

University of Idaho
College of Law

CATALOG

&

LAW STUDENT HANDBOOK

2012–2013

The University of Idaho College of Law Catalog & Law Student Handbook, effective August 27, 2012, supersedes previous versions of the Law Student 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 In particular, when an instructional program is to be withdrawn, the University will make every reasonable effort to ensure that students who are within two years of completing graduation requirements, and who are making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progress toward completion of those requirements, will have the opportunity to complete the program that is to be withdrawn.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 2012–2013

The 2012–2013 College of Law Catalog & Law Student Handbook has been revised to make it more useful and comprehensive. Here are some of the major changes:

- **New and Revised Courses.** The faculty has adopted several new courses in the past year, and many old courses have been extensively revised. Read about them in the Course Descriptions starting on page 79.
- **New Clinic Numbers and Prerequisites.** Each legal aid clinic now has its own course number, course description, and list of prerequisites and recommended preparation. Law 974, which used to cover all Clinics, is now reserved for temporary or specialty clinics without their own course number. Read more about them in the Course Descriptions starting on page 87
- **New Deadlines.** The University has changed deadlines for dropping, adding, auditing, and withdrawing from classes (page 16), withdrawing for medical reasons (page 22), and finishing incompletes (page 24).
- **New Format.** The College of Law Catalog & Law Student Handbook has been reformatted to make it easier to use. Each of the following now has its own section:
 - Section IV, Curriculum Planning Basics (page 30),
 - Section V, Becoming Practice Ready: Developing Legal Skills (page 41)
 - Section VI, Emphasis Areas (page 47)
 - Section VII, Concurrent Degree Programs (page 54), and
 - Section VIII, Planning for Law Practice (page 63)
- **Consensual Relationships Policy.** This policy, adopted by the University in Fall 2011, is reproduced in relevant part on page 2.
- **College of Law Bylaws.** This governing document for the College of Law can be found in Appendix C, starting on page 100.

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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, unauthorized assistance on work product prepared for credit, plagiarism, improper exam conduct, unauthorized reuse of papers, or any act of false statement, breach of trust, or interference with property.

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 Associate Dean of Students and Administration. 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 Law School Counsel and Honor Court, composed of faculty and law students. Possible sanctions range from private reprimands to expulsion. Instances of dishonesty, such as plagiarism on papers or cheating on examinations, merit severe penalties.

Conduct that violates the Honor Code may also violate class rules, the *University of Idaho Student Code of Conduct*, or federal, state, or local law. The Honor Code does not affect a faculty member's authority over class conduct or grading. Accordingly, a student engaging in conduct that violates the Honor Code may receive not only Honor Code sanctions but also additional sanctions ranging from receiving a failing grade in a course to expulsion from the University to legal action.

Direct questions about Honor Code matters to	
Your course instructor	A trusted faculty member
Associate Dean of Students & Administration	Academic Support Director

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. 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	
Members of the College of Law Diversity Committee, including Professors EagleWoman, Sanders, Long, Greenlee, and Haan	Associate Dean for Students & Administration Dodge 885-4977
Human Rights Compliance Office 885-4212 hrco@uidaho.edu	Disability Support Services 208- 885-6307 dss@uidaho.edu
Ombuds Office 885-6151	Women's Center 885-6616
Counseling & Testing Center 885-6716	Community Bias Hotline 332-2427

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. These rules are set forth in the *College of Law Catalog & Law Student Handbook*, *College of Law Honor Code (Appendix A)*, *College of Law Bylaws (Appendix C)*, *University of Idaho General Catalog*, *University of Idaho Statement of Student Rights*, and the *University of Idaho Student Code of Conduct (Appendix E)*. 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, 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 US. 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 classes 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 Associate Dean of Students and Administration** (“Dean of Students”). Supplying inaccurate or incomplete information on the application for admission is considered deliberate misrepresentation and fraud.

The Dean of Students will review cases of inaccurate or incomplete information on the application. Examples include, but are 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. Where the admissions decision may have been different had the information been disclosed, the Dean of Students may refer the matter to the full 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 writing a letter of appeal and filing it 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 matters which occur outside the law school but 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

Students must keep the College and University informed of key personal information. During Orientation, entering students must fill out a College of Law *Personal Information Sheet*. Thereafter, students must regularly update their addresses (local and permanent), phone numbers, e-mail addresses, and, if applicable, their marital status, name, and social security number on VandalWeb (www.vandalweb.uidaho.edu).

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. The form is available from the University of Idaho Registrar and on the forms carousel outside the Deans' Office.

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*, available on the forms carousel outside the Deans' Office.

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 Deans' Office.

H. 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 Council, consisting of two members of each class, is elected in the fall. The SBA president represents the collective interests of the student body in administrative matters. The SBA president and other SBA officers are elected in the spring. Student activity fees go to the SBA each semester and are distributed to various student organizations in accordance with biennial budgets adopted by the SBA Council.

I. Menard Law Building

1. Building Hours and Security

Building hours for the Menard Law Building are those of the Law Library. Academic year hours are currently:

Monday to Thursday	7:30 a.m. to 10:00 p.m.
Friday	7:30 a.m. to 9:00 p.m.
Saturday	Noon to 5:00 p.m.
Sunday	Noon to 10:00 p.m.

Outside of these hours, except for special events in the evening or on weekends, the building should be locked. If you see a door unlocked outside of these hours, or if you see a suspicious person inside the building after hours, please contact the Campus Security at 874-7550. **In an emergency, call 911 (or 9-911 from a University telephone).**

Law students can gain access to the law building 24 hours a day by using the Vandal Card door swipe at the first floor west entrance and ground floor northeast entrance.

Campus security officers are also available to escort students, faculty, and staff to on-campus locations including parking lots. For a SafeWalk escort, call 874-7550.

2. Room Scheduling

Classrooms, the Courtroom, and Library rooms 217, 218, and 219 are available for use by organized student groups and study groups when not otherwise in use. Unless informed otherwise, students wanting to reserve rooms should e-mail the Deans' Assistant at least two days in advance. The Deans' Assistant will inform students of desired procedures for room scheduling.

Rooms may also be scheduled for Career Development interviews or other official College activities. Although every effort will be made to accommodate study groups or student organizations, interviews and official events take precedence.

Individual students may not reserve study rooms, but they may use the rooms until asked to leave by a group with a reservation.

3. Posting and Distributing Material

Students and student organizations, as well as persons and organizations not affiliated with the College, are subject to the following policies when posting and distributing materials at the Menard Law Building. The Dean of Students or his designee may, at his discretion, allow postings otherwise forbidden by these rules in circumstances where doing so would further the law school's educational mission and comply with University regulations and other legal restrictions.

- (1) Students may not remove or deface material posted by others, whether or not it complies with the posting policy. The College administration may remove postings and leaflets that do not comply with the posting policy.
- (2) Postings are allowed on bulletin boards, brick walls, and non-painted doors. Postings may not be made on the building exterior, on entrance doors or windows, on painted surfaces, in restrooms, in the foyer or classrooms, on glassed-in boards, or on bulletin boards designated for other purposes.
- (3) Any law student or group of law students, as well as persons not affiliated with the University or the College, may post on the general-use bulletin board in the Student Lounge. All postings on this board will be removed after the event advertised, or 30 days, whichever is sooner. The College administration reserves the right to remove inappropriate postings.
- (4) SBA-recognized law student organizations should use their assigned bulletin space for postings. Subject to the restrictions in (2) & (3), these organizations may place postings advertising upcoming events on bulletin boards and other authorized surfaces elsewhere in the building, provided that all such postings identify the organization responsible for the postings, are placed no sooner than 14 days before the advertised event, and are removed within 24 hours of the advertised event. The College administration may require organizations to remove some flyers if it deems the number of postings excessive.
- (5) Individual law students may post only on the insides of their carrels and on the general-use bulletin board in the student lounge.
- (6) Groups of law students not recognized by the SBA may post under the rules applicable to SBA-recognized organizations when the Dean of Students grants permission in advance of the posting.
- (7) Candidates for office in the SBA and recognized student organizations may post subject to the rules governing SBA-recognized organizations.
- (8) Bar review companies, legal research companies, and commercial vendors with products aimed at law students may post and distribute information only in accordance with written policies provided by the Dean of Students each year.

4. Noise

All building users should be considerate of others. Please keep conversations quiet and do not use cell phones within the library, in the foyer, or in the corridors adjoining faculty offices, classrooms, and the Legal Aid Clinic. Cell phones should be turned off during class unless the instructor has given permission for their use.

J. Vandal Cards

The student identification card is known as the Vandal Card. Students can obtain Vandal Cards by bringing a driver's license and student ID number to the Vandal Card Office in the Student Union

Building (SUB). Cards are normally issued from 8:30 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Monday through Friday. Contact the Vandal Card Office at 885-7522 or vcoffice@uidaho.edu.

The Vandal Card provides after-hours access to the law building and provides access to University facilities and events. When validated by the law library, the Vandal Card also serves as a library card, allowing law students to check out books from the Law Library and University Library.

The Vandal Card can also be used as a debit card at the Bookstore, Campus Dining, and at self-service photocopies at the law library and across campus. Students can deposit funds into Vandal Card debit accounts at the law library circulation desk, at Student Accounts in the SUB, and online.

K. Employment

Because of law school's rigorous demands, 1Ls should not be employed for more than 10 hours a week. ABA Standard 304(f) forbids students enrolled for more than 12 credits from being employed over 20 hours a week, and 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 Student Services offices and the Law Library sometimes have openings for student assistants. Students interested in other employment are encouraged to contact the Career Development Office.

L. Idaho State Residency

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 12 months before the semester for which resident status is sought, and (2) adopt Idaho as a domicile for other than educational purposes. 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. Information on becoming an Idaho resident is available from the Registrar. Note that non-residents

Students wishing to apply for Idaho residency must submit a *State of Idaho Residency Determination Worksheet* by the 10th day of the relevant semester. The forms are available on Registrar's website and in the forms carousel outside the Deans' Office.

II. Services for Students

A. Services Provided by the College of Law

1. Associate Deans

The College of Law has three associate deans. The Associate Dean for Boise Programs, currently Lee Dillion, oversees the College's Third Year in Boise program. The Associate Dean for Faculty Affairs ("Dean of Faculty"), currently Michael Satz, creates the course schedule with input from students and coordinates faculty development, including the mentoring of new faculty and the oversight of adjunct faculty. Dean Satz also reviews student requests for exam reschedules.

The Associate Dean for Students and Administration ("Dean of Students"), currently Jeffrey Dodge, acts as a liaison between student leaders and organizations and the faculty and administration. He serves as an ombuds of first resort for student questions and concerns, including concerns about faculty performance. Dean Dodge also handles student emergencies (medical or personal), deals with examination issues other than exam reschedules, coordinates accommodations for students with disabilities, takes care of student requests to take courses outside the College, and advises students on course and career planning. He oversees the Offices of Academic Support, Admissions, and Career Development and addresses student concerns about these offices. As administrator for the Menard Law Building, Dean Dodge also handles concerns about the law building, its facilities, and its equipment.

2. Student Services Group and Symplicity

The Student Services Group (comprised of Admissions, Academic Support, and Career Development) provides College students and alumni with a wide variety of assistance.

a. Admissions

The Admissions Office helps prospective and admitted students with all aspects of the admissions process and with practical aspects of coming to the University such as housing, financial aid, University of Idaho scholarships, and job search ideas for spouses and partners. After matriculation, the Admissions Office provides continuing help for students in all the areas mentioned above. In addition, the office helps students obtain low-interest emergency loans from the College.

b. Academic Support

The Academic Support Office provides services to students from enrollment to graduation. Academic Support helps students develop academic skills, and it maintains a resource library of supplemental materials available to all students. Individual academic counseling and advising are available for all students. The office prepares approved study plans for veterans and others needing study plans for scholarships and financial aid. The office helps students prepare academic petitions to the University and connect with services outside the College of Law. Academic Support coordinates the College's advising and bar preparation programs. In addition, Academic Support is a clearinghouse for information about legal writing competitions, external scholarships, study abroad opportunities, and post-J.D. educational opportunities.

c. Career Development

The Career Development Office functions as a liaison between College of Law students and alumni and their prospective employers. Career Development sponsors a variety of activities, including seminars and workshops, to facilitate career planning and assist students in conducting their own employment search. The office maintains a resource library and files on prospective employers as well as job postings. Career Development also offers individual counseling, interview assistance, and help with resume preparation and job search strategy. In addition, Career Development coordinates presentations by visiting attorneys.

In accordance with the standards of the National Association of Law Professionals, 1Ls cannot use the resources of the Career Development Office until approximately November 1.

d. Symplicity

The online resource Symplicity allows students to set up appointments with 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 at <https://law-uidaholaw-csm.symplicity.com/students/> or through the Career Development website, www.uidaho.edu/law/careerdevelopment/careerresources/subpage.

Registration information for Symplicity is distributed each semester. Students having difficulty accessing their Symplicity accounts should contact the Student Services Office.

3. Academic Administration/Deans' Office

In addition to providing support to the deans and faculty, the Deans' Office provides many services directly to students. The office schedules appointments with the Dean and Associate Deans, schedules room use, and coordinates law school exams. The office provides many services associated with managing student records, such as 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.

4. 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.

5. Law Library

a. Hours and Circulation Policies

Law Library academic year hours are currently:

Monday to Thursday	7:30 a.m. to 10:00 p.m.
Friday	7:30 a.m. to 9:00 p.m.
Saturday	Noon to 5:00 p.m.
Sunday	Noon to 10:00 p.m.

Students must check out all items they use 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. Vandal Cards function as library cards both in the law library and in the University's main library once they have been validated at the circulation desk.

Reference assistance is generally available 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Monday through Friday. Library hours are shortened over the summer and during fall, winter, and spring breaks.

b. Other Library Services and Policies

At the circulation desk, law students can check out audio-visual equipment for recording classes where recording has been approved by the instructor. In addition, students may add funds to their Vandal Card accounts using check or cash. The circulation desk also maintains a Lost and Found.

See the Law Library website for a list of services and policies.

c. Study Carrels

Study carrels, which are College property, are assigned to law students by the Student Bar Association. Assignment for 2Ls and 3Ls is by lottery held in the spring. Since priority is given to upper-division students in assigning carrels, 1Ls should expect to share carrels. Personal possessions left unattended at carrels are left at the student's own risk. The SBA charges a small deposit for keys to the locking portion of the carrels. No items may be affixed to the outside of carrels.

6. Technology Support

Like all University students, law students receive technology support primarily from the University's Information Technology Services (ITS). Contact ITS at the ITS Help Desk (Room 128 of the Teaching & Learning Center), 885-4357, or helpdesk@uidaho.edu. Very limited support for law students is available from the College's IT Technical Support Office: this office has a limited number of laptops available for emergency loan, and it can also help students with exam- and law-specific software.

a. Technology Accounts and Passwords. Entering law students receive access to two University of Idaho technology accounts. Both these accounts are maintained by ITS:

(1) The University's online information system (for registration, financial, grade, and other information) can be accessed through VandalWeb (www.vandalweb.uidaho.edu). Students receive pre-assigned PINs which they must change to a personally chosen PIN the first time they log on to VandalWeb. Forgotten or disabled VandalWeb PINs may be reset by going to the Registrar's Online PIN Reset web page, by contacting the ITS Help Desk, or by calling the Registrar at 885-3638.

(2) Students receive access to e-mail accounts through the web-based VandalMail system, managed by ITS. A separate user ID and password provide access to this system. ITS currently requires users to change their VandalMail passwords every 90 days. Students may reset forgotten passwords by logging on to the ITS Account Management website with the VandalWeb PIN.

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 also 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 Admissions web page. Contact the ITS Help Desk in the Teaching and Learning Center for help with laptop issues.

d. Wireless Network. Students can connect to the College's wireless network from most areas of the building. In addition, most locations around the University campus are accessible to wireless networks.

e. Lab Computers and Kiosks. A few computer workstations are available in the law library. Students may also check e-mail using kiosks in the Student Lounge and near the Circulation Desk.

f. 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 from the ITS Help Desk. In addition, Lexis/Nexis and Westlaw printers are available for printouts of results from these online research services.

7. Emergency Loans and Medical Grants

Certain funds are available to assist students facing financial emergencies. Through the generosity of the Schreck Family Foundation, some grants are available to help students meet medical emergencies. Students may also apply for College of Law emergency short term loans. For more information about medical grants or emergency loans, contact the Admissions Director, Academic Support Director, or Dean of Students. In the event that College funds are not available, students may apply for University Short Term Emergency Loans through the Financial Aid Office.

8. Assistance with Non-Academic Problems

Law students often experience personal or family situations that have the potential to affect their law school performance. Such problems may range from anxiety to medical conditions to bereavement to substance abuse. If you have a problem, let someone at the College know. The Academic Support

Director and Dean of Students can refer you to other resources and help you craft strategies to lessen the impact on your law studies. All communications 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.

Other confidential resources are available for students in crisis. The University's Counseling & Testing Center offers emergency appointments and has 24-hour telephone coverage at 885-6716. In addition, the Lawyer Assistance Program provides confidential education, intervention, and treatment referral for law students with alcohol and substance abuse problems. Call 800-386-1695 or 208-891-4726 for assistance for yourself or a colleague who shows the danger signs of changes in behavior, attitude, achievement, or attendance.

If you are experiencing a personal or family crisis, consider talking with	
A trusted faculty or staff member	Academic Support Director
Associate Dean for Students & Administration	Counseling and Testing Center
Lawyer Assistance Program	

B. Accommodations and Services for Students with Disabilities

Students with temporary or permanent medical conditions or 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 student as a result of conditions beyond their control.

In order to receive accommodations, students must disclose their disabilities to the College. The Dean of Students or Academic Support Director can help guide students through the process, or students may contact Disability Support Services (DSS) directly at 885-6307, dss@uidaho.edu, or on the third floor of the Idaho Commons.

Students who desire disability accommodations are responsible for providing appropriate documentation and for giving 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, **exam accommodation requests must be made every semester.**

Faculty members are not normally 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 the affected 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.

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. CTC charges \$30–300 on a sliding scale on for the comprehensive

assessment. Students referred by DSS will receive testing priority. Because of time or resource limitations, CTC may not be able to provide testing for every student who applies.

C. 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.

D. Other Services for University of Idaho Students

1. Bookstore. The University of Idaho Bookstore is located on Deakin Avenue across from the SUB, 885-6469. In addition to carrying required books, the bookstore offers supplementary materials such as law dictionaries and study aids. Discounts of up to 20% on “general books” (which include study aids and law dictionaries) are usually available by printing coupons from www.thesurvivalkit.com. The Bookstore does not limit the number of coupons a patron can use during the semester.

2. Campus Dining. In addition to the Law School Express cafe on the ground floor of the Menard Law Building, campus food services are available at the Administration Building, College of Business, Golf Course (seasonal), Idaho Commons, Sixth Street Marketplace, Student Union Building (SUB), and Wallace Complex.

3. Campus Police. **In case of emergency, call 911 (or 9-911 from a University telephone).** Security services on campus are provided by the Moscow Police Department and contract security officers. For non-emergency security needs, or for “SafeWalk” escorts to on-campus locations including parking lots, call 874-7550.

4. Children’s Center. Located at 421 Sweet Avenue, the Children’s Center, 885-6414, provides accredited day care services for children between 6 weeks and 8 years. Children of University students, staff, and faculty are eligible to attend.

5. Counseling & Testing Center. The Counseling & Testing Center, located on the third floor of Mary Forney Hall at 1210 Blake Avenue, 885-6716, offers a wide variety of services including crisis intervention; individual, group, and couples counseling, biofeedback; stress and anxiety management; alcohol and substance abuse counseling; assessment for learning disabilities and AD/HD; and psychological and career interest testing. It also has helpful fact sheets on common problems such as anxiety, depression, and stress management, and it offers a lending library of self-help books.

6. Idaho Commons and the Teaching & Learning Center (TLC). These conjoined buildings are located in the heart of the University campus, a two-minute walk from the Menard Law building. Among their offices and services are

- Alice’s Room, a quiet space for meditation and reflection, Commons Fourth Floor
- Copy Center, 885-7377, providing full-scale copying, digital imaging, and related services.
- Credit union with banking and check-cashing services
- Disability Support Services, at Commons Room 314
- Food Court, offering a variety of dining options
- Office of Multicultural Affairs, in TLC Room 230, 885-7716, which sponsors and supports multicultural programs, speakers, and events.
- LGBTQA Office, in TLC Room 230, 885-6583, providing a safe and welcoming place for lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, queer/questioning, and allies to explore aspects of sexual orientation and gender identity/expression in an open and non-judgmental atmosphere
- Reflections Art Gallery, with changing exhibits

- Satellite Bookstore, 885-9126, with trade books, software, office supplies, and gift items.
- Study, conference, and meeting rooms of all sizes, decibel levels, and levels of privacy, including the Student Diversity Center managed by the Office of Multicultural Affairs.
- Office of Veterans Affairs, in TLC Room 232, 885-7979, helping members of the armed services, their dependents, and veterans apply for and receive VA education benefits.

7. University Library. Law students have full access to the services of the main University of Idaho Library, 885-6584, located across Rayburn Street from the College of Law.

8. Parking Services. Parking Services, 885-6424, sells parking permits for on-campus parking. The office is located at 880 West Third Street at the corner of Third and Line Streets, directly across the street from Ghormley Park.

9. Post Office, University Station. The University of Idaho has its own branch of the U.S. post office, 882-5195, located on Deakin Avenue across from the SUB.

10. Student Recreation Center. The Student Recreation Center, a short walk from the law building, offers two gymnasiums, an indoor running track, a state-of-the-art Climbing Center, the Outdoor Program with its rental center, fitness studios, reduced-price massages, and more.

11. Student Union Building. A ten-minute walk from Menard Law Building, the Student Union Building or SUB houses

- Registrar's Office, 885-6731, providing transcripts, on-line registration, and on-line class schedules, as well as information on Idaho residency.
- Student Accounts Office/Cashier, 885-7447. In addition to billing for student accounts, including fee and tuition, room and board, family housing, and health center charges, this office receives payments to accounts, disburses university checks including financial aid, refunds, and payroll checks, and cashes personal checks (up to \$100) for students.
- Student Financial Aid Services, 885-6312, helping students fund their education through scholarships, grants, loans, and work study; budget and loan repayment counseling are also offered.

12. Student Health Services. The Student Health Center, located at 831 Ash Street, 885-6693, offers medical care during University business hours, and urgent care 7 days a week through QuickCare Urgent Care, 882-0540, 670 West Pullman Road. The Student Health Center also offers psychiatric services, medication monitoring, nutrition information, referrals, and information.

13. Study Abroad Office. The Study Abroad Office, located in Living Learning Center #3, 885-4075, provides services to students before, during, and after study abroad. It is part of the International Programs Office, 885-4075, which provides international students with orientation, support, and services such as a household goods exchange.

14. University Residences. Law students may take advantage of many housing options provided by University Residences, 885-6571, including dormitories, single student housing, apartments for couples and families, and law cluster housing.

15. Women's Center. The Women's Center, located in Room 109 of Memorial Gym, 885-6616, offers a variety of programs and assistance including mentoring; brown-bag luncheon programs; scholarships; referrals to community resources for health, housing, legal, and other issues; and space and technical assistance to students for developing their own student groups, ideas, and activities.

E. University of Idaho Recreational Opportunities

1. Arboreta. The University of Idaho has two arboreta, the 63-acre Arboretum and Botanical Garden on Nez Perce Drive organized by geographical groupings, and the 14-acre Shattuck Arboretum on Rayburn Street. Both are located within a short walk of the College of Law.
2. Campus Recreation. The Campus Recreation Office, located in the Student Recreation Center, 885-6381, manages sports and recreation facilities on campus. Among the available facilities are the Student Recreation Center, Physical Education Building, Memorial Gym, Swim Center, Kibbie-ASUI Activity Center, outdoor athletic fields, tennis courts, and Frisbee Golf course. Most facilities are available free to students using their Vandal Cards.
3. Films. The ASUI and Idaho Commons and Student Union sponsor several different film series showing everything from recent Hollywood hits to foreign art films. Independent, foreign, classic, and documentary films are shown through the community-based Kenworthy Performing Arts Center.
4. Golf Course. The University's 18-hole, par 72 golf course is located south of the College of Law on Nez Perce Drive.
5. Music. The University offers many opportunities for live musical performances, from chamber music to jazz. Most faculty and student recitals, and many other concerts scheduled by the Lionel Hampton School of Music, are free or low-cost. The Lionel Hampton International Jazz Festival brings renowned jazz artists to Moscow for 4 days of concerts and workshops each February.
6. Outdoor Program. The Outdoor Program, housed in the Student Recreation Center, provides resource material, equipment rentals, and organized trips for "human-powered" outdoor activities.
7. Pritchard Art Gallery. The Pritchard Art Gallery, located on Main Street in downtown Moscow, hosts 7–9 exhibits annually featuring national and regional artists.
8. Theater. The University's Department of Theatre Arts provides several series of live theater performances throughout the school year and summer, ranging from short one-act plays to Shakespeare performed on an outdoor stage. Moscow Community Theater also provides live theater events.
9. Vandal Athletics. The University of Idaho Vandals field intercollegiate teams in men's basketball, cross country, football, golf, tennis, and track and field; as well as in women's basketball, cross country, golf, soccer, swimming, tennis, track and field, and volleyball. Tickets can be purchased online, at 885-6466, or at the Kibbie Dome Ticket Office.

III. Academic Policies and Procedures

A. Registering for Classes

1. Sources of Information for Registration

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

- Advising information in Sections IV through VIII of the College of Law Catalog & Law Student Handbook.
- Course descriptions in Section IX of the College of Law Catalog & Law Student Handbook, *Course Listings and Descriptions*.
- Registration memo and draft schedule prepared by the Dean of Faculty. These include the draft course schedule, the draft exam schedule, and information on the coming semester's classes.
- Official communications from the College, especially those from the Deans and the Deans' Assistant.
- The University Registrar's Class Schedule web page, which shows not only classes but enrollment limits and open seats.
- The Academic Calendar, available on the Academic Administration web page, which contains information on relevant dates for dropping classes, adding classes, changing from credit to audit, and other deadlines
- The semester's booklist, available on the Academic Administration web page.
- Other resources, including bar exam and advising information, available on the Academic Support website and Academic Administration web page.

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 Admissions Director registers incoming 1Ls for classes. 1Ls with special registration needs should contact the Admissions Director.

For spring semester, 1Ls must themselves register online for the 1L spring classes **in the same section to which they were assigned during fall semester**:

1Ls are not allowed to enroll in anything other than 1L courses, including non-law courses, unless they have the permission of the Dean of Students. Permission is usually granted only for PE-type courses.

To register online, go to www.uidaho.edu/registration, choose the Add/Drop menu, and enter the CRNs (Course Reference Numbers) for all relevant classes. If you are having trouble finding the CRNs, visit the Registrar's online class schedule web page at www.uiweb.uidaho.edu/schedule/. More instructions on the registration process are available on the Academic Administration web page.

3. Registration for 2Ls and 3Ls

To register online, go to www.uidaho.edu/registration, choose the Add/Drop menu, and enter the CRNs (Course Reference Numbers) for all relevant classes. If you are having trouble finding the CRNs, visit the Registrar's online class schedule web page at www.uiweb.uidaho.edu/schedule/. 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. The College reserves the right to change this information. Students will be informed of any changes.

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 ABA

“in residence” requirements. See Section IV(B)(5), *Semesters and Credits in Residence*. 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; this requirement cannot be waived.

Students wishing to enroll for fewer than 10 credits during spring and fall semesters must receive permission from the Dean of Students. Students should avoid over- or under-enrolling, since decisions regarding classrooms and scheduling are based on course enrollment size.

b. Adding and Dropping Courses after the Start of Classes

Because of the demanding nature of law courses, 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. From the seventh through tenth day of the semester, students may add classes only by obtaining instructor permission and using the *Change of Registration* form available on the Registrar’s web page or in the forms carousel outside the Deans’ Office. After the tenth day, students may add classes only by petition to the University’s Academic Petitions Committee (see Section III(I)(2), *Petitions Regarding University Regulations*).

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 by filling out the appropriate section of the *Change of Registration* form, available on the Registrar’s web page or in the forms carousel outside the Deans’ Office. After the tenth week, students may withdraw from classes only by petition to the University’s Academic Petitions Committee (see Section III(I)(2), *Petitions Regarding University Regulations*).

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. Students enrolling in variable credit courses 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. From the seventh through tenth day of the semester, students may change course credits only by obtaining instructor permission and using the *Change of Registration* form available on the Registrar’s web page or in the forms carousel outside the Deans’ Office. After the tenth day, students may change course credits only by petition to the University’s Academic Petitions Committee (see Section III(I)(2), *Petitions Regarding University Regulations*). **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 (available on the Registrar’s web page or in the forms carousel outside the Deans’ Office), 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, available in the forms carousel outside the Deans’ Office; however, a *W* will show on the transcript. After the tenth week, students may

change from credit to audit only by petition to the University's Academic Petitions Committee (see Section III(I)(2), *Petitions Regarding University Regulations*).

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

5. Taking Non-Law Courses

Law students can take courses outside the law school either for fun or, under limited circumstances, for law credit. The Registrar will usually 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, and educational considerations. Distance education and videoconference courses have limited enrollment, and seminars and courses requiring permission of the instructor are usually limited to 25 or fewer students. Courses in which enrollment is usually limited to 25 or fewer students are noted in the Course Descriptions in this Catalog & Handbook. To determine the enrollment limit for a course, check its "Maximum Enrollment" shown on the Registrar's class schedule. Waiting lists are maintained for all courses that are oversubscribed.

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 UI 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, and the student can accept the financial aid award on VandalWeb. UI 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.

Law students should be aware that 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. Therefore, students planning to earn summer credits — whether through regular summer classes, externships, transfer credits, or study abroad — should ask for their award to be spread out over fall, spring, and summer, or should carefully budget during the fall and spring semester so funds are available for summer classes. Additional Graduate PLUS loans may be available for summer study. Contact Student Financial Aid Services for more information: 885-6312; finaid@uidaho.edu; Student Union Building Room 101.

b. College of Law Scholarships

All accepted students are automatically considered for College of Law merit-based scholarships; no separate application is needed. College scholarships awarded to incoming students (including non-resident tuition waivers) are renewable for up to three years' total attendance, provided that the recipient maintains at least a 3.00 cumulative GPA at the end of each spring semester, unless the recipient is expressly notified in writing of other terms. 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 UI's Office of Veterans Affairs, which can be reached at dtbutton@uidaho.edu, 885-9494; or Teaching and Learning Center Room 232.

d. External Scholarships

Incoming and current students are encouraged to seek external scholarships to supplement College scholarships and financial aid. Many bar associations, law firms, community foundations, and others sponsor scholarships for law students. For more information, visit www.law.uidaho.edu/external_scholarships.

8. Billing, Fee Payment, and Refunds

Registering for classes 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.

Beginning with Fall Semester 2012, 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 Student Union Building (SUB); (2) by check payable to the Bursar, University of Idaho; (3) by electronic bank transfers (e-checks) submitted via VandalWeb, or (4) 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 have a payment plan or pay by the first day of classes accrue late payment fees, starting at \$75 on the second class day and rising sharply thereafter.

Courses dropped after the first day of the semester are subject to the university's standard refund policy. In 2012–2013, 100% refunds are available to students who withdraw before the close of the second week of classes; after the second week of classes, no refund is given.

9. Student Health Insurance

All degree-seeking students enrolled for four or more credits are required to 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. SHIP coverage may not be suitable for the needs of students with family members or those with greater-than-average medical needs. SHIP waivers are available on the Student Information/Registration Menu under VandalWeb.

10. Residual Financial Aid Funds—Direct Deposit

Direct deposit is the preferred method to disburse residual financial aid funds (financial aid/scholarships paid directly to the student after institutional charges are satisfied). Funds are deposited at the beginning of each term. To have financial aid funds directly deposited, submit a completed direct deposit form (available on VandalWeb) to the Student Accounts Office in the Student Union Building (SUB) before the start of the semester. Students who do not directly deposit their residual financial aid funds can pick up their checks from the Student Accounts Office on or after the first day of the semester.

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 will enter as 1Ls without advanced standing.

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 document from the Deans' Office 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 requirements for graduation listed in Part IV(A). Transfer students are encouraged to meet early with the Academic Support Director for academic advising and orientation to the College.

2. Incoming Visiting Students

Students accepted at the College of Law as visiting students from another law school must be in good standing at an ABA-accredited law school and have earned a minimum of 25 credit hours at the home law school. Visiting students 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 the Academic Support Director for academic advising and orientation to the College.

3. UI Law Students Visiting and Taking Courses at Other Law Schools

With approval of the Dean of Students, College of Law students in good standing may visit (take courses at or through) another ABA-accredited law school and have the credits they earn 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 unless a student receives a waiver from the Dean of Students. 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 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* found on the forms carousel outside the Deans' Office, then meet with the Dean of Students to obtain approval of the program and courses to be taken. Allow plenty of time for the Deans' 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, available in the Forms Carousel outside the Deans' Office and on the Financial Aid Office web page. 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 Deans' Office.

at the College. Once received, the Deans' Office will process the form and forward it to the Financial Aid Office.

Transcripts from the host school should be sent directly to the Deans' 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 law schools offer summer study abroad programs. To learn more, visit the Academic Support Law Study Abroad web page, which lists all ABA-approved study abroad programs open to UI students. In addition, the International Law Students Association has information on many 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 study in foreign law schools 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.

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 program. The 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, available in the Forms Carousel outside the Deans' Office and on the Registrar's web page. The form must be completely filled out and returned to the Deans' 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, available in the Forms Carousel outside the Deans' Office and on the Registrar's web page. The form must be completely filled out and returned to the Deans' 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* found on the forms carousel outside the Deans' Office, 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 Deans' 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, available in the Forms Carousel outside the Deans' Office and on the Financial Aid Office web page. 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 Deans' Office at the College of Law. Once received, the Deans' Office will process the form and forward it to the Financial Aid Office.

C. Distance Education

Students may receive up to 12 credits for courses offered through distance education, which includes courses offered by such means as internet, closed circuit, audio or computer processing, video discs, and correspondence. No more than four distance education credits per semester may be counted towards the minimum required for graduation. In addition, students must have received at least 28 credits before enrolling in any distance education course.

D. 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 good practice for students who anticipate missing two or more consecutive classes to inform the affected faculty members. Students may also contact the Academic Support Director (885-6211 or lawsupport@uidaho.edu), who can notify affected faculty members.

3. Recording Class Sessions

Many faculty members do not allow classes to be recorded except for emergencies or where Disability Support Services has recommended, and the Dean of Students has allowed, recording as a disability accommodation. Students recording classes as a disability accommodation follow procedures set down by DSS. Students who are unable to attend class for reasons of illness or other exigencies must receive permission from both the instructor and Dean of Students before recording classes. The Dean of Students will authorize one or more classmates to record class sessions on the student's behalf. The designated persons will be responsible for picking up the recording equipment, setting it up in the classroom, making the recording, and returning the equipment to the law library; the law library will convert the file and make it available for review. For more information, contact the law library staff.

E. Withdrawals and Leaves of Absence

1. Withdrawing from Individual Classes

In exceptional circumstances, students may withdraw from one or more required classes 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 Classes*, 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(I)(2), *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 (1) first meet with the Academic Support Director or Dean of Students, and (2) receive authorization from Student Health Services or the Counseling & Testing Center.

In most 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 classes, 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 classes may have other options and should contact the Dean of Students or the Academic Support Director to discuss their situation.

4. Non-Medical Withdrawals from All Classes

Students wishing to withdraw from all classes for non-medical reasons must start the process by meeting with the Academic Support Director, Admissions Director, or Dean of Students. **Students must meet with the Dean of Students before the withdrawal is final.** After the tenth week, students may withdraw from classes for compelling reasons only, by petition to the University's Academic Petitions Committee (see Section III(I)(2), *Petitions Regarding University Regulations*).

F. 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 the Exam Coordinator, Deans' Assistant, and Deans;
- Messages from the College's IT specialist;
- The exam schedule prepared by the Dean of Faculty;
- Information given in all mandatory meetings;
- This College of Law Catalog & Law Student Handbook.

2. Exam Numbers

The exam coordinator assigns confidential exam numbers to each student during each semester. These 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 Exam Coordinator as soon as possible.

3. Mandatory Forms

Students must fill out a form, *Student Agreement for Final Examination (SAFE)*, every semester. Among other things, this form allows students to indicate they plan to use a laptop with ExamSoft software to take exams; if the form is not returned on time, students must hand write exams. The *SAFE* form is on

the forms carousel outside the Deans' Office. Graduating 3Ls must also complete a graduate survey form in order to get exam numbers.

4. Rescheduling Exams

Students may reschedule exams in case of hardship or emergency. Requests for exam reschedules generally must be made by the deadline publicized by the Deans' Office, usually no later than one week before the first day of exams. 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.

To reschedule a final exam, the student must have the approval of both the professor and Dean of Faculty. Fill out the *Request to Re-Schedule Final Exam* form found in the forms carousel outside the Deans' Office and return the form to the Exam Coordinator in the Deans' Office. Direct questions about rescheduling exams to the Exam Coordinator.

5. Exam Accommodations for Students with Disabilities

Requests for exam accommodations must be made every semester the student wishes to receive them. See Section II(B), *Accommodations and Services for Students with Disabilities*.

6. Exam Day Procedures

Students may handwrite their exams or use laptop computers with ExamSoft software. Hand writers must provide their own lined 8 ½ x 11 paper for outlining and exam answers. Laptop users should be prepared to handwrite their exams in case of hardware or software failures. Students using laptops must have them approved by the College each semester. If Scantron sheets are used, students must provide a #2 pencil.

Each exam is given in multiple rooms to accommodate hand writers and laptop users. Students using laptops must go into the exam room to set up 30 minutes before the exam is due to begin. Students must remain seated with exams face down until the proctor tells them to begin; at that time, they may go to their assigned exam rooms. For exams with a mandatory outlining period, outlines must be handwritten on paper provided. Students may not photocopy exams.

Students are bound by the Honor Code at all times. Exam takers may temporarily leave the exam room or step outside the law building 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. (At the five-minute warning, hand writers should number, sort, and put their exam number on all answer pages.) **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 proceed directly to the Deans' Office with their exams, answer sheets, scrap paper, and any other testing materials. Students who finish early may leave the exam room quietly and proceed directly to the Deans' Office. **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 to the Deans' Office. Students may not discuss an exam with the professor until after grades are posted.

G. 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 in

the forms carousel outside the Deans' 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:

<u>Grade</u>	<u>Point Value</u>
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	0.00 (or "fail")

Marks of *P*, *NP*, *W*, *WU*, or *I* are sometimes issued. *P* indicates a grade of pass in pass/fail or pass/no pass 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.

W indicates withdrawal and is given when the student withdraws from the course after the withdrawal 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. Unless the instructor specifies an earlier deadline, Incompletes from fall semester must be completed by the end of summer classes; Incompletes from spring semester must be completed by the end of fall semester.

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

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 here and in the next section, 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

Following is a list of College courses graded on a pass/fail and pass/no pass basis:

Pass/Fail and Pass/No Pass Courses				
No.	Course Name	Term(s)	Credits	Grading
912	Civil Mediation	Summer	2	P/F
913	Family Mediation	Summer	2	P/F
914	Dispute Resolution	Variable	1	P/F

Pass/Fail and Pass/No Pass Courses				
955	Appellate Advocacy Program (<i>McNichols</i>)	Fall	2	P/NP
956	Moot Court	Fall/Spring	1–2	P/F
958	Trial Advocacy	Fall	2	P/F
972	Legal Externship	Fall/Spring Summer	1	P/F
973	Public Service Externship, Non-Classroom Credit	Fall/Spring Summer	1–10	P/F
975	Public Service Externship, Classroom Credit	Summer	1–5	P/F
976	Semester in Practice	Spring	1–12	P/F
977	Clinical Lab	Variable	1	P/F
981	Critical Legal Studies Journal	Fall/Spring	1	P/F
982	Law Review	Fall/Spring	1–4	P/F
983	Directed Study	Fall/Spring Summer	1–2	P/F
988	Writing the Environment	Fall	1	P/NP
999	Study Abroad or Off-Campus	Fall/Spring Summer	Arranged	P/F

3. Repeating Law Courses

A student who has completed a law school course in which s/he received a grade of *C-*, *D+*, *D*, or *D-* may repeat that law school course once. The grade earned in the repeated course will appear on the student's law school transcript, but it will not be calculated as part of the student's law school 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. If the student passes the repeated course, the credit hours and grade 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

Assigning and changing grades are the sole prerogative of the instructor. Students may appeal grades to the College of Law faculty. While the faculty cannot change a grade or order an instructor to change a grade, it can issue an opinion that a majority of the College's faculty believes the grade should be changed; any such opinion is entered on the student's transcript. The issuance of such opinions is extremely rare.

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 Deans' Office, and their names are posted on the Dean's Corner bulletin board. Students who prefer anonymity should contact the Deans' 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.

H. Minimum Grade Requirements and Academic Consequences

1. Academic Risk

Students whose semester or cumulative GPA falls between 2.00 and 2.30 are considered at risk. These students must meet with the Dean of Students and the Academic Support Director and must take actions to improve their academic performance, which will include at a minimum satisfactorily completing an academic self-evaluation.

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 Deans' 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.

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 the Academic Support Director, 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 Academic Support Director 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.

While a student is on probation, a hold will be placed on her/his ability to register for classes. This hold will be lifted, and the student permitted to register, only after the Dean of Students has approved the student's proposed course schedule for the following semester. In addition, if a student has already registered for the next semester and then goes onto probation, s/he will be required to meet with the Dean of Students to gain approval for the proposed course schedule for the probationary semester. In either case, the Dean of Students will approve the proposed schedule only if it devotes at least 10 credit hours to any combination of the following courses:

- 902 Constitutional Law I (Class of 2013 only)
- 905 Constitutional Law II
- 907 Administrative Law
- 919 Business Associations
- 923 Negotiable Instruments, Bank Collections, and Deposits, and Other Payment Systems
- 924 Sales
- 925 Property Security
- 930 Taxation
- 941 Wills, Estates, and Trusts
- 942 Water Law I
- 945 Community Property
- 950 Evidence
- 952 Remedies
- 953 Criminal Procedure
- 954 Trial Skills
- 962 Professional Responsibility
- 963 Family Law

Where probationary students cannot meet the above requirement because they have previously taken too many of the courses listed above, the Dean of Students will approve a schedule only if it includes as many of the above-listed courses as possible considering the College's class schedule, the need to fulfill graduation requirements, and any other circumstances the Dean of Students reasonably considers relevant.

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 Deans' 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. 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.

Where students are already enrolled in classes when they are notified of their suspension, the Dean of Students has discretion to allow such students 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 classes and receive refunds for the withdrawn classes.

Students notified of academic suspension are encouraged to meet with the College's Academic Support Director or Career Development Director, the University's Counseling and Testing Center, or the University's Career Center to develop alternative strategies for pursuing their ultimate goals.

I. Academic Petitions

1. Petitions to the College of Law

Students desiring a waiver from College requirements may petition the faculty by writing a 1–2 page memo explaining the action requested and presenting arguments in favor of the request. Students must file their 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:

- Dropping a course after the deadline without receiving a *W* on the transcript
- Increasing or reducing the number of credits in a course after the deadline
- Dropping a course after the deadline
- Changing from credit to audit
- Withdrawing from the university (*i.e.*, from all classes) after the deadline

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

Students may petition the University's Academic Petitions Committee for waiver of University regulations. The Academic Support Director assists students with the petitions process. Unless specifically instructed otherwise, students petitioning for a waiver of University regulations must meet with the Academic Support Director or Dean of Students. Under the Academic Petition Committee's procedure, the College presents petitions on behalf of its students; students do not present their own petitions to the committee. The College will inform the student of the Committee's disposition of the petition.

J. Graduation Application, Ceremony, and Honors

1. Application for the J.D.

Students planning to graduate should submit application for degree forms (available on VandalWeb under the heading *Apply for Degree*) the semester before they plan to graduate: that is, December graduates should submit the application by early May, and May graduates should submit their applications by early December. A diploma fee (currently \$25) will be charged to the applicant's student account. **The application must be printed and given to the Deans' Assistant.** See the Deans' Assistant for more information and exact dates.

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*, available in the forms carousel outside the Deans' Office. The form asks for temporary and permanent forwarding addresses. An optional part of the form allows students to designate whether the College can release information to the graduates on the basis of a telephone request, or to prospective employers or others.

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 University-wide December commencement or the College's May commencement ceremony. Boise students may attend the commencement ceremonies in Moscow or the campus-wide Boise ceremony. Information about Commencement activities is distributed by the Events Coordinator in the Deans' Office.

Students who have not finished all the requirements for May graduation, but who intend to graduate in August, may be eligible to participate in the May commencement ceremony if they receive permission from the Dean. Fill out the *Request for Walk Through Commencement* form found on the Registrar's website or on the forms carousel outside the Deans' Office and return the form to the Deans' Assistant by March 20.

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.

<i>Summa cum laude</i> (with highest distinction)	Top 3% over the preceding five years
<i>Magna cum laude</i> (with great distinction)	Top 6%, but below top 3%, over the preceding five years
<i>Cum laude</i> (with distinction)	Top 10%, but below top 6%, over the preceding five years.

IV. Curriculum Planning Basics

A. Basic Considerations in Academic Planning

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. Many law students modify or change their goals during the course of law school — this is natural and expected. Even if you find your goals changing, however, you should keep them foremost to 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 intellectually stimulating?
- Which professors, staff members, law students, or lawyers might be good mentors for me?
- What are the 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?
- 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?

The College facilitates the academic planning process by

- providing 1L advisors and advisors for specialized programs;
- preparing advising materials, including the College of Law Catalog & Law Student Handbook;
- holding planning meetings;
- facilitating interaction with faculty, J.D. staff, and lawyers, and
- performing degree audits.

1. 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 staff members who can mentor you during and after law school.

Starting with the Class of 2012, each 1L has been assigned a faculty advisor who will meet with the student at least once each semester during 1L year. In addition, students in emphasis areas and in concurrent degree programs have an assigned faculty advisor. The Academic Support Director, as the professional staff advisor, is always available to help students in any class with academic planning.

a. Advising Materials

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

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

These sections contain the requirements for the J.D., opportunities for you to consider in your planning, bar exam information, and course descriptions.

Other advising materials are also available:

- Registration materials, such as the registration memo and schedule prepared by the Dean of Faculty;
- Official communications from the College;
- Materials on the Academic Administration web page;
- *Course Selection Spreadsheet* which allows you to view and sort courses by semester, number of credits, bar courses, and more;
- *Course and Experience Planning Worksheet* which steps you through the process of planning your academic career;
- Information on legal writing contests, law study abroad, and advanced degree programs;
- The Bar Admission website, which carries extensive bar admission information, including the subjects tested in all states and links to bar admissions authorities;
- Informal degree audits, available on VandalWeb by clicking on *Degree Audit* on the *Student Record* menu.
- Formal degree audits performed by the Deans' Assistant 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.

b. Presentations

The College periodically holds meetings to impart essential advising information. During the second semester, a 1L Planning Workshop will give you basic information about curriculum planning including graduation requirements, bar subjects, and the pro bono and skills requirements. You should also take advantage of bar admissions workshops, career development workshops, and presentations by attorneys invited by student organizations.

2. Working with Faculty, Staff, and Mentors

The Academic Support Director, Career Development Director, and Dean of Students, all with expertise in matters concerning academic and professional planning, 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. 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, 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, 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.

B. Requirements for the J.D.

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

- Pass all required courses;
- Fulfill the Upper Division Writing Requirement;
- Complete at least 90 semester hours of credit;
- Complete at least 86 classroom credits;
- Complete six semesters in residence at ABA-accredited law schools;
- Complete the last two semesters and 26 credits at the College;
- Satisfy the professional skills requirement with at least two hours of skills training;
- Perform at least 40 hours of law-related pro bono service; and
- Fulfill all requirements within six years of the date you entered law school.

1. Required Courses

The following are the required courses for the Class of 2014 and later classes:

1L courses:

- 805 Civil Procedure and Introduction to Law (*formerly Introduction to Law and Procedure*)
- 806 Civil Procedure II (*formerly 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 (*formerly Legislation and Regulation*)

Upper division courses:

- 905 Constitutional Law II
- 962 Professional Responsibility (must be taken no later than 2L summer).

The following are the required courses for the Class of 2013 and before:

1L courses:

- 805 Introduction to Law and Procedure
- 806 Procedure II
- 807 Property I
- 808 Property II
- 809 Torts I
- 810 Torts II
- 812 Criminal Law

- 813 Contracts I
- 814 Contracts II
- 815 Legal Research and Writing.

Upper division courses:

- 902 Constitutional Law I
- 905 Constitutional Law II
- 962 Professional Responsibility.

All first year courses must be taken during 1L year, and Professional Responsibility must be taken no later than 2L summer. In exceptional circumstances the Dean of Students may waive these requirements, but students must then retake required classes the next time they are offered.

2. 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* (found on the forms carousel outside the Deans' Office) and ensuring the certification is turned in to the Deans' Office. Do not assume your supervising faculty member will turn in the certification — **it is your responsibility to make sure the Deans' Office receives the signed certification.**

Normally the writing project must be supervised and graded by a member of the full-time faculty of the College of Law. With the prior written approval of the Dean of Faculty, other faculty (visiting, affiliate, or adjunct faculty) may be permitted to supervise and grade a major writing project when it is conducted as part of a seminar that the faculty member teaches. **Never assume a paper you write will fulfill the UDWR.**

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); or
 - Preparing the problem and bench brief 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. 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 strive to complete the UDWR by the end of the fifth semester.

3. Total Credits

Students must complete a minimum of 90 semester hours of credit either in the College of Law, by transfer from a law school on the approved list of the American Bar Association, or through approved graduate-level courses outside the law school.

4. Classroom Credits

Of the 90 credits needed to graduate, 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, but, if you have only 90 total credits, you may use no more than four "non-classroom credits" toward the credits required to graduate. Most College courses, including the Clinics and most externships, provide classroom credits. However, the following courses provide only non-classroom credits:

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

5. Semesters and Credits in Residence

You must complete six semesters or their equivalent "in residence" (engaged in the fulltime study of law) at a law school on the approved list of the American Bar Association. **The "semesters in residence" graduation requirement is not related in any way to the establishment of Idaho state residency.**

In addition, you must take the last two semesters and the last 26 credits at the College of Law, unless the Dean of Students waives this requirement for good cause.

For spring and fall semesters, "in residence" 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 1/2 semester in residence.

If you are enrolled for fewer than 10 credits during fall or spring semesters, you will receive residence credit in the ratio that the hours for which you are enrolled bear to 10. If you fail to pass at least nine

credit hours, you will receive residence credit in the ratio that the hours passed bear to nine. In the event that both ratios apply to a given case, the lower ratio controls.

The College faculty may specify that specific courses do not satisfy all or part of a semester” in residence” requirement. If the faculty decides that a course does not satisfy the “in residence” requirement, that fact will be prominently noted in the College of Law Catalog & Law Student Handbook (for permanently numbered courses) or in official communications from the College administration (for one-time special seminars and courses). Please note that **credits earned in the Northwest Institute for Dispute Resolution do not count toward credits in residence.**

6. Professional Skills Requirement

Students must earn at least two credits in courses designed to teach professional legal skills. You can satisfy the professional skills requirement by earning at least two credits from the following list of courses.

Professional Skills Courses				
No.	Course Name	Type	Term(s)	Credits
912	Civil Mediation	Simulation	Summer	2
913	Family Mediation	Simulation	Summer	2
914	Dispute Resolution	Simulation	Summer	1
917	Negotiation and ADR	Simulation	Fall	3
954	Trial Skills	Simulation	Fall	3
955	Appellate Advocacy Program (<i>McNichols</i>)*	Competition	Fall	2
956	Moot Court	Competition	Fall/Spring	1–2
957	Mock Trial	Competition	Spring	2
958	Trial Advocacy	Simulation	Fall	2
966	Legal Drafting	Simulation	Spring	2
967	Advanced Legal Writing	Simulation	Spring	2
970	Advanced Legal Research	Simulation	Fall/Spring	2
971	Lawyering Process	Simulation	Spring	2
974	Legal Aid Clinic	Live Client	TBA	1–3 (6 max)
975	Public Service Externship, Classroom Credit	Externship	Summer	1–5 (10 max)
976	Semester in Practice	Externship	Spring	1–12 (12 max)
977	Clinical Labs	Live Client	Fall/Spring	1 (4 max)
978	Small Business Legal Clinic	Live Client	Fall/Spring	1–3 (6 max)
986	Judicial Clerkship Seminar	Simulation	Spring	1
987	Law Practice Management	Simulation	Spring	1
991	Skills Practicum	TBA	TBA	arranged
993	Appellate Clinic	Live Client	Fall/Spring	1–3 (6 max)
994	Economic Development Clinic	Live Client	Fall/Spring	1–3 (6 max)
995	General Practice / DVSA Clinic	Live Client	Fall/Spring	1–3 (6 max)

Professional Skills Courses				
996	Immigration Law Clinic	Live Client	Fall/Spring	1–3 (6 max)
997	Mediation Clinic	Live Client	Fall/Spring	1–3 (6 max)
998	Tax Clinic	Live Client	Fall/Spring	1–3 (6 max)

* Only students who compete in the quarter finals of the Appellate Advocacy Program (*McNichols Competition*) can use Law 955 to satisfy the professional skills requirement.

7. Pro Bono Service Requirement

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.

8. Six Year Requirement

You must fulfill all the above requirements within six years of entering law school. If you must take a leave of absence from the College, work closely with the Dean of Students to ensure you will meet this requirement.

C. 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. 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 classes.
- (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 of legal issues, planning factual investigations, communicating effectively orally and in writing, and counseling clients.

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.

D. Course Sequencing

Although the College no longer uses the designated course structure used in previous years, students must still take course sequencing into account when planning their course of study. Keep in mind:

- Students who have not passed one or more required 1L courses must take these courses as 2Ls, unless the Dean of Students grants a written waiver.
- Professional Responsibility must be taken no later than 2L summer, unless the Dean of Students grants a written waiver.
- 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. Paper Courses

In some courses, students may have their final grade based on a major paper rather than on a final examination. Subject to the other requirements of this Catalog & Handbook, students are not limited in the number of paper courses they may take. While papers written in such courses may be used in satisfaction of the Upper Division Writing Requirement, **receiving a passing grade in a paper course does not necessarily satisfy the UDWR.**

Following is a list of potential paper courses. **This list is not definitive. Students wishing to satisfy course requirements by writing a paper should always check with the instructor first.** It is the sole prerogative of the instructor whether to allow any student, or require all students, to satisfy course requirements by writing a paper. This holds true even if the course has been taught and graded as a paper course in the past. In addition, many faculty members limit the number of students who may write papers in satisfaction of course requirements.

Potential Paper Courses			
No.	Course Name	Term(s)	Credits
901	Seminar	Fall/Spring	2–3
906	Natural Resources Law Seminar	Fall	3
916	Public International Law	Fall	3
937	Wildlife Law and Policy	Fall	3
939	Law, Science, and the Environment	Spring	3
940	International Human Rights	Spring	3
946	Water and Energy Policy Seminar	Spring	3
947	Environmental Law	Fall	3
948	Natural Resource Law and Policy	Irregular	3
959	Critical Legal Studies	Fall	2–3
964	Children and the Law	Spring	3
965	Elder Law	Spring	2
968	Domestic Violence and the Law	Spring	2–3
981	Critical Legal Studies Journal	Fall/Spring	1–4
982	Law Review	Fall/Spring	1–4
983	Directed Study	Fall/Spring Summer	1–2
985	Immigration Law and Policy	Fall	3
988	Writing the Environment	Fall	1
993	Appellate Clinic	Fall/Spring	3
996	Immigration Law Clinic	Fall/Spring	3

F. Summer Courses

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 semester in residence. However, credits earned in the Northwest Institute for Dispute Resolution do not count toward credits in residence.

UI 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 UI summer school fees are considerably more expensive than in-state tuition for fall and spring semesters.

Students planning to earn summer credits — whether through regular summer classes, externships, transfer credits, 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 session. 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 Grad Plus loans. 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 in Moscow. One or more doctrinal courses may also be offered in Boise. All courses offered are at the discretion of the faculty. Summer

courses are 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 externships (Law 975), which are open to both 1Ls and 2Ls, require students to work for a field supervisor 40 hours a week for eight weeks. For more information, see Section V(D)(1), *Classroom Credit 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, and the 1-credit Dispute Resolution (Law 914), covering special topics, may also be offered.

Enrollment is limited. Students interested in Northwest Institute courses should sign the interest list in the Legal Aid Clinic Office. 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 position on the interest list. Students may not take both Law 912 (Civil Mediation) and Law 913 (Family Mediation) for credit; however, students may take Law 914 and either Law 912 or Law 913 for credit. Credits earned in the Northwest Institute for Dispute Resolution do not count toward credits in residence.

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 V(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). 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 and Taking Summer Courses at Other Law Schools*, and Section III(B)(4), *Study Abroad*.

G. Third Year in Boise Program

The College's Third Year in Boise program allows up to 30 students to spend their last year of law school at the College's campus in Boise. The Boise curriculum reflects the College's strategic emphasis on commercial and business law, entrepreneurship, intellectual property, and selected areas of regulatory law. Boise students can choose from a variety of offerings each semester including 15 or more credits of doctrinal courses, clinical courses, and full-time and part-time externships. In addition to courses originating in Boise offered by fulltime and adjunct faculty, doctrinal courses may be offered by interactive video originating in Moscow. Boise students also enjoy direct access to the Treasure Valley legal community.

Three clinics are available to Boise students. Students in the Tax Clinic represent low income taxpayers from Idaho and surrounding states in controversies with the IRS in administrative controversies and Tax Court disputes; a secondary mission is helping to educate taxpayers with limited English proficiency about their taxpayer rights and responsibilities. In the transactional Small Business Legal Clinic, legal interns offer assistance to existing and start-up small businesses as well as to non-profit organizations. Students in the College's newest clinical offering, the Economic Development Clinic, handle economic development and legal problems on behalf of counties and municipal bodies and selected non-profits.

Externships are available with public and private legal employers throughout the Treasure Valley, including federal and state courts, the attorney general's office, city and county prosecutors, public defenders, Legal Aid, and select corporate counsel offices. Externships may be full-time in the fall or spring, or half-time over the academic year.

The Third Year in Boise program is housed in the Idaho Water Center, also home to the State Law Library. The Water Center is steps away from the Ada County Courthouse and within walking distance of the downtown Boise legal community, including the Idaho Supreme Court, Federal Courthouse, and Idaho State Bar. Each student enjoys an individual carrel, and small group meeting rooms are available.

Applications for the Third Year in Boise program are typically due in early August of 2L year. Students with an interest in business and commercial law, and those who plan to spend the entire academic year at the Boise campus, receive priority. Applicants meeting the deadline will be notified of placement decisions in time to adjust their 2L Fall schedules to accommodate any needed modifications to their schedules.

Students planning to apply for the Third Year in Boise must carefully plan their academic careers to ensure they meet all graduation requirements, master important bar subjects, and complete prerequisites needed for Boise clinics and externships. In particular, Boise-bound students should complete at least 60 credits by the end of 2L year so they will be eligible for limited licenses to practice law. In addition, they should carefully plan how they wish to fulfill the upper-division writing requirement and contact potential UDWR supervising professors no later than 2L Fall.

V. Becoming Practice Ready: Developing Legal Skills

A. Fundamental Lawyering Skills

Developing 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, and
- (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, organizations and other activities provide other opportunities to develop valuable professional skills.

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.

The College of Law has one of the most comprehensive clinical programs in the nation for its size. In 2012–13, 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 during the Summer, Fall, and Spring semesters. Students are generally expected to participate in two semesters of clinic. Students who are unable to participate in two semesters will be considered but have a reduced chance of being selected.

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. Applications are available in early March. Students are then allowed optional interviews with the faculty supervisor for their clinic(s) of choice. Placement information is available prior to spring break. Note that not all students can be placed in their first-choice clinic.

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.

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

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, 993, 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. In most cases, students should allow four weeks to process their applications.

To be eligible for a limited license in any state, students must complete at least 2/3 of the credits needed for graduation (60 credits at UI Law).

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 aims to bridge the gap between theory and practice for law students by affording them the opportunity to work on a close, personal basis with judges or practicing attorneys. Externships include summer placements and the semester-long Semester in Practice Program, under the course numbers Law 972, 973, 975, and 976. All these courses allow the student to partially or totally fulfill the professional skills requirement.

Each course in the Extern Program includes a field placement component that encompasses three aspects: (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 not receive more than 12 total credits from all externship programs, including summer and academic-year programs.

Under ABA rules, students may not receive pay or stipends from externships. In addition, students may not divide time between externship and paid work. However, students may accept paid employment from the field supervisor after all externship requirements have been fulfilled. In addition, with the prior approval of the Pro Bono Coordinator, students may receive pro bono credit for work done in the field placement after all externship requirements have been fulfilled.

All students registering for or participating in any externship must be in good academic standing. In addition, students doing an externship following 1L year must have a minimum GPA of 2.20.

1. Classroom Credit Externships

Public Service Externship, Classroom Credit (Law 975). Students in this program perform research for and provide other law-related assistance to field placement supervisors 40 hours a week for eight weeks during the summer. Students must also attend periodic classes. Students may serve these externships following their 1L or 2L year (or both), but 1Ls must have a 2.20 or higher first semester

GPA to participate. While the Externship Coordinator usually places students with one of many pre-approved field supervisors, students may also work with the Director to arrange externships with field supervisors of their choice.

Semester in Practice (Law 976). A limited number of students may spend a Semester in Practice externing with an approved public agency or nonprofit organization in the Boise area. Students must apply during their fourth semester for the Semester in Practice externship, which provides a capstone experience in a 16-week legal practice experience with a classroom component and written assignments.

2. Non-Classroom Credit Externships

These opportunities are similar to Classroom Credit Externships (above), but without a classroom component. These courses do not count toward fulfillment of the professional skills requirement.

Legal Externship (Law 972). Students in this program perform research for and provide other law-related assistance to field placement supervisors for the equivalent of two fulltime work weeks during the fall or spring semesters.

Public Service Externship, Non-Classroom Credit (Law 973). Students in this program perform research for and provide other law-related assistance to field placement supervisors for a minimum of two fulltime work weeks.

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.

Advanced Legal Research (Law 970) provides advanced study in effective legal research in a broad range of materials including administrative law sources, loose-leaf services, electronic databases, newsletters, government documents, international law sources, and non-legal research tools.

Advanced Legal Writing (Law 967) provides advanced practice in legal writing skills by drafting numerous short documents such as jury instructions, statutes, and judicial opinions. A heavy emphasis is placed on style and the rewriting process. Legal research is not involved.

Judicial Clerkship Seminar (Law 986) focuses on advanced writing concepts within the judicial context. Students write jury instructions, a bench memo, and an appellate opinion. The course is not limited to students who have already obtained judicial clerkships.

Law Practice Management (Law 987) introduces marketing, billing, trust accounting, insurance, and other aspects of running a law practice. Students prepare documents such as engagement letters, financial statements, and revenue sharing agreements.

Lawyering Process (Law 971) focuses on client counseling, negotiation and mediation, and pre-trial practice, including pleading and discovery. Local lawyers and experienced faculty members are trainers in the small group sessions.

Legal Drafting (Law 966) familiarizes students with transactional and litigation documents, writing for different audiences, and the effective and appropriate use of forms. While drafting documents such as client letters, contracts, and complaints, students focus on strategic use of language, avoiding ambiguity, and writing with clarity.

Negotiation and Appropriate Dispute Resolution (Law 917) instructs students in negotiation techniques, mediation, and arbitration, focusing on skill development and legal and ethical issues. Coverage of ADR issues is broader than that afforded by Northwest Institute courses (see below).

Northwest Institute for Dispute Resolution courses are intensive courses offered each May in the week following graduation. The Northwest Institute for Dispute Resolution offers two basic 40-hour

mediation courses, Civil Mediation (Law 912) and Family Mediation (Law 913). Another specialized course, Dispute Resolution (Law 914), may be also offered at the same time or at other times throughout the year. Students join lawyers, judges, and other professionals in intensive sessions conducted by nationally recognized faculty.

Trial Advocacy (Law 958) is a one-week intensive course training students in aspects of trial practice under the supervision of prominent trial lawyers and judges. The course culminates with students conducting a day-long trial. Trial Advocacy is required of all students participating in the Legal Aid Clinic and open to others on a space-available basis. Students may not take both Trial Advocacy and Trial Skills (below).

Trial Skills (Law 954) is a semester-long course using a mock trial format to teach each portion of a trial through “live” weekly exercises, from jury selection to closing argument. Students are evaluated by members of the local bar. Students may not take both Trial Skills and Trial Advocacy (above).

F. Moot Court, Mock Trial, and Other Competitions

1. Moot Courts

The College’s moot court competitions are run by the Board of Student Advocates (BSA), a student organization.

a. Appellate Advocacy (“McNichols”)

Appellate Advocacy Program (“McNichols”) (Law 955) is an intramural moot court competition open to all 2Ls and 3Ls. BSA members 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 participants based on brief and oral argument scores advance to elimination rounds judged by attorneys and judges from around the region. Students who advance to the quarter finals can use the course to satisfy the professional skills requirement.

b. Moot Court

Moot Court (Law 956) consists of participation in interscholastic moot court competitions. Some but not all moot courts require participants to have satisfactorily completed McNichols (Law 955). The College generally fields teams for the National Moot Court Competition in the fall, and the National Environmental Law Moot Court Competition, and the Inter-American Human Rights Moot Court Competition in the spring. Competitions may vary depending upon resources and College priorities. Students based in Boise and Moscow may participate. Moot court participation can partially or totally fulfill the professional skills requirement.

2. Mock Trial

The College’s mock trial competition is run by the Board of Student Advocates (BSA), a student organization.

Mock Trial (“D. Craig Lewis Trial Team”) (Law 957) is an interscholastic civil trial team competition. Trial Team requires a two-year commitment and involves intensive trial training under faculty guidance. The College sends two teams of four people each to a trial competition hosted by the American Association for Justice. On each team, two 2Ls play witnesses, with two 3Ls playing the attorneys. Students based in Boise and Moscow may participate. The four 2L team members are selected early each fall in a College competition. Mock trial participation fulfills the professional skills requirement.

3. Dispute Resolution Competitions

The College's dispute resolution competitions are run by Law Students for Appropriate Dispute Resolution, a student organization. These competitions are sponsored by the American Bar Association. Teams in the 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 Review

Law Review (Law 982) 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.

The *Idaho Law Review* publishes on a wide range of legal topics, especially those of interest to Idaho practitioners.

b. Critical Legal Studies Journal ("The Crit")

Critical Legal Studies Journal ("*The Crit*") (Law 981) 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.

2. Directed Study

Students may engage in independent research and writing under the supervision of a full-time faculty member in Directed Study, Law 983. 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.

3. Legal Writing Competitions

Students are encouraged to enter papers in any of the dozens of legal writing competitions sponsored annually by the ABA, other professional associations, law schools, and law firms. Academic Support maintains an updated list of current and annual contests at <http://www.law.uidaho.edu/legalwritingcontests>.

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 (SBA), 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, host speakers, plan social events, and much more.

VI. Emphasis Areas

A. General Information

The College of Law currently offers the following 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, and 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..

While application deadlines vary, students should generally sign up for an emphasis between April of 1L year and September of 2L year. To sign up for an emphasis, follow these two steps:

1. Obtain the emphasis application from the emphasis advisor or the College website, meet with an emphasis advisor and obtain her/his signature on the application, and turn in the form to the Deans' Assistant.
2. Obtain the Change of Curriculum form from the forms carousel near the front office or the University Registrar's website; fill in the form to switch from the J.D. to the J.D. with the relevant emphasis, and turn in the form to the Deans' Assistant, who will forward it to the Registrar.

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 is offered for the first time in 2012–2013. It 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 advisors are Professors Mark Anderson, Benjamin Beard, Annemarie Bridy, Wendy Couture, Lee Dillion, Sarah Haan, Monique Lillard, Barbara Lock, Deborah McIntosh, John Miller, Michael Satz, and Richard Seamon. Please note that students are not guaranteed a particular BLE advisor.

The BLE emphasis requires a combination of mandatory meetings, mandatory doctrinal and skills courses, 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 courses: all of the following courses:
- Law 919 Business Associations
 - Law 925 Property Security
 - Law 930 Taxation
- (3) Skills requirement: one of the following courses:
- Law 912 Civil Mediation
 - Law 917 Negotiation and Appropriate Dispute Resolution
 - Law 976 Small Business Legal Clinic
 - Law 994 Economic Development Clinic
 - Law 998 Tax Clinic
 - Select Externships (Law 973 or 975). Externship must be pre-approved as relevant to the BLE Emphasis by the BLE advisor and by the Externship Director or Coordinator.
- (4) 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) Commercial Law Track, designed for students to focus their studies on the various laws that govern commercial transactions.
- Required courses:
- Law 923 Negotiable Instruments, Bank Collections and Deposits, and Other Payment Systems
 - Law 924 Sales
- Elective courses: At least 6 credits from the following list:
- Law 907 Administrative Law
 - Law 911 Suretyship and Guaranty
 - Law 926 Bankruptcy
 - Law 927 Business Entities Taxation
 - Law 984 Real Estate Transactions
 - Law 990 Consumer Law
 - Other College of Law courses pre-identified as meeting the Enterprise Organization Track requirement by the BLE faculty.
- (b) Enterprise Organization Track, 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 903 Introduction to Intellectual Property
 - Law 907 Administrative Law
 - Law 908 Workplace Law
 - Law 910 Antitrust
 - Law 920 Securities Regulation
 - Law 921 Accounting for Law Students
 - Law 922 Trademarks & Trade Dress
 - Law 924 Sales

- Law 927 Business Entities Taxation
- Law 984 Real Estate Transactions
- Other College of Law courses pre-identified as meeting the Enterprise Organization Track requirement by the BLE faculty.

(c) Intellectual Property and Technology Law Track, 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 as meeting the Enterprise Organization Track requirement by the BLE faculty.

(5) **Writing Requirement.** Each 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 advisors are Professors Patrick Costello, Maureen Laflin, Jessica Long, John Rumel, Monica Schurtman, and Alan Williams. Please note that students are not guaranteed a particular LADR advisor.

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

- (1) Required courses. All of the following 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
- (2) Practice / 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 972, 973, or 975 Externship pre-approved by the LADR advisor. Most approved externships will require a limited license.
- (3) 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 930 Taxation
- Law 952 Remedies
- Law 953 Criminal Procedure
- Law 960 Conflict of Laws
- Other course pre-approved by the LADR Faculty

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 Public Service Externship, Classroom Credit
- Law 976 Semester in Practice
- Law 977 Clinical Lab
- Law 993 Appellate Clinic
- Law 995 General Practice / Domestic Violence & Sexual Assault Clinic
- Law 996 Immigration Law Clinic
- Law 997 Mediation Clinic
- Law 998 Tax Clinic
- Other course pre-approved by the LADR Faculty

- (4) 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 that 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 advisor is Professor Angelique EagleWoman.

(1) 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

(2) 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 offered by the University of Idaho and Washington State University 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 Law Students
- Law 923 Negotiable Instruments
- Law 925 Property Security
- Law 926 Bankruptcy
- Law 927 Business Entities 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 Natural Resource Law and Policy
- Law 951 Environmental Policy
- Law 969 Water Law II

Self-Directed Track

- 6 credits in courses pre-approved by the Native American Law advisor
- (3) 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.
 - (4) 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 972, Law 973, Law 975, or Law 976.
 - Public service externship in the area of Native American Law meeting the requirements for Law 972, 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 Environment 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 advisors are Professors Barbara Cosens, Angelique EagleWoman, Dale Goble, Jerrold Long, Richard Seamon, and Anastasia Telesetsky. Please note that students are not guaranteed a particular NREL advisor.

(1) Required courses:

- Law 907 Administrative Law
- Law 988 Writing the Environment
- Plus three of the following courses or course combinations:
 - Law 938 International Environmental and Water Law
 - Law 947 Environmental Law
 - Law 948 Natural Resource Law and Policy
 - Law 942 and 969 Water Law I & II

(2) Elective courses. Six credit hours from the following list of courses with approval by the NREL Advisor. Up to six credits of graduate courses may be used to satisfy NREL electives where pre-approved by the NREL Advisor and the Dean of Students. NREL students are encouraged to take at least one non-law elective.

- Law 906 Natural Resource Law Seminar
- Law 934 Land Use Law and Planning
- Law 937 Wildlife Law and Policy
- Law 939 Law, Science, and the Environment
- Law 946 Water and Energy Policy Seminar
- Law 949 Native American Law
- Law 951 Environmental Policy
- Law 979 Native American Natural Resource Law
- Law 972, 973, 975, or 976 Externship, where the placement is pre-approved by the NREL Advisor. A maximum of 3 externship credits may be applied to the NREL elective requirement.
- WR 506 Interdisciplinary Methods in Water Resources.

(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, focuses on editing and improving the paper; it should be taken in the fall of 3L year.

VII. 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.S. in Environmental Science with the University of Idaho College of Graduate Studies/Department of Environmental Science,
- (3) 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,
- (4) 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,
- (5) the concurrent JD/MSAT (Master of Science in Accountancy, Taxation) with Boise State University College of Business and Economics.

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. Applications for admission to the concurrent degree programs are available on the forms carousel outside the Deans' Office in the information packages for each individual 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.** Unless expressly approved as part of the concurrent degree program, students in these 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 7(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 JD/MACCT is Dean Michael Satz. Advisors at the Department of Accounting are Department Head Marla Kraut and Program Advisor Amber Gray.

JD/MACCT students pay normal tuition and fees to the University of Idaho. For each semester they take courses that will be used to fulfill requirements for the J.D., students pay the additional law student professional fee — the full law fee for 10 or more credits applied to the J.D., and a pro-rata law fee for fewer than 10 credits applied to the J.D.

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* (available on the forms carousel outside the Deans' Office) 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 degree (subject to change):

- 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, Bank Collections & Deposits, and Other Payment Systems
- Law 924 Sales
- Law 925 Property Security
- Law 926 Bankruptcy
- Law 927 Business Entities 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 Natural Resource Law and Policy
- Law 984 Real Estate Transactions
- Law 990 Consumer Law

D. J.D./M.S. in Environmental Science

Please read the information in Sections 7(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 4 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 advisor for the JD/M.S. in Environmental Science is Professor Barbara Cosens.

Students pay normal tuition and fees to the University of Idaho. During each semester they take courses used to fulfill requirements for the J.D., students pay the additional law student professional fee — the full law fee for 10 or more credits applied to the J.D., and a pro-rata law fee for fewer than 10 credits applied to the J.D. 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* (available on the forms carousel outside the Deans' Office) 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. (subject to change):

- 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 degree (subject to change):

- 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 Natural Resource Law and Policy
- Law 949 Native American Law
- Law 951 Environmental Policy
- Law 969 Water Law II
- Law 979 Native American Natural Resource Law

E. J.D./M.S. and J.D./Ph.D. in Water Resources

Please read the information in Sections 7(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 advisor 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 focus areas or tracks:

- 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 focus areas. 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.

Students pay normal tuition and fees to the University of Idaho. For each semester they take courses that will be used to fulfill requirements for the J.D., students pay the additional law student professional fee — the full law fee for 10 or more credits applied to the J.D., and a pro-rata law fee for fewer than 10 credits applied to the J.D.

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 research and a dissertation equivalent to a minimum of 39 credits.

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* (available on the forms carousel outside the Deans' Office) 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 track

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. degree. The following law courses are currently approved for credit toward the M.S. and Ph.D. degrees (subject to change):

- 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 Natural Resource Law and Policy
- Law 949 Native American Law
- Law 951 Environmental Policy
- Law 969 Water Law II
- Law 979 Native American Natural Resource Law

F. J.D./M.S.Bio.P (Bioregional Planning and Community Design)

Please read the information in Sections 7(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 8 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.

Up to 12 law credits are allowed toward the M.S.Bio.P. degree. For more information on the Master of Bioregional Planning and Community Design degree, contact the Bioregional Planning and Community Design Program.

In every semester they take non-law courses, J.D./M.S.Bio.P. students should fill out the *Course Level Adjustment Form* (available on the forms carousel outside the Deans’ Office) 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.

The following law courses are currently approved for credit toward the M.S.Bio.P. degree (subject to change):

- 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 Natural Resource Law and Policy
- 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

G. J.D./MSAT (Accountancy, Taxation Emphasis)

Please read the information in Sections 7(a) and (b) above concerning general information and academic conduct rules applicable to all concurrent degree applicants and students.

The concurrent JD./MSAT program, offered in conjunction with the Boise State University College of Business and Economics, allows students to get both the J.D. and the MSAT in 3–3 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 Dean of Faculty Affairs Michael Satz. The J.D./MSAT advisor at the BSU Department of Accountancy is Mark Cowan.

In addition to all University of Idaho and College of Law rules and policies, students enrolled in the concurrent JD/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*.

JD/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 JD/MSAT program has strict guidelines about the order in which classes 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 JD/MSAT advisors for additional information.

Following is the recommended course of study for the concurrent JD/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 (fall or spring)
- Law 919 Business Associations (fall or spring)
- Law 921 Accounting for Law Students (fall)
- Law 927 Business Entities Taxation (spring)
- Law 930 Taxation (fall)
- Law 962 Professional Responsibility (fall or spring)
- 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 (Moscow or Boise; fall)
- Law 926 Bankruptcy (Moscow or Boise; fall)

- Law 932 Estate Planning (Moscow; fall)
- Law 978 Small Business Legal Clinic (Boise; fall/spring)
- Law 992 White Collar Crime (Boise; fall)
- Law 994 Economic Development Clinic (Boise; fall/spring)
- Law 998 Tax Clinic (Boise; fall/spring)

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.

- ACCT 525 Partnership Tax Law (*special guidelines apply*)
- ACCT 530 Corporate Tax Law I (*special guidelines apply*)
- ACCT 570 Multi-State Taxation

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 525 Partnership Tax Law (*special guidelines apply*)
- ACCT 530 Corporate Tax Law I (*special guidelines apply*)
- ACCT 533 Corporate Tax Law II (*special guidelines apply*)
- 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 927 Business Entities Taxation
- Law 930 Taxation
- Law 932 Estate Planning
- Law 975 Public Service Externship, Classroom Credit (*for tax-related externships*)
- Plus up to nine credits from other non-tax law courses

VIII. Planning for Law Practice

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, or 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 in the Business Law and Entrepreneurship Emphasis, Section VI(B). Also consider whether you are interested in the concurrent JD/MACCT (Section VII(C)) or the concurrent JD/MSAT (Section VII(G)).
2. **Litigation or Alternative Dispute Resolution Practice.** Follow the course selections suggested in the Litigation and Alternative Dispute Resolution Emphasis, Section VI(C).
3. **Native American Law or Tribal Court Practice.** Follow the course selections suggested in the Native American Law Emphasis, Section VI(D).
4. **Natural Resource or Environmental Law Practice.** Follow the course selections suggested in the Natural Resources and Environmental Law Emphasis, Section VI(E). Also consider whether you are interested in the concurrent JD/MS in Environmental Science (Section VII(D)) or the concurrent JD/MS or Ph.D. in Water Resources (Section VII(E)).
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 Natural Resource Law and Policy
 - 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 JD/M.S.Bio.P. (Section VII(F)).
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 Law Students
 - Law 924 Sales
 - Law 925 Property Security
 - Law 926 Bankruptcy
 - Law 930 Taxation
 - Law 932 Estate Planning

- Law 933 State Debtor-Creditor Law
- 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 990 Consumer Law
- 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 933 State Debtor-Creditor Law
- 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

- Law 968 Domestic Violence and the Law
- Law 971 Lawyering Process
- Law 985 Immigration Law and Policy
- Law 995 General Practice/DVSA Clinic

B. Bar Admission Information

1. General Information

Every law student should plan to be admitted to the bar of one or more U.S. jurisdictions 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 governmental 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 or 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. These typically include investigating 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.

Competency to practice law is tested by the bar exam (next section) or by the successful practice of law in another jurisdiction through reciprocity or admission on motion. See www.law.uidaho.edu/baradmission for more information on alternatives to the bar exam.

2. Bar Exam Basics

The vast majority of states administer 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 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. Almost all states 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 review. 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. Multistate Tests

Three tests — the MBE (Multistate Bar Exam), MEE (Multistate Essay Exam) and MPT (Multistate Performance Test) — are prepared by the National Conference of Bar Examiners (NCBE) and used by many states.

a. MBE (Multistate Bar Exam) Multiple Choice Test and College of Law Courses

The multiple-choice MBE (Multistate Bar Exam) is used by on the bar exam of every state except Louisiana and Washington. (Starting with July 2013, Washington will also use the MBE.) It 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 tables below give the topics and the relevant UI course titles (see separate tables for the Class of 2014 and previous classes):

MBE Topics & Courses for Class of 2013		
MBE Topic	Course Numbers	Relevant Course Names
Constitutional Law	902 905	Constitutional Law I Constitutional Law II
Contracts	813 814 924	Contracts I Contracts II Sales
Criminal Law and Procedure	812 953	Criminal Law Criminal Procedure
Evidence	950	Evidence
Real Property	807 808 925	Property I Property II Property Security
Torts	809 810	Torts I Torts II

Multistate Bar Exam (MBE) Topics & Courses for Classes of 2014 and 2015		
MBE Topic	Course Numbers	Relevant Course Names
Constitutional Law	816 905	Constitutional Law I Constitutional Law II
Contracts	813 924	Contracts Sales
Criminal Law and Procedure	812 953	Criminal Law Criminal Procedure
Evidence	950	Evidence
Real Property	807 925	Property Property Security
Torts	809	Torts

b. MEE (Multistate Essay Exam) and College of Law Courses

The MEE (Multistate Essay Exam), consisting of 30-minute essay questions, is part of the bar exam in over 20 states. For each bar administration, the NCBE prepares nine MEE questions. States using the MEE can choose which, and how many, MEE questions to administer on their bar exams. Many jurisdictions administer six questions over the course of three hours.

The MEE tests on all subjects tested on the MBE, plus nine additional subjects.

Every law student should understand the basics of all the subjects tested on the MEE. Even if your state does not use the MEE, its state-prepared essays will test most or all of the MEE topics. Do not expect to be able to learn the subjects during the bar review period after graduation.

The tables below give the MEE topics and the relevant UI course titles (see separate tables for the Class of 2014 and previous classes):

MEE Topics & Courses for Class of 2013		
MEE Topic	Course Numbers	Relevant Course Names
Agency & Partnership	919	Business Associations
Conflict of Laws	960	Conflict of Laws
Constitutional Law	902 905	Constitutional Law I Constitutional Law II
Contracts	813 814 924	Contracts I Contracts II Sales
Corporations & LLCs	919	Business Associations
Criminal Law and Procedure	812 953	Criminal Law Criminal Procedure
Decedents' Estates	941	Wills, Estates, and Trusts
Evidence	950	Evidence
Family Law	963	Family Law
Federal Civil Procedure	805 806	Introduction to Law and Procedure Procedure II
Negotiable Instruments (UCC Article 3)	923	Negotiable Instruments, Bank Collections and Deposits, and Other Payment Systems
Real Property	807 808 925	Property I Property II Property Security
Secured Transactions (UCC Article 9)	925	Property Security
Torts	809 810	Torts I Torts II
Trusts & Future Interests	941	Wills, Estates, and Trusts

MEE Topics & Courses for Classes of 2014 and 2015		
MEE Topic	Course Numbers	Relevant Course Names
Agency & Partnership	919	Business Associations
Conflict of Laws	960	Conflict of Laws
Constitutional Law	902 905	Constitutional Law I Constitutional Law II
Contracts	813 924	Contracts Sales
Corporations & LLCs	919	Business Associations
Criminal Law and Procedure	812 953	Criminal Law Criminal Procedure
Decedents' Estates	941	Wills, Estates, and Trusts
Evidence	950	Evidence
Family Law	963	Family Law
Federal Civil Procedure	805 806	Civil Procedure and Introduction to Law (formerly <i>Introduction to Law and Procedure</i>) Civil Procedure II (formerly <i>Procedure II</i>)
Negotiable Instruments (UCC Article 3)	923	Negotiable Instruments, Bank Collections and Deposits, and Other Payment Systems
Real Property	807 925	Property Property Security
Secured Transactions (UCC Article 9)	925	Property Security
Torts	809	Torts
Trusts & Future Interests	941	Wills, Estates, and Trusts

c. *MPT (Multistate Performance Test)*

The MPT (Multistate Performance Test), consisting of one or more 90-minute simulated lawyering tasks, is used by over 30 states as part of the bar exam. In addition; a few states draft their own performance tests. 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. The applicant must apply the applicable 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.

4. UBE (Uniform Bar Exam)

Ten states have adopted the Uniform Bar Exam: Idaho, Montana (as of July 2013), **Utah, and Washington** (as of July 2013), plus Alabama, Arizona, Colorado, Missouri, Nebraska, and North Dakota. The UBE consists of the MBE, six MEE questions, and two MPT tasks. States using the UBE agree to administer, grade, and score the exams uniformly. The resulting score is portable; that is, the score received in one UBE jurisdiction may be applied to another jurisdiction within a time period specified by each state. Applicants must apply separately and pay appropriate fees for admission to each jurisdiction, but applicants with a score sufficient to pass in each jurisdiction need take the bar exam only once. Each

state does its own grading, sets its own passing scores, and determines the time period within which it will accept a UBE score from another jurisdiction.

5. State-Specific Bar Information

Nationally, bar admission requirements are in a period of flux, so students must consistently search for up-do-date information. General information on bar admission, a synopsis of the bar exam for all 50 states, links to bar authorities of each state, and more bar admission topics are available on the College's website. For authoritative information, contact bar admissions authorities in the state where you plan to take the exam.

6. Bar Review Courses

The College recommends that each of its graduates take a comprehensive commercial bar review course to prepare for the bar exam. Bar review courses not only review the substantive law in the context in which it will be tested on the bar exam, but also 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. For more information on bar review courses, contact the Academic Support Director or visit www.law.uidaho.edu/bar-review-courses.

7. 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 third-year law students or recent law graduates, but bar loans typically carry higher interest rates than student loans. In addition, some persons 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.

IX. 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 2012–2013.

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.

972	<i>Academic Year Externship</i> (Legal Externship)	975	<i>Classroom Credit Externship</i> (Public Service Externship, Classroom Credit)
921	Accounting for Law Students		<i>Clinic</i> Can refer to one of 8 clinics —
907	Administrative Law		Law 974, 978, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, or
917	<i>ADR</i> (Negotiation and Alternative Dispute Resolution)		998 3L
970	Advanced Legal Research	977	Clinical Lab
967	Advanced Legal Writing	945	Community Property
917	<i>Alternative Dispute Resolution</i> (Negotiation and Appropriate Dispute Resolution)	960	Conflict of Laws
910	Antitrust	816	Constitutional Law I R–1L
955	Appellate Advocacy Program (<i>McNichols Competition</i>)	905	Constitutional Law II R
993	Appellate Clinic 3L (<i>not offered Fall 2011–Spring 2013</i>)	813	Contracts R–1L
917	<i>Appropriate Dispute Resolution</i> (Negotiation and Alternative Dispute Resolution)	990	Consumer Law
919	<i>BA</i> (Business Associations)	980	Copyrights
926	Bankruptcy	933	<i>Creditor Law</i> (State Debtor-Creditor Law)
977	<i>Bankruptcy Lab</i> (Clinical Lab)		812 Criminal Law R–1L
956	<i>Bankruptcy Moot Court</i> (Moot Court)	953	Criminal Procedure
919	Business Associations	981	<i>The Crit</i> (Critical Legal Studies Journal)
927	Business Entities Taxation	959	Critical Legal Studies
964	Children and the Law	981	Critical Legal Studies Journal
912	Civil Mediation	918	Cyberlaw
805	<i>Civil Procedure I</i> (Civil Procedure and Introduction to Law) R–1L	933	<i>Debtor-Creditor Law</i> (State Debtor-Creditor Law)
805	Civil Procedure and Introduction to Law (<i>formerly Introduction to Law and Procedure</i>) R–1L	983	Directed Study
806	Civil Procedure II (<i>formerly Procedure II</i>) R–1L	914	Dispute Resolution
		968	Domestic Violence and the Law
		974	<i>Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Clinic</i> (General Practice/ Domestic Violence & Sexual Assault Clinic) 3L
		994	Economic Development Clinic 3L
		965	Elder Law
		947	Environmental Law
		956	<i>Environmental Moot Court</i> (Moot Court)
		951	Environmental Policy

- 932 Estate Planning
- 962 *Ethics* (Professional Responsibility) **R-2L**
- 950 Evidence
- 956 *Evidence Moot Court* (Moot Court)
- 972 *Externship, Academic Year* (Legal Externship)
- 975 *Externship, Classroom Credit* (Classroom Credit Public Service Externship)
- 973 *Externship, Non-Classroom Credit* (Public Service Externship, Non-Classroom Credit)
- 963 Family Law
- 913 Family Mediation
- 904 Federal Courts
- 930 *Federal Income Tax* (Taxation)
- 850 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)
- 956 *Inter-American Human Rights Moot Court* (Moot Court)
- WR 506 Interdisciplinary Methods in Water Resources
- 938 International Environmental and Water Law
- 940 International Human Rights
- 916 *International Law* (Public International Law)
- 903 Introduction to Intellectual Property
- 805 *Introduction to Law and Procedure* (Civil Procedure and Introduction to Law) **R-1L**
- 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 Law Students)
- 974 Legal Aid Clinic **3L**
- 966 Legal Drafting
- 972 Legal Externship
- 815 Legal Research and Writing **R-1L**
- 820 *Legislation and Regulation* (Statutory Reading and Interpretation) **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
- 948 Natural Resource Law and Policy
- 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 Externship* (Public Service Externship, Non-Classroom Credit)
- Northwest Institute* — see:
 Law 912, Civil Mediation
 Law 913, Family Mediation
 Law 914, Dispute Resolution
- 988 *NREL Seminar* (Writing the Environment)
- 931 Patents
- 806 *Procedure II* (Civil Procedure II) **R-1L**
- 962 *PR* (Professional Responsibility) **R-2L**
- 962 Professional Responsibility **R-2L**
- 807 Property **R-1L**
- 925 Property Security
- 916 Public International Law
- 948 *Public Land Law* (Natural Resource Law and Policy)
- 975 Public Service Externship, Classroom Credit
- 973 Public Service Externship, Non-Classroom Credit
- 984 Real Estate Transactions
- 952 Remedies
- 924 Sales
- 925 *Secured Transactions* (Property Security)
- 920 Securities Regulation
- 976 Semester in Practice
- 901 Seminar (offerings vary by semester)

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
 927 *Taxation, Business Entities*
 809 Torts **R-1L**
 922 Trademarks and Trade Dress
 958 Trial Advocacy **3L**
 954 Trial Skills
 957 *Trial Team* (Mock Trial)
 977 *Tribal CASA* (Clinical Lab)
 928 Tribal Nation Economics and Law
 942 Water Law I
 969 Water Law II
 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
 989 Mass Media Law

2. Listing by Course Number

Some listed courses may not be offered in 2012–2013.

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 (formerly <i>Introduction to Law and Procedure</i>) R-1L	927	Business Entities Taxation
806	Civil Procedure II (formerly <i>Procedure II</i>) R-1L	928	Tribal Nation Economics and Law
807	Property R-1L	930	Taxation
809	Torts R-1L	931	Patents
812	Criminal Law R-1L	932	Estate Planning
813	Contracts R-1L	933	State Debtor-Creditor Law
815	Legal Research and Writing R-1L	934	Land Use Law and Planning
816	Constitutional Law I R-1L	937	Wildlife Law and Policy
820	Statutory Reading and Interpretation (formerly <i>Legislation and Regulation</i>) R-1L	938	International Environmental and Water Law
850	Freedom of Speech and the Press	939	Law, Science, and the Environment
901	Seminar (offerings vary by semester)	940	International Human Rights
903	Introduction to Intellectual Property	941	Wills, Estates, and Trusts
904	Federal Courts	942	Water Law I
905	Constitutional Law II R	944	State and Local Government Law
906	Natural Resource Law Seminar	945	Community Property
907	Administrative Law	946	Water and Energy Policy Seminar
908	Workplace Law	947	Environmental Law
910	Antitrust	948	Natural Resource Law and Policy
911	Suretyship and Guaranty	949	Native American Law
912	Civil Mediation	950	Evidence
913	Family Mediation	951	Environmental Policy
914	Dispute Resolution	952	Remedies
916	Public International Law	953	Criminal Procedure
917	Negotiation and Appropriate Dispute Resolution	954	Trial Skills
918	Cyberlaw	955	Appellate Advocacy Program (<i>McNichols Competition</i>)
919	Business Associations	956	Moot Court
920	Securities Regulation	957	Mock Trial
921	Accounting for Law Students	958	Trial Advocacy 3L
922	Trademarks and Trade Dress	959	Critical Legal Studies
923	Negotiable Instruments, Bank Collections and Deposits, and Other Payment Systems	960	Conflict of Laws
924	Sales	961	Jurisprudence
925	Property Security	962	Professional Responsibility R-2L
926	Bankruptcy	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
- 972 Legal Externship
- 973 Public Service Externship, Non-
Classroom Credit
- 974 Legal Aid Clinic **3L**
- 975 Public Service Externship, Classroom
Credit
- 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
- 991 Skills Practicum
- 992 White Collar Crime
- 993 Appellate Clinic **3L** (*not offered Fall
2011–Spring 2013*)
- 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

3. Listing by Semester

Courses are listed by the semester in which they are usually offered; courses may occasionally be offered in a different semester than indicated.

Some listed courses may not be offered in 2012–2013.

Courses listed under *Variable Courses* are typically small, specialized courses which may be offered either fall or spring semester. Courses listed under *Multi-Semester Courses* generally require a commitment of two or more semesters.

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.

Courses Offered Every Semester

- 901 Seminar (*offerings vary by semester*)
- 905 Constitutional Law II **R**
- 919 Business Associations
- 950 Evidence
- 953 Criminal Procedure
- 962 Professional Responsibility **R–2L**
- 970 Advanced Legal Research
- 971 Lawyering Process
- 972 Legal Externship
- 973 Public Service Externship, Non-Classroom Credit
- 976 Semester in Practice (*for Third Year in Boise students only*)
- 977 Clinical Lab
- 978 Small Business Legal Clinic **3L**
- 983 Directed Study
- 993 Appellate Clinic **3L** (*not offered Fall 2011–Spring 2013*)
- 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

Multi-Semester Courses (*Most of these courses require a commitment of two or more semesters.*)

- 815 Legal Research and Writing **R–1L**
- 956 Moot Court
- 957 Mock Trial
- 981 Critical Legal Studies Journal
- 982 Law Review

Courses Offered ONLY in Fall

- 805 Civil Procedure and Introduction to Law **R–1L**
- 807 Property **R–1L**
- 809 Torts **R–1L**
- 820 Statutory Reading and Interpretation **R–1L**
- 850 Freedom of Speech and the Press
- 901 Seminar (*offerings vary by semester*)
- 907 Administrative Law
- 916 Public International Law
- 917 Negotiation and Appropriate Dispute Resolution
- 921 Accounting for Law Students
- 922 Trademarks and Trade Dress
- 925 Property Security
- 926 Bankruptcy
- 930 Taxation
- 932 Estate Planning
- 937 Wildlife Law and Policy
- 941 Wills, Estates, and Trusts
- 942 Water Law I
- 947 Environmental Law
- 948 Natural Resource Law and Policy
- 949 Native American Law
- 954 Trial Skills
- 955 Appellate Advocacy Program (*McNichols Competition*)
- 958 Trial Advocacy **3L**
- 959 Critical Legal Studies
- 960 Conflict of Laws
- 963 Family Law
- 969 Water Law II
- 985 Immigration Law and Policy

988 Writing the Environment
992 White Collar Crime
WR 506 Interdisciplinary Methods in Water
Resources

Courses Offered ONLY in Spring

806 Civil Procedure II (*formerly Procedure II*) **R-1L**
812 Criminal Law **R-1L**
813 Contracts **R-1L**
815 Legal Research and Writing **R-1L**
816 Constitutional Law I **R-1L**
906 Natural Resource Law Seminar
908 Workplace Law
910 Antitrust
911 Suretyship and Guaranty
923 Negotiable Instruments, Bank Collections and Deposits, and Other Payment Systems
924 Sales
927 Business Entities Taxation
928 Tribal Nation Economics and Law
934 Land Use Law and Planning
939 Law, Science, and the Environment
940 International Human Rights
944 State and Local Government Law
945 Community Property
946 Water and Energy Policy Seminar
951 Environmental Policy
952 Remedies
962 Professional Responsibility **R-2L**
964 Children and the Law
965 Elder Law
966 Legal Drafting
967 Advanced Legal Writing
976 Semester in Practice **3L**
979 Native American Natural Resource Law
980 Copyrights
986 Judicial Clerkship Seminar
987 Law Practice Management
989 Mass Media Law

Variable Courses (*may be offered in Fall or Spring, no set schedule*)

903 Introduction to Intellectual Property
904 Federal Courts
914 Dispute Resolution
918 Cyberlaw
920 Securities Regulation
931 Patents
933 State Debtor-Creditor Law

938 International Environmental and Water
Law
961 Jurisprudence
968 Domestic Violence and the Law
984 Real Estate Transactions
990 Consumer Law
991 Skills Practicum

Summer Courses

912 Civil Mediation
913 Family Mediation
972 Legal Externship
973 Public Service Externship, Non-Classroom Credit
995 General Practice/ Domestic Violence & Sexual Assault Clinic **3L**
975 Public Service Externship, Classroom Credit
983 Directed Study
999 Study Abroad or Off Campus
plus Two or more doctrinal courses chosen by the faculty; selection will vary.

4. Listing by Location

Some listed courses may not be offered in 2012–2013.

Some Moscow-originated courses may be available to Boise students, and some Boise-originated courses to Moscow students, by interactive video. The needs of the originating location will determine when the course is scheduled.

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.

Boise Courses

901 Seminar (offerings vary by semester)
907 Administrative Law
914 Dispute Resolution
920 Securities Regulation
923 Negotiable Instruments, Bank Collections and Deposits, and Other Payment Systems
925 Property Security
926 Bankruptcy
944 State and Local Government Law
956 Moot Court
957 Mock Trial
972 Legal Externship
973 Public Service Externship, Non-Classroom Credit
975 Public Service Externship, Classroom Credit
976 Semester in Practice **3L**
978 Small Business Legal Clinic **3L**
981 Critical Legal Studies Journal
982 Law Review
983 Directed Study
984 Real Estate Transactions
992 White Collar Crime
994 Economic Development Clinic **3L**
998 Tax Clinic **3L**

Moscow Courses

805 Civil Procedure and Introduction to Law (formerly *Introduction to Law and Procedure*) **R-1L**
806 Civil Procedure II (formerly *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 Freedom of Speech and the Press
901 Seminar (offerings vary by semester)
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
912 Civil Mediation
913 Family Mediation
914 Dispute Resolution
916 Public International Law
917 Negotiation and Appropriate Dispute Resolution
918 Cyberlaw
919 Business Associations
921 Accounting for Law Students
922 Trademarks and Trade Dress
923 Negotiable Instruments, Bank Collections and Deposits, and Other Payment Systems
924 Sales
925 Property Security
926 Bankruptcy
927 Business Entities Taxation
928 Tribal Nation Economics and Law
930 Taxation
931 Patents
932 Estate Planning
933 State Debtor-Creditor Law
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

- 945 Community Property
- 946 Water and Energy Policy Seminar
- 947 Environmental Law
- 948 Natural Resource Law and Policy
- 949 Native American Law
- 950 Evidence
- 951 Environmental Policy
- 952 Remedies
- 953 Criminal Procedure
- 954 Trial Skills
- 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
- 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
- 972 Legal Externship
- 973 Public Service Externship, Non-Classroom Credit
- 975 Public Service Externship, Classroom Credit
- 977 Clinical Lab
- 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
- 993 Appellate Clinic **3L** (*not offered Fall 2011–Spring 2013*)
- 995 General Practice/ Domestic Violence & Sexual Assault Clinic **3L**
- 996 Immigration Law Clinic **3L**
- 997 Mediation Clinic **3L**
- WR 506 Interdisciplinary Methods in Water Resources

B. Course Descriptions

Enrollment in all law courses may be limited. Courses marked “Limited enrollment” always have limited enrollment, typically ranging from 10–25 students. 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 1L courses.

Unless otherwise indicated, courses are offered at the Moscow campus.

Courses marked “Variable” may be offered in either the fall or spring

805 Civil Procedure and Introduction to Law

formerly Introduction to Law and Procedure

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

formerly Procedure II

3 credits

Spring

Continuation of Law 805 on the process and principles of civil litigation in the U.S.

1L course required for graduation.

807 Property

4 credits

Fall

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

Fall

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

Spring

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

Spring

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

Spring

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

formerly Legislation and Regulation

3 credits

Fall

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.

850 Freedom of Speech and the Press

3 credits

Fall

Exploration of the First Amendment protections for freedom of speech and press by examining First Amendment jurisprudence regarding the history, philosophy, and scope of an individual or group's right to public and private speech or other types of expressive communication.

Prerequisites

- Law 816, Constitutional Law I
- Law 905, Constitutional Law II

Additional information:

May be offered in 2012–2013 under Law 901.

901 Seminar

Credit arranged

Fall, Spring

Boise, Moscow

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

Variable

Introduction to the four substantive areas of intellectual property: trade secrets, trade--marks, copyrights, and patents, with an emphasis on the tension in each body of law between private rights and the public's interest.

904 Federal Courts

3 credits

Variable

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

Fall, Spring

Study of individual rights and liberties protected by the Constitution.

Required for graduation.

906 Natural Resource Law Seminar

3 credits

Spring, Alternate years

Selected topics in natural resources law and policy. Topics vary with the interest of the instructor and students.

907 Administrative Law

3 credits

Fall

Boise, Moscow

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

Spring

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

Spring

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

Spring

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 instructor 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.

Graded pass/fail.

Limited enrollment. Accelerated course.

Prerequisite:

- Permission of Director of Clinical Programs

Additional information:

Credit may not be earned in both Law 912 and Law 913.

Credits earned in the Northwest Institute for Dispute Resolution do not count toward credits in residence.

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.

Graded pass/fail.

Limited enrollment. Accelerated course.

Prerequisite:

- Permission of Director of Clinical Programs

Additional information:

Credit may not be earned in both Law 912 and Law 913.

Credits earned in the Northwest Institute for Dispute Resolution do not count toward credits in residence. 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

Multiple locations

Specialty course in dispute resolution offered through the Northwest Institute for Dispute Resolution. Course topic and content will be announced in advance.

Graded pass/fail.

Limited enrollment. Accelerated course.

Prerequisite:

- Permission of Director of Clinical Programs

Additional information:

Credits earned in the Northwest Institute for Dispute Resolution do not count toward credits in residence. 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

Fall

Survey of major areas of the law of nations and international organizations.

917 Negotiation and Appropriate Dispute Resolution

3 credits

Fall

Simulation and seminar-style instruction in negotiation techniques, mediation, and arbitration, focusing on skill development and legal and ethical issues frequently faced by lawyers.

Limited enrollment.

918 Cyberlaw

3 credits

Variable

Introduction to the legal and policy challenges presented by the revolution in creative and commercial activity generated by the advent of the Internet. Topics will include jurisdictional issues arising from the transnational and fundamentally placeless character of digital commerce and communication; questions concerning rights to free speech and privacy on the Internet; and debates

concerning the status of intellectual property online and the online distribution of creative content. The course will consider efforts by Congress to regulate — and by private parties to control — various types of online activities, including, among others, “cybersquatting,” peer-to-peer file-sharing, the distribution of “spam” and pornography, and online speech. Limited enrollment.

919 Business Associations

4 credits *Fall, Spring*

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 *Variable*

Boise

The law of corporate finance under the Securities Act of 1993 and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934.

921 Accounting for Law Students

2 credits *Fall*

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. Accelerated course.

922 Trademarks and Trade Dress

2 credits *Fall*

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.

923 Negotiable Instruments, Bank Collections and Deposits, and Other Payment Systems

3 credits *Spring*

Boise, Moscow

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 *Spring*

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 *Fall*

Boise, Moscow

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 *Fall*

Boise, Moscow

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 Business Entities Taxation

4 credits *Spring*

Examination of the federal taxation of pass-through entities and corporations; topics include formation, operations, allocation, distributions, and liquidation; the opportunity to study the concepts of business enterprise taxation as an integrated unit.

928 Tribal Nations Economics & Law

3 credits *Spring, alternate years*

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 *Fall*

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 *Variable*

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 *Fall*

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 *Variable*

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 *Spring*

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.

Limited enrollment.

937 Wildlife Law and Policy

3 credits *Fall, Alternate years*

An examination of state and federal law applicable to wildlife.

938 International Environmental and Water Law

3 credits *Variable*

An examination of international environmental law and the law of international watercourses.

939 Law, Science, and the Environment

2 credits *Spring, Alternate years*

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 *Spring*

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 *Fall*

Intestate succession, wills, and administration of estates in probate.

942 Water Law I

1 credit *Fall*

This course will focus on Idaho-specific law on prior appropriation, the permit system, adjudication, and conjunctive management.

Accelerated course.

944 State and Local Government Law

3 credits *Spring*

Boise

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.

Additional information:

May be offered in 2012–2013 under Law 901.

945 Community Property

2 credits *Spring*
Special problems that arise in connection with the community property system in the western states.

946 Water and Energy Policy Seminar

2 credits *Spring, Alternate years*
An examination of advanced topics in water and energy law.
Recommended preparation:

- Law 942 (Water Law I)

947 Environmental Law

3 credits *Fall*
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 Natural Resource Law and Policy

3 credits *Fall*
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 *Fall*
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 *Fall, Spring*
The law governing the presentation of proof in Idaho and federal courts.

951 Environmental Policy

3 credits *Spring*
An examination of advanced topics in environmental law and policy.
Limited enrollment.
Recommended preparation:

- Law 947 (Environmental Law)

952 Remedies

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

953 Criminal Procedure

3 credits *Fall, Spring*
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 *Fall*
Instruction in the skills fundamental to litigation and the techniques of persuasive witness examination and argument, combining classroom instruction and individually-critiqued student exercises.
Limited enrollment.
Credit may not be earned in both Law 954 and Law 958.

Prerequisites:

- Law 950 (Evidence)
- Permission of instructor

955 Appellate Advocacy Program (McNichols)

2 credits *Fall*
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 P/NP; credits are nonclassroom credits.

956 Moot Court

1–2 credits *Fall, Spring*
Boise, Moscow
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.

Limited enrollment.

Prerequisite:

- Law 955 (Appellate Advocacy Program) required for some Moot Court competitions — check with the Moot Court advisor
- Permission of instructor

957 Mock Trial

2 credits

Fall, Spring

Boise, Moscow

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.

Limited enrollment.

Prerequisite:

- Permission of instructor

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.

Limited enrollment.

Credit may not be earned in both Law 954 and Law 958.

Prerequisites:

- 3L status, unless waived
- Law 950 (Evidence)
- Permission of instructor

959 Critical Legal Studies

2–3 credits, maximum 3

Fall

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.

960 Conflict of Laws

2 credits

Fall

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

Variable

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

2 credits

Fall, Spring

Status and function of the legal profession; responsibility to clients, the profession, the public, and the administration of justice. The course must be taken no later than the summer following the second year of studies.

Required for graduation; must be taken no later than 2L summer.

963 Family Law

3 credits

Fall

Legal problems of the family, including marriage, annulment, adoption, and divorce.

964 Children and the Law

3 credits

Spring, Alternate years

The legal status of children, including topics such as the parent-child relationship, guardianship, representation of children, neglect, and adoption.

965 Elder Law

2 credits

Spring, Alternate years

An overview of the legal regimes and practical issues that face lawyers representing older clients. Issues covered may include elder abuse and crime, health care and health care decision-making,

housing, income maintenance, long term care, property management, and ethical issues in representing elder clients.

966 Legal Drafting

2 credits Spring, Alternate years

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.

Limited enrollment.

967 Advanced Legal Writing

2 credits Spring, alternate years

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.

Limited enrollment.

Prerequisite:

- Minimum of C in Law 815 OR permission of instructor

968 Domestic Violence and the Law

2–3 credits Variable

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.

969 Water Law II

2 credits Fall

In-depth study of topics necessary for the modern practice of water law including case studies on adjudication, ground water management and conjunctive management, as well as topics such as federal and Native American reserved water rights, transboundary water allocation, endangered aquatic species, and water quality.

Starts mid-semester at the conclusion of Law 942 (Water Law I). Must be taken during same semester as Law 942.

Prerequisites:

- Law 942 (Water Law I)
- Permission of instructor

970 Advanced Legal Research

2 credits Fall, Spring

An advanced course covering all forms of materials, in all formats (print, microformat, electronic), available for conducting legal research.

Prerequisite:

- Law 815

971 Lawyering Process

2 credits Fall, Spring

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.

972 Legal Externship

1 credit Fall, Spring, Summer

Boise, Moscow

Legal work under the supervision of judges or government, nonprofit, or private attorneys.

Graded pass/fail. Credits earned are not class hours.

Prerequisite:

- Permission

973 Public Service Externship, Non-Classroom Credit

1-10 credits

Fall, Spring

1-4 credits

Summer

Maximum 10 credits

Multiple locations

Includes placements with judges, prosecutors, public defenders, other government attorneys, or attorneys for nonprofit organizations. The following courts and offices have programs with standing approval of the director: Idaho Supreme Court and Court of Appeals, the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit, the United States District Court for the District of Idaho, the Attorney General of Idaho, and the United States Attorney for the District of Idaho. Graded pass/fail. Credits earned are not class hours.

Prerequisite:

- Approval of Director of Clinical Programs

974 Legal Aid Clinic

1-3 credits

Fall, Spring, Summer

Maximum 6 credits

Boise, Moscow

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
- Qualified for an Idaho Legal Intern Limited License
- Approval of faculty supervisor

Recommended preparation:

- Courses as announced

975 Public Service Externship, Classroom Credit

1-5 credits, maximum 10

Summer

Multiple locations

Students work in selected public service placements under the supervision of experienced judges and lawyers. Students must attend periodic classes. Graded pass/fail.

Enrollment may be limited.

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.

976 Semester in Practice

1-12 credits, maximum 12

Third Year in Boise students

Fall, Spring

Moscow students

Spring

Open only to students in their last year of law school. Students attend periodic classes and work as externs in the public and private sector under the supervision of the External Programs Director.

Graded pass/fail.

Limited enrollment.

Prerequisite:

- Permission

Additional information

Students with a cumulative class rank in the bottom 25% are not eligible. Students with a cumulative class rank below the top 50%, but above the bottom 25%, will be evaluated in part based on the number of bar-related courses completed with a passing grade.

Many, but not all, positions require student to be qualified for an Idaho Legal Intern Limited License.

977 Clinical Lab

1 credit per semester per lab

Variable

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 P/F.

Prerequisite:

- Permission of instructor

Additional information:

Labs often offered include two different Bankruptcy labs.

978 Small Business Legal Clinic

1–3 credits, maximum 6 *Fall, Spring*
Boise

Real-life experience handling transactional legal problems and assisting businesses and not-for-profits.

Limited enrollment.

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)

979 Native American Natural Resource Law

3 credits *Spring, Alternate years*

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 credits *Variable*

A survey of the history and evolution of copyright law and policy in the U.S., focusing on current provisions of the Copyright Act and leading cases interpreting these provisions. Particular attention paid to economic and policy challenges created by the Internet and to the increasing internationalization of copyright law.

981 Critical Legal Studies Journal

1–4 credits, maximum 4 *Fall, Spring*
Boise, Moscow

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. Limited enrollment.

Prerequisite:

- Acceptance to *the crit*.

982 Law Review

1-4 credits, maximum 4 *Fall, Spring*
Boise, Moscow

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.

Limited enrollment.

Prerequisite:

- Acceptance to Idaho Law Review

983 Directed Study

1-2 credits *Fall, Spring, Summer*
Maximum 4 credits
Boise, Moscow

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 of instructor

Additional information:

Students who wish to do directed study should consult the professor before the start of the semester to decide on a topic.

984 Real Estate Transactions

2 credits *Variable*
Boise

Aspects of the standard real estate purchase transaction, including the real estate contract, title searches, methods of assuring title including title insurance, financing, conveyancing, and recording.

985 Immigration Law and Policy

3 credits *Fall*

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 credit *Spring*

Seminar focusing on advanced writing concepts within the judicial context, with instruction on common types of legal writing practiced by judicial clerks.

987 Law Practice Management

1 credit *Spring*

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.

988 Writing the Environment

1 credit *Fall*

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 of instructor

989 Mass Media Law

2 credits *Spring*

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 *Variable*

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 *Variable*

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.

Additional information:

May be offered in 2012–2013 under Law 901.

992 White Collar Crime

3 credits *Fall*
Boise

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.

Additional information:

May be offered in 2012–2013 under Law 901.

993 Appellate Clinic

3 credits *Fall, Spring*
Moscow

Not offered Fall 2011–Spring 2013

Representation of clients in civil and criminal appeals before the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals and Idaho appellate courts.

Prerequisites

- Law 950 (Evidence)
- Law 962 (Professional Responsibility)
- Law 971 (Lawyering Process)
- Qualified for an Idaho Legal Intern Limited License
- Approval of faculty supervisor

Co-requisite

- Law 958 (Trial Advocacy)

Recommended preparation:

- Law 953 (Criminal Procedure)

994 Economic Development Clinic

3 credits *Fall, Spring*
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
- Approval of faculty supervisor

Recommended preparation:

- Law 934 (Land Use Law and Planning)
- Law 944 (State and Local Government)

Additional information:

May be offered in 2012–2013 under Law 974.

995 General Practice / Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Clinic

3 credits *Fall, Spring, Summer*
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
- Approval of faculty supervisor

Co-requisite

- Law 958 (Trial Advocacy)

Recommended preparation:

- Law 953 (Criminal Procedure)

Additional information:

May be offered in 2012–2013 under Law 974.

996 Immigration Law Clinic

3 credits *Fall, Spring*
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
- Approval of faculty supervisor

Co-requisites

- Law 958 (Trial Advocacy)
- Law 985 (Immigration Law & Policy)

Additional information:

May be offered in 2012–2013 under Law 974.

997 Mediation Clinic

3 credits *Fall, Spring*
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
- Approval of faculty supervisor

Co-requisite

- Law 958 (Trial Advocacy)

Additional information:

May be offered in 2012–2013 under Law 974.

998 Tax Clinic

3 credits

Fall, Spring

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
- Approval of faculty supervisor

Recommended preparation:

- Law 927 (Business Entities Taxation)
- Law 950 (Evidence)
- Law 958 (Trial Advocacy)

Additional information:

May be offered in 2012–2013 under Law 974.

999 Study Abroad or Off Campus

Credits arranged

Fall, Spring, Summer

Graded pass/fail.

Prerequisite:

- Permission of Associate Dean of Students and Administration

WR 506 Interdisciplinary Methods in Water Resources

3 credits

Fall

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.

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A. Honor Code

UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO COLLEGE OF LAW HONOR CODE

April 9, 2001

Approved by the Faculty August 23, 2000

Approved by the Students of the College of Law September 15, 2000

Approved by the President of the University of Idaho Pursuant to Authority Granted by the Board of Regents April 9, 2001

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University of Idaho College of Law Honor Code

I. STATEMENT OF PURPOSE

The students and faculty of the University of Idaho College of Law have as their essential purpose the study and teaching of law. This includes the development and maintenance of the high sense of honor, integrity, responsibility, self-discipline, and mutual confidence and trust which embody the ethics required of members of the legal profession. Teaching includes evaluation of the academic progress of each student as an individual. The operation of the College of Law is impaired when this essential purpose is thwarted by instances of academic dishonesty.

In order to further their essential purpose, the students and faculty have adopted this Code to define misconduct and to establish hearing procedures and sanctions. This Code should be administered to foster the professional qualities listed above and, when appropriate, to educate the students of the College of Law, including those who are accused of violating this Code, those involved in the enforcement of this Code, and the student body as a whole.

II. VIOLATIONS

- A. Unauthorized Assistance. In preparing work product to be submitted for credit, or to be submitted in connection with a law school academic activity, no student shall give, solicit or receive assistance from a source not expressly authorized by the instructor or supervisor of the activity. The burden shall be on the student to clarify with the instructor or supervisor whether any particular action or conduct violates this provision. For purposes of this provision only, unless the instructor provides otherwise, the term "source" shall not include typing assistance, use of commercially prepared study aids or use of computer software to check spelling and grammar.
- B. Plagiarism. No student shall claim as his or her own original work the research, ideas or writing of another, or copy in whole or in part or in effect from the work of another, without clearly identifying it as the work of another. Paraphrasing without acknowledgement of authorship is a form of plagiarism. Paraphrasing is the close restatement of another's idea or using approximately the language of the original.
- C. Improper Conduct with Respect to an Examination. The burden shall be on the student to clarify with the instructor whether any particular action or conduct violates any of the provisions of this Section II, C.
 - 1. Unless expressly authorized by the instructor, no student shall give or receive aid of any nature from any source during any examination.
 - 2. Unless expressly authorized by the instructor, no student shall voluntarily give, receive, or obtain information concerning the contents of a forthcoming examination. Unless expressly authorized by the instructor, no student shall discuss an examination with any other student while the examination is in progress.
 - 3. No student shall take an examination for another student or permit another person to take an examination for him/herself.
 - 4. Unless expressly authorized by the instructor, no student shall intentionally identify him/herself in any manner as the source of an examination paper or other graded work to any member of the faculty.
 - 5. No student shall gain or attempt to gain an advantage, or put or attempt to put another student at a disadvantage, by violating examination policies, procedures, rules, or instructions which have been announced or published.
- D. Unauthorized Reuse of Papers. No 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 the consent of the instructors involved. If the courses in which the work product is to be submitted are not taken concurrently, then the permission of any instructor evaluating the work for credit in any later course must be obtained.
- E. False Statement. No student shall engage in any act of false statement, including deception, fabrication, affirmative misrepresentation, half-truth or omission, by which the student gains or attempts to gain a benefit or advantage for anyone from the University, its faculty, staff or students, potential employers or persons dealing with the University, or by which the student

puts or attempts to put another student at a disadvantage from the University, its faculty, staff or students, potential employers or persons dealing with the University. False statement shall include, but not be limited to:

1. forging or altering any document, record, or instrument of identification;
2. providing incorrect or misleading information regarding his, her, or any other student's grades, class rank, personal references, employment records, activities, residence, or any other material facts regarding academic and personal achievements; and
3. presenting work product prepared for another purpose as original work for course credit.

- F. Breach of Trust. No student shall breach the trust accorded to him or her in a position within the University or any group or organization which is sponsored by the University.

Breach of trust shall include but not be limited to:

1. conversion of property entrusted to the student's care; and
2. breach of a duty of confidentiality imposed by this Code or imposed by any faculty member for an academic purpose.

- G. Giving False Information and Failure to Assist Enforcement. No student shall knowingly give false information, refuse to give information, refuse to testify, or otherwise refuse to cooperate, in any investigation or hearing involving a charge of misconduct under this Code. No student charged with a violation of this Code shall be compelled to testify against him/herself, but an inference may be drawn by the court from such refusal. However, such inference shall not be the sole basis of a conviction.

- H. Duty to Report Violations. No student, having reasonable grounds to believe that a violation of this Code has occurred, shall fail to report such violation as provided in Section VI.A, except that it shall not be a violation of this Code for a student charged with a violation of this Code to refuse to testify against him/herself.

- I. Interference With Property. No student without authority, 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 other students at an unfair academic disadvantage.

- J. Required Level of Intent.

1. Students shall be provided a copy of this Code and shall be conclusively presumed to have knowledge of its contents. Students shall be conclusively presumed to have knowledge of the contents of course and examination policies, procedures, rules and instructions which have been announced or published.
2. Unless otherwise provided in this Code, a person is guilty of a violation if he or she acts with gross negligence or more culpably as to each material element of the violation.
3. Grossly negligent conduct involves a gross deviation from the standard of care that a reasonable person would exercise in the actor's situation.

- K. Attempt. An attempt to commit a violation shall constitute a violation. In order to commit an attempt a student must have the requisite level of intent and must, with the purpose of completing the violation, take substantial steps towards the completion of the violation.

III. JURISDICTION OVER DISCIPLINARY MATTERS

- A. Students Covered. Violations enumerated in Article II of this Code by any student enrolled in the University of Idaho College of Law shall be subject to Honor Court proceedings. Law students registering for coursework outside the College of Law shall be subject for that work to the academic regulations of the university, school or department in which such work is done, and the College of Law shall recognize and effectuate the decision of the academic authority of that university, school or department.
- B. Relationship to Other Codes. Law Students remain subject to all disciplinary regulations set forth in the Student Code of Conduct, except that this Code supersedes Article II of the Student Code of Conduct and conflicting provisions set forth in Sections III, IV, V and VI of the Statement of Student Rights.

IV. HONOR COURT

- A. Members and Selection. The Honor Court shall consist of six members composed of three members of the faculty of the College of Law and three student members. The faculty members shall be designated by the Dean or his/her designee. The student members shall be elected by a majority of the students voting in an annual election held during the Spring semester. Student members shall serve for a term of one year or until their successor is elected, whichever shall last occur. Any vacancy between elections of student members will be filled for such time as is necessary, by appointment by the majority of Executive Committee of the Student Bar Association. None of the members of the Court shall be a witness to any matter at issue in a proceeding before the Court, or have a personal interest in the outcome which creates a conflict of interest or an appearance of impropriety.
- B. Chief Justice. The Court shall by secret ballot elect one of the faculty members to serve as Chief Justice. The Chief Justice may be removed and replaced by a majority vote of the Court.

V. LAW SCHOOL COUNSEL

- A. Members and Selection. The Law School Counsel (the “Counsel”) shall consist of two members. One member shall be a student elected by a majority of the law students voting in an annual election held before the end of the Spring semester, to serve for one year, or until his or her successor is elected. Any vacancy between elections of the student member will be filled for such time as is necessary by appointment by the majority of the Executive Committee of the Student Bar Association. The other member shall be a faculty member appointed by the Dean or his/her designee to serve until his or her successor is appointed. Neither member shall be a witness to any matter at issue in a proceeding before the Court, or have a personal interest in the outcome which creates a conflict of interest or an appearance or impropriety.
- B. Responsibilities. The Counsel are responsible for the prosecution of charges before the Court. The student member shall bear primary responsibility for the presentation of evidence and argument before the Court. The primary role of the faculty member shall be to supervise and consult with the student member concerning the proper conduct of the prosecution. The faculty member, however, may control the course of the investigation and/or prosecution when he or she deems it necessary.

VI. INSTITUTION OF HONOR COURT PROCEEDINGS

- A. Complaints. A complaint of violation of this code shall be in writing, under oath, filed with either of the Counsel. The complaint shall specify with reasonable particularity the conduct claimed to constitute a violation, and shall be signed by a person or persons with reasonable grounds to believe the violation has been committed by the student against whom the complaint is filed.
- B. Investigation of Charges and Prosecution. Upon receipt of a complaint the Counsel shall promptly notify the student against whom the complaint has been filed of the existence of the complaint and the nature of the violation alleged. The identity of the complainant shall not be disclosed at that time. Before a hearing is conducted by the Court, the Counsel shall conduct such investigation of the complaint as is necessary under the circumstances to substantiate probable cause for conducting the hearing. All College of Law students have a duty to cooperate in such investigation. The Counsel have the power to take statements under oath in the investigation. If the 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. If the Counsel conclude that probable cause exists, they shall promptly file a charge of violation with the court. The charge shall be in writing and shall specify the identity of the complainant(s), the portion or portions of this Code alleged to have been violated, and shall describe with reasonable particularity the conduct alleged to constitute the violation, including the time, place, and circumstances of the alleged violation. The Counsel shall promptly provide the student charged with a copy of the charge. If the Counsel disagree about the sufficiency of cause, the determination of the faculty member of Counsel shall control.
- C. Duty of Prompt Prosecution. Complaints of violations of the Code shall be made promptly after discovery of reasonable grounds for believing a violation has occurred. A delay in the filing of a complaint or prosecution of a charge which unreasonably hinders the ability of the student charged to prepare or present a defense is ground for dismissal of the complaint or charge with prejudice.
- D. Responsibility of Faculty. The members of the faculty have the responsibility to implement the purposes of this Code. In order to effectuate these purposes, faculty members should cooperate with investigations and hearings and should utilize the Honor Court system when they have reasonable grounds to believe that the purposes of this Code will be served.

VII. HONOR COURT HEARING AND FINDINGS

- A. Scheduling. Hearings before the Court shall be scheduled by the Chief Justice after consultation with other members of the Court, the Counsel and the student charged. Hearings shall be held as soon as reasonably practicable following the filing of charges.
- B. Charges Against Graduating Students. The existence of a pending charge against a student otherwise entitled to graduate from the College of Law shall not prevent the student’s participation in graduation ceremonies, however, pending resolution of the charge the College of Law may withhold issuance of a degree to the student. The existence of the charge shall not be noted on the student’s official transcript until the student is proved guilty of the charge. Any state bar association providing a proper release of information under the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974 (“FERPA”), may be notified of the pending charge by formal letter originating from the Deans’ Office of the College of Law. Denial of a degree to the student may be imposed as a sanction for a violation of this Code established in the Court proceedings on the charge. If the Court determination of a charge will not be made before the next bar examination following graduation of the student charged, the student charged may request a determination of the charge by the Dean or his/her designee. Upon such a request the Dean or his/her designee shall conduct such investigation as s/he deems necessary, and shall make a final determination of the charge and may impose sanctions as provided in Section VIII of this Code.

- C. Confidentiality. Hearings shall be closed to the public and conducted under conditions designed to ensure confidentiality, as provided in Section X of this Code.
- D. Recording. The proceedings shall be recorded on audio or video tape. The student charged has the right, at his or her expense, to have the proceedings recorded in a manner other than that provided by the Court.
- E. Rights of Student Charged to Notice of Witnesses and Evidence. A student charged with a violation of this Code shall be provided with reasonable advance notice of the names of persons the prosecution intends to call as witnesses at the hearing on the charge and the names of all persons known to the prosecution to have personal knowledge of the events at issue. A student charged has the right to production of any tangible evidence the prosecution intends to offer at the hearing, for inspection and copying. A student charged shall be promptly provided by the prosecution with notice of the existence and nature of potentially exculpatory evidence discovered by the prosecution.
- F. Right to Counsel. The student charged has the right to be represented at his or her expense by a person of his or her choosing, to present witnesses and evidence, and to confront and examine any opposing witness.
- G. Opening and Closing Statements. The parties or their counsel have the right to make opening and closing statements. The Counsel shall have the right to make the first opening statement and the last closing statement.
- H. Rules of Evidence.
 - 1. The Court shall proceed informally, offering reasonable opportunity for the full presentation of the charge and defense. The Court shall not be bound by statutory or common law rules of evidence, other than applicable rules of privilege except as provided in Section VII, H, 2 of this Code. The Court may consider any evidence having probative value, preserving the opportunity of the student charged to confront adverse evidence, and may exclude irrelevant or unduly repetitious evidence. The Chief Justice shall rule on all objections to evidence. If any member of the Court objects to the ruling, the Court shall vote on the ruling in executive session.
 - 2. A student may refuse to provide evidence on the ground that doing so would significantly expose him or her to the threat of criminal prosecution. The Court may draw such inferences as are warranted from such a refusal, but the inferences shall not be the sole basis for a finding of the violation charged.
- I. Burden of Proof. The Counsel shall have the burden of proving the guilt of the student charged by clear and convincing evidence.
- J. Finding of Guilt. Following closing arguments the Court shall vote upon its findings of guilt in executive session. The votes of at least two student members of the Court and at least two faculty members of the Court are required for a finding of guilt.
- K. Effect of Finding. If the Court does not find guilt, the charge shall be dismissed, and the Court shall order expungement of any reference to the charge from the student's law school records. There shall be no appeal from the dismissal of a charge.
- L. Sanctions Hearing Following Finding of Guilt.
 - 1. In the event of a finding of guilt, the Court shall convene, hear arguments, and take evidence from the parties on the question of sanctions. The Court shall then vote on sanctions in executive session.
 - 2. The votes of at least two student members of the Court and at least two faculty members of the Court are required for the imposition of a sanction.
 - 3. If the Court is unable to determine appropriate sanctions, the sanctions shall be determined by majority vote at a meeting of the faculty of the College of Law at which a quorum is present. In that event, the student affected may appear before the faculty in person and/or by representative, or in writing, prior to the deliberations and vote of the faculty, to present arguments concerning the appropriate sanctions.
- M. Opinions. The Chief Justice shall appoint one of its members 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, and may be disseminated as desired by the student charged. Otherwise the opinions shall not be made public except as provided in Section VIII, B of this Code. The opinions shall not be used as precedent in subsequent Court determinations. If a 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 what the appropriate sanction should be for the subsequent violation.
- N. Appeals. A finding of guilt and the determination of sanctions are final subject only to an appeal by the student to the faculty of the College of Law, instituted by written notice of appeal delivered to the Dean or his/her designee within seven calendar days of the date the student is informed of the determination of the Court. An appeal shall be determined by majority vote at a meeting of the faculty of the College of Law at which a quorum is present. A faculty member who participated in the matter as Counsel and a faculty member who was a complainant in the matter shall not vote on the appeal, and shall not be counted in determining the presence of a quorum. On appeal a

finding of guilt shall be reversed only if it was against the manifest weight of the evidence; a determination of sanction shall be modified only if the sanction was unjustifiable under the circumstances. The student affected may appear before the faculty in person or by a representative prior to the deliberations and vote of the faculty to present arguments on behalf of the appeal, or may present such arguments in writing.

VIII. SANCTIONS

Following a sanctions hearing as described in Section VII, Paragraph L of this Code, the Court shall consider imposing the following sanctions, either singly or in combination, in furtherance of the Statement of Purpose of this Code. These sanctions shall be independent of any grade or credit sanctions imposed by the instructor in a course affected, as provided in Section IX of this Code.

- A. Private Reprimand. A finding by the Court that the student has violated this Code, given to the student but not made part of the student's permanent record, except that a record of the private reprimand shall be placed in the student's personal file for use in determining sanctions in the event that the student is again found to have violated this Code. This record shall be destroyed upon graduation of the student.
- B. Public Reprimand. Disclosure of relevant information regarding the violation and sanction(s) to the following:
 - 1. The student's permanent file;
 - 2. The student's Dean Card and University transcript; and/or
 - 3. The student body of the College of Law, without disclosing the name of the student.
- C. Disciplinary Suspension. Exclusion from any or all classes, exams, and activities of the College of Law for a specified period. The suspension may commence immediately or in the following semester. The effect of immediate suspension is to prevent the student from receiving any course credit for that semester.
- D. Indefinite Suspension. Exclusion from any or all classes, 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 student for readmittance. At this hearing the student shall be entitled to the safeguards enumerated in Sections VII and X or this Code.
- E. Expulsion. Permanent expulsion from the College of Law.
- F. Restitution. An order to repair or replace any property misappropriated or defaced, or to reimburse the owner of the property for any loss.
- G. 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.
- H. Denial of Degree. Denial of the award of the Juris Doctor degree, whether or not the student may have otherwise satisfied the requirements for such degree.

IX. GRADE OR CREDIT SANCTIONS

The instructor in a course affected is solely responsible for determination of appropriate grade or credit sanctions for academic dishonesty or violation of course requirements.

X. CONFIDENTIALITY OF INFORMATION

All allegations, investigations, statements, hearings, and determinations in connection with Court proceedings shall be treated as confidential, except as required or permitted by law. Persons involved in Court proceedings shall disclose information concerning the proceedings only to those persons to whom disclosure is reasonably necessary to further the proceedings, except that a person charged with a violation of this Code may freely disclose the fact of his or her acquittal. Violation of this duty of confidence is itself a violation of this Code.

XI. EFFECTIVE DATE AND AMENDMENTS TO CODE

This code will take effect upon approval of the Board of Regents of the University of Idaho. Authority to amend this Honor Code is delegated by the Board of Regents of the University of Idaho to the President of the University of Idaho, following approval by a vote of a majority of the faculty and upon a majority vote of the students in which at least thirty-five percent (35%) of the entire student body votes.

Approved by the faculty of the University of Idaho College of Law, August 23, 2000.

Approved by the students of the University of Idaho College of Law, September 15, 2000.

Approved by the President of the University of Idaho April 9, 2001, pursuant to authority granted to the President by the University of Idaho Board of Regents on March 23, 2001, to establish, approve, and maintain an Honor Code for the College of Law.

APPROVED April 9, 2001

Robert A. Hoover, President of the University of Idaho

B. Student Complaints Policy

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
April 4, 2012

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

**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. Adjunct faculty members are individuals who hold appointments as members of the University of Idaho faculty and who are assigned to a unit other than the College of Law. Appointment as an adjunct 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 adjunct faculty member, the procedures for continuing the appointment as adjunct faculty at the College, and the procedures for evaluation of the adjunct faculty member.
 2. Affiliate faculty members are persons who are not employed by the University but who are highly qualified in their field of specialization. Appointment as an affiliate faculty member is normally for a semester or for an academic year. The Dean may appoint an affiliate faculty member on a continuing basis in recognition of extraordinary past service as an affiliate faculty member or in recognition of an affiliate faculty member's status as a tenured faculty member at another institution. Appointment as an affiliate faculty member is subject to written agreement between the College and the affiliate faculty member setting forth the duties and responsibilities of the affiliate faculty member and the compensation of the affiliate faculty member.
- 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).
2. 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 be 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

923 Negotiable Instruments, Bank Collections, and Deposits, and Other Payment Systems

924 Sales

925 Property Security

930 Taxation

941 Wills, Estates, and Trusts

942 Water Law I

945 Community Property

950 Evidence

952 Remedies

953 Criminal Procedure

962 Professional Responsibility

963 Family Law

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.

[Article VIII, § D added by Faculty in December, 2007.]

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.
[Article IX, §§ A-8, -9 added by Faculty in May, 2006]

- 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

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. The Library Committee.

1. The Library Committee designated pursuant to Article II, § F is hereby charged, acting in cooperation with the 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 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 Library Director shall be an ex officio member of the Committee.

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 III, § 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
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

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

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

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 faculty meeting and the last spring semester faculty meeting for reporting and discussion on assessments under this Diversity Plan.

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 June 20, 2012

For the most current version, see www.uidaho.edu/DOS/judicialaffairs/studentcodeofconduct.

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. [See 2300, Article XI, Section 5.]
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

1. Cheating on classroom or outside assignments, examinations, or tests is a violation of this code.
2. Plagiarism, falsification of academic records, and the acquisition or use of test materials without faculty authorization are considered forms of academic dishonesty and, as such, are violations of this code.
3. Because academic honesty and integrity are core values at a university, the faculty finds that even one incident of academic dishonesty seriously and critically endangers the essential operation of the university and may merit expulsion. *[rev. 7-98]*
4. The operation of UI requires the accuracy and protection of its records and documents. To use, make, forge, print, reproduce, copy, alter, remove, or destroy any record, document, or identification used or maintained by UI violates this code when done with intent to defraud or misinform.
5. All data acquired through participation in UI research programs is the property of the university and must be provided to the principal investigator. In addition, collaboration with the University Research Office for the assignment of rights, title, and interest in patentable inventions resulting from the research is also required [see 5400 A through E].
6. Entrance without proper authority into any private office or space of a member of the faculty, staff, or student body is a violation of this code.
7. It is also a violation to hack or make unauthorized use of any computer or information system maintained by the university or a member of the faculty, staff, or student body. *[rev.7-05]*
8. Instructors and students are responsible for maintaining academic standards and integrity in their classes. Consequences for academic dishonesty may be imposed by the course instructor. Such consequences may include but cannot exceed a grade of “F” in the course. The instructor should attempt to notify the student of the suspected academic dishonesty and give the student an opportunity to respond. The notice and the opportunity may be informal and need not be in writing. Penalties for any disciplinary infraction must be judicially imposed. [See 1640.02 C-5] *[rev. 7-98]*
9. Instructors may report incidents of academic dishonesty to the dean of students. Upon receiving such a report, the dean of students shall provide the student with written notice that a report has been made and an opportunity to meet with the dean to discuss the report. The dean of students shall maintain the report and any record of the meeting for a period of time deemed appropriate by the dean. The dean of students may file a complaint against the student after the meeting has taken place or the student has elected, either affirmatively or through inaction, not to meet with the dean. *[add. 7-98]*

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 (see Appendix, paragraph 5);
 - 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. [Idaho Code § 33-3715 and 33-3716, though not part of this code, are appended for information.]

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. [See 2200.]
 - 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 is 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 [see 2200, IV-9].
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.

Appendix to the Student Code of Conduct

- (1) **Idaho Code § 33-3715:** “The legislature, in recognition of unlawful campus disorders across the nation which are disruptive of the educational process and dangerous to the health and safety of persons and damaging to public and private property, establishes by this act criminal penalties for conduct declared in this act to be unlawful. However, this act shall not be construed as preventing institutions of higher education from establishing standards of conduct, scholastic and behavioral, reasonably relevant to their discipline for violations of such standards.”
- (2) **Idaho Code § 33-3716:** “No persons shall, on the campus of any community college, junior college, college, or university in this state, hereinafter referred to as ‘institutions of higher education,’ or at or in any building or other facility owned, operated, or controlled by the governing board of any such institution of higher education, willfully deny students, school officials, employee, and invitees: (a) lawful freedom of

movement on campus; (b) lawful use of property, facilities, or parts of any institution of higher education; or (c) the right of lawful ingress [to] and egress [from] the institution's physical facilities.

(3) "No person shall, on the campus of any institution of higher education, or at or in any building or other facility owned, operated, or controlled by the governing board of any such institution, willfully impede the staff or faculty of such institution in the lawful performance of their duties, or willfully impede a student of such institution in the lawful pursuit of his educational activities, through the use of restraint, abduction, coercion, or intimidation, or when force and violence are present or threatened.

(4) "No person shall willfully refuse or fail to leave the property of, or any building or other facility owned, operated, or controlled by the governing board of any such institution of higher education upon being requested to do so by the chief administrative officer, his designees charged with maintaining order on the campus and in its facilities, or a dean of such college or university, if such person committing, threatening to commit, or incites others to commit, any act which would disrupt, impair, interfere with, or obstruct the lawful missions, processes, procedures, or functions of the institution.

(5) "Nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent lawful assembly and peaceful and orderly petition for the redress of grievances, including any labor dispute between the institution of higher education and its employees.

(6) "Any person who violates any of the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine not to exceed five hundred dollars (\$500), or imprisoned in the county jail for a period no to exceed one (1) year, or by both such a fine and imprisonment."