appellate Advocacy Program)
989 *Media Law* (Mass Media Law)
997 Mediation Clinic 3L
957 Mock Trial
956 Moot Court
956 *National Moot Court* (Moot Court)
949 Native American Law
979 Native American Natural Resource Law
852 Natural Resource and Environmental Law Field Course
948 *Natural Resource Law and Policy* (Introduction to Natural Resources Law)
906 Natural Resource Law Seminar
923 Negotiable Instruments, Bank Collections and Deposits, and Other Payment Systems
917 Negotiation and Appropriate Dispute Resolution
973 Non-Classroom Credit Public Service Externship

**Northwest Institute — see:**
- Law 912, Civil Mediation
- Law 913, Family Mediation
- Law 914, Dispute Resolution
852 *NREL Field Course* (Natural Resource and Environmental Law Field Course)
988 *NREL Seminar* (Writing the Environment)
927 Partnership and LLC Taxation
931 Patents
962 Professional Responsibility R–2L
807 Property R–1L
925 Property Security
916 Public International Law
948 *Public Land Law* (Introduction to Natural Resources Law)
984 Real Estate Transactions
952 Remedies
924 Sales
925 *Secured Transactions* (Property Security)
920 Securities Regulation
976 Semester in Practice
901 Seminar
991 Skills Practicum
978 Small Business Legal Clinic **3L**
944 State and Local Government Law
933 State Debtor-Creditor Law
820 Statutory Reading and Interpretation **R–1L**
999 Study Abroad or Off Campus
911 Suretyship and Guaranty
998 Tax Clinic **3L**
930 Taxation
809 Torts **R–1L**
922 Trademarks and Trade Dress
958 Trial Advocacy **3L**
954 Trial Skills
957 *Trial Team* (Mock Trial)
928 Tribal Nation Economics and Law
942 Water Law I
969 Water Law II
855 Water Law Practicum
946 Water and Energy Policy Seminar
992 White Collar Crime
937 Wildlife Law and Policy
941 Wills, Estates, and Trusts
908 Workplace Law
988 Writing the Environment **3L**
2. Listing by Course Number

Some listed courses may not be offered in 2014–2015.

R indicates a course required for graduation.

A class designation (1L, 2L, 3L) indicates the course is to be taken during the designated year, unless permission is given for a variance.

805 Civil Procedure and Introduction to Law  R–1L
806 Civil Procedure II  R–1L
807 Property  R–1L
809 Torts  R–1L
812 Criminal Law  R–1L
813 Contracts  R–1L
815 Legal Research and Writing  R–1L
816 Constitutional Law I  R–1L
820 Statutory Reading and Interpretation  R–1L
850 First Amendment (formerly Freedom of Speech and the Press)
851 Advanced Torts
852 Natural Resource and Environmental Law Field Course
853 Education Law
854 Corporate Taxation
855 Water Law Practicum
901 Seminar
903 Introduction to Intellectual Property
904 Federal Courts
905 Constitutional Law II  R
906 Natural Resource Law Seminar
907 Administrative Law
908 Workplace Law
910 Antitrust
911 Suretyship and Guaranty (not offered 2014–2015)
912 Civil Mediation
913 Family Mediation
914 Dispute Resolution
916 Public International Law
917 Negotiation and Appropriate Dispute Resolution
918 Internet Law (formerly Cyberlaw)
919 Business Associations
920 Securities Regulation
921 Accounting for Lawyers
922 Trademarks and Trade Dress
923 Negotiable Instruments, Bank Collections and Deposits, and Other Payment Systems
924 Sales
925 Property Security
926 Bankruptcy
927 Partnership and LLC Taxation
928 Tribal Nations Economics and Law
930 Taxation
931 Patents
932 Estate Planning
933 State Debtor-Creditor Law (not offered 2014–2015)
934 Land Use Law and Planning
937 Wildlife Law and Policy
938 International Environmental and Water Law
939 Law, Science, and the Environment
940 International Human Rights
941 Wills, Estates, and Trusts
942 Water Law I
944 State and Local Government Law
945 Community Property
946 Water and Energy Policy Seminar
947 Environmental Law
948 Introduction to Natural Resources Law
949 Native American Law
950 Evidence
951 Environmental Policy
952 Remedies
953 Criminal Procedure
954 Trial Skills  3L
955 Appellate Advocacy Program (McNichols Competition)
956 Moot Court
957 Mock Trial
958 Trial Advocacy  3L
959 Critical Legal Studies
960 Conflict of Laws
961 Jurisprudence (not offered 2014–2015)
962 Professional Responsibility  R–2L
963 Family Law
964 Children and the Law
965  Elder Law  
966  Legal Drafting  
967  Advanced Legal Writing  
968  Domestic Violence and the Law  
969  Water Law II  
970  Advanced Legal Research  
971  Lawyering Process  
973  Non-Classroom Credit Public Service Externship  
974  Legal Aid Clinic 3L (not offered 2014–2015)  
975  Classroom Credit Public Service Externship  
976  Semester in Practice  
977  Clinical Lab  
978  Small Business Legal Clinic 3L  
979  Native American Natural Resource Law  
980  Copyrights  
981  Critical Legal Studies Journal  
982  Law Review  
983  Directed Study  
984  Real Estate Transactions  
985  Immigration Law and Policy  
986  Judicial Clerkship Seminar  
987  Law Practice Management  
988  Writing the Environment  
989  Mass Media Law  
990  Consumer Law (not offered 2014–2015)  
991  Skills Practicum  
992  White Collar Crime  
993  Appellate Clinic 3L (not offered 2014–2015)  
994  Economic Development Clinic 3L  
995  General Practice / Domestic Violence & Sexual Assault Clinic 3L  
996  Immigration Law Clinic 3L  
997  Mediation Clinic 3L  
998  Tax Clinic 3L  
999  Study Abroad or Off Campus  
WR 506 Interdisciplinary Methods in Water Resources
B. Course Descriptions

Enrollment is limited for all College of Law courses because of fire code regulations, facilities constraints, and educational considerations. See the University of Idaho Registrar’s Class Schedule for current and historical course enrollment limits.

All courses numbered 850 and above are upper division courses. Courses numbered 801–825 are first-year courses.

First-Year Courses (805–820)

805 Civil Procedure and Introduction to Law
3 credits Fall
Overview of U.S. legal systems, providing basics on civil litigation and legal principles. Covers litigation topics including pleadings, pretrial management, discovery, summary judgment, trial, post-trial motions, judgment, personal jurisdiction, subject matter jurisdiction, and related topics with a focus on the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure.
1L course required for graduation.

806 Civil Procedure II
3 credits Spring
Continuation of Law 805 on the process and principles of civil litigation in the U.S.
Prerequisite
• Law 805 (Civil Procedure and Introduction to Law)
1L course required for graduation.

807 Property
4 credits
Future interests, landlord and tenant, bailment, easements, covenants respecting the use and enjoyment of land, rights incident to land ownership and fixtures, adverse possession, gifts of personal property, conveyance of land, recording acts, land title assurance, and public control of land use.
1L course required for graduation.

809 Torts
4 credits
The common law providing private redress for injuries primarily to person or property. The course examines the three basic theories of tort liability: intent, negligence, and strict liability.
1L course required for graduation.

812 Criminal Law
3 credits
The sources and purposes of the criminal law, the meaning of criminal responsibility, the elements of crimes, and the administration of criminal justice.
1L course required for graduation.

813 Contracts
4 credits
Basic elements of private, consensual agreements enforced by law: formation, principles of bargain or reliance, methods to police the bargain, interpretation, performance/breach and remedies for breach, defenses to liability, and the rights and liabilities of third parties upon assignment and delegation.
1L course required for graduation.

815 Legal Research and Writing
5 credits Year-long course
An introduction to traditional and computer-assisted legal research, objective and persuasive legal writing, and oral argument.
1L course required for graduation.
816  Constitutional Law I  
4 credits  
An examination of the institution of judicial review and of the constitutional divisions of government power in the United States; the principles of separation of powers and federalism, and the constitutional protection of certain individual rights and liberties, particularly under the 14th Amendment.  
**1L course required for graduation.**

820  Statutory Reading and Interpretation  
3 credits  
Introduction to the process and techniques of statutory and regulatory interpretation, including how to read a statute or regulation, identify interpretive issues, and employ the accepted canons of statutory construction as part of the theory and practice of interpretation.  
**1L course required for graduation.**

Upper-Division Courses (850–999)

850  First Amendment Seminar  
(formerly Freedom of Speech and the Press)  
3 credits  
Exploration of the First Amendment’s Speech, Association, Establishment, and Free Exercise Clauses, and the interrelatedness between free expression and religious freedoms. The course investigates analytical problems in First Amendment jurisprudence including philosophical foundations of free expression, free association, free exercise of religion, and the prohibition against government establishment of religion.  
Prerequisites  
- Law 816, Constitutional Law I  
- Law 905, Constitutional Law II

851  Advanced Torts  
2–3 credits, normally 3  
Selected topics in tort law, including products liability, traditional strict liability, defamation, and business torts. The two-credit course covers fewer areas of study.  
Prerequisite  
- Law 809 (Torts) or permission  
Additional information:  
Instructor-determined variable-credit course: the course is offered for a fixed number of credits determined in advance by the instructor.

852  Natural Resource and Environmental Law Field Course  
2 credits  
Fall (before regular classes)  
Summer field course exploring the implementation of natural resource and environmental law on the ground in Idaho, focusing on the effects of state and federal resource management and protection statutes on public and private landscapes. Accelerated course.  
Prerequisite:  
- Permission
853  **Education Law**  
*3 credits*  
Issues pertaining to the history and structure of U.S. public education including religious and private school alternatives, school funding, curriculum and governance, student supervision, equal educational opportunity issues including race and disability, employment issues including collective bargaining, and students’ and teachers’ rights and responsibilities including free speech and due process.

854  **Corporate Taxation**  
*2–3 credits, normally 3*  
Taxation of all aspects of a corporation's lifecycle, including formation, financing, capital structure, distributions, redemptions, reorganizations, and liquidation. The course covers both tax provisions applying to all corporations and those provisions applying specifically to the flow-through “S” corporation. Two-credit course covers fewer areas of study.  
*Prerequisite*  
- Law 930, Taxation  
*Additional information:*  
Instructor-determined variable-credit course: the course is offered for a fixed number of credits determined in advance by the instructor.

855  **Water Law Practicum**  
*2–3 credits, normally 3*  
Skills course where students take part in various stages of a water law dispute including settlement negotiations, state supreme court briefing, and oral argument. In-depth treatment of cutting edge issues in water law, with an emphasis on the intricate interplay between law, history and science. Two-credit course covers fewer areas of study.  
*Prerequisite*  
- Law 942, Water Law I  
*Co-requisite*  
- Law 971, Lawyering Process  
*Additional information:*  
Instructor-determined variable-credit course: the course is offered for a fixed number of credits determined in advance by the instructor.

901  **Seminar**  
*Credit arranged*  
From time to time, specific seminars are arranged and made available for a semester. The exact content of seminars is announced in advance of the semester in which they are offered. The College endeavors to offer at least 2 seminars a semester.

903  **Introduction to Intellectual Property**  
*3 credits*  
Introduction to the four substantive areas of intellectual property: trade secrets, trademarks, copyrights, and patents, with an emphasis on the tension in each body of law between private rights and the public’s interest.  
*Additional information:*  
Law 903 is a prerequisite for those doing trademark prosecution through Law 976, Small Business Legal Clinic.

904  **Federal Courts**  
*3 credits*  
The constitutional structure and the practical role of the federal court system, with great emphasis on the working relationship between federal and state courts.

905  **Constitutional Law II**  
*3 credits*  
Study of individual rights and liberties protected by the Constitution.  
**Required for graduation.**

906  **Natural Resource Law Seminar**  
*3 credits*  
Selected topics in natural resources law and policy. Topics vary with the interest of the instructor and students.

907  **Administrative Law**  
*3 credits*  
An examination of the constitutional limits on administrative agencies, the procedural requirements for agency decision-making, and judicial review of agency actions. The focus is on federal administrative law.
908 Workplace Law
4 credits
Survey course covering state common law exceptions to the employment at will doctrine, federal anti-discrimination statutes, federal statutory protection of collective activity, and other state and federal law governing the employment relationship. The class explores the processes of hiring, firing, and setting the terms and conditions of employment.

910 Antitrust
3 credits
Study of the application of the antitrust law to cooperation among competitors, agreements between suppliers and customers regarding the resale of products, exclusive dealing arrangements, monopolization, and mergers.

911 Suretyship and Guaranty
2 credits
Overview of principles of suretyship and guaranty including rights of the obligee, guarantor, and principal obligor. Study of unique applications of suretyship doctrine including counseling and drafting issues to this tri-partite arrangement.
Prerequisite:
• Law 925 (Property Security) or permission

912 Civil Mediation
2 credits
Summer
A study of conflict resolution, negotiation, and mediation theory, process, and skills. Exploration of each stage of the mediation process and attendant strategies and skills. Offered through the Northwest Institute for Dispute Resolution.
Accelerated course.
Graded pass/fail.
Credit may not be earned in both Law 912 and Law 913.
Prerequisite:
• Permission
Additional information:
Any final paper written for this course may not be used in satisfaction of the upper division writing requirement.

913 Family Mediation
2 credits
Summer
A skills-based study of family mediation designed for those wishing to mediate or represent clients in the mediation process. Topics covered include structuring the mediation process, guidelines for division of assets, construction of parenting plans, and ethical concerns. Offered through the Northwest Institute for Dispute Resolution.
Accelerated course.
Graded pass/fail.
Credit may not be earned in both Law 912 and Law 913.
Prerequisite:
• Permission
Additional information:
Any final paper written for this course may not be used in satisfaction of the upper division writing requirement.

914 Dispute Resolution
1 credit, maximum 4
Variable semester
Multiple locations
Specialty course in dispute resolution offered through the Northwest Institute for Dispute Resolution. Course topic and content will be announced in advance.
Accelerated course.
Graded pass/fail.
Prerequisite:
• Permission
Additional information:
Any final paper written for this course may not be used in satisfaction of the upper division writing requirement.

916 Public International Law
3 credits
Survey of major areas of the law of nations and international organizations.
917 Negotiation and Appropriate Dispute Resolution  
3 credits  
Simulation and seminar-style instruction in negotiation techniques, mediation, and arbitration, focusing on skill development and legal and ethical issues frequently faced by lawyers.

918 Internet Law (formerly Cyberlaw)  
2–3 credits, normally 3  
Introduction to the legal and policy challenges presented by commerce and communication on the Internet. Topics include Internet governance, sovereignty and jurisdiction, free speech, privacy and surveillance, and the protection of intellectual property. Two-credit course covers fewer areas of study.  
Additional information:  
Instructor-determined variable-credit course: the course is offered for a fixed number of credits determined in advance by the instructor.

919 Business Associations  
4 credits  
Agency, partnerships, corporations, and other types of business organizations; limitations on powers and authority of partners, corporate officers, and directors.

920 Securities Regulation  
3 credits  

921 Accounting for Lawyers  
2 credits  
Examination of basic accounting principles designed as background for the tax and business law courses for those students without accounting and business experience and intended to make the lawyer conversant with accountants.

922 Trademarks and Trade Dress  
2 credits  
Trademarks and trade dress include words, symbols, colors, pictures, packaging and product design by which businesses identify themselves and their products and services. This course examines the validity of rights claimed in trademarks and trade dress and what conduct infringes these rights.  
Additional information:  
Law 922 is a prerequisite for those doing trademark prosecution through Law 976, Small Business Legal Clinic.

923 Negotiable Instruments, Bank Collections and Deposits, and Other Payment Systems  
3 credits  
The study of paper-based and other methods of payment under state and federal law with primary focus on the law of negotiable instruments under Article 3 of the Uniform Commercial Code, Bank Deposits and Collections, and Electronic Funds Transfers under Articles 4 and 4A of the UCC and Federal Reserve Board Regulations J and CC and related federal statutes.

924 Sales  
3 credits  
The study of the law relating to the sale of goods under Article 2 of the Uniform Commercial Code and related statutes and treaties, including introduction to the structure, purposes, and policies of the Uniform Commercial Code.

925 Property Security  
3 credits  
Overview of the law relating to secured credit including the mechanisms for creating enforceable security and mortgage interests in real and personal property.

926 Bankruptcy  
3 credits  
Federal bankruptcy law, the collective forum for resolving the rights of financially distressed debtors and their creditors, emphasizing basic principles applicable to all filings, liquidation, or rehabilitation of consumer debtors, and the pervasive effect of bankruptcy on everything from family law to business transactions and relationships.
927  Partnership and LLC Taxation  
2–3 credits, normally 3  
Examination of the income tax treatment of partners and partnerships, including Limited Liability Companies and their members, covering the entity’s life cycle through formation, operation, and liquidation. Topics include the income tax consequences of the sale of a partnership interest, as well as the death or retirement of a partner.  
Prerequisite  
•  Law 930, Taxation  
Additional information:  
Instructor-determined variable-credit course: the course is offered for a fixed number of credits determined in advance by the instructor.

928  Tribal Nations Economics & Law  
3 credits  
Survey of economic development strategies by various Tribal Nations, including an overview of federal incentive programs and disincentives for the growth of strong tribal economies. Tribal legal codes, commercial projects, and federal Indian law parameters will be discussed. Topics will include: the tribal government-owned corporate model, gaming enterprises, economic diversification, the federal 8(a) program, limitations on tribal tax-exempt bond offerings, and value-added on-reservation products.  
Recommended preparation:  
•  Law 949, Native American Law

930  Taxation  
3 credits  
Income and deductions, accounting methods, transactions resulting in capital gain, deferral of tax, and choice of the taxable person; introduction to tax procedure and to income taxation of trusts, estates, and partnerships.

931  Patents  
2 credits  
This course will examine the law and policy underlying the U.S. patent system, with a focus on the legal means for obtaining, challenging, and enforcing patent rights. A technical background is not required, but a willingness to engage with some technical aspects of patentable subject matter is.

932  Estate Planning  
3 credits  
Inter vivos, testate, and intestate disposition of property with emphasis upon estate and gift tax impact and consideration of the law of future interests.  
Prerequisite / Co-requisite:  
•  Law 941, Wills, Trusts, and Estates

933  State Debtor-Creditor Law  
2 credits  
Not offered in 2014–2015  
Study of the legal mechanisms for enforcing judgments, and the rights and protections of debtors and creditors as a matter of state law.

934  Land Use Law and Planning  
3 credits  
This course addresses the regulation of private lands by state and local governments; will investigate social and cultural agreements about land as influenced by and institutionalized in Constitutional protections, state statutory regimes and local programs; and will develop a working knowledge of the general legal principles, and policy and planning issues relevant to private land management.

937  Wildlife Law and Policy  
3 credits  
An examination of state and federal law applicable to wildlife.

938  International Environmental and Water Law  
3 credits  
An examination of international environmental law and the law of international watercourses.

939  Law, Science, and the Environment  
2 credits  
The use of science in the courtroom in agency decision-making, with emphasis on natural resources and environmental law. This course will explore both the process and substantive areas of selected areas of science and the law.  
Recommended preparation:  
•  Law 907, Administrative Law
940 International Human Rights
3 credits
An overview of international rights and humanitarian law and advocacy, including a focus on particular topics of timely interest determined by the instructor and students.

941 Wills, Estates, and Trusts
3 credits
Intestate succession, wills, and administration of estates in probate.

942 Water Law I
1–2 credits, normally 2
The basics of water allocation law with a focus on western water law. Study of the development of the common law of water allocation and of comprehensive statutory systems including the implementation of water law through administrative agencies and water rights adjudication.
One credit course covers fewer areas of study.

944 State and Local Government Law
3 credits
Review of the source, scope, and limits of local government power, with reference to Idaho and other state examples. The course will consider the relationship of local governments to the state and federal government, as well as to neighboring communities and individuals.

945 Community Property
2 credits
Special problems that arise in connection with the community property system in the western states.

946 Water and Energy Policy Seminar
2 credits
An examination of advanced topics in water and energy law.
Recommended preparation:
  • Law 942, Water Law I

947 Environmental Law
3 credits
Environmental planning and protection, regulation of air and water pollution, waste disposal, use of pesticides and other toxic chemicals, and remedies for environmental injury.

948 Introduction to Natural Resources Law (formerly Natural Resource Law and Policy)
3 credits
An introduction to natural resource law examining resource allocation and management systems, including ESA, FLPMA, NEPA, NFMA, Wilderness Act, WSRA, and other federal statutes applicable to the public lands.

949 Native American Law
3 credits
Study of Tribal Sovereignty and interaction with the U.S. government at various levels with an emphasis on treaty rights, jurisdictional issues, the trust relationship, protection of lands, the eras of U.S. Indian policy, and the continued assertion of tribal rights and interests.

950 Evidence
3 credits
The law governing the presentation of proof in Idaho and federal courts.

951 Environmental Policy
3 credits
An examination of advanced topics in environmental law and policy.
Recommended preparation:
  • Law 947, Environmental Law

952 Remedies
3 credits
Consideration of legal and equitable relief available to aggrieved parties in contractual or other relationships.

953 Criminal Procedure
3 credits
Search and seizure, arrest, interrogation, identification, right to counsel, and guilty pleas, with special attention to constitutional law and pre-trial procedures.
954 Trial Skills
3 credits
Instruction in the skills fundamental to litigation and the techniques of persuasive witness examination and argument, combining classroom instruction and individually-critiqued student exercises.
Credit may not be earned in both Law 954 and Law 958.
Prerequisites:
• Law 950, Evidence
• Permission

955 Appellate Advocacy Program (McNichols)
2 credits
A brief-writing and oral advocacy course run as the McNichols Moot Court competition. Students attend class once a week for the first six weeks of the semester, write a two-issue appellate brief, and make a minimum of two oral arguments.
Accelerated course.
Graded pass/no pass; credits are nonclassroom credits.
Prerequisite:
• Law 815, Legal Research & Writing

956 Moot Court
1–2 credits
Preparation of appellate briefs and argument of cases orally in regional or national competition; grading and evaluating briefs of students participating in second-year appellate advocacy program (with approval of the faculty adviser of the second-year appellate advocacy program). The faculty supervisor of each competition is the final arbiter of the number of credits awarded within the guidelines. Only those students who will complete all the activities for their appellate moot court program (including attending the competition) by the end of fall semester may register for credits in the fall semester; all other students eligible for credits under this course register in the spring.
Graded pass/fail. Credits earned are not classroom credits.
Prerequisite:
• Permission
• Law 955 (Appellate Advocacy Program) required for some Moot Court competitions — check with the Moot Court advisor

957 Mock Trial
2 credits
Participation as an attorney on the D. Craig Lewis mock trial team in regional or national competition. The faculty supervisor of each competition is the final arbiter of the credits awarded within the guidelines.
Prerequisite:
• Permission

958 Trial Advocacy
2 credits Fall (before regular classes)
An intensive 7-day course offered the week before regular classes begin in the fall. The course follows the National Institute of Trial Advocacy Training format of faculty demonstration, discussion, student performance, and critique, culminating in a mock jury trial on the last day of the training.
Graded pass/fail.
Credit may not be earned in both Law 954 and Law 958.
Prerequisites:
• 3L status, unless waived
• Law 950, Evidence
• Permission

959 Critical Legal Studies
2–3 credits, normally 2
Critical Studies focuses on deconstructing traditional hierarchies within the law and legal institutions and looks to foster change by critically analyzing the law and these institutions. This course will cover one or more of the following subjects: Feminism, Critical Race Studies, Race-Feminism, Gender/Gender Identity/Queer Studies.
Three-credit course covers more areas of study.
Additional information:
Instructor-determined variable-credit course: the course is offered for a fixed number of credits determined in advance by the instructor.
960 Conflict of Laws
2 credits
A study of the principles for deciding which law applies to incidents and transactions crossing state lines and of the constitutional limitations on a state’s rights to impose its own law in suits arising out of such incidents and transactions; enforcement of foreign judgments, the jurisdiction of courts, and the special jurisdictional problems in domestic relations cases.

961 Jurisprudence
2 credits
Consideration of the various views and philosophies of law as expressed in classical and contemporary writings; methods of legal analysis; the relationship between law and justice, between law and power, and between law and truth.

962 Professional Responsibility
3 credits
Status and function of the legal profession; responsibility to clients, the profession, and the public; and the administration of justice. The course must be taken no later than the summer following the second year of law studies.
Required for graduation; must be taken no later than 2L summer.

963 Family Law
3 credits
Legal problems of the family, including marriage, annulment, adoption, and divorce.

964 Children and the Law
2–3 credits, normally 3
The legal status of children, including topics such as the parent-child relationship, guardianship, representation of children, neglect, and adoption.
Two credit course covers fewer areas of study.
Additional information:
Instructor-determined variable-credit course: the course is offered for a fixed number of credits determined in advance by the instructor.

965 Elder Law
2–3 credits, normally 3
An overview of the legal regimes and practical issues that face lawyers representing older clients. Topics include Social Security, pensions, annuities, Medicare, Medicaid, health care decision-making, property issues, and special ethical issues for attorneys representing elder persons.
Two credit course covers fewer areas of study.
Additional information:
Instructor-determined variable-credit course: the course is offered for a fixed number of credits determined in advance by the instructor.

966 Legal Drafting
2 credits
This course will familiarize students with transactional and litigation documents, writing for different audiences, and the effective and appropriate use of forms. Students will focus on strategic use of language, avoiding ambiguity, and writing with clarity. General topics covered will include client letters, contracts, and a complaint and answer.

967 Advanced Legal Writing
2 credits
This course will focus on advanced writing concepts, including advanced study of standards of review, development of policy arguments and legislative intent analysis, writing jury instructions, drafting statutes, and drafting judicial opinions; additionally, there will be a heavy emphasis on style. As such, it is assumed that students have mastered the skills learned in Legal Research & Writing.
Does not satisfy the upper division writing requirement.
Prerequisite:
• Minimum of C in Law 815 (Legal Research & Writing) OR permission
968 Domestic Violence and the Law
2–3 credits
This seminar will cover the legal system’s response to the problem of domestic violence and, to a lesser extent, stalking and sexual assault. Students will explore both civil and criminal avenues of redress. Existing shortcomings of those responses, and proposed reforms, will be examined. The course will address how domestic violence is treated in a variety of legal contexts, including in relation to child abuse, custody, visitation, mediation, parent education at divorce, relocation, child abduction, and torts. Students will partner with legal interns in the Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Clinic to assist them on actual domestic violence and sexual assault cases. Students are expected to complete 60 hours of clinical service, a paper, and a class presentation. Students enrolled in the Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Clinic (Law 995) have the option of signing up for two credits; those who do so will not be required to complete additional hours of clinical service beyond that required by Clinic.
Additional information:
All students should sign up for 3 credits unless enrolled in Law 995 during the same semester.

969 Water Law II
2 credits
In-depth study of topics necessary for the modern practice of water law by approaching water law from the watershed perspective. This perspective also tends to reflect the perspective of water users and other interests who seek solutions to problems that take into account the interaction of the fragmented system of water regulation in the United States.:
Prerequisite:
- Law 942, Water Law I

970 Advanced Legal Research
2 credits
An advanced course covering all forms of materials, in all formats (print, microformat, electronic), available for conducting legal research.
Prerequisite:
- Law 815, Legal Research & Writing

971 Lawyering Process
2 credits
Client representation skills, with an emphasis on pre-trial civil litigation; classroom and simulation instruction in interviewing, counseling, and negotiating skills, pleading, discovery, and motion practice.

973 Non-Classroom Credit Public Service Externship
1-10 credits
Fall, Spring
1–5 credits
Summer
Maximum 10 credits
Students perform legal work in selected public service positions under the supervision of experienced judges and lawyers. Graded pass/fail. Credits earned are not classroom credits.
Prerequisite:
- Permission
Additional information:
A GPA of 2.20 or above is required for externships after 1L year. A GPA of 2.00 or above is required for externships after 2L year. Student-option variable credit: students may select the number of credits, subject to instructor approval.

974 Legal Aid Clinic
1–3 credits
Maximum 6 credits
From time to time, specific legal aid clinics may be offered. The content of such clinics is announced in advance of the semester in which they are offered.
Prerequisites:
- Law 962, Professional Responsibility
- Other courses as announced
- Permission
Recommended preparation:
- Courses as announced
Additional information:
Student-option variable credit: students may select the number of credits, subject to instructor approval.
975  Classroom Credit Public Service Externship
1–5 credits, maximum 10  Summer
Students perform legal work in selected public service positions under the supervision of experienced judges and lawyers. Students must attend periodic classes.
Graded pass/fail.
Prerequisite:
• Permission
Additional information:
A GPA of 2.20 or above is required for externships after 1L year. A GPA of 2.00 or above is required for externships after 2L year. Student-option variable credit: students may select the number of credits, subject to instructor approval.

976  Semester in Practice
1–12 credits, maximum 12
Students attend periodic classes and perform legal work in the public or private sector under the supervision of a faculty supervisor. Open only to students in their last year of law school.
Graded pass/fail.
Prerequisite:
• Permission
Additional information:
Students whose cumulative class rank is in the bottom quartile of the class are not eligible for Semester in Practice unless the Externship Director and Dean of Students grant a waiver. Many, but not all, positions require student to be qualified for an Idaho Legal Intern Limited License.
Student-option variable credit: students may select the number of credits, subject to instructor approval.

977  Clinical Lab
1 credit per semester per lab
Maximum 4 credits
One-credit lab courses providing clinical experience for interested upper-division students. The labs, designed to allow students to obtain practical experience in conjunction with upper-division substantive courses, are supervised by experienced practitioners.
Graded pass/fail.
Prerequisite:
• Permission
Additional information:
Labs often offered include two different Bankruptcy labs.

978  Small Business Legal Clinic
1–3 credits, maximum 6
Boise
Real-life experience handling transactional legal problems and assisting businesses and not-for-profits.
Prerequisites:
• Law 919, Business Associations
• Law 962, Professional Responsibility
• Law 966 (Legal Drafting) OR Law 967 (Advanced Legal Writing) OR Law 971 (Lawyering Process)
• Qualified for an Idaho Legal Intern Limited License
• Permission
Recommended preparation:
• Law 958, Trial Advocacy
Additional information:
Student-option variable credit: students may select the number of credits, subject to instructor approval.
Law 903, Introduction to Intellectual Property, and Law 922, Trademarks and Trade Dress, are prerequisites for those doing trademark prosecution through Law 976, Small Business Legal Clinic.
979  Native American Natural Resource Law
3 credits
Study of the natural resources over which Tribal Nations assert stewardship or seek to influence others regarding protection of resources including sacred sites, land use and environmental protection, natural resource development, taxation, water rights, rights associated with hunting, fishing and gathering, and international approaches to indigenous lands and resources.

980  Copyrights
2–3 credits, normally 3
A survey of U.S. domestic copyright law, focusing on current provisions of the Copyright Act of 1976, as amended, and leading cases interpreting those provisions. Particular attention is paid to policy challenges created by the Internet and by the increasing internationalization of copyright law. Two-credit course covers fewer areas of study.
Additional information:
Instructor-determined variable-credit course: the course is offered for a fixed number of credits determined in advance by the instructor.

981  Critical Legal Studies Journal
1–4 credits, maximum 4
Participation in the student-edited online law journal The Crit. Credit awarded upon approval of the editor-in-chief and faculty advisor. Graded pass/fail. Credits earned are not class hours.
Prerequisite:
• Acceptance to The Crit.

982  Law Review
1–4 credits, maximum 4
Participation in the student-edited Idaho Law Review. Credit is awarded upon approval by the editor-in-chief and faculty advisor. Graded pass/fail. Credits earned are not classroom credits.
Prerequisite:
• Acceptance to Idaho Law Review

983  Directed Study
1–2 credits
Maximum 4 credits
Individual research on a significant legal problem and the writing of a paper that must be approved by the faculty member under whose direction the work is done. Graded pass/fail. Credits earned are not classroom credits.
Prerequisite:
• Permission
Additional information:
Students who wish to do directed study should consult the professor before the start of the semester to decide on a topic.
Student-option variable credit: students may select the number of credits, subject to instructor approval.

984  Real Estate Transactions
2–3 credits, normally 3
Aspects of the standard commercial real estate purchase transaction, including real estate contracts, title issues, construction, default, financing, leasing, and structuring real estate development transactions. Two-credit course covers fewer areas of study.
Additional information:
Instructor-determined variable-credit course: the course is offered for a fixed number of credits determined in advance by the instructor.

985  Immigration Law and Policy
3 credits
The rights and limitations relating to various types of immigration status, different kinds of visas, admission and removal procedures, grounds of inadmissibility and deportation, and defenses.
986 Judicial Clerkship Seminar
1–2 credits, normally 2
Seminar focusing on advanced writing concepts within the judicial context, with instruction on common types of legal writing practiced by judicial clerks.
Prerequisite:
• Permission
Additional information:
Instructor-determined variable-credit course: the course is offered for a fixed number of credits determined in advance by the instructor.

987 Law Practice Management
1–2 credits, normally 2
Topics in the business of law practice, including accepting and billing clients, managing case files and client trust accounts, making business arrangements, and managing human, physical, and financial resources.
Graded pass/no pass.
Two-credit course covers more areas of study.
Additional information:
Instructor-determined variable-credit course: the course is offered for a fixed number of credits determined in advance by the instructor.

988 Writing the Environment
1 credit
Intensive writing course limited to 3L students completing the Natural Resources and Environmental Law Emphasis. Students will develop critical legal writing and analytical skills through public presentations and defenses of their own written work, and the review and editing of their colleagues’ works.
Graded pass/no pass.
Prerequisite:
• Permission

989 Mass Media Law
2 credits
Seminar addressing legal issues in new technologies and the rapidly changing mass-media environment. Topics are generally organized around a single theme, such as First Amendment law and theory, privacy or Freedom of Information Act issues, commercial speech regulation, and media and the electoral process.

990 Consumer Law
3 credits
Not offered 2014–2015
Survey of consumer law from a transactional perspective, examining statutory, regulatory, and common law governance of consumer transactions. Topics include deception and questionable acts related to consumer purchases; credit issues including discrimination, overpriced credit, and deceptive practices; and policing and enforcing the bargain from both the creditor/seller and consumer perspectives.

991 Skills Practicum
Credit arranged
From time to time, specific skills courses are arranged and made available for a semester. The exact content of each skills course is announced in advance of the semester in which it is offered.

992 White Collar Crime
3 credits
Federal law prohibiting financial, non-violent crime, including fraud, racketeering, and bribery. The course examines principles of statutory interpretation, grand jury investigations, parallel civil proceedings, corporate and individual responsibility, sentencing guidelines, and federal-state coordination.
993  **Appellate Clinic**  
*1–3 credits; maximum 6*  
*Moscow*  
Representation of clients in civil and criminal appeals before the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals and Idaho appellate courts.

994  **Economic Development Clinic**  
*1–3 credits; maximum 6*  
*Boise*  
Legal aid clinic in which legal interns assist Idaho counties, cities, tribes, and non-governmental agencies with economic development issues and legal problems.  
**Prerequisites:**  
- Law 962, Professional Responsibility  
- Qualified for an Idaho Legal Intern Limited License  
- Permission  
**Recommended preparation:**  
- Law 934, Land Use Law and Planning  
- Law 944, State and Local Government  
**Additional information:**  
Student-option variable credit: students may select the number of credits, subject to instructor approval.

995  **General Practice / Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Clinic**  
*1–3 credits; maximum 6*  
*Moscow*  
Representation of clients in civil proceedings involving victims of domestic, sexual assault, dating violence or stalking. Student interns also represent clients in general practice matters including misdemeanor defense, family law, consumer protection, landlord-tenant disputes, probate and civil rights.  
**Prerequisites:**  
- Law 950, Evidence  
- Law 962, Professional Responsibility  
- Law 971, Lawyering Process  
- Qualified for an Idaho Legal Intern Limited License  
- Permission  
**Co-requisite:**  
- Law 958, Trial Advocacy  
**Recommended preparation:**  
- Law 953, Criminal Procedure  
**Additional information:**  
Student-option variable credit: students may select the number of credits, subject to instructor approval.

996  **Immigration Law Clinic**  
*1–3 credits, maximum 6*  
*Moscow*  
Representation of immigrant clients from a variety of countries under the supervision of clinical faculty. Cases may include asylum, permanent residence, citizenship, and relief from deportation. Students may represent clients in administrative, trial, and appellate courts.  
**Prerequisites:**  
- Law 950, Evidence  
- Law 962, Professional Responsibility  
- Law 971, Lawyering Process  
- Qualified for an Idaho Legal Intern Limited License  
- Permission  
**Co-requisites**  
- Law 958, Trial Advocacy  
- Law 985, Immigration Law & Policy  
**Additional information:**  
Student-option variable credit: students may select the number of credits, subject to instructor approval.
997  Mediation Clinic
1–3 credits, maximum 6
Moscow
Legal aid clinic in which legal interns provide mediation services and hone their skills in communication, facilitation, negotiation, organization, and ethics.

Prerequisites:
- Law 912 (Civil Mediation) OR Law 913 (Family Mediation)
- Law 950, Evidence
- Law 962, Professional Responsibility
- Law 971, Lawyering Process
- Qualified for an Idaho Legal Intern Limited License
- Permission

Co-requisite:
- Law 958, Trial Advocacy

Additional information:
Student-option variable credit: students may select the number of credits, subject to instructor approval.

998  Tax Clinic
2–3 credits, maximum 6
Boise
Representation of low-income taxpayers in disputes with the IRS at the audit, appeals, collection, and Tax Court levels. Students are exposed to the Boise tax community through frequent practitioner guest lecturers, an IRS field trip, and by attending Tax Court calendars, and they are required to complete a community outreach project.

Prerequisites:
- Law 930, Taxation
- Law 962, Professional Responsibility
- Law 971, Lawyering Process
- Qualified for an Idaho Legal Intern Limited License
- Permission

Recommended preparation:
- Law 927, Partnership & LLC Taxation
- Law 950, Evidence
- Law 958, Trial Advocacy

Additional information:
Student-option variable credit: students may select the number of credits, subject to instructor approval.

999  Study Abroad or Off Campus
Credits arranged
Graded pass/fail.

Prerequisite:
- Permission

WR 506  Interdisciplinary Methods in Water Resources
3 credits
Student and faculty teams from traditionally disparate disciplines address real issues to develop methods for communicating across disciplines and for solving water resources problems. The course takes a problem-oriented approach using case studies. Faculty will lead students through this integrative process with lectures and working sessions.
X. Appendices

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D. College of Law Diversity Plan
E. University of Idaho Student Code of Conduct
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A. College of Law Honor Code

HONOR CODE
UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO COLLEGE OF LAW
Effective August 1, 2013

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I. Statement of Purpose and Introduction

A. We, the students and faculty of the University of Idaho College of Law, adopt this Honor Code to promote the following objectives:

1. to prepare law students to meet the ethical standards of the legal profession by guiding their pre-professional behavior,
2. to establish procedures for addressing allegations of behavior inconsistent with this Code, and
3. to provide sanctions for behavior inconsistent with this Code.

B. Law students are expected to conduct themselves in a manner that supports the College’s educational and professional mission. This Code is intended to promote and secure academic integrity, fairness, equal academic opportunity, respect for others, and professionalism at the College. Entering law students shall be informed that this Code exists. All law students shall be bound by this Code. Law students are obligated both to respect the values embodied in this Code and to actively encourage other students to respect them.

C. Law students should be aware that they will be required to report any violation of this Code on state bar application forms. In addition, at the request of bar and court authorities, the College will report allegations and proceedings arising under this Code, as well as any resulting sanctions.
D. Faculty members are responsible for implementing this Code. Faculty members should cooperate with investigations and hearings and should use the Honor Court system when they have reasonable grounds to believe that the purposes of this Code will be served.

II. Scope
A. Jurisdiction Over Disciplinary Matters. This Code applies to all students enrolled at the University of Idaho College of Law for the purpose of pursuing a Juris Doctor degree (law students). This Code applies to any law student enrolled at the time of the alleged violation, whether or not the student continues to be enrolled at the College. When registered for courses outside the College, law students are subject to this Code in addition to the academic regulations of the university, school, or department in which they are pursuing coursework. Any law student found to have violated academic regulations at another university, school, or department shall report the violation to the Associate Dean of Students within 30 days of the determination. The Associate Dean shall obtain a copy of the determination and place it in the law student’s permanent file maintained by the Deans’ Office.

B. Relationship to Other Codes. Law students are subject to all disciplinary regulations set forth in the University of Idaho Student Code of Conduct, except for the Article regarding academic dishonesty (currently designated as Article II). This Code specifically supersedes Article II of the Student Code of Conduct, and to the extent that this Code conflicts with any provisions in either the Student Code of Conduct or the University of Idaho Statement of Student Rights, this Code shall govern.

C. Non-Law Students. If a complaint is made against a non-law student who is taking classes at the College of Law, College Counsel shall forward the complaint to the University of Idaho Dean of Students and the College of Law Associate Dean of Students.

III. Violations
A. Plagiarism. No law student shall claim as her/his own original work the research, ideas, or writing of another. No law student shall copy in whole or in part from the work of another without providing clear attribution to the original author. Paraphrasing without acknowledgement of authorship is a form of plagiarism.

B. Improper Conduct with Respect to a Course.
1. In preparing work product to be submitted for credit, or to be submitted in connection with a law school academic activity, no law student shall give, solicit, or receive assistance from a from a source prohibited by the instructor or supervisor of the activity. The law student bears the burden of clarifying with the instructor or supervisor whether any particular action or conduct violates this provision.

2. No law student shall make a recording of a class unless s/he has the express consent of the instructor. Express consent exists only where (1) the course syllabus specifically allows recording, (2) the College’s Dean of Students has allowed recording as a disability accommodation, or (3) the instructor has given specific verbal or written permission to record.

3. No law student shall use the same or essentially the same work product, or a substantial part thereof, for credit in more than one course without first securing instructor approval. If the courses are taken concurrently, the law student must obtain the approval of both instructors; if the courses are not taken concurrently, the law student must obtain approval from the instructor in the later course.
C. Improper Conduct with Respect to an Examination.
   1. During any examination, no law student shall give or receive aid of any nature from any source that is not expressly authorized by the instructor.
   2. No law student shall discuss an examination with any other student while the examination is in progress, unless such discussion is expressly authorized by the instructor.
   3. No law student shall give, receive, or obtain information concerning the contents of a forthcoming examination unless the information is expressly authorized by the instructor. Any law student who receives such information shall immediately inform the instructor.
   4. No law student shall take an examination for another, and no law student shall permit another person to take an examination for her/himself.
   5. No law student shall violate announced or published examination policies, procedures, rules, or instructions if the violation would tend to either give the law student an advantage or put another student at a disadvantage.

D. Breach of Anonymity. In any course where anonymous grading applies, no law student shall knowingly identify her/himself to the course instructor in any manner as the source of an examination, paper, or other graded work.

E. Interference With Property. No law student shall take, use, conceal, destroy, or deface property of the University, its faculty, staff, or students for the purpose of obtaining an unfair academic advantage or for the purpose of placing another student at an unfair academic disadvantage.

F. Deceptive Communication. No law student shall communicate false or misleading information, by either omission or commission, by which the law student gains or attempts to gain an academic or professional advantage for him/herself or a fellow student, or by which the law student puts or attempts to put another student at an academic or professional disadvantage. Deceptive communication includes, but is not limited to, the following situations:
   1. Forging or altering any document, record, or instrument of identification;
   2. Providing incorrect or misleading information regarding her/his, or any other student’s, grades, class rank, personal references, employment records, activities, residence, or any other material facts regarding academic and personal achievements.

G. Breach of Confidentiality.
   1. No law student shall breach any duty of confidentiality imposed by any faculty member for an academic purpose.
   2. No law student shall disclose information concerning Honor Court investigations or proceedings involving another student except where disclosure is reasonably necessary to further the investigation or proceedings.

H. Impeding Administration of the Honor Code.
   1. No law student who has reasonable grounds to believe that another student has violated this Code shall fail to promptly file a complaint.
   2. No law student shall knowingly give false information, refuse to give information, or otherwise refuse to cooperate in any investigation or hearing involving a charge of misconduct against another student under this Code. However, a law student may refuse to provide evidence on the ground that doing so would significantly expose her/him to the threat of criminal prosecution.
   3. No law student shall harass, retaliate against, or attempt to influence any complainant, investigator, witness, or other person involved with the administration of this Code.
I. Attempt. An attempt to commit a violation shall constitute a violation. In order to commit an attempt, a law student must, while possessing both the mental state required for the violation and the purpose to commit the act required for the violation, take a substantial step towards the completion of the violation. The word “act” in this paragraph includes omissions where the Code imposes a duty to act.

IV. Mental States

A. Presumption of Knowledge. All law students shall be conclusively presumed to have knowledge of this Code and of all announced or published course and examination policies, procedures, and instructions. The burden shall be on the law student to clarify with the instructor whether any action or conduct violates the instructor’s course or examination policies, procedures, or instructions.

B. Mental State Required for Violations. Unless otherwise provided in this Code, a law student commits a violation if s/he acts with gross negligence or more culpably as to each material element of the violation. Gross negligence involves a gross deviation from the standard of care that a reasonable law student would exercise in the actor’s situation.

V. Honor Court

A. Selection of Justices.

1. The Honor Court shall consist of six justices, composed of three faculty members and three law students.

2. Faculty justices shall be appointed by the Dean or her/his designee and shall serve until their successors are appointed. Any vacancy among faculty justices shall be filled by the Dean or her/his designee.

3. Student justices shall be elected by a majority of the students voting in an annual election held during Spring semester. A student justice shall serve for a term of one year or until her/his successor is elected, whichever shall occur later. Any student vacancy shall be filled by the Executive Board of the Student Bar Association.

4. The Court shall by secret ballot elect one of the faculty justices to serve as Chief Justice. The Chief Justice may be removed and replaced by a majority vote of the Court.

B. Disqualification from Service. Any justice shall recuse her/himself from a proceeding where s/he will be a witness to any matter at issue, cannot be impartial, or has a personal interest in the outcome that would create a conflict of interest or the appearance of impropriety. A recusal shall be treated as a temporary vacancy. No law student on academic probation shall serve as a justice. No law student who is currently charged with a violation of this Code or who has been found by the Court to have violated this Code shall serve as a justice.

C. Challenges for Reasonable Cause. Any law student who is the subject of an Honor Court proceeding may challenge the service of any justice for reasonable cause. Challenges shall be in writing and delivered to the Chief Justice without undue delay. Challenges shall be decided by a simple majority of the voting justices; the challenged justice shall not vote. Challenges for reasonable cause shall be sustained only upon a finding that the justice whose service is challenged cannot be impartial, has a conflict of interest, or would create the appearance of impropriety by participating in the proceeding. The Court shall rule in writing on all challenges. All rulings on challenges for reasonable cause are non-appealable. A sustained challenge for reasonable cause shall be treated as a temporary vacancy.
VI. **College of Law Counsel**

A. **Selection of College of Law Counsel.**

1. College of Law Counsel (“College Counsel”) shall consist of one faculty member and two law student members.

2. Faculty Counsel shall be appointed by the Dean or her/his designee and shall serve until her/his successor is appointed. Any vacancy of Faculty Counsel shall be filled by the Dean or her/his designee.

3. Each year, the majority of law students voting in an annual election held during Spring semester shall elect a first-year student to serve as a student member of College Counsel. The student shall serve a two-year term, the first year as Deputy Student Counsel and the second year as Senior Student Counsel. If there is a vacancy in either Student Counsel position, the remaining Student Counsel shall fill both positions. If there is a vacancy in both Student Counsel positions, the Executive Board of the Student Bar Association shall appoint an interim Student Counsel to serve until either the Deputy or the senior Student Counsel is available. If the Deputy Student Counsel is permanently unavailable to advance to Senior Student Counsel at the time of the annual law school election, a second-year law student shall be elected to a one-year term as Senior Student Counsel.

B. **Disqualification from Service.** No College Counsel shall serve before the Court in any matter where s/he will be a witness to any matter at issue, cannot be impartial, or has a personal interest in the outcome which would create a conflict of interest or the appearance of impropriety. A recusal shall be treated as a temporary vacancy. No law student on academic probation shall serve as Student Counsel. No law student who is currently charged with a violation of this Code or who has been found by the Court to have violated this Code shall serve as Student Counsel.

C. **Challenges for Reasonable Cause.** Any law student who is the subject of an Honor Court proceeding may challenge the service of any College Counsel for reasonable cause. Challenges shall be in writing and delivered to the Chief Justice without undue delay. Challenges shall be decided by a simple majority of the Court. Challenges for reasonable cause shall be sustained only upon a finding that the College Counsel whose service is challenged cannot be impartial, has a conflict of interest, or would create the appearance of impropriety by participating in the proceeding. The Court shall rule in writing on all challenges. All rulings on challenges for reasonable cause are non-appealable. A sustained challenge for reasonable cause shall be treated as a temporary vacancy.

VII. **Initiation of Honor Court Proceedings**

A. **Complaints.** A complaint of violation of this Code shall be in writing, signed by the complainant under oath, and filed with Faculty Counsel. The complaint shall specify with reasonable particularity the conduct claimed to constitute a violation.

B. **Investigation of Complaints.**

1. Upon receipt of a complaint, College Counsel shall promptly provide written notice of the complaint, including the nature of the violation alleged, to the student against whom the complaint was filed. The identity of the complainant shall not be disclosed to a law student who is the subject of the complaint until a charge is filed with the Court.

2. College Counsel shall conduct an investigation into the complaint to substantiate probable cause for filing a charge. College Counsel shall have the power to take statements under oath in the investigation. All law students have a duty to cooperate in Honor Court investigations.
C. **Dismissal of Complaints.** If College Counsel conclude that probable cause is lacking, the complaint shall be dismissed, and the student against whom the complaint has been filed shall be notified of the dismissal.

D. **Filing of Charges.** If College Counsel conclude that probable cause exists, they shall promptly file a written charge of violation with the Honor Court. The charge shall specify the identity of the complainant(s), the portion or portions of this Code alleged to have been violated, and the conduct alleged to constitute the violation, including the date, place, and circumstances of the alleged violation. College Counsel shall promptly provide the law student charged with a copy of the charge. If College Counsel disagree about the sufficiency of cause, the determination of Faculty Counsel shall control.

E. **Settlement Agreements.** College Counsel shall not have authority to enter into a settlement agreement with a law student against whom a complaint has been filed.

F. **Duty of Prompt Filing.** Charges shall be filed promptly after a determination of probable cause. A delay in the filing of a charge that unreasonably hinders the ability of the law student charged to prepare or present a defense is cause for dismissal of the charge with prejudice. Dismissals for undue delay in the filing of charges are within the sole discretion of the Court.

G. **Withdrawal of Charges.** A charge of violation of this Code may be withdrawn by College Counsel with leave of the Court at any time prior to the entry of a finding on the charge.

H. **Record of Charge.** When a charge is filed, the Chief Justice shall be responsible for placing a copy of the charge in the law student’s permanent file maintained in the Deans’ Office. If the charge is withdrawn by College Counsel, the Chief Justice shall be responsible for promptly removing the copy of the charge from the law student’s file.

I. **Charges Against Graduating Law Students.** The existence of a pending charge against a law student otherwise entitled to graduate from the College of Law shall not prevent the law student’s participation in graduation ceremonies; however, no law student against whom a charge is pending shall receive a degree.

J. **Scheduling Conference.** After a charge is filed by College Counsel, the Chief Justice, or another faculty justice designated by the Chief Justice, shall schedule a conference and provide notice of the conference to College Counsel and the law student charged. At the conference, the presiding justice may:
   1. Advise the law student of her/his right to assistance;
   2. Advise the law student of the range of sanctions in the event the Court finds a violation;
   3. Permit the law student to advise the Court of her/his intention to admit or deny the charge(s). Any statement of intention shall not be binding;
   4. Schedule the Merits Hearing and tentatively schedule a Sanctions Hearing;
   5. Issue pre-hearing orders concerning the disclosure of witnesses and exhibits;
   6. Permit action on any other matters in the presiding justice’s discretion.

VIII. **Honor Court Hearings**

A. **Confidentiality.** Hearings shall be closed to the public and conducted under conditions designed to ensure confidentiality.

B. **Recording.** Hearings shall be recorded verbatim. The law student charged has the right, at her/his expense, to have the proceedings recorded in a manner other than that provided by the Court.
C. **Notice of Witnesses and Evidence.** The law student charged has the right to:
   1. Notice of the names of all persons College Counsel intend to call as witnesses at the Merits Hearing;
   2. Notice of the names of all persons known to College Counsel to have personal knowledge of the events at issue;
   3. Production of all tangible evidence College Counsel intend to offer at the hearing;
   4. Notice of the existence and nature of all potentially exculpatory evidence discovered by College Counsel.

D. **Right to Counsel.** The law student charged has the right to be represented at her/his expense by a person of her/his choosing, to present witnesses and evidence, and to confront and examine any opposing witness.

E. **Opening and Closing Statements.** At all hearings, the parties or their counsel have the right to make opening and closing statements. College Counsel shall have the right to make the first opening statement and the last closing statement.

F. **Merits Hearing.**
   1. The Court shall proceed informally, offering reasonable opportunity for the full presentation of the charge and the defense. It shall not be bound by statutory or common law rules of evidence, other than applicable rules of privilege. The Court may consider any evidence having probative value, preserving the opportunity of the law student charged to confront adverse evidence, but it may exclude irrelevant or unduly repetitious evidence.
   2. The Chief Justice shall rule on all objections to evidence. If any member of the Court objects to an evidentiary ruling, the Court shall vote on the ruling in executive session.
   3. The law student charged, or a witness, may refuse to provide evidence on the ground that doing so would significantly expose her/him to the threat of criminal prosecution. The Court may draw inferences from such a refusal, but the inferences shall not be the sole basis for a finding of violation.
   4. If the law student charged fails to appear at the Merits Hearing after reasonable notice, the Court in its discretion may hold the hearing in the student’s absence.
   5. College Counsel shall have the burden of proving, by clear and convincing evidence, that the law student has committed the violation.

G. **Findings.**
   1. Following closing arguments the Court shall vote upon its findings in executive session. The votes of at least two student justices and at least two faculty justices are required for a finding of violation.
   2. If the Court finds a violation, it shall convene a Sanctions Hearing.

H. **Sanctions Hearing.**
   1. The Court shall hear arguments and take evidence from the parties on the question of sanctions. The Court shall then vote on sanctions in executive session.
   2. If the law student fails to appear at the Sanctions Hearing after reasonable notice, the Court in its discretion may hold the hearing in the student’s absence.
   3. The votes of at least two student justices and at least two faculty justices are required to impose a sanction.
4. If the law student has been found to have violated this Code on a prior occasion, the opinion setting forth the circumstances of that violation and the sanction(s) imposed shall be admissible in determining the appropriate sanction for the subsequent violation.

5. If the Court is unable to determine appropriate sanctions, the sanctions shall be determined by majority vote at a meeting of the College faculty at which a quorum is present. The law student may present arguments in writing or may appear, in person or by a representative, prior to the faculty’s deliberations and vote.

IX. Sanctions

A. Imposition of Sanctions.

1. Following the Sanctions Hearing, the Court may impose the sanctions listed in this section, either singly or in combination, in furtherance of the objectives of this Code.

2. When imposing sanctions, the Court may take into account any previous Honor Code violations committed by the same law student.

3. Honor Code sanctions shall be independent of any grade or credit sanctions imposed by the instructor in the affected course. The instructor in a course affected is solely responsible for determining appropriate grade or credit sanctions for academic dishonesty or violation of course requirements.

4. A law student who fails to comply with the terms of a sanction shall be subject to further sanctions.

B. Reprimand. Written notice prepared by the Court, separate and distinct from the Honor Court’s written opinion, that a law student has violated this code. The Chief Justice shall deliver any reprimand issued by the Honor Court to the reprimanded student, College Counsel, and the Associate Dean of Students. The reprimand shall be placed in the law student’s permanent file maintained by the Deans’ Office. In addition, the Honor Court may direct the following:

1. That relevant information from the reprimand be placed on the law student’s University transcript maintained by the University Registrar; and/or

2. That relevant information from the reprimand be published to the students, faculty, and staff of the College of Law.

C. Public Service. Service to the public as specified by the Court.

D. Remedial Education. Education or training intended to improve the law student’s understanding of and compliance with rules of ethical conduct.

E. Restitution. An order to repair or replace any property misappropriated or defaced, or to reimburse the owner of the property for any loss.

F. Probation. Suspension or withholding of imposition of any sanction pending a probationary period, the terms of which shall be within the discretion of the Court. Upon the successful completion of the period of probation, the Court shall lift the sanction.

G. Disciplinary Suspension. Exclusion from any or all College courses, exams, and activities for a specified period, either immediately or at the conclusion of the academic term or semester.

H. Indefinite Suspension. Exclusion from any or all courses, exams, and activities of the College of Law for an indefinite period. Readmission is possible, but only upon approval of the Court after a hearing at which the sole issue shall be the fitness of the law student for readmission.

I. Expulsion. Permanent expulsion from the College of Law.

J. Denial of Degree. Denial of the award of the Juris Doctor degree, whether or not the law student may have otherwise satisfied the requirements for the degree.
X. Post-Hearing Matters

A. Opinions.
   1. The Chief Justice shall appoint a member of the Court to write an opinion supporting the Court’s decision. Any member of the Court may file a dissenting or concurring opinion. The opinion, along with any concurrences or dissents, shall be made a part of the record of the case.
   2. Opinions shall not be made public except as provided in Section XI. However, opinions may be disseminated as desired by the student who is the subject of the opinion.
   3. Opinions shall not be used as precedent in subsequent Court determinations.

B. Record of Disposition. Following the hearing, the Chief Justice shall place a copy of the opinion, along with any concurrences or dissents, in the law student’s permanent file maintained in the Deans’ Office.

C. Appeals.
   1. The Honor Court’s finding of violation and the determination of sanctions are final, subject only to an appeal by the law student to the College faculty. To appeal, the law student must deliver a written notice of appeal to the Dean or her/his designee within seven calendar days of the date the student is informed of the Court’s determination.
   2. An appeal shall be determined by majority vote at a meeting of the College faculty at which a quorum is present. Faculty members who participated as College Counsel or who were complainants in the matter shall not be counted in determining the presence of a quorum and shall not vote on the appeal. The law student may present arguments in writing or may appear, in person or by a representative, prior to the faculty’s deliberations and vote.
   3. A finding of violation shall be reversed only if it was against the manifest weight of the evidence. A sanction shall be modified only if it was unjustifiable under the circumstances.

XI. Confidentiality and Record-Keeping

A. Confidentiality of Information. All persons involved in Court proceedings, except the law student charged, shall treat all allegations, investigations, statements, hearings, findings, and opinions in connection with Court proceedings as confidential, except as required or permitted by law; they shall disclose information concerning the proceedings to only those persons to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary to further the proceedings. The law student charged with a violation of this Code may disclose the charges against her/himself and the findings based on those charges. Communications among College staff and faculty are outside the scope of this Section.

B. Honor Court Records. The Deans’ Office shall serve as the repository for the official Court files of all proceedings under this Code. Files shall be kept for a minimum of five years following the conclusion of the proceeding. The Court file shall consist of all written notices, pleadings, motions, briefs, opinions, and other communications lodged with or prepared by the Court as part of the proceedings against a student charged with a violation of this Code.

XII. Authority, Effective Date, and Amendments to Code

A. Source of Authority. The University of Idaho Board of Regents on March 23, 2001, granted authority to the President of the University of Idaho to establish, approve, and maintain an Honor Code for the College of Law.
B. **Amendments.** This Code may be amended with the President's approval, following majority approval by:
   1. the College faculty in a vote where a majority of all College faculty not on leave participate, and
   2. the students of the College, in a vote in which at least thirty-five percent of the student body participates.

C. **Effective Date.** Unless an amendment provides otherwise, amendments to this Code shall take effect on the date the President signifies her/his approval by signing the amended code.

Approved by the faculty of the University of Idaho College of Law,
Michael Satz, Dean, for the Faculty of the College of Law

Approved by the students of the University of Idaho College of Law,
Ivar Gunderson, Student Bar Association President, for the Students of the College of Law

Approved by the President of the University of Idaho,
Don Burnett, President, for the University of Idaho

DATE   30 July 2013
B. College of Law Student Complaints Policy

University of Idaho College of Law

STUDENT COMPLAINTS POLICY

A. Submitting a Complaint
The University of Idaho College of Law wishes to hear any student concerns about significant problems that directly implicate the quality of the school’s program of legal education as well as its compliance with the ABA’s Standards for Approval of Law Schools. Any student having such a concern should submit it in writing to the Associate Dean of Students and Administration.

B. Resolving the Complaint
When such a written complaint has been made, the Associate Dean for Students and Administration shall investigate as soon as possible, ordinarily within 20 business days after the filing of the written complaint. If the complaint relates in substantial part to the Associate Dean, the Dean may designate another individual to act in place of the Associate Dean. As noted in paragraph F below, if policies of the University of Idaho require investigation and action outside the College of Law, those policies shall govern.

The Associate Dean shall attempt to resolve the complaint, if possible, within the 20 business day period. If resolution is not possible, the Associate Dean for Students and Administration may refer the matter to the appropriate administrator, administrative body, or an administrative official designated by the Dean (the “Dean’s designate”).

If such a referral occurs, the administrator, administrative body or Dean’s designate shall attempt to resolve the complaint as soon as possible, but ordinarily not later than 20 business days after the referral.

Upon completing the investigation of the complaint, the College of Law shall communicate its findings and, if appropriate, its intended actions to the complainant in a manner consistent with policies of the University and applicable law.

C. Appeal Process
If the complainant is dissatisfied with the outcome or resolution, or if another member of the law school community is directly and personally aggrieved by the outcome or resolution, a written appeal with a statement of reasons may be submitted to the Dean of the College of Law. Such an appeal shall be submitted within ten business days (not counting holidays, the week of fall break or spring break, or the period from Christmas Day to New Year’s Day, or other days when the University is closed) after communication of the outcome of the investigation. The time may be extended by the Dean for exceptional circumstances or hardships. The Dean’s decision shall be communicated to the appellant and the investigator(s), ordinarily within 20 business days, in a manner consistent with policies of the University and applicable law. The Dean’s decision shall be final, subject only to any University-level review process that may be available.

D. Maintaining a Written Record of the Complaint
The College of Law shall maintain a complete written record of each complaint and how it was investigated and resolved. Written records shall be maintained, with due regard for confidentiality, in the Office of the Dean, and in compliance with University policies and applicable law.

E. Protection Against Retaliation
The College of Law will not in any way retaliate against an individual who makes a complaint under this section, nor permit any faculty member, administrator, employee or student to do so.

F. Not Exclusive Complaint Policy or Procedure
The University of Idaho College of Law Policy Manual and the University Faculty-Staff Handbook contain separate sections pertaining specifically to sexual harassment complaints and to complaints that may fall within the parameters of the University Code of Student Conduct. Neither does this complaint policy supersede or alter the Honor Code of the College of Law. Jurisdiction over any student complaint is not exclusive to any single policy or set of policies within the College of Law.
C. College of Law Bylaws

THE AMENDED AND RESTATED
BYLAWS, PROCEDURES, AND RULES
of
THE UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO COLLEGE OF LAW

As Adopted by the
University of Idaho
College of Law Faculty
February 2, 2005,
and amended through
May 1, 2013

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Article I
General Principles

A. Mission Statement. The University of Idaho College of Law fulfills the University of Idaho’s unique, statewide mission in legal education. The College of Law serves the State of Idaho and the United States by discharging the triple mission of a land-grant university: teaching, scholarship, and service. The College of Law:

1. Prepares future leaders in the law and the wider community by providing a rigorous legal education encompassing legal doctrine, public policy, interdisciplinary perspectives, lawyering skills, and professional values;
2. Promotes development of the law and improvements in the quality of justice through scholarly research and dissemination of its results; and
3. Serves the citizens of Idaho and the United States through cooperation with and service to the organized bench and bar and all citizens concerned with the quality and availability of justice.

B. Statement of Purpose. These Bylaws, Procedures, and Rules (Bylaws) are adopted by the Faculty of the College of Law (Faculty) in order to (1) implement the role of the Faculty in the College of Law as established by the resolution of the Regents creating the College of Law, (2) delineate the organization, procedures, and rules of the College of Law pursuant to the Faculty Constitution of the University of Idaho, and (3) ensure compliance by the College of Law with
the Articles of Association of the Association of American Law Schools and the American Bar Association Standards for Approval of Law Schools which require primary and substantial control of the educational program of the law school by law faculty.

C. Authority of the Faculty. The right of the Faculty to participate in the management of the affairs of the College of Law (College) is fully recognized. The right of the Faculty includes, without limitation, the right to vote on all major policy decisions and the right to be consulted on all decisions affecting the affairs of the College. The affairs of the College include, without limitation, library policies, curriculum, class schedules, the general requirements for graduation, the undertaking of major research programs involving commitments by the College, long-range plans for the development of the College, the selection of full-time additions to the Faculty, and the selection of a dean.

Article II
Organization of the Faculty

A. Voting Members. The voting members of the Faculty shall be those who qualify as “university faculty” as defined in Article II, Section 1 of the Constitution of the University Faculty.

B. Non-Voting Members. From time to time, the Dean may appoint adjunct faculty members and affiliate faculty members pursuant to Article II, Section 3 of the Constitution of the University Faculty and to the University Faculty-Staff Handbook sections 1565 I & 1565 J. Such faculty members are not voting members of the Faculty.

1. Affiliate faculty members are individuals who 1) hold appointments as members of the University of Idaho faculty or staff and are assigned to a unit other than the College of Law, 2) hold appointments as members of professional support staff of the College of Law, or 3) are employees of governmental or private agencies and who are assigned by that agency to a unit of the University of Idaho. Appointment as an affiliate faculty member is for an indefinite period. Such appointments may be made in the discretion of the Dean and shall be subject to a memorandum of understanding with the other unit within the University that establishes the responsibilities of the affiliate faculty member, the procedures for continuing the appointment as affiliate faculty at the College, and the procedures for evaluation of the affiliate faculty member.

2. Adjunct faculty members are persons who are not employed by the University but who are highly qualified in their field of specialization. Appointment as an adjunct faculty member is normally for a semester or for an academic year. The Dean may appoint an adjunct faculty member on a continuing basis in recognition of extraordinary past service as an adjunct faculty member or in recognition of an adjunct faculty member’s status as a tenured faculty member at another institution. Appointment as an adjunct faculty member is subject to written agreement between the College and the adjunct faculty member setting forth the duties and responsibilities of the adjunct faculty member and the compensation of the adjunct faculty member.

[Article II, § B amended by Faculty in August, 2012.]

C. Associate Deans.

1. One or more Associate Deans may be appointed by the Dean. Such appointments shall be made by the Dean with the advice and consent of the Faculty. No one shall be appointed as an Associate Dean who does not serve on the Faculty at the time of appointment or who has not been approved for faculty membership under the provision of Article III, §§ A or B.

2. An Associate Dean shall serve at the pleasure of the Dean. If an Associate Dean is a tenured or tenure-track faculty member, at the conclusion of such service s/he shall return to the Faculty with the faculty rank and tenure status earned at the time of such return.

3. An Associate Dean shall assume such administrative duties as the Dean shall prescribe. If an Associate Dean has teaching responsibilities, such responsibilities may be reduced to accommodate assigned administrative responsibilities.

4. An Associate Dean who is a tenure-track faculty member shall be considered for tenure and promotion by the same process and according to the same standards as are applicable to other members of the Faculty.

D. Faculty Secretary. At the first meeting of the Faculty in each academic year, a faculty secretary shall be appointed by the Dean from among the voting members of the Faculty to serve until the first meeting of the following year and until a successor shall have been selected. The Faculty Secretary shall keep minutes of all actions of the Faculty. Such minutes shall be reproduced and distributed to all faculty members as soon as possible after each meeting and shall become a part of the permanent records of the Faculty and of the College.

E. Meetings of the Faculty.

1. The Faculty shall meet in regular session at least once each month during the academic year at dates and times to be fixed by the Dean in consultation with the Faculty. Special meetings shall be called when necessary by the Dean, or in the Dean’s absence, by any Associate Dean, or in the absence of the Dean and
the Associate Deans, by the senior member of the Faculty in point of service at the College, or when requested by two or more voting members of the Faculty. Two days notice of special meetings shall be given, but may be waived by majority vote of those faculty members present at the special meeting, provided a quorum is present.

2. Except as otherwise provided in these Bylaws, a simple majority of the voting members of the Faculty on active duty shall constitute a quorum.

3. The Dean shall preside at Faculty meetings. In the Dean’s absence, the Dean shall designate a member of the Faculty to preside. The presiding officer shall have the privilege of speaking to the merits of an issue without the necessity of temporarily relinquishing the chair and shall vote only when necessary to break a tie.

4. Except as otherwise provided in these Bylaws, decisions by a simple majority of the voting members present shall constitute the action of the Faculty.

F. Decisions Other Than in Meeting. Faculty action may be taken without the holding of a formal meeting if the Dean finds both that immediate action is desirable and that debate is unlikely. In such cases, the Dean shall consult those faculty members personally affected and all other faculty members available. No action shall be taken unless a majority of those consulted agree, and any member consulted may require that the action be postponed until it can be considered at a formal meeting. Actions taken, together with the reasons for immediate action, shall be reported to the Faculty Secretary for inclusion in the minutes. By way of example and not limitation, the types of decisions which may be made under this Section F on occasions which warrant are the consideration of student petitions for waiver of rules, the adjustment of teaching schedules and assignments, and similar matters.

G. Committees.

1. The Faculty shall carry out those of its functions hereinafter designated through the following standing committees:
   a. The Admissions Committee.
   b. The Curriculum Committee.
   c. The Library Committee.
   d. The Tenure and Promotion Committee (see Article V, § B).
   e. The Faculty Appointments Committee.
   f. The Technology Committee.
   g. The Diversity and Human Rights Committee.
   h. The Pro Bono Program Advisory Committee.

2. The Faculty may also establish special committees as needed through the passage of a resolution at a regular or special meeting.

3. Membership.
   a. The Dean shall appoint the members of standing and special committees, giving due regard to preferences of the Faculty and to the desirability of a balance between rotation of membership and a retention of experience among membership in each year.
   b. The Dean shall appoint students, with due regard for individuals recommended by the President of the Student Bar Association, to the Curriculum Committee, Library Committee, Technology Committee, and the Diversity and Human Rights Committee. Together the student members of each these committee shall share one vote. Students may also be appointed to any ad hoc committee as deemed appropriate by the Dean.
   c. Not less than two-thirds of the voting authority in each committee shall reside in the faculty members.
   d. The Dean may sit ex officio with all committees and has the privilege of the floor but not of voting, except to break a tie vote.

4. Standing committee members shall be appointed at the beginning of each academic year to serve for one year or until their successors shall be selected, whichever is longer.

5. The Dean, in her/his discretion may appoint members of the Law Library Faculty and Staff to both standing and special committees with or without the right to vote on matters before the committee. Such appointments shall be made with due regard to the preference and expertise of the Law Library faculty member or staff member and to the overall composition of the committee.
H. Special Assignments.

1. The Faculty shall be responsible through an advisor for the conduct of the following activities:
   a. All law reviews and law journals.
   b. Appellate moot court competitions, both intramural and interscholastic.
   c. Legal fraternities.

2. The Dean shall appoint faculty members to hold special assignments except in those instances where the advisor is selected by the students of the organization involved. In making such appointments the Dean shall give due regard to the individual’s teaching load, committee assignments, and other comparable considerations.

3. Each year the Dean shall appoint faculty members to serve on such University committees, councils, and other bodies as require College representation. Those faculty appointed shall serve until their successors have been appointed.

Article III
Faculty Personnel Procedures

A. Additions to the Full-Time, Tenure-Track Faculty.

1. The Faculty Appointments Committee shall be responsible for considering, screening, and arranging preliminary interviews with applicants and nominees (including those listed on professional registers) for full-time, tenure-track positions on the Faculty. The Committee will consult regularly with the Faculty and the Dean and shall make its recommendations to them.

2. Suggestions and nominations for additional full-time, tenure-track faculty members may be made by the Dean or by any faculty member.

3. Selection of an individual to be recommended by the College of Law to the University Administration and to the Regents for full-time, tenure-track faculty appointment shall be made upon a two-thirds favorable vote of all faculty members, including the Dean, in attendance (in person, telephonically, or by other means permitting simultaneous communication) and voting at the meeting where the selection occurs. If there be more than one individual whom the Faculty deems acceptable by this test, the individuals shall be tendered appointments in the order determined in preferential balloting. Two-thirds of the voting faculty members on active duty shall constitute a quorum for the selection meeting.

B. Additions to the Full-Time, Nontenure-Track Faculty.

1. To the extent practicable, the procedures for appointment of full-time, tenure-track faculty members noted in Section A of this Article shall be followed in the appointment of full-time, nontenure-track faculty members.

2. In the event that an appointment of a full-time, nontenure-track faculty member cannot follow the procedures set forth in Section A of this Article, then to the greatest extent practicable, the Dean shall consult with the Faculty in the selection and appointment of the full-time nontenure-track faculty member.

C. Temporary and Part-Time Appointments. In so far as practicable, the Dean shall consult with the Faculty in selecting part-time and temporary lecturers, adjunct instructors, and affiliate instructors or in making a temporary appointment from the Faculty to the position of Associate Dean.

D. The Granting of Tenure.

1. Tenure shall be granted in accordance with general University rules and regulations and in accordance with the standards and procedures set forth in these Bylaws.

2. Recommendations for the grant of tenure shall be forwarded to the University Administration by the Dean after consultation with all faculty members holding tenure, upon the approval of a majority of such faculty members, and after approval by the Tenure and Promotion Committee.

E. Promotion. Recommendations for promotion in rank shall be forwarded to the University Administration by the Dean after consultation with all faculty members higher in current rank than the individual under consideration, with the approval of a majority of such individuals, and after approval by the Tenure and Promotion Committee.

F. Salaries.

1. Recommendations for periodic salary adjustments shall be forwarded to the University Administration by the Dean in accordance with applicable University rules and regulations. The Dean will confer with each faculty member individually before forwarding recommendations in order that the member may review all activities which may warrant consideration.
2. The general level of salary to be offered new additions to the Faculty will be reviewed by the Dean with the Faculty before commitments are made.

G. The Selection of a Dean.
   1. The Faculty shall be consulted with respect to the appointment of a dean, and no decanal appointment shall be made without the affirmative support of two-thirds of the voting members of the Faculty.
   2. A person serving as dean who has lost the confidence of the majority of the voting members of the Faculty shall not have her/his appointment as dean continued.

Article IV
General Promotion and Tenure Standards

A. General. The standards for promotion and tenure at the University of Idaho are found in the University Faculty-Staff Handbook in Sections 1565 (academic ranks and responsibilities); 3050 (position descriptions); 3140 (performance expectations for faculty); 3320 (periodic performance evaluations and salary determination of faculty members); 3520 (faculty tenure); and 3560 (faculty promotions). Any person hired at the College in a tenure-track position shall be given a copy of these standards and procedures as well as a copy of the provisions of these Bylaws relevant to promotion and tenure for their position. Unless otherwise agreed by the Faculty, Dean, and candidate, these standards and procedures shall be considered part of the contract of employment.

B. Third Year Review. The performance of each tenure-track, untenured faculty member shall be reviewed by a committee of three tenured faculty members during her/his third year of employment according to a timetable agreed upon by the Dean and faculty member. This review is advisory; its purpose shall be to inform the faculty member of the strengths and weaknesses brought out in the review and to determine whether the faculty member is making satisfactory progress toward tenure and promotion. The committee shall give its judgment and recommendations to the faculty member on her/his progress toward meeting the College’s tenure and promotion expectations.

The committee shall be selected by the Dean after consulting with the faculty member and after giving due weight to the faculty member’s recommendations as to membership. The committee shall provide a copy of its report to the faculty member. It shall discuss its report with the faculty member and shall give the faculty member an opportunity to comment on any part of the report. After receiving and considering comments from the faculty member, the committee shall finalize the report and submit it to the Dean. The Dean shall discuss the report with the reviewed faculty member, summarize in writing the report’s assessments of the faculty member’s strengths and weaknesses, and provide her/his own assessment. If the Dean’s assessment differs significantly from that of the committee, s/he shall note the differences in writing to the reviewed faculty member.

C. Consideration for Tenure. Unless an earlier consideration is warranted by early completion of requirements or is called for by the contract of employment, a faculty member should ordinarily be considered for tenure in her/his fifth year of service. Where justified, consideration for tenure may be postponed until a faculty member’s sixth year of service on the recommendation of the third year review committee, or on the recommendation of the Dean. The procedures to be followed in recommending tenure are those set out in these Bylaws as well as the Faculty-Staff Handbook.

D. Standards for Tenure.
   1. Each candidate for tenure should create a professional portfolio. The professional portfolio should contain the following information:
      a. Context statement describing the faculty member’s academic unit and scholarly responsibilities (two pages maximum).
      b. Personal statement regarding the faculty member’s professional activities relevant to the position description (two pages maximum).
      c. Current Curriculum Vitae.
      d. Evidence not included in the Curriculum Vitae (as appropriate to the position description) of the faculty member’s scholarly ability, teaching ability, and service activities. Copies of articles, course syllabi, teaching materials, etc., should be included with the professional portfolio for evaluation within the College. The evidence in the portfolio should be summarized in a narrative form not exceeding three pages which can be distributed to other offices of the University.
      e. Evidence of professional growth within the faculty member’s areas of responsibility. As with evidence of scholarship, teaching ability, and service activities, documentary evidence should be provided for evaluation at the College level. A narrative, not to exceed three pages, should be included for distribution within the University.
      f. Other supplementary materials distinct to the faculty member (two pages maximum).
Subject to Section E of this Article, to qualify for tenure within the College, a candidate must demonstrate:

a. Excellence in Teaching. Excellent teaching is characterized by a number of factors including, but not limited to, effective dissemination of knowledge in the classroom and/or clinical setting, the development of innovative course materials, the design and incorporation of effective teaching strategies, and the effective advising and mentoring of students outside the classroom. Excellent teaching may be demonstrated by appropriate student evaluations and favorable review of teaching by faculty colleagues who have observed the candidate’s classroom and/or clinical teaching. Excellent teaching may also be demonstrated through creation of quality teaching materials, attention to effective course organization, and effective advising and mentoring of students outside the classroom or clinic context. Evidence of excellent teaching should be reflected in the candidate’s professional portfolio. Untenured faculty members are encouraged to invite colleagues to their classes and to seek advice from senior members of the Faculty. In addition, at the time of any evaluation, the committees charged with making decisions shall review the material on teaching included in the candidate’s professional portfolio. The committee members also shall, after giving fair notice, arrange to visit the candidate’s classes and/or observe the candidate’s clinical teaching and to discuss their observations with the candidate.

b. Excellence in Scholarship.
   i. Excellent scholarship is characterized by demonstrated command of the area of inquiry, by substantial depth of inquiry, by creativity, and by quality which meets the expectations for legal education professionals. Scholarship may be demonstrated in a number of ways including, but not limited to, publication of books, law review articles, and articles in other scholarly journals. Generally, two major scholarly publications, or the equivalent thereof, are required to qualify for tenure in the College.
   ii. Review of the candidate’s record, including her/his scholarship, by peers outside the College is expected, in accordance with Section H of this Article.

c. Meritorious Service. Meritorious service to the community outside the University may be demonstrated by activities including, but not limited to, participation in CLE programs, service on committees appointed by the bench, bar, or other professional organizations, pro bono legal services, consultation with government agencies, preparation of practice-related materials, service on governmental commissions or boards, and involvement with law reform projects. In special circumstances, service on College and University committees may be considered.

E. Standards for Tenure for Clinic Faculty

1. Teaching. The candidate is expected to have demonstrated high quality, effective teaching of professional skills in the clinical setting, including demonstrated effectiveness as a lawyer and professional role model for the students.

2. Service. The candidate is expected to have engaged in significant involvement with and service to the practicing bar, the legal community, and the public. Because the candidate is a teacher of professional skills and a faculty representative of the practice of law, these expectations of service are greater than for a non-clinical tenure candidate.

3. Scholarship. The candidate is expected to have made significant scholarly contributions, published or otherwise disseminated in a professional forum, and displaying originality, accuracy, and critical thought. Appropriate areas of scholarly inquiry may include clinical teaching methodology and the application of professional skills as well as other legal and jurisprudential subjects. The quality of scholarly work produced by a clinical faculty member shall be equivalent to that expected of non-clinical faculty members. However, the greater expectations of professional service, and the increased time demands of supervisory duties and teaching in a clinical setting, justify a corresponding decrease in the expectations of scholarly production by a clinical faculty member.

Good scholarship is characterized by demonstrated command of the area of inquiry, by substantial depth of inquiry, by creativity, and by quality which meets the expectations for legal education professionals. Clinical instruction is primarily focused on the application of doctrine to legal problems and on the conduct of legal professionals in their service to clients, rather than on the more theoretical doctrinal concerns that are the primary focus of other areas of the curriculum. Accordingly, a clinical faculty member’s expected scholarly efforts might reasonably address matters of pedagogy or practice, or might appear in contexts of practical application not normally associated with scholarship in other areas of legal instruction, so long as the scholarship demonstrates the qualities of good scholarship. A survey or guide to an area of the law which is largely descriptive rather than analytic ordinarily would not fulfill the demands of good scholarship; however, a work which provides an authoritative reference work for an area of the law and demonstrates
comprehensive command of the area might demonstrate good scholarship even though largely descriptive. The briefs, argument, and conduct of litigation which seeks significant reform or clarification of important legal doctrine might demonstrate good scholarship; the briefs, argument, and conduct of unremarkable litigation under conventional rules would not. The preparation of essentially descriptive materials for a CLE program ordinarily would not demand the qualities required of good scholarship, whereas another program which addressed novel issues in depth or proposed significant law reform might. Good scholarship might be demonstrated by service, with significant responsibilities for the supporting research and drafting, on a committee charged with revision or reform of an area of the law. The development of teaching materials and methods of instruction ordinarily would be considered part of a clinical faculty member’s teaching obligations. Nonetheless, the development of new forms of instruction and supporting materials which materially advance the process of clinical instruction might demonstrate the qualities of good scholarship as well.

Whether a particular work qualifies as significant scholarship will always depend in some measure on judgment about the content, depth of analysis and complexity of the subject, and of the overall quality of the work. Candidates for tenure or promotion who intend to satisfy scholarship requirements through unconventional scholarly work may wish to consult with their colleagues in order to more clearly define the expectations.

F. Standards for Promotion to Full Professor. Generally, a faculty member shall be considered for promotion to full professor in the seventh year of service. The procedures to be followed in recommending promotion are those set out in these Bylaws as well as the Faculty-Staff Handbook. For promotion to full professor, a faculty member must demonstrate continued excellence in the areas of teaching, scholarship, and service as defined previously. At least one additional major scholarly article or its equivalent is required for promotion to the rank of professor.

G. Special Considerations. The standards stated above apply generally to faculty members hired to tenure-track positions. Those hired to positions requiring special qualifications (for example, the library director or the clinic director) may be considered for tenure and promotion based on criteria appropriate to their appointments. Those specialized criteria shall be approved by the Faculty prior to hiring and shall be explicitly articulated at the time of employment to the persons to whom they apply.

H. Peer Reviews. For every candidate for tenure or promotion, the Dean shall solicit reviews of the candidate’s record from at least three peers. These peers should include reviews from faculty members outside the College. In the case of a tenure application, the reviewers shall be tenured faculty members. For those considered for promotion, the reviewers shall hold at least the rank of associate professor. In selecting peer reviewers the Dean shall consult with the candidate for suggestions regarding appropriate reviewers. The candidate may submit up to five suggestions. At least two of the reviewers shall come from this suggested list. The letter of request to the reviewers will include the candidate’s curriculum vitae, position descriptions for the relevant period, the professional portfolio, and up to four examples of the candidate’s scholarly work. The opinions of peer reviewers should not be dispositive of the candidate’s eligibility for tenure or promotion. Rather the reviews should merely be considered evidence additional to the evaluating party or committee’s own independent evaluation of the candidate.

Article V

College Committees for Faculty Tenure and Promotion, and Post-Tenure Evaluation

A. Establishment of Committees. As required by the provisions of Faculty–Staff Handbook (FSH) 3520 I-1 and FSH 3560 F-1, this Article sets forth the composition, method of selection, and procedures of the College of Law Standing Tenure and Promotion Committee (see Article II, § G-1-d). Further, in compliance with FSH 3520 H-4 d, the Standing Tenure and Promotion Committee shall serve as the “departmental tenure-recommending committee.” The Tenure and Promotion Committee shall also serve to perform any necessary quinquennial performance review of a tenured faculty member as may be required by University of Idaho Board of Regents Policy and Procedure. Section H of this Article provides for the creation of a Review Committee in accordance with FSH 3320 B-4.

B. Composition and Selection of Tenure and Promotion Committee.

1. Faculty Membership. Three members and three substitutes shall be selected by lot from among the tenured faculty members, excluding the Dean. Two members and three substitutes shall be selected by lot from among the untenured faculty members, excluding the Dean. Faculty representatives and substitutes shall serve three-year terms. Initial terms shall be staggered to assure that about one-third of the terms expire each year. In the event that there are too few faculty members in either the tenured or untenured categories to fill all of the positions on the committee, the number of substitutes in the category shall be reduced to account for the deficit. If that does not account for the deficit, the number of members in the category shall be reduced to the number of faculty members in the category who are available and able to serve on the committee. The number of peremptory challenges shall be unchanged by any such adjustment in the number of committee members, and if challenges eliminate entirely one of the categories of faculty participants, the committee will proceed with the remaining members.
2. **Student Membership.** Two members and two substitutes shall be elected from among the second- and third-year classes of students of the College at an election supervised by the Student Bar Association, at which election all students will be eligible to vote. These students shall serve one year.

3. **Outside Membership.** One member, who may not be a member of the full-time faculty, shall be selected by the Faculty from among the licensed members of the Idaho State Bar. This member shall serve one year.

4. **Committee Chair.** The committee shall be chaired by the senior faculty member in years of service at the College.

5. **Candidate Challenges.** A faculty member under consideration by the committee shall have a right to challenge two members of the committee without cause. The faculty member must exercise this challenge in writing delivered to the Dean’s administrative assistant at least three days ahead of the hearing. A member of the committee who is challenged shall be replaced by the next substitute in that member’s category.

6. **Candidate Exclusion.** A member of the committee who is under consideration by the committee shall be replaced during all taking of evidence and deliberations concerning her/him by the next substitute in her/his category.

7. **Quorum.** A quorum of the committee shall be all members or their duly selected substitutes. Only a faculty member under consideration may raise a question as to a quorum.

C. **Duties of the Committee.** The Committee shall consider the qualifications of candidates for tenure, promotion, or continued competence, as the case may be, and make recommendations to the Dean.

D. **Notice and Convening of Committee.**

1. The Committee shall hold its hearings and meetings in the Albert R. Menard College of Law Building, Moscow, Idaho.

2. The chair shall specify the times of all committee hearings and meetings.

3. Notice of hearings and meetings of the Committee shall be given in writing at least ten days before the day of the hearing or meeting to all members of the Committee, and to all faculty members who will be under consideration at such hearing or meeting. Notice shall be sufficient if duly mailed by United States mail to an individual’s last known address or if placed on the faculty member’s desk at her/his office in the College ten days before the day of hearing or meeting.

4. Any person who offers evidence against any faculty member under consideration by the Committee must have given to such faculty member, at least five days before the hearing at which such evidence is offered, a notice in writing specifying that evidence will be presented against her/him at the hearing, specifying the full name of each witness, and describing generally the nature of the evidence which shall be presented by each witness. This notice is sufficient if placed on the faculty member’s desk in her/his office at the College.

5. The Dean shall give the notices under this Section.

E. **Hearings.**

1. The Committee shall hold a hearing for the taking of evidence with respect to each faculty member under consideration. The hearings shall be closed, unless the faculty member then under consideration desires that it be open. The chair may close a hearing to all persons except members of the Committee and the faculty member then under consideration if necessary to maintain order.

2. A faculty member shall have the right personally to confront, and to cross-examine, each witness against her/him.

3. Student evaluations of teachers may used as a part of the basis of an opinion by any witness.

4. The Rules of Evidence shall not apply to the taking of evidence in these matters. The chair shall rule conclusively for the Committee on all procedural points and on the admissibility of evidence.

5. A member of the Committee or a faculty member then under consideration may offer, or object to, evidence.

F. **Meetings.**

1. After the evidence is in as to a faculty member, the Committee shall meet at a time convenient in order to decide, based on the evidence presented, whether to recommend the granting of tenure or promotion, or whether to issue a finding of competence or incompetence, as the case may be. The meetings of the Committee shall be closed.

2. The chair shall preside at meetings and shall be permitted to vote.
3. The Committee shall make all decisions by a simple majority vote of those present. On all decisions as to whether to recommend tenure or promotion, the Chair shall record the manner in which each member of the Committee votes. The record of votes shall be delivered to the Dean.

G. Responsibilities of the Dean.
1. Informing and Consulting with the Candidate and Establishing a Timetable for Events. In the year preceding the application for tenure or promotion (if possible) or during the first month of the school year in which such applications shall be submitted, the Dean will consult with each candidate for promotion and/or tenure and inform her/him of the steps which must be taken within the College to secure that tenure and/or promotion, of the University’s timetable for the submission of materials to the University Administration, and of the candidate’s responsibility for preparing and submitting materials and other information and requests. The Dean and the candidate will agree to a suitable timetable for the submission of materials, the arrangements for peer reviews (if necessary), and the convening of the necessary committees.

2. Convening Committees and Providing Access to Relevant Information. The Dean shall submit timely requests to peer reviewers, give timely notice to chairs of committees about the timetables established, assure that timely notice is given to committee members about the convening of their committees, collect all the materials necessary for a thorough evaluation of candidates, and see that those materials are available to the committees and other evaluators.

3. Assuring Participation by Senior Faculty Members. All tenured faculty members may vote on the application for tenure of a non-tenured colleague. The Dean shall see that such a vote is taken and the results recorded on the form supplied by the University. In addition, all faculty members senior in rank to a colleague seeking promotion shall be provided the University’s form on which each of them may record a recommendation regarding that promotion. The Dean shall make this form available to each entitled faculty member and forward the results as required by University regulation.

4. Receiving, Recording, and Forwarding Information. The Dean shall receive the results of all committee deliberations on tenure and promotion matters, record that information on the appropriate University forms, secure required signatures, and forward to the University Administration all forms and materials required by University regulations along with the Dean’s own assessments and recommendations of the candidates under consideration.

H. Post-Tenure Review — Formal Peer Review Committee. FSH 3320 provides rules and procedures for annual evaluations of all faculty members. Specifically, FSH 3320 B provides a process for supporting tenured faculty who perform below expectations, including a formal peer review process outlined in FSH 3320 B-4. The Faculty hereby expressly adopts the procedures for review of tenured faculty set forth in FSH 3320, in particular the formal review committee composition and rules set forth in FSH 3320 B-4.

Article VI

Requirements for Admission

A. General Policy. The College of Law grants admission to those individuals who show intellectual promise, give evidence of high ethical standards, and either have received a baccalaureate degree from a regionally accredited institution or have demonstrated good cause to accelerate their undergraduate and legal education and have completed 96 semester hours or 144 quarter hours of acceptable credit at a regionally accredited institution. Students who do not possess a baccalaureate degree at the time of entrance into the College also must be enrolled in a college program which will grant them a baccalaureate degree upon successful completion of the first year curriculum in the College. The admissions and recruitment program and specific admission decisions on individual applicants is committed to the Admissions Committee and to the Dean as may be determined by agreement between them, operating in accordance with the general policies established in this Article, and guided by numerical enrollment objectives approved by the Faculty. The general admission requirements for each category of student applying are described in the following sections of this Article.

B. Students Without Previous Law Study.
1. Students who have not previously attended law school shall:
   a. Possess high ethical character, and personal qualifications, experience, or other factors showing probable success in law school as evidenced by the information given on application forms and other supporting documentation; and
   b. i. Present transcripts from each college attended, one of which shall show the award of a baccalaureate degree; or
      ii. In the case of an unusually well qualified student enrolled in a college program which will award her/him a baccalaureate degree upon successful completion of the first year curriculum in the College, a certificate from an appropriate authority of the student’s
undergraduate college that all requirements for the award of a baccalaureate degree will have been completed before entering the College, except the courses in the first year curriculum in the College, and that the student will receive her/his baccalaureate degree if s/he successfully completes the first year curriculum in the College; and

c. Present an acceptable undergraduate grade point average as computed from all transcripts filed. A grade point requirement higher than that for other admittees may be imposed by the Admissions Committee for those entering without prior possession of a baccalaureate degree under Subsection B-1-b-ii of this Article; and

d. Present an acceptable score on the Law School Admission Test (LSAT) administered by the Law School Admissions Council, Newtown, Pennsylvania. An LSAT score higher than that for other admittees may be required by the Admissions Committee for those entering without prior possession of a baccalaureate degree under Subsection B-1-b-ii of this Article; and

e. Indicate a willingness to subscribe to the student-administered Honor Code.

2. The limited current availability of both physical space and faculty preclude the provision by rule of a grade point average or an LSAT score which will be acceptable under all conditions and will guarantee admission. The Dean and the Admissions Committee are authorized to make such decisions on individual applications as will insure well-qualified students, a diversified student body, and attention to state residence, but will keep first year enrollments within approximate limits fixed by the Faculty.

C. Transfer Students, Including All Students Who Have Attended Law School Elsewhere.

Students who have attended other law schools and who seek advanced standing shall:

1. Have previously attended law schools which are members of the Association of American Law Schools, or on the list of fully approved law schools of the American Bar Association. Applicants who have attended law schools not in either of these categories may be admitted only to the entering class, but also shall satisfy the requirements and provide the information set forth in Subsections C, 2–4 of this Article; and

2. Meet all standards set forth in Section B of this Article for students who have not previously attended law school and are applying for admission to the College; and

3. Present final transcripts reflecting all law school work undertaken. The cumulative grade point average and/or class standing reflected by such transcripts must be sufficiently high to indicate a strong probability of success in the College; and

4. Present a letter from the dean of each law school previously attended, stating that the student is in good standing and is eligible to continue at that institution without qualification. [See also Article VII, § A-1.]

D. Former Students of the College of Law.

1. Former students of the College who were in good standing at the time of withdrawal but who had not completed one semester of work may apply for readmission by submitting a new application to the College demonstrating continued qualifications and by complying with the following additional requirements when applicable.

   a. Students who have undertaken college or university work elsewhere since leaving the College must submit transcripts evidencing good standing from each institution attended since withdrawal from the College.

   b. Students who have attended law school elsewhere since leaving the College must meet the requirements for students who have previously attended other law schools. If such attendance at another law school was not on a regularly admitted basis but was as a special student for a summer session or comparable term, the returning student must file a transcript from the institution attended but need not complete other documentation for transfer students.

2. Former students of the College who were suspended for academic reasons may apply for readmission to an entering class of the College under Section B of this Article. Usually, a minimum of one year shall elapse between suspension and readmission under this Subsection D-2. Such an applicant shall explain in detail her/his education or experience during the intervening period and shall state her/his reasons for believing that s/he will be able to complete the course of study at the College satisfactorily. Readmission under such circumstances shall be in the discretion of the Admissions Committee. Applicants under this Subsection D-2 must also meet the requirements of Sections B and D-1 of this Article.

E. Part-Time Degree Candidates. Degree candidates, whether entering law school for the first time or as transfer students from another law school, who do not intend to carry a normal academic load in the College (a total of 31 credit hours
during the first two semesters and not fewer than ten credit hours per semester thereafter) are admitted only under the following conditions:

1. The applicants meet all the standards applicable for full-time students, either entering or transfer; and
2. The applicants are exceptionally well qualified and present persuasive reasons for pursuing a part-time program which will lead to graduation in four calendar years.

F  
Special Students and Non-Degree Candidates.

1. Students from other areas of the University and other persons who do not satisfy all of the admission requirements but who are qualified to pursue special work within the policy of the Association of American Law Schools or the American Bar Association may be admitted to certain courses as special students, though not as candidates for a law degree, upon the approval of the Dean and the instructor in each course involved.

2. In general, special students will not be admitted if doing so would deprive a regular degree candidate of a place in a class.

G.  
Foreign Students. Foreign students normally are admitted as special students under the provision of Subsection F-1 of this Article. Upon a showing of qualifications which demonstrate a readiness and ability to study as a degree candidate and a planned program of the required length to secure a degree, a foreign student may be admitted as a regular degree candidate through the provisions of Section H of this Article, even though the requirements for regular admission are not fully met.

H.  
Waiver of Requirements. In exceptional circumstances the Dean and the Admissions Committee, after consultation, may waive any of the above requirements, provided that no individual shall be admitted in violation of the standards of the American Bar Association or the Association of American Law Schools.

Article VII  
Credit Hours for Work Done Other Than at the College of Law, Advanced Standing, Class Standing

A.  
Credit Hours for Work Done Other Than at the College of Law.

1. Credit hours earned at another law school may be applied toward graduation from the College for each course taken at that law school by either regular students on leave from this school or by transfer students from such other school, if the course is deemed to have substantial content and if a grade of C or its equivalent or higher has been recorded for the course, provided that the school in which the course is taken is either a member of the Association of American Law Schools or on the approved list of the American Bar Association. No credit hours will be given for work done in law schools in the United States not in either group. For students admitted in August 2008 and afterwards, including transfer students, in no case shall more than 39 credit hours received from other law school programs be applied toward the total number of required hours specified in Article IX, § A-1 for award of the Juris Doctor degree by the College. The previous sentence does not prevent the admission of visiting students who wish to complete, at the College, coursework towards satisfaction of requirements for the award of a Juris Doctor degree at another law school.

[Article VII, § A-1 amended by Faculty in December, 2007.]

2. Credit hours for study in foreign law schools by any category of student will be handled on a case by case basis by the Dean or the Dean’s designee. In general, credit hours will be given only for work of acceptable quality done in law schools teaching the common law system and with academic standards apparently comparable to the College.

3. Up to six credit hours of graduate level (500 level or higher) courses may be taken by a law student outside the College of Law, subject to the following conditions:

   a. The student must have passed the first year curriculum;

   b. The course must be related to the student’s course of study at the law school, not duplicate course offerings at the law school, and not duplicate other graduate or undergraduate course work completed by the student; and

   c. The student must obtain the prior written permission of (1) the Associate Dean for Students and Administration and (2) the instructor of the graduate level, non-law course.

Credit for any such course will count as classroom credit toward graduation only if the student obtains a grade of B or higher. If possible, such credit shall be reflected as a P on the student’s transcript, but in no event will such credit be counted in determining the student’s cumulative grade point average or class standing in the College.
4. The provisions of Section A of this Article shall not apply to the concurrent degree and joint degree programs referenced in Article IX, § C.

B. Advanced Standing.

1. Students transferring from other law schools which are members of the Association of American Law Schools or on the list of fully approved schools of the American Bar Association may be granted advanced standing. Credit hours for the work completed in such other school shall be granted in an exact amount and on such conditions as are determined by the Dean or the Dean’s designee, in no case to exceed the number of credit hours earned in such other school with a grade of C or higher. Transfer students will not be given formal credit for courses taken at other law schools until they have completed at least one semester of work in the College with an overall average of 2.00 or above, although informal evaluation may be made at or prior to the time of initial registration in the College. They are admitted to such advanced classes at the College in their entering semester as may be determined by the Dean or the Dean’s designee, but with the understanding that no credit for work at other schools will be recorded on their formal record (transcript) until they have achieved the requisite 2.00 grade point average at the College.

2. Transfer students from law schools not either members of the Association of American Law Schools or on the approved list of the American Bar Association who are admitted under any provision of Article VI shall be admitted without advanced standing and without credit for any work done in such law school.

C. Class Standing. The following rules concerning class standing also apply:

1. Grades received for courses taken in other law schools, whether accredited or not, will not be counted toward class standing or maintenance of required grade averages in the College. Such standing and required averages will be calculated solely on the basis of course work in residence at the College.

2. Course work undertaken by a special student under Article VI, § F shall not be counted in computing class standings nor shall it be counted toward fulfillment of the total number of hours required for graduation if the student is later admitted as a regular student, but such work done in a required course and in which the student received a grade of C or above may be counted in fulfillment of a specific course requirement (i.e., a required course need not be repeated).

3. Students completing fewer than ten credit hours in a semester will not be included in class standing computations for that semester.

4. Class standing shall be calculated once each year at the end of the academic year. The class in which a student is included for the purpose of class standing computation shall be determined on the basis of the number of credit hours satisfactorily completed at the end of the academic year for which the calculation is made, as follows: first year class—31 credits or fewer credits; second year class—32 credit hours to 60 credit hours; and third year class—61 credit hours or more. Unofficial class standings may be calculated following the fall semester; these standings will be official only for those third-year students who graduate in December.

Article VIII
Academic Standards

A. Minimum Grade Requirements.

1. Cumulative Average Requirement. A student whose grade point average falls below 2.00 at the end of any semester shall be put on probation for one semester. Subject to Subsection A-2 of this Article, a student shall not be placed on probation under this rule more than once. If at the end of the probationary period or any semester thereafter the student’s grade point average is below 2.00, the student shall be suspended.

[Article VIII, § A-1 amended by Faculty in August, 2006.]

2. If at the end of the probationary semester the student’s grade point average is below 2.00 but her/his semester grade point average is 2.25 or above, the student’s probationary period shall be extended by one semester.

3. After a student’s first year, the Associate Dean for Students and Administration must approve the student’s proposed schedule of classes (1) before the student registers for a semester during which s/he is on probation; and (2) before the student registers for the semester, if any, after the probationary period. Except as provided in the next sentence, the Associate Dean for Students and Administration shall not approve the proposed schedule unless it devotes at least ten credit hours to any combination of the following courses:

- 902 Constitutional Law I
- 905 Constitutional Law II
- 907 Administrative Law
- 919 Business Associations
If it is not possible for the student to meet the requirement described in the previous sentence because s/he has previously taken too many of the courses listed above, the Associate Dean for Students and Administration shall approve the proposed schedule only if it includes as many of the courses listed above as possible, considering the schedule of classes, the need for the student to fulfill graduation requirements, and any other circumstance that the Associate Dean for Students and Administration reasonably concludes would preclude meeting the requirement described in the previous sentence.

4. Definitions. As used in this Section A,
   a. the term “semester” does not include summer session. Grades obtained during the summer session shall not be used to compute the grade point average of either the preceding or the following semester; they shall be included in the student’s cumulative grade point average.
   b. the term “suspended” means that the student shall be ineligible to register for further study at the College.

[Article VIII, § A-4 added by Faculty in August, 2007.]

B. Grading System.
   1. Grades shall be awarded on the basis of A, A–, B+, B, B–, C+, C, C–, D+, D, D–, F, W (Withdrawal), I (Incomplete), P (Pass), and NP (No Pass); provided, however, that unless so designated by resolution of the Faculty, courses shall not be graded on a pass/fail, pass/no pass or other basis.
   2. Grade point averages shall be computed by assigning the following numerical point values per semester hour:
      A = 4.00; A– = 3.67; B+ = 3.33; B = 3.00; B– = 2.67; C+ = 2.33; C = 2.00; C– = 1.67; D+ = 1.33; D = 1.00; D– = 0.67; F (or fail under a pass-fail basis) = 0.00. The cumulative grade point average is the quotient of total points assigned, divided by total hours undertaken, except that courses in which marks of I, W, P, or NP have been given shall be disregarded in the computation of a student’s grade point average. All other courses shall be included even if they have been repeated.

[Article VIII, §§ A–B amended by Faculty in May, 2006.]

C. Minimum and Maximum Credits. Students may not register for fewer than ten credits in any semester without the prior approval of the Associate Dean for Students and Administration.

D. Repeating Courses.
   1. Faculty Permission. Except as otherwise provided in Subsections D-2 and D-3 of this Article, a student may not repeat a law school course for credit without the prior permission of the Faculty.
   2. Repeating Courses for Credit. A student who has completed a law school course in which s/he has received a grade of C–, D+, D, or D– may repeat that law school course once, subject to the following conditions:
      a. The credit hours earned by the student upon completion of the repeated course shall appear on the law school transcript, but shall not be applied toward the total number of required credit hours specified in Article IX, § A-1 for award of the Juris Doctor degree by the College.
      b. The grade earned by the student upon completion of the repeated course shall appear on the student’s law school transcript, but shall not be calculated as part of the student’s law school grade point average.
   3. Repeating Failed Courses.
      a. A student who has completed a law school course in which s/he has received a grade of F shall receive no credit hours for application toward the total number of required credit hours specified in
Article IX, § A-1 for award of the Juris Doctor degree by the College, but the grade shall be calculated as part of the student’s law school grade point average.

b. If the failed course is a course required for graduation under Article IX, § A, the student must repeat the course and receive a grade above an F, in order to satisfy the graduation requirements in Article IX, § A. If the failed course is not required for graduation, the student may repeat the course one time only.

c. If a student repeats a failed course and passes the course, the credit hours and grade received in the repeated course shall be treated as follows:

i. The credit hours earned by the student upon completion of the repeated course shall appear on the law school transcript and shall be applied toward the total number of required credit hours specified in Article IX, § A-1 for award of the Juris Doctor degree by the College.

ii. The grade earned by the student upon completion of the repeated course shall appear on the student’s law school transcript, but shall not be calculated as part of the student’s law school grade point average.

E. Appealing Grades.

1. College of Law Academic Hearing Board (AHB). Purpose: To act on requests for redress of academic grievances.

   a. Grievances may concern, but are not limited to, objectivity or fairness in making, administering, and evaluating class assignments and examinations.

   b. Structure. Three faculty members, at least one of whom holds an administrative position in a college, appointed by the Dean of the College of Law at the time a student files an appeal.

2. Procedures.

a. Generally the student who is dissatisfied with an academic action should first request reconsideration by the appropriate faculty member. After meeting the faculty member the student filing the appeal would be required to rebut the presumption that the grade is appropriate.

b. It is incumbent upon the student to submit a written petition detailing the basis of the grade appeal. The petition should be presented to the Associate Dean for Faculty Affairs. The Associate Dean for Faculty Affairs will then present the appeal to the AHB.

c. When an appeal is to be heard, AHB summons the student concerned and the faculty member whose action is challenged. The AHB may review the assignment or exam in question, the student’s answer, and any answer key or grading criteria prepared by the faculty member. These materials are to be treated as confidential and are to be made available only to the AHB and not to the College of Law faculty as a whole. A UI student or employee who is summoned to a hearing has the same responsibility to respond as though directed by the Dean to do so.

d. Although AHB cannot change a grade or require that it be changed, it may order that the grade it considers appropriate also be recorded on the student’s academic records. (NOTE: Procedures for changing grades are outlined in the catalog.)

e. It is within the purview of the AHB to hear an appeal of a grade imposed by an instructor as a result of academic misconduct, e.g., cheating or plagiarism. Such a grade constitutes an evaluation and is not to be construed as a penalty. Penalties for academic misconduct are considered to be disciplinary in nature and must be imposed through the College’s Honor Court system. Appeals from penalties imposed through the Honor Court system are directed to the Faculty. [see Honor Code VII-N]

f. AHB reports its decisions and recommendations to the student, instructor, faculty, and dean and to the registrar. AHB will report its decisions and recommendations in the form of a memorandum detailing the AHB findings and recommendation. AHB decisions are final. Students shall have the right to appeal the AHB decision to the Provost. The affected faculty member shall have the right to appeal the AHB decision to the faculty. In the event both the student and the affected faculty member appeal, that appeal goes to the faculty.

g. AHB may devise additional procedures, consonant with the bylaws of the College of Law faculty and the Law Student Handbook for the discharge of its functions.
h. Actions of the College of Law Faculty based on an AHB memorandum of findings and recommendation may be appealed in the same manner as appeals from actions of the UI Academic Hearing Board, as stated in Section 2500 of the UI Faculty-Staff Handbook.

[Article VIII, § D added by Faculty in December, 2007. Article VIII, § E added by Faculty in November, 2012.]

Article IX
Requirements for Graduation and Degree

A. Requirements for Graduation.

1. Candidates for graduation who entered the College in August 2007 or later are required to complete 90 semester hours of credit either in the College or by transfer from an accredited school of law or through graduate level, non-law courses as provided in Article VII, § A. Eighty-six of those hours must be “class hours” (i) as defined by the American Bar Association Standards for Approval of Law Schools, or (ii) comprised of any other educational activity that complies with the ABA Standards and which a majority of the Faculty votes to classify as “class hours.” Candidates who matriculated prior to August 2007 must complete 88 hours, of which 84 must be “class hours.” Candidates who matriculated prior to August 1990 must complete 84 hours, of which 80 must be “class hours.”

2. All credit hours presented as fulfillment of the total credit hours required for graduation must be completed within a six-year period from the beginning of the first course so presented to completion of the last course so presented.

[Article IX, §§ A-1, –2 amended by Faculty in May, 2007.]

3. Candidates for graduation also are required to complete six semesters or their equivalent (90 weeks total) in residence at a law school on the approved list of the American Bar Association, with the last two semesters and the last 26 semester credits being completed in residence at the College. (The requirement of six semesters in residence and that the final 26 hours be taken in residence at the College may be waived by the Dean or the Dean’s designee for good cause shown.) “In residence” is defined as being enrolled for a schedule representing at least ten hours of class work each week and passing at least nine such hours. A student who fails to pass work equal to nine class hours shall receive residence credit in the ratio that the hours passed bear to nine. A student who fails to enroll for ten class hours shall receive residence credit in the ratio that the hours for which the student is enrolled bear to ten. In the event that both ratios are applicable in a given case, the lower ratio shall control.

4. All students are required to pass all first year courses. First year courses shall be taken during the first year in the College. For good cause shown, the Dean or the Dean’s designee may waive the requirement to complete all first year courses or that such courses be taken only in the first year, provided the total number of credit hours for graduation may not be waived.

5. All students are required to pass the course in Professional Responsibility.

6. Upper Division Writing Requirement. Each student at the College shall complete, after the first year of law school and prior to graduation, a major writing project satisfying the standards set out in this Subsection A-6. A major writing project, by definition, shall be a faculty-supervised writing project that satisfies the following minimum standards:

a. A major writing project must be a paper of at least 20 double-spaced pages, exclusive of footnotes, evidencing significant legal or empirical research and thoughtful, well-drafted writing. The paper shall reflect the student’s ability to explore, on the basis of significant research in legal sources, the interrelationship of issues presented in a complex context. The paper shall be written exclusively by the student seeking satisfaction of the Upper Division Writing Requirement with research and editorial assistance expressly approved by the supervising faculty member.

b. A major writing project shall require a minimum of two drafts. The first draft shall be submitted to, and reviewed by, the supervising faculty member, who shall provide a detailed critique of the paper to the student. The final draft shall take into account and remedy the criticisms included in the supervising faculty member’s critique.

c. A major writing project ordinarily shall be supervised and graded by a member of the full-time faculty. With the prior written approval of an Associate Dean, adjunct or affiliate faculty members may be permitted to supervise and grade a major writing project when conducted as part of a seminar being taught by the adjunct faculty member.

d. Provided that all of the foregoing requirements of this Subsection A-6 have been satisfied, the Upper Division Writing Requirement may be satisfied in any of the following ways upon written certification to the Dean’s Office by the faculty member supervising the major writing project:
i. Papers prepared in regularly scheduled courses or seminars in which the faculty member teaching the course or seminar agrees to accept papers for satisfaction of the Upper Division Writing Requirement (NOTICE: Receiving a passing grade in a regularly scheduled course or seminar does not necessarily satisfy the Upper Division Writing Requirement; the supervising faculty member must independently certify that the major writing project satisfies the Upper Division Writing Requirement.); or

ii. Independent research and writing under the supervision of a full-time faculty member in Law 983; or

iii. Successful completion of the writing requirement for membership in any of the College's law reviews or law journals, provided that the student may not, as part of the writing for the law review or journal, receive or obtain any aid in the research, organization, writing, or other aspect of the paper being used to satisfy the Upper Division Writing Requirement except for research and editorial assistance expressly approved by the supervising faculty member (see Subsection A-6-a of this Article; or

iv. Any other major writing project completed under the supervision of a faculty member which is equivalent in scope and quality to the work required by Subsection A-6-d, i–iii, of this Article.

7. All students entering in the Fall of 1997 or later are required to pass the courses Constitutional Law I and Constitutional Law II.

8. Pro Bono Service Requirement. Students entering the College beginning in Fall 2006 must perform a minimum of 40 hours of law-related pro bono service without monetary compensation, academic credit, or other tangible benefit for work performed. This requirement must be fulfilled prior to graduation under the guidance and with the approval of the Director of Pro Bono Programs. Students may begin to fulfill this requirement after the first semester of their first year of law school, unless their first-semester grades cause them to be on academic probation. Students on academic probation based on their first-semester grades may not begin to fulfill this requirement until after the first year of law school.

9. Professional Skills Training. Students entering the College in Fall 2005 and thereafter shall be required to complete not less than two credit hours of instruction in professional skills training courses selected from a list of courses adopted by the Faculty from time to time as satisfying the requirement for professional skills training.

10. Professionalism Training. Students entering the College in Fall 2014 and thereafter shall be required to complete a professionalism education program as adopted by the Faculty. The professionalism education program shall consist of educational opportunities addressing the following topics: 1) cultural competencies; 2) civility and appropriate professional behaviors before courts, tribunals, and in other professional settings; 3) law practice management; 4) bias and thought processes; and 5) other topics related to the development of a student’s professional conduct and identity;

[Article IX, §§ A-8, –9 added by Faculty in May, 2006. Article IX, § A-10 added by Faculty in April, 2013.]

B. Grade Requirement. Except as otherwise provided in Article VII, § A-1, approved credit for any course taken outside the College will count as classroom credit toward graduation only if the student obtains a grade of B or higher. No such credit will be counted in determining the student’s cumulative grade point average or class standing.

C. Concurrent and Joint Degree Programs. Students who are enrolled in a concurrent or joint degree program are subject to the requirements for graduation specified in Sections A and B of this Article except as otherwise specified in this Section C.

1. A law student who has been duly admitted to a concurrent degree program approved by the Faculty may count toward graduation up to the maximum number of credit hours approved by the Faculty as part of the particular concurrent degree program, from a list of courses outside the College approved by the Faculty from time to time with respect to the particular concurrent degree program.

2. A law student who has been duly admitted to a joint degree program approved by the Faculty may count toward graduation those credit hours outside the College approved by the Faculty, from time to time, as part of the joint degree program.

3. Unless expressly approved as a part of a concurrent degree or joint degree program, students counting credit from outside the College pursuant to such a program may not count any externship credits toward fulfillment of the requirements for graduation.

4. As used in this Section C, the term “concurrent degree program” means a program approved by the Faculty and consistent with all accreditation standards applicable to the College, whereby a law student is able to
obtain the Juris Doctor degree as well as a master’s or doctoral degree in another discipline by fulfilling all of the separate requirements for each degree program independently, but for each of which degree programs, certain select courses may be credited toward satisfaction of the degree requirements of the other program. A “joint degree program” means a unified program approved by the Faculty and consistent with all accreditation standards applicable to the College, created between the College of Law and another college or department at the University of Idaho or other university, which specifies the requirements for satisfaction of each degree to be obtained by the student as part of the unified program.

D. **Honors.** The honor of graduating summa cum laude will each year be automatically accorded to those law students whose cumulative grade point averages are equal to or better than the cumulative grade point averages of the top three percent of the last five graduating classes, the remainder of the top six percent thus computed graduating magna cum laude, and the remainder of the top ten percent thus computed graduating cum laude.

### Article X

#### Academic Discipline

A. **Honor Code.** The Students (acting through the Student Bar Association) and Faculty of the College have established a Student Honor Code with the approval of the University of Idaho Board of Regents acting pursuant to authority granted to the President of the University. The Honor Code establishes procedures for the commencement, investigation, trial, and punishment of violations of the Honor Code.

B. **Role of Faculty.** Faculty members are an integral part in the establishment, implementation, and enforcement of the Honor Code.

C. **Jurisdiction of Honor Code.** The jurisdiction of the Students and Faculty to establish and enforce the Honor Code has been granted by the Board of Regents of the University of Idaho acting pursuant to authority granted to the President of the University. The Honor Code does not affect a faculty member’s authority over class conduct or grading.

### Article XI

#### Curriculum

A. **General Authority.** The curriculum of the College shall consist of such courses as may be designated by the Faculty. The adding or dropping of courses, and the change in the number of credit hours assigned to a course offered by the College, require Faculty approval.

B. **The Curriculum Committee.** The Curriculum Committee designated pursuant to Article II, § F is charged with continuing examination of the curriculum with a view to initiating and recommending improvements and changes and with the study of all suggested changes.

### Article XII

#### Law Library

A. **General Policy.** The law library is recognized as a central factor in the educational program of the College, and the overall policies in effect therein shall be determined by the Faculty.

B. **Application of ABA Best Practices.**
   1. The College shall have sufficient administrative autonomy to direct the growth and development of the law library and to control the use of its resources.
   2. The Dean and the Law Library Director, in consultation with the Faculty, shall determine law library policy.
   3. The Law Library Director and the Dean are responsible for the selection and retention of personnel, the provision of library services, and collection development and maintenance.
   4. The budget for the law library shall be determined as part of, and administered in the same manner as, the College budget.

C. **The Library Committee.**
   1. The Library Committee designated pursuant to Article II, § F is hereby charged, acting in cooperation with the Law Library Director, with the establishment of purchasing policies and priorities concerning the acquisition and cancellation of library materials, with the study of practices to improve reader service, with the development and enforcement of library rules and policies concerning reader use, and with the consideration of improvements concerning library facilities. Major policy decisions concerning the law library shall be referred to the Faculty by the Library Committee with appropriate recommendations for action.
2. The Library Committee shall consist of three faculty members. The Law Library Director shall be an ex officio member of the Committee.

[Article XII, § B added by Faculty in May, 2013.]

Article XIII
Waiver and Amendment

A. Waiver. Any of the rules provided herein may be waived by majority vote of the Faculty present at a duly convened meeting of the Faculty under Article II, § E, or by action of the Faculty without a meeting under Article II, § F, except that the rule concerning approval of new members of the Faculty set out in Article III, § A-3 may not be waived by the Faculty.

1. Procedure. A person petitioning under Section A of this Article for waiver of a rule shall file with the Associate Dean for Students and Administration a written petition setting forth the rule sought to be waived, the grounds therefor, and the relief requested. The petition shall be filed within 14 days following the person’s receipt of notice of the action taken based on application of the rule of which waiver is sought. The Associate Dean shall present the petition to the Faculty not later than the next regularly scheduled meeting of the Faculty.

2. Appeals of Decisions of the Faculty. Appeals from decisions of the Faculty are submitted to the University Provost. If the Provost concurs in the decision of the Faculty, appeal may be made to the President and Regents if the President and Regents consent to hear the appeal.

B. Amendment. Amendments to these rules may be adopted at any meeting by a majority vote of the entire Faculty, except that amendments of this provision, Article XII, § A-3 and Article II, § A shall require a two-thirds vote of the entire Faculty, and provided that the proposed text of the amendment has been circulated in writing to the Deans and Faculty at least two days in advance of the meeting.

Article XIV
Advisory Council

A. Purposes. There shall be a College of Law Advisory Council with the following purposes: (1) to promote the College to a variety of constituencies, (2) to assist in identifying and acquiring additional resources and financial support for the College, (3) to serve as an advocate for the College, (4) to give advice on the College’s programs, (5) to help build working relationships with other colleges of the University of Idaho, and (6) to assist the College’s placement program.

B. Composition. There shall be not fewer than 15 nor more than 30 regular members of the Council, as determined from time to time by vote of the Council under rules and procedures adopted by the Council for its governance. The Council shall be composed of judges, lawyers, faculty members from other law schools, and other persons interested in the College. In addition, the Dean shall be an ex officio member. The Council shall not be limited to alumni of the College, nor to residents of the State of Idaho. The Council shall strive for diversity of experience and perspective in its membership.
D. College of Law Diversity Plan

UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO COLLEGE OF LAW DIVERSITY PLAN
(Adopted January 11, 2012)

I. Purpose of the College of Law Diversity Plan:
The University of Idaho College of Law has a commitment to diversity that extends throughout its educational undertaking of graduating law students prepared to work in a local, regional and global legal environment. The purpose of this Law School Diversity Plan is to provide a concrete set of goals and an on-going measure of goal assessment that supports the educational charge of the law school in pursuing this commitment to diversity. This Diversity Plan provides four primary goals, implementation strategies, and recommendations for annual assessment and revision as necessary.

II. Overview of Diversity Standards Informing the College of Law:
A. American Bar Association (“ABA”) Standards
The ABA Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar, in its Standards and Rules of Procedure for Approval of Law Schools, Chapter 2, Organization and Administration, requires ABA-approved law schools to “demonstrate by concrete action a commitment to” recruiting and retaining a diverse student body, faculty and staff. Specifically, at Standard 212, the ABA states as follows:

EQUAL OPPORTUNITY AND DIVERSITY

(a) Consistent with sound legal education policy and the Standards, a law school shall demonstrate by concrete action a commitment to providing full opportunities for the study of law and entry into the profession by members of underrepresented groups, particularly racial and ethnic minorities, and a commitment to having a student body that is diverse with respect to gender, race, and ethnicity.

(b) Consistent with sound educational policy and the Standards, a law school shall demonstrate by concrete action a commitment to having a faculty and staff that are diverse with respect to gender, race and ethnicity.

B. University Strategic Plan Goal 4
The University of Idaho, in its Strategic Plan document, entitled “Leading Idaho: The University of Idaho’s Strategic Plan, 2011-2015,” has made student and faculty diversity a university-wide goal, stating as follows:

Goal 4: Community and Culture Goal: Be a purposeful, ethical, vibrant, and open community.

Context: Our community is characterized by openness, trust, and respect. We value all members for their unique contributions, innovation, and individuality. Our community and culture must adapt to change, seek multiple perspectives, and seize opportunity. We are committed to a culture of service, internally and externally. We value a diverse community for enhanced creativity, cultural richness, and an opportunity to apply our full intellectual capacity to the challenges facing Idaho, the nation, and the world.

Objective A: Be a community committed to access and inclusion.

Strategies:
1. Recruit and retain a diverse student body.
2. Recruit and retain diverse faculty and staff.
3. Expand opportunities for cultural competency training.
4. Build extended community partnerships to enhance an environment that values diversity.

Thus, as a condition of its ABA-accreditation and as a constituent of the University of Idaho community, the College of Law is obligated to develop and implement a plan designed to recruit and retain students, faculty and staff from diverse/minority groups.

III. Commitment to Diversity by the College of Law:
From its earliest days the University of Idaho College of Law has followed a policy of nondiscrimination on admission for reasons of sex, creed, or race. As a result, Mary Shelton became the first woman to graduate from the College of Law in 1923. The first significant increase in the number of female students and faculty members at the Law School occurred in the years before and after World War II, which included its first professional female law librarian (1940), first Japanese-American female
graduate (1943), and first female law professor (1945). In 1952, the College of Law included three women in its graduating class and its first African-American graduate.

The number of female law students increased again at the end of the 1960s and continued to grow steadily over the next three decades. Nonetheless, the College of Law recognized the need to improve gender and racial/ethnic diversity in its student body and in 1994 the Law School hosted a CLEO Summer Institute. Despite these increases in enrollment and a commitment to increasing diversity, in 1999 a Blue Ribbon Panel determined that the College of Law held one of the lowest percentages of female students among all law schools in the United States at 26.4%; and for racial and ethnic student minorities, a mere 4.1%. Over the next eight years, the College of Law worked to improve diversity among its student body and faculty and staff. By 2007, the percentage of women in the incoming class increased substantially, rising to 49%, and the percentage of minority students increased to 18%. Continuing in its efforts to promote diversity in the legal profession, in 2007 the College of Law joined with the Idaho State Bar to establish a new Diversity Section. In 2011, the overall percentages of female students and students of color at the College of Law were at 40% and 12%, respectively. Likewise, diversity among the law school faculty and staff increased to include 20 women as faculty, instructors, adjuncts, and administrators, and several members of racial/ethnic minorities including Native-American, African-American, and Hispanic.

In furtherance of the law school’s commitment to diversity, an official statement was adopted by the College of Law faculty in the spring of 2010 and revised in the spring of 2011 with faculty approval.

**College of Law Diversity Statement (rev. 2011)**

The University of Idaho College of Law embraces diversity within the law school community and the legal profession. Our law school protects and fosters an inclusive and respectful learning environment for the discussion of legal principles, concepts, and practical skills. As a preparatory ground for future practitioners of the law, we adhere to the standards of legal professionalism within our classrooms, our offices, our hallways, our student organizations, our gathering places, and our activities. The calling to law is an important one with significant impacts on society, and as a law school we take that significance to the core of our purpose. The law school community values people of diverse cultures, races, ethnicities, genders, physical abilities, lifestyles, opinions, citizenship, philosophies, sexual orientations, religious backgrounds, ages, life experience, and identities. Diversity is an essential component of the University of Idaho College of Law and requires legal professionalism from all sectors of our community to provide an appropriately respectful learning environment.

**IV. College of Law’s Four Primary Diversity Goals:**

**Goal 1. Recruitment, Retention, Graduation and Placement of Diverse Student Body**

A. Implementation Strategies for Student Recruitment

1. Attend recruiting fora and (non-forum) law school and graduate school fairs in metropolitan area with significant diverse, minority, and underrepresented populations (where possible, have diverse, minority, and underrepresented students accompany faculty or staff recruiter)
2. Develop website and brochure information highlighting the College of Law’s current diverse, minority, and underrepresented students, student groups, and faculty members
3. Target mailings of brochure and other law school materials to potential applicants from diverse, minority, and underrepresented backgrounds
4. Attend pre-law conferences and/or institutes geared to diverse, minority, and underrepresented students
5. Grant application fee waivers to potential applicants, including diverse, minority, and underrepresented applicants
6. Direct diverse, minority, and underrepresented applicants toward and award such applicants financial aid, particularly scholarships
7. Communicate with diverse, minority, and underrepresented judges and lawyers who either work in Idaho or who are College of Law alumni to locate and “recruit” potential diverse, minority, and underrepresented applicants
8. Utilize College of Law Admitted Students activities during Spring to “close the deal” with diverse, minority, and underrepresented students
9. Improve facilities for functionality to attract potential students with differing physical abilities
10. Recruit and retain a diverse, minority, and underrepresented faculty and staff

Assessment: at the conclusion of student admission and enrollment process each year

B. Implementation Strategy for Retention and Graduation

1. To the extent possible, offer enrollment to high quality diverse, minority, and underrepresented applications, i.e. to applicants whose indicators (college GPA, LSAT score, personal statement, pre-law work experience or education, etc.) predict a high likelihood of success in law school

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2. Create and sustain a climate/culture at the College of Law – at the faculty, staff and student levels -- that is welcoming, safe, nurturing and enriching to/for diverse, minority, and underrepresented students.

3. Provide academic support for enrolled diverse, minority, and underrepresented students.

4. Utilize College of Law Early Welcome activities as part of climate/culture building and support for diverse, minority, and underrepresented students.

5. Support existing and additional minority and diverse student groups.

6. Link diverse, minority, and underrepresented students to additional mentors, including judges and lawyers who work in Idaho or are College of Law alumni.

7. Continue to provide financial aid, including scholarships, to diverse, minority, and underrepresented students.

8. Recruit and retain a diverse, minority, and underrepresented faculty.

**Assessment:** at the conclusion of each academic year.

C. Implementation Strategies for Successful Placement of Students

1. Develop College of Law curricula that will enhance the bar passage rate of all students, including diverse, minority, and underrepresented students.

2. Work with the Idaho State Bar Association to develop initiatives encouraging the placement of diverse, minority, and underrepresented students.

3. Work with Idaho and adjoining state private sector attorneys (law firms and solo practitioners), in-house legal departments, government law offices (Attorney General, United States Attorney, local prosecutor or City Attorney offices), and judiciary (state and federal) to encourage pre-graduation (summer associate and externship) and post-graduation hiring (associate, staff attorney and law clerk) of diverse, minority, and underrepresented applicants.

4. Work with other law school placement offices to identify out-of-Idaho placement opportunities for all College of Law students, including diverse, minority, and underrepresented students.

5. Communicate with current College of Law students and with alumni, including diverse, minority, and underrepresented students and alumni, concerning the availability of College of Law support, via the Student Services Office, for assistance in obtaining and pre- and post-graduation placement.

6. Collect and/or compile complete and accurate data from College of Law students and alumni, the Idaho State Bar, private sector attorneys, in-house legal departments, government law offices, and the judiciary concerning pre- and post-graduation placement rates for College of Law students and graduates.

**Assessment:** within three (3) months of the Idaho State Bar’s Fall-Winter announcement of the bar passage results each year.

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**Goal 2. Recruitment, retention, and support for diverse faculty and staff**

A. Recruitment, retention and support for diverse faculty members

1. Implementation strategies for faculty recruitment –
   a. Advertise nationally and in specific publications targeted to diverse potential law faculty candidates.
   b. Seek a diverse applicant pool to select the best faculty candidate.
   c. Include a diverse faculty member on the hiring committee to provide information on diversity to potential candidates.

**Assessment:** at the conclusion of a faculty hiring process.

2. Implementation strategies for retention and support –
   a. Ensure salary equity.
   b. Invite diverse speakers to the College of Law for symposia and colloquia with the law faculty as a larger intellectual community for diverse faculty.
   c. Conduct mandatory faculty trainings and discussions on inclusion and issues of concern to diverse populations on an annual basis.
   d. Provide faculty travel requests to engage in conferences and symposia providing opportunities to network with diverse faculty.
   e. Assign faculty mentors to provide support, advice and assistance for junior faculty in the tenure track process.
   f. Assist diverse faculty with time management issues, including requests for participation on internal and external committees, in outreach efforts, in advisor roles to students, and in maintaining appropriate opportunities for scholarship and faculty-valued activities.
g. Provide a climate of respect for: non-majority religious/spiritual holidays, child care needs for both women and men faculty in scheduling faculty events, and emphasize a community perspective rather than a hierarchical perspective within the faculty.

**Assessment:** annual in September for the prior academic year

B. Recruitment, retention and support for diverse staff members

1. Implementation strategies for staff recruitment -
   a. Advertise nationally and regionally in specific publications targeted to diverse potential staff candidates
   b. Seek a diverse applicant pool to select the best staff candidate
   c. Include a diverse staff member on the hiring committee to provide information on diversity to potential candidates

**Assessment:** at the conclusion of a staff hiring process

2. Implementation strategies for retention and support –
   a. Ensure salary equity
   b. Conduct mandatory staff trainings and discussions on inclusion and issues of concern to diverse populations on an annual basis
   c. Assist diverse staff with time management issues, including requests for participation on internal and external committees, in outreach efforts, etc.
   d. Provide a climate of respect for: non-majority religious/spiritual holidays and emphasize a community perspective rather than a hierarchical perspective within the staff.

**Assessment:** annual in September for the prior academic year

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**Goal 3. Continue to Build and Maintain Inclusive Climate for Diversity within all sectors of the Law School**

The University of Idaho, College of Law represents ethics, excellence and acceptance of all. Diversity is a core component of the culture of the law school. We have pride in our student body, staff, and faculty that represents a cross section of diversity within our community, state and nation. We seek and recruit students of all backgrounds in order to provide a rich environment to learn, grow and persevere.

The College of Law seeks to build and maintain an inclusive climate for diversity in the following ways:

a. Providing faculty and administrative support for all student organizations and events which promote diversity, such as the Black Law Students Association, the Disability Rights Group, the Latino Law Caucus, the Multicultural Law Caucus, Native American Law Students Association, Nontraditional Student Group, OutLaws, and the Women’s Law Caucus.

b. Inviting speakers to keynote College of Law events, such as the Bellwood Lecture Series and the Native Law Conference, who will address issues of concern to diverse populations.

c. Providing a civil, safe, and secure environment for all members of the College of Law community by encouraging faculty, staff, and students to attend diversity related trainings and providing appropriate support systems to address perceived acts of discrimination or intolerance.

d. Support Clinic activities representing minorities and other under-represented groups such as the Immigration Clinic, Low Income Taxpayers Clinic, and the Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Clinic.

e. Requiring students to participate in the Pro Bono Program and to complete at least 40 hours of law-related public service in order to graduate.

f. Maintain a close working relationship with the Idaho State Bar which includes active faculty/staff and student representation on the Diversity Section Council and support of other State Bar Sections such as the Indian Law Section, International Law Section, and Young Lawyers Section.

g. Sponsor conferences and symposia that address issues of inclusion and diversity.

**Assessment:** Every spring on an annual on-going basis

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**Goal 4. Assess, Evaluate, Communicate and Annually Report on Diversity Initiatives**

With Diversity as a priority for the College of Law, the annual assessment under the Diversity Plan and revisions for the next academic year will be an on-going responsibility. This section provides the responsible components within the law school to report on diversity initiatives on an on-going basis. The Law School administration serves as the central organization to assess whether diversity plan goals are met for each academic year and to dedicate time on an annual basis during the first fall semester.
Assessment requires the coordination between the administration, directors, faculty and staff within the law school. For the designated Assessments below to be successfully completed, they must be prioritized by the Administration, particularly the Associate Deans with oversight authority on the areas to be assessed which may be delegated to relevant personnel.

A. **September Diversity Plan Assessment:**

Goal 1 Assessment of diversity student recruitment and admissions process for prior academic year (Associate Dean of Students & Administration)

Goal 1 Assessment of bar passage rates and placement for diverse students within three months for each of the July and the February bar passage listings (Associate Dean of Students & Administration)

Goal 2 Assessment of diverse faculty retention and support efforts during prior academic year (Associate Dean for Faculty Affairs)

Goal 2 Assessment of diverse staff retention and support efforts during prior academic year (Associate Dean of Students & Administration)

—Report to be completed by the end of September for October faculty meeting

B. **May Diversity Plan Assessment:**

Goal 1 Assessment of diverse student graduation and retention for the completed academic year (Associate Dean of Students & Administration)

Goal 3 Assessment of law school climate supporting diversity for the prior academic year (Associate Dean for Faculty Affairs, Associate Dean of Students & Administration, and Diversity Committee)

—Report to be completed by the end of May and circulated to faculty

C. **As-needed Assessment**

Goal 2 Assessment of faculty hiring process in coordination with diversity plan recommendations at the conclusion of process (Associate Dean for Faculty Affairs)

Goal 2 Assessment of staff hiring process in coordination with diversity plan recommendations at the conclusion of process (Associate Dean of Students & Administration)

—Reporting to be conducted on an as-needed basis and included in either May or September Report.
E. University of Idaho Student Code of Conduct

UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO STUDENT CODE OF CONDUCT
Faculty-Staff Handbook 2300

Current as of August 2013.

Preamble
The university disciplinary system is part of the educational process of students focusing on behavior within a community. Sanctions are imposed for violations to the Student Code of Conduct to teach students how to be better and more responsible members of a community. Sanctions also serve to protect the UI community. The Student Code of Conduct is UI's manifestation of Section III, P-12, of the State Board of Education's Governing Policies and Procedures which states: ‘Each institution will establish and publish a statement of student rights and a code of conduct. The code of student conduct must include procedures by which a student charged with violating the code receives reasonable notice of the charge and is given an opportunity to be heard and to present testimony in his or her defense. Such statements of rights and codes of conduct, and any subsequent amendments, are subject to review and approval by the chief executive officer.’ The original of this code was created during the 1969-1970 school year. It was amended, at the suggestion of an ad hoc Faculty Council committee in July 1992, July 1993, July 1998 (Article II), and July 2005 (Article II, section 2). For further information, contact the Dean of Students (208-885-6757). [rev. 7-98, 7-05]

Article I – Scope of the Code

1. This document is a codification of disciplinary regulations enacted to govern the conduct of students on campus or at authorized UI activities. Disciplinary regulations govern the conduct of students on campus and/or at authorized UI activities [see 2200, Section III]. The inclusion of, or failure to include, regulations herein pertaining to academic matters or to motor vehicles shall not affect any regulation, or the enforcement of any regulation, now or hereafter enacted by UI or any college or department thereof pertaining to academic matters or to motor vehicles.

2. Concurrent Jurisdiction.
   a. Acts in violation of federal, state, or municipal laws come under the jurisdiction of UI only when they are also in violation of this code.
   b. When Dean of Students (hereafter DOS) is informed that criminal charges are being brought against a student for conduct that also violates the Student Code of Conduct, DOS may file disciplinary charges against a student and investigate the incident. DOS has discretion to wait a reasonable period of time before requesting a hearing or final resolution of the disciplinary charges if it is in the best interest of the university disciplinary process to await the outcome of the criminal charges. [ed. 8-07]
   c. If a student is convicted of a crime prior to the university disciplinary hearing, the University Judicial Council (hereafter UJC) shall accept as fact that the student had engaged in conduct that constitutes the crime.
   d. The disposition of criminal charges against the student, if determined prior to the university disciplinary hearing, shall be taken into account by the UJC in determining sanctions against that student.

3. Definitions:
   a. Student. Student as used in this code means:
      1. all persons taking UI courses, both full-time and part-time and/or
      2. all persons who are not officially enrolled for a particular term but have a continuing relationship with UI or intend to enroll in the next semester. [This provision is intended to include within the definition of students, those persons enrolled in the spring and fall semesters who engage in misconduct during the summer and students who are first time enrollees who engage in misconduct prior to the time of enrollment.]
   b. Campus. Campus means:
      1. all land, buildings, facilities, and other property -- including adjacent streets and sidewalks -- in the possession of or owned, used, or controlled by UI.
      2. all land, buildings, facilities, and other property -- including adjacent streets and sidewalks -- used as residences in the possession of or owned, used, or controlled by student associations recognized by UI.
   c. Knowingly. As used in this code, the terms "knowledge" and "knowingly," when referring to causing consequences, means that the person is aware that his or her conduct will probably cause the consequence described in the code.

Article II – Academic Honesty
[Article II omitted, as the College of Law Honor Code supersedes this article for students at the ]College of Law
Article III – Physical Abuse, Hazing, or Harassment

1. Living together in a university community requires respect for the rights of fellow members of that community to pursue their academic goals and to participate in lawful campus or UI activities.
2. Harassment;
3. Hazing;
4. Detention;
5. Threats;
6. Intimidation;
7. Coercion;
8. Physical abuse; or
9. Similar actions, undertaken knowingly, are violations of this code.

Article IV – Campus Disorders and Disruptions

1. Members of the UI community have the right to lawful freedom of movement on campus; to lawful use of property, facilities, or parts of UI; and to lawful ingress to and egress from the institution's physical facilities. It is a violation of this code to violate the above rights of the university community by:
   a. knowingly hindering entrance to, exit from, or normal use of any UI facility or part thereof;
   b. remaining in any UI building or failing to disperse from a crowd or group after being advised by any law enforcement personnel or UI official to leave or disperse;
   c. knowingly creating noise, including the use of noisemaking or amplifying devices, which interferes with the academic process or violates another person's privacy;
   d. knowingly interfering with reasonable use of UI driveways, parking lots, or sidewalks;
   e. knowingly interfering with authorized events on property owned or controlled by UI or in UI facilities;
   f. knowingly interfering with law enforcement personnel, public safety personnel, or UI officials in the lawful conduct of their duties; or
   g. knowingly obstructing or disrupting teaching, research, or other academic activities.

Article V – Housing and Living Groups

1. The internal regulation of residence halls shall primarily be the responsibility of the individual living-group organization. Such regulations must conform to the Statement of Student Rights; violations of those regulations may also be violations of this code.
2. Living groups may also set internal regulations governing hours and areas of public access provided that such regulations do not condone the violation of a student's right to privacy in his or her own rented space.
3. UI dwellings are regulated only by this code and the housing contract. Provisions of the housing contract may not violate the Statement of Student Rights or the stipulations of this code. [It must be recognized, nonetheless, that UI dwellings are also regulated by applicable municipal, state, and federal laws and regulations.]
4. Sanctions available to the living groups range from warning through probation. In addition, fines not in excess of $200 and/or restitution for damage or loss may be levied. Sanctions affecting the student's residence in UI housing may also be imposed as outlined in Article XI.

Article VI – Physical Safety and Welfare

1. As in any community, certain forms of responsible conduct must be adhered to in order to ensure the physical functioning and safety or security of that community.
2. The need to safeguard the property of the university community requires that it is a violation of this code to engage in the unauthorized entry or unauthorized attempted entry into or on any facility or area on campus, including but not limited to heating tunnels, elevator shafts, shops, mechanical rooms, trunk rooms, storerooms, roofs, and fire escapes.
3. Possessing, giving to another, making, or causing to be made any key or other access device to UI property or facilities without proper authorization is a violation of this code.
4. Theft or misappropriation of UI property and theft or misappropriation of the private property of any person occurring on campus are violations of this code.
5. Knowingly damaging, destroying, or defacing UI property or property that is owned by others and located on campus are violations of this code.
6. Protecting the university community against fire is a major concern. Smoking is prohibited in all university buildings except full-time residential facilities. It is also prohibited in official meetings and hearings of UI units and bodies. [For details of the UI policy on smoking, see Section 6380 of the Faculty-Staff Handbook.]
7. Building or setting fires on property owned or controlled by UI without proper authorization, are a violation of this code. [ed. 8-07]
8. Removing or tampering with fire equipment or fire-alarm systems, or failure to vacate buildings promptly when fire alarms sound are violations of this code.

9. Firearms also may endanger the safety of the university community when improperly handled. “Firearms” as used in the code means any instrument used in the propulsion of shot, shell, or bullets, or other harmful objects by the action of gunpowder exploded within it, by the action of compressed air within it, by the power of springs and including what are commonly known as air rifles, BB guns, and pellet guns.

10. No firearm may be brought onto campus unless it is encased and has a trigger lock attached. (“Encased” is defined as placing a gun with a trigger lock in some sort of container—hard or soft, and including, but not limited to, such materials as aluminum, plastic, wood, leather, and cloth—that is fastened by means of a snap lock, zipper, tie, etc.).

11. In UI residence halls firearms must be kept in an area authorized by the Housing Office.

12. Loaded guns are not permitted on campus. A “loaded gun” is defined as one containing live ammunition either in the chamber or in the magazine. Possession and storage of gunpowder must comply with federal, state, and municipal laws. No ammunition will be allowed on campus except that designated for firearms that are properly stored on campus.

13. Other explosive substances are also prohibited on campus, except as approved by the safety officer. Exceptions to the above may be made for supervised UI courses.

14. Unauthorized uses of dangerous projectile or explosive devices, including but not limited to sling shots, crossbows, catapults, and devices which cause dangerous chemical reactions, are violations of this code.

15. It is a violation of this code to:
   a. knowingly gain unauthorized access to computer-based information or information resources;
   b. knowingly, without authorization, destroy, alter, dismantle, disfigure, prevent rightful access to, or otherwise interfere with computer-based information or information resources; or
   c. knowingly invade, without authorization, the privacy of individuals or entities that are creators, authors, users, or subjects of the information resources.

**Article VII – Discrimination**

1. Any violation of the basic rights of a human being is contrary to the very nature of a university. The regents’ antidiscrimination policy is as follows:
   a. Practices or regulations that discriminate on the basis of race, color, national origin, religion, sex, age, disability, or status as a Vietnam-era veteran, as each of these bases is defined by law, are neither condoned nor permitted in any area of UI operations, including personnel appointments, student admissions, housing assignments, use of dining halls, classrooms, or other facilities, or in any activities of the faculty, staff, or students that may be commonly regarded as sponsored or sanctioned by UI.
   b. Nothing herein shall be deemed to affect the classification of persons based on the differences between males and females or between other classes or groups that is not irrational, capricious, or arbitrary, and that is intended to accomplish a lawful purpose (e.g., women's or men's living groups may exclude persons of the opposite sex, and students with substandard grades may be denied membership in honor societies and other groups having minimum grade requirements).

2. Any student conduct that violates this policy shall, upon due proof, be a violation of this code.

**Article VIII – Drugs and Alcohol**

1. The sale, use, or possession of illegal drugs is a violation of this code.

2. Sale or illegal possession or illegal consumption of alcoholic beverages is prohibited in facilities owned, leased, or operated by UI and on campus grounds.

3. Alcoholic beverages may not be possessed or consumed under any circumstances in areas open to and most commonly used by the general public. These areas include, but are not limited to, lounges, student union buildings, recreation rooms, conference rooms, athletic facilities, and other public areas of UI-owned buildings or grounds.

4. UI's primary role in handling matters involving the use or potential use of drugs or alcohol by its students is that of counseling. However, in appropriate situations, the full range of sanctions may be applied.

**Article IX – Aiding, Solicitation, and Attempt**

A person is in violation of this code if he or she:

1. intentionally aids or abets another in the commission of any offense(s) mentioned in this code;

2. requests, hires, encourages, or otherwise solicits another person to commit any offense mentioned in this code, either intending that the other person commit the offense or with the knowledge that the other person intends to commit the offense; or

3. attempts to commit any offense mentioned in this code.
Article X – Judicial Proceedings

1. Any member of the university community may file a complaint against any student for misconduct. Such complaints shall be prepared in writing and directed to the office of Dean of Students (DOS). Any complaint should be submitted as soon as possible after discovery of the alleged misconduct, preferably within thirty days. DOS may investigate to determine if the complaint has merit. [ed. 8-07]

2. DOS, or its representatives, may file charges on behalf of the university against a student accused of violating the Student Code of Conduct. In no event shall DOS file charges more than one year after DOS has discovered the alleged misconduct, although the summons can be served after the one year period if the charges were filed within the one year period. [ed. 8-07]

3. All charges, including amended charges, shall be presented to the accused student in writing. The accused student shall be deemed to have been "notified" of the charges, amended charges, notice of the hearing date and any changes in the hearing date, by any of the following methods:
   a. hand-delivered notice; or
   b. proof of the mailing of a certified, registered letter containing such information, sent to either the campus address or the home address that the student provided the university registrar in the student's registration documents; or
   c. if receipt for the certified, registered letter is not returned with a signature within three weeks, then the accused student may be notified by proof of the mailing of a certified, nonregistered letter to the student's campus or home address; and the hearing date shall be set not less than five nor more than fifteen calendar days after the last date that the postal service attempted to deliver the certified, nonregistered letter.

4. A disciplinary hearing may be waived and informal disposition of disciplinary action may be made by an agreed settlement, in writing, between the student charged with code violations and the dean for Dean of Students or the dean's designee. The sanctions imposed in the agreed settlement will be effective upon signature of the parties, do not depend upon the approval of the UJC, and shall have full force and effect as if the sanctions had been imposed by the UJC. The Dean of Students shall, on a regular basis, inform the UJC of the agreed settlements entered into with students during the academic year. [ed. 8-07]

5. A student suspected of violating this code shall be informed of the right to remain silent. This information shall be provided in the notice of the charges, in any summons, at any meeting with DOS, and at any hearing conducted by the UJC. [ed. 8-07]

6. The disciplinary hearing shall occur not less than five nor more than fifteen calendar days after the accused student has been notified in writing of all charges, including amended charges. Maximum time limits for scheduling of hearings may be extended at the discretion of the Dean of Students, or the dean's designee, as long as the hearing will be prompt. The accused student and DOS may agree to a specific hearing date. The accused student may waive his or her right to a prompt hearing. The accused student may request the chairperson of the UJC to reschedule the hearings. [ed. 8-07]

7. Hearings shall be conducted in private unless the student charged with the violation states on the record that he or she wishes the disciplinary hearing to be public. The student charged with the violation can request the chairperson of the UJC to order that the disciplinary hearing be open only to specified members of the public. Otherwise, the only persons permitted to attend the "private" hearing will be the members of the UJC, the Dean of Students and/or the dean's designee, the university counsel or the university counsel's designee, the party bringing the charges against the student, the accused student, the accused student's advisor, and witnesses. Although the student charged with a violation has the right to a public hearing, the chairperson of the UJC has the discretion to refuse to admit to the hearing any person whose conduct interferes with the hearing. Any party can request that witnesses be removed from the hearing when they are not giving testimony. In hearings involving more than one accused student, the chairperson of the UJC has the discretion to permit the hearings concerning each student to be conducted separately. [ed. 8-07]

8. The university, if it is filing charges against the student, may be represented by any advisor it chooses. The student charged with the violation has the right to be assisted by any advisor he or she chooses at his or her own expense. The advisor may be an attorney. The advisor will be permitted to speak and to participate directly in the hearing.

9. The accused student, the party filing charges against the accused student, and the UJC shall have the right to present witnesses and evidence and shall have the right to be present and hear and question adverse witnesses, as well as the right to object to the admission of testimony and evidence.

10. Irrelevant evidence is not admissible. All evidence, pertinent records, exhibits, and written statements, as well as copies or recordings of such evidence, may be accepted as evidence at the discretion of the chairperson of the UJC. Hearsay evidence is admissible if it is of the type commonly relied upon by prudent persons in the conduct of their affairs.

11. All questions of procedure and evidence are subject to the final decision of the chairperson of the UJC.

12. Generally, the hearing shall be conducted in the following order:
   a. The chairperson of the UJC shall determine whether the accused student has requested a public or a private hearing, shall state for the record the names and roles of the persons present at the hearing, and shall remind the accused student of the right to have an advisor, of the right to refuse to testify, and that the refusal to testify shall not be considered as evidence against him or her.
b. The party filing charges and the accused student shall have the opportunity to present opening statements in which they summarize the evidence they intend to present to the UJC.

c. The party filing charges shall present its evidence first, and the accused student shall have the right to present his or her evidence afterwards.

d. Following the presentation of evidence the party filing charges shall have the opportunity to summarize the evidence presented. Afterwards, the accused student shall have the opportunity to summarize the evidence presented.

e. After the presentation of evidence and summaries, the UJC shall make its decision in a closed session.

13. The UJC shall determine by majority vote whether the student has violated each section of the Student Code of Conduct which the student is charged with violating. The chairperson of the UJC, or the designee in the event of absence of the chairperson, is permitted to vote only in the event of a tie ballot. The burden of proof shall be upon the party bringing the charges against the accused student. The UJC's conclusion shall be made on the basis of whether it is more likely than not that the accused student violated a specific provision or provisions of the Student Code of Conduct.

14. If the UJC concludes that the accused student did violate a provision or provisions of the Student Code of Conduct, the UJC must state in writing the facts, conduct, or circumstances it has found to support its conclusion. These "findings of fact" must be based exclusively upon the evidence and testimony properly presented to the UJC and upon facts that are universally regarded as true. The UJC shall inform the parties in writing of its "findings of fact," its conclusion that the student has violated the Student Code of Conduct, and the right of the student to appeal the decision of the UJC.

15. The UJC shall maintain a single verbatim record, such as a tape recording, of all hearings. The record shall be the property of the university.

16. The failure of an accused student to appear at a hearing after notification is neither an admission nor evidence as to the charges. No accused student may be found to have violated the Student Code of Conduct solely because the student failed to appear before the UJC. [Failure to appear after being summoned may be a separate violation of the Student Code of Conduct; see below.] If the accused student fails to appear at the hearing after proper notification, the party filing charges against the accused student shall present the evidence in support of the charges, and the UJC shall conclude based on the evidence whether it is more likely than not that the accused student had violated the Student Code of Conduct. If the UJC concludes that the student had violated the Student Code of Conduct, the UJC shall inform the parties in writing of its conclusion, its "findings of fact," and the right of the student to appeal the decision of the UJC.

17. Failure to comply with any procedural rule may render invalid the decision of the UJC if such failure materially prejudiced the rights of a party.

18. All members of the university community are encouraged to assist the parties and the UJC in determining whether the accused student violated the Student Code of Conduct. The chairperson of the UJC, or the chairperson's designee, shall have the authority to issue a summons commanding a student to appear at a hearing and to testify. Such a summons may be requested by any party to the hearing or by any member of the UJC. The summons may be served either by hand-delivery or be certified, registered mail sent to the campus or the home address that the student provided to the university registrar. The summons shall inform the student that it is a violation of the Student Code of Conduct to fail to appear or to refuse to testify, unless such testimony would force the student to testify against himself or herself.

19. It is a violation of this code for a student to fail to appear at a hearing after proper service of a summons to appear. It is also a violation of this code for a student to refuse to give testimony at a hearing after proper service of a summons to appear, unless such testimony would force the student to testify against himself or herself. It is a violation of this code to knowingly disrupt, impede, threaten, or disregard the lawful procedures or sanctions of the UJC. It is a further violation of this code to knowingly provide false information to the UJC.

Article XI – Range of Sanctions

1. When the Dean of Students determines it is necessary to stop a violation of the Student Code of Conduct, as permitted under the Statement of Student Rights [2200, Section IV, Para. 1], the Dean of Students (or a designee), with the concurrence of the chair of the UJC, if and when he or she is available, may impose an interim university or residence-hall suspension prior to the hearing before the UJC. [ed. 8-07]

a. Interim suspension may be imposed only to ensure the safety and well-being of members of the university community or preservation of property, to ensure the student's own physical or emotional safety and well-being, or if the student poses a definite threat of disruption of or interference with the normal operations of the university.

b. During the interim suspension, the student shall be denied access to the residence halls and/or the campus (including classes) and/or all other university activities or privileges for which the student might otherwise be eligible, as the Dean of Students (or a designee), with the concurrence of the chair of the UJC, if and when he or she is available, may determine to be appropriate. [ed. 8-07]

c. As soon as practicable, the student subjected to an interim suspension shall be provided notice of the reasons for the university's action and shall be accorded the normal procedures of the UJC, including the filing of a complaint and the right to a hearing.
2. Sanctions that may be imposed are listed here in order of their severity:
   a. warning;
   b. probation (with terms and length as determined by the UJC);
   c. withheld suspension (failure to comply with the terms of probation results in immediate suspension from UI);
   d. suspension (removal from UI for a specific length of time, e.g., semester or academic year);
   e. expulsion (indefinite removal from UI).

3. Before the UJC may impose a sanction of withheld suspension, suspension, or expulsion, the UJC must make a specific finding in writing that the student's misconduct seriously and critically endangered the essential operation of UI or the safety of members of the university community.

4. In addition to the sanctions enumerated in paragraph 1, the UJC may impose any combination of the following and may include them as terms of probation:
   a. community service (to be performed for a specified period of time under the direction of the Dean of Students); [ed. 8-07]
   b. restitution of damages;
   c. special sanctions deemed appropriate and reasonable by the UJC (e.g., counseling, restrictions on behavior, or requiring letters of apology to be written);
   d. administrative fees not exceeding $25.
   e. penalties for disruption of the judicial process range from warning through suspension, depending on the severity of the offense.

5. When appropriate, a student may be given the option of working off the equivalent of restitution for UI at the minimum wage.

6. If sanctions, including community service hours and restitution imposed by the UJC, have not been completed or if sanctions agreed to by a student in an agreed settlement have not been completed, UI, at the discretion of the Dean of Students or the dean's designee, may deny a student the privilege of reregistering, may hold transcripts and/or diplomas, and may refuse to release information based on the student's record. [ed. 8-07]

7. Sanctions affecting a student's residence in UI-controlled housing may be imposed. These sanctions are loss of privileges within the living group and temporary or permanent removal from UI-controlled housing.

8. Sanctions already imposed by civil or criminal process are taken into account when any UI sanction is imposed.

9. Extensive, organized, serious, or repeated violations of this code are taken into account when determining the appropriate sanction.

10. The Regents of UI adopted guidelines for enforcing campus alcohol regulations which include sanctions for violation of these regulations. Minimum sanctions for violations of Article VIII, Sections 1 and 2 of the Student Code of Conduct are listed below. These sanctions will be minimum standards and more severe sanctions may be applied.
   a. First Infraction
      Infraction 1 – Open container or minor in possession violations.
      Sanction 1 – Referral to judicial council for education program and payment of administrative costs.
      Infraction 2 – Illegal distribution of alcohol.
      Sanction 2 – Referral to judicial council with sanctions to include community service, period of probation, administrative costs, and education programs.
   b. Second Infraction
      Infraction 1 – Without injury; or without conduct likely to lead to injury.
      Sanction 1 – Referral to judicial council or similar authority for action which must include a treatment and/or education program.
      Infraction 2 – With injury; or conduct likely to lead to injury.
      Sanction 2 – Referral to the proper administrative body of the institution for action [which] must include notification to the criminal justice system, strict probations, and, a treatment or education program.
   c. Third Infraction
      Infraction 1 – Without injury; or without conduct likely to lead to injury.
      Sanction 1 – Referral to the appropriate administrative body of the institution for appropriate action, which must include, at least, suspension from school for one semester.
      Infraction 2 – With injury; or conduct likely to lead to injury.
      Sanction 2 – Referral to the appropriate administrative body of the institution for appropriate action, which must include, at least, referral to the criminal justice system and expulsion from the institution for one year.
**Please Note:** Under Faculty-Staff Handbook 2400, the Faculty Senate has appellate authority over student disciplinary hearings conducted by the University Judicial Council. The President of the University has appellate authority over the Faculty Senate, and the Board of Regents have final appellate authority within the University of Idaho system.
F. University of Idaho Sexual Harassment and Sexual Violence Policy Pertaining Specifically to Students

UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO SEXUAL HARASSMENT AND SEXUAL VIOLENCE POLICY
PERTAINING SPECIFICALLY TO STUDENTS
Faculty-Staff Handbook 2350
May 2012

Current as of August 2013.

NOTE: The following policy will apply to claims of Sexual Harassment (including Sexual Violence) and claims of Gender-Based Harassment whether occurring on or off campus. The terms of this policy supplement current University policy regarding Sexual Harassment, and supersed any contrary terms in any current University policy (including any contrary terms in FSH 2200-Statement of Student Rights; FSH 2300-Student Code of Conduct; FSH 2450-Appeals to Faculty Senate in Disciplinary Cases; FSH 3215–Non-Discrimination on the Basis of Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity/Expression; FSH 3220–Sexual Harassment). [rev. 5-12]

A. DEFINITIONS:

A-1. “Gender-Based Harassment” includes acts of verbal, nonverbal, or physical aggression, intimidation, or hostility based on sex or sex-stereotyping, even if those acts do not involve conduct of a sexual nature.

A-2. “Sexual Harassment” is unwelcome conduct of a sexual nature. It includes unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, and other verbal, nonverbal, or physical conduct of a sexual nature. Sexual Violence is a form of Sexual Harassment.

A-3. “Sexual Violence” refers to physical sexual acts perpetrated against a person’s will or where a person is incapable of giving consent. A number of different acts fall within the definition of Sexual Violence, including but not limited to rape, sexual assault, sexual battery, and sexual coercion. All such acts of Sexual Violence are forms of Sexual Harassment.

A-4. “Educational Setting” refers to all the academic, educational, extracurricular, athletic and other programs of the University of Idaho, whether those programs take place in a University facility, at a University class or training program, or elsewhere.

B. REPORTING SEXUAL VIOLENCE. Information and resources available for survivors of sexual violence, please see the Administrative Procedure Manual (APM) 95.20.

C. JURISDICTION. The jurisdiction of University of Idaho disciplinary regulations shall expand to govern off-campus conduct when such off-campus conduct constitutes Sexual Harassment or Gender-Based Harassment that may have continuing adverse effects in the Educational Setting.

D. VIOLATIONS OF THE STUDENT CODE OF CONDUCT:

D-1. Sexual Harassment and Gender-Based Harassment are violations of the Student Code of Conduct.

D-2. Because campus security and safety are critical to the essential operation of the University, even a single violation of the Student Code of Conduct’s prohibition of Sexual Harassment or Gender-Based Harassment may merit expulsion.

E. CHARGES OF SEXUAL HARASSMENT OR GENDER BASED HARASSMENT:

E-1. When the allegations in a student’s complaint include Sexual Harassment or Gender-Based Harassment, the Dean of Students office ("DOS") must investigate the incident and take immediate steps to protect the complainant in the Educational Setting. This applies whether the alleged conduct occurred on or off campus.

E-2. A preponderance of the evidence (more likely than not) standard will be used to evaluate allegations of Sexual Harassment or Gender-Based Harassment.

E-3. The DOS may determine to temporarily delay fact-finding in an investigation regarding Sexual Harassment or Gender-Based Harassment while law enforcement authorities are gathering evidence; but once notified that law enforcement has completed gathering evidence, the DOS must promptly resume fact finding. The DOS may not await the ultimate outcome of a law enforcement investigation or the filing of charges before resuming or beginning fact finding. [ed. 5-12]

E-4. Both parties must be afforded similar and timely access to any information that will be used at the hearing, other than each party’s work product (or that of the party’s advisor), consistent with FERPA and other relevant laws, including any recognized privilege.
F. RIGHT TO A HEARING:
F-1. The University Judicial Council (“UJC”) (see FSH 2400 B-2 & 1640.93) hearing shall be private when the matter involves charges of Sexual Harassment or Gender-Based Harassment.
F-2. During a hearing involving charges of Sexual Harassment or Gender-Based Harassment, neither the accused student nor his or her representative will be permitted to directly question the complainant(s). Instead, such persons may submit written questions to the chair of the UJC (“Chair”), who will ask questions the Chair determines to be appropriate. [rev. 5-12]

G. TYPICAL TIMEFRAME OF THE PROCESS: (see FSH 2300 X). A typical timeframe for the complaint investigation and hearing procedure is as follows: (1) The University investigation of the complaint is generally completed within 60 calendar days following receipt of a complaint; (2) Both parties receive a response regarding the outcome of the complaint within 10 business days following the UJC’s decision; (3) Either party may appeal the UJC’s decision within 14 calendar days in accordance with the Appeals provision below. Both parties should receive periodic updates from the DOS. A number of factors may influence the timeframe of any particular complaint investigation and hearing procedure; this typical timeframe is provided for informational purposes only and does not bind the University to this timeframe for any particular complaint. [rev. 5-12]

H. APPEALS: (see FSH 2450)
H-1. Either party has the right to appeal the decision of the UJC by notifying the Office of the Faculty Secretary to that effect in writing, within 14 calendar days following receipt by the party of the written decision of the UJC. Parties wishing to appeal must include valid contact information. Appeals may be sent to: Office of the Faculty Secretary, P.O. Box 441106, Moscow, ID 83844-1106.
H-2. A subsequent hearing before the UJC or another board as the result of an appeal by either party, shall not be considered a second “trial” for purposes of FSH 2200 IV(10).
H-3. This Section H specifically supersedes any contrary provision of FSH 2450, including, specifically, subsection D-10.

I. DISCLOSURE OF OUTCOME OF DISCIPLINARY PROCEEDING:
I-1. Both the complainant and the accused student will be notified, in writing, of the outcome of a complaint and any appeal. “Outcome” for these purposes means whether the harassment was found to have occurred. The University will only disclose information about the sanctions imposed when they directly relate to the harassed student, such as a sanction of no contact with the complainant.
I-2. When the allegations include a crime of violence or a non-forcible sex offense (as defined by FERPA), the University will disclose to the alleged victim of such crime or offense the final results of any disciplinary proceeding conducted by the University against a student who is an alleged perpetrator of such crime or offense. If the alleged victim is deceased as a result of such crime or offense, the next of kin of such victim shall be treated as the alleged victim for purposes of this paragraph.

The University may disclose to anyone, upon written request, the final results of a disciplinary proceeding if the University determines that the student is an alleged perpetrator of a crime of violence or a non-forcible sex offense, and, with respect to the allegation made, the student has committed a violation of the institution’s rules or policies. “Final results” for these purposes means the name of the accused student, any violation found to have been committed, and any sanction imposed against the accused student by the University. [rev. 5-12]

I-3. When the allegations include a sex offense (as defined by FERPA), both the complainant and the accused student must be informed of the outcome of any institutional disciplinary proceeding (APM 95.20G-2) brought against the accused student. ‘Outcome’ for these purposes means the University’s final determination with respect to the alleged sex offense and any sanctions imposed against the accused student. [ed. 5-12]
G. University of Idaho Statement of Student Rights

UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO STATEMENT OF STUDENT RIGHTS
Faculty-Staff Handbook 2200

Current as of August 2013.

PREAMBLE: The regents recognize that students enjoy the same inalienable rights as other citizens under the constitution and laws of the United States, and have, therefore, adopted the following statement, the purpose of which is to guarantee basic and fundamental rights to UI students. Except for the addition of the second sentence in IV-9, this version is identical to that which appeared in the 1979 Handbook. For purposes of this statement, a "student" is any person who is regularly enrolled in UI as an undergraduate, graduate, law, or nonmatriculated student and who is not a member of the faculty. For further information, contact the Dean of Students (208-885-6757). See also the preamble to 2300.

SECTION I--FREEDOM OF ASSOCIATION.

1. Students shall be free to organize and join associations to promote their common interests.
2. UI approval shall not be required for the organization of any student association. The operation of such an association is subject to regulations necessary for the orderly scheduling of events, but in no case shall the views or objectives of the association be a basis for exercising these or other regulatory powers. In the event that UI regulations are violated, disciplinary action will be taken only against individual students and not against the association.
3. UI may require student associations to submit a list of officers and objectives, but they shall not otherwise be required to disclose their membership.

SECTION II--FREEDOM OF INQUIRY AND EXPRESSION. [See also 6220.]

1. Students and student associations shall be free to examine and discuss all questions of interest to them and to express their opinions publicly or privately, subject only to civil and criminal law.
2. Students shall be free to support causes by any lawful means.
3. Student associations shall be free to invite and to hear any person at their meetings.
4. All official student communications media shall have the right to establish and maintain internal control of operations and content, free from prior censorship. Only for proper and stated causes will editors and managers be subject to removal, and then only by procedures prescribed at a prior date.

SECTION III--DISCIPLINARY REGULATIONS.

1. Disciplinary regulations may be enacted only to govern the conduct of students on campus or at authorized UI activities. Such disciplinary regulations shall be approved by the faculty and shall be codified and published under the title of a "Student Code of Conduct."
2. Internal regulations of UI residence halls need not be included in the "Student Code of Conduct," but shall otherwise conform with the provisions of this section.
3. No disciplinary regulation shall take effect until after it has been published. No ex post facto regulation shall be enacted.
4. No disciplinary regulation shall discriminate against any student because of race, color, national origin, religion, sex, age, or disability, nor shall any regulation in any way deny to any student equal protection of the laws.

SECTION IV--DISCIPLINARY HEARINGS AND PROCEDURES.

1. "Disciplinary action" is defined as any penalty imposed for misconduct, including cheating and plagiarism. Disciplinary action, except that action necessary to stop a violation, shall not be taken against any student until his or her guilt has been ascertained at a fair and impartial hearing before a body authorized by the faculty for that purpose. Basic requirements of due process and fair play must be observed.
2. Disciplinary hearings shall be commenced only for alleged violations of regulations that have been properly enacted and that are in force at the time of the violation.
3. Students who are suspected of violations may be questioned, but they must be informed at the beginning of such questioning of the right to remain silent. No form of coercion or harassment shall be used in questioning.
4. Neither the premises inhabited by students nor their personal possessions shall be searched or seized in violation of federal or state law.
5. A disciplinary hearing may be waived and informal disposition of disciplinary action may be made by agreed settlement with the student or an order by the hearing board consented to by the student. If the student pleads guilty or fails to appear after receiving proper notice, an appropriate penalty may be imposed.
6. Except as provided in paragraph 5, the student charged with the violation shall: (a) be entitled to prompt hearing, (b) be informed in writing of the specific charges for proposed disciplinary action, (c) be given sufficient time to prepare for the hearing, and (d) state in writing whether he or she wishes the disciplinary hearing to be public or private.

7. During the disciplinary hearing and except as provided in paragraph 5, the student charged with the violation: (a) may be assisted by an adviser of his or her choice, (b) shall be given the opportunity to testify and to present evidence and witnesses on his or her behalf, (c) shall have the opportunity to hear and question adverse witnesses, (d) must have all testimony or evidence introduced in his or her presence unless he or she refuses to appear or fails to appear after having received proper notice, and (e) shall not be forced to testify against himself or herself and his or her refusal to testify shall not be considered as evidence against him or her.

8. The hearing board: (a) shall disregard any evidence secured by improper questioning or by illegal search and seizure, (b) shall assume the innocence of the student charged with the violation and shall place the burden of proof upon the party seeking disciplinary action, (c) shall base its findings and decision exclusively upon proper evidence and testimony and upon facts that are universally regarded as true (hearing boards should hear evidence on any disputed points; however, the board may itself take notice of facts that everyone agrees are true; for example, evidence does not have to be introduced to show it was dark if the act in question is clearly shown to have occurred at midnight), and (d) must state its findings and its decision in writing.

9. A student may be expelled or suspended from UI as a penalty for violating disciplinary regulations only if his or her misconduct seriously and critically endangers the essential operation of UI or the safety of members of the university community. By action of the regents, violations of alcohol related disciplinary regulations may lead to suspension or expulsion even without a showing that the misconduct seriously and critically endangers the essential operation of UI or the safety of members of the university community. (See 2300 XI-10.)

10. No student shall be tried twice for the same offense within the UI system of disciplinary hearings.

11. Any party to a disciplinary hearing shall have the right to appeal the decision to the faculty or its duly authorized representative. Subsequent appeals may be taken to the president and to the regents when the president and the regents agree to hear the appeal.

a. A student found guilty of a disciplinary violation will be entitled to a new hearing if prejudicial error is found on appeal. If the appellate body affirms the action of the hearing body, the severity of the penalty shall not be increased.

b. Except in extraordinary circumstances, any disciplinary action shall be held in abeyance until appeals have been completed.

c. Appellate bodies may consider the validity of the regulations under which a disciplinary hearing was held, the compliance of the hearing body with provisions of this statement, and the adequacy of the hearing body's findings and decision.

d. Appellate bodies shall establish their own procedures; these must include adequate notice to the parties and sufficient opportunity for the parties to prepare their arguments.

SECTION V--PROTECTION AGAINST IMPROPER DISCLOSURE. [See also 2600.]

1. Students shall be protected from improper disclosure of data from their disciplinary records. Such data shall only be made available: (a) in cases of legal compulsion, (b) when the student's written permission is secured, or (c) to persons within UI who are directly involved in the disciplinary proceedings established in this statement, and then only to the extent that consultation of the record is essential to determine the charge against the student or to determine penalties, and (d) provided that transcripts of academic records shall not contain information about disciplinary action except when such action affects the eligibility of the student to continue as a member of the academic community.

2. Information about a student contained in academic and counseling records shall be considered confidential. Information about the views, beliefs, and associations of students acquired by instructors and advisers may be released only with the written consent of the student. Judgments of ability and character may be provided, however. Information accumulated in counseling students on personal problems of a private or confidential nature shall be available only to those persons authorized by the student's written permission.

3. Information in academic and counseling records may be released only when: (a) such release is legally compelled, (b) the student gives written authorization for such release, (c) faculty and staff members have adequate reasons, as defined by the faculty, to consult academic records, or (d) individual students are neither identified nor identifiable in statistical summaries of academic records.

SECTION VI--CONSTRUCTION AND AMENDMENT.

1. The enumeration of rights in this statement shall not be construed to deny or disparage other rights retained by students.

2. This statement may be amended by the regents. Proposals for amendments from the university community will be made upon a two-thirds affirmative vote of the students voting in an election in which at least 35 percent of the students vote, together with the affirmative vote of a majority of the university faculty at a meeting at which a quorum is present.

3. No legislation enacted by students or by the faculty shall supersede or conflict with the provisions of this statement.