COLLEGE OF LAW CATALOG /
LAW STUDENT HANDBOOK
2018–2019
The University of Idaho College of Law Catalog / Law Student Handbook, effective August 20, 2018, supersedes previous versions of the Catalog / Handbook. Where it is inconsistent with previously published rules, this version will prevail. Provisions of this Catalog / Handbook remain in effect until a subsequent Catalog / Handbook is distributed.

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

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

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

Changes go into effect whenever the proper authorities so determine and apply not only to prospective students but also to those who are matriculated in the University. When economic and other conditions permit, the University of Idaho tries to provide advance notice of such changes. In particular, when an instructional program is to be withdrawn, the University will make every reasonable effort to ensure that students who are within two years of completing graduation requirements, and who are making normal progress toward completion of those requirements, will have the opportunity to complete the program that is to be withdrawn.
What’s New for 2018–2019

The 2018–2019 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 Revamped Courses.** The faculty has approved several new courses, such as Academic Skills Lab I and Civil Rights Litigation, and it has substantially changed other courses such as Advanced Appellate Advocacy which will now be offered for classroom credit. See Section XI, Course Listings and Course Descriptions, which also contains a list of courses tentatively planned for 2018–2019.

- **Workload Requirement.** The faculty has clarified the minimum amount of academic work it expects per credit hour. See page 11.

- **1L Registration.** Incoming 1Ls will now register themselves for most courses. See page 11.

- **Financial Planning Information.** Students can get free budgeting and financial planning assistance from AccessLex and iGrad. See page 14.

- **Mandatory Grading Means.** The faculty has adopted mandatory means for grades different classes of College courses. See page 21.

- **Expanded Experiential Learning Options.** Four courses, including mediation and appellate advocacy courses, have been added to the list of experiential learning courses. See pages 30–31.

- **More States Adopt the Uniform Bar Exam.** Thirty-three jurisdictions have now adopted the Uniform Bar Exam. Find the list and passing scores on page 71.
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I. Essential Information

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

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

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

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

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

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<td>Dean of Students</td>
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B. One Law School, Two Locations
The University of Idaho College of Law fulfills its statewide mission in two locations. Students can fulfill all three years of their legal education in either Moscow or Boise. In Moscow, the College of Law is located at the Menard Law Building on the main campus of the University of Idaho. In Boise, the College is located at the Idaho Law and Justice Learning Center (ILJLC) on the Capitol Mall. The two locations afford students a broad range of opportunities to meet their individual and professional interests. This Catalog / Handbook covers information applicable to both locations.

C. Mission of the College of Law (from the College Bylaws)
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.

D. Professional Relationships

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

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

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

2. College of Law Policy of Nondiscrimination

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

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

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

A-2. Like discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, religion, sex, age, disability, or status as a Vietnam-era veteran, sexual harassment violates federal and state laws and the policies of the Board of Regents of the University of Idaho. It is, therefore, the policy of the University of Idaho to condemn sexual harassment.
4. University of Idaho Consensual Relationships Policy (Excerpt) *(from the University of Idaho Faculty-Staff Handbook § 3205)*

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

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E. Sources of Rules Governing Students

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

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

F. Communications from Administration and Faculty

Every law student is assigned a University of Idaho VandalMail account (___@vandals.uidaho.edu). Official e-mails from the College and University are sent only to the VandalMail address. Some materials, such as University bills for new students, are sent by U.S. mail to students’ permanent addresses. Each student also has access to the University’s VandalWeb (see page 8) and the Symplicity system for Student Services (see page 7).

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

G. Mandatory Meetings and Requirements

The College requires students to fulfill certain requirements beyond graduation requirements. These may include, but are not limited to, providing original transcripts for all educational institutions attended, completing and turning in certain forms, or attending mandatory meetings. The College may impose penalties upon students for failing to fulfill such mandatory requirements. These include, but are not limited to, the following:

- The College will withdraw all students from fall courses who fail to meet the October 15 deadline for providing original transcripts from all prior educational institutions they attended.
• Students who have unexcused absences from mandatory informational meetings such as Continuing Orientation Programs and Professionalism Education Programs will have registration holds placed on their accounts until they make up the missing meetings. 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.

• Students who fail to attend required meetings with College faculty or staff may be required to meet with the Dean of Students or his designee.

H. 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 the character and fitness questions:**

1. Have you ever been placed on academic probation, suspended, expelled, disciplined, dismissed, or required to withdraw from any college or university for academic reasons?
2. Have you ever been disciplined for misconduct (e.g., suspended, dismissed, placed on social probation) by any college or university?
3. Have you ever been arrested for, cited for, charged with, or convicted of a crime, including misdemeanors and infractions, including minor traffic violations? In answering this question, include all incidents — even juvenile and expunged matters.
4. Have you ever been a party to a restraining order or order of protection (e.g., for stalking, domestic violence, threats, intimidation, etc.)? In answering this question, include all incidents — even juvenile and expunged matters.
5. Are there criminal charges pending against you, or are you presently under investigation?
6. Have you ever been discharged or dismissed from the armed forces other than by honorable discharge or sentenced in a court-martial proceeding?
7. As a member of any profession or professional organization, have you ever been disciplined for misconduct?
8. Have you been a party to a bankruptcy, default, failure to pay child support legal action or have you failed to file tax returns?
9. Have you been a named party to a civil action?
10. Have you ever had a complaint or action (including, but not limited to, allegations of fraud, deceit, misrepresentation, forgery, or malpractice) initiated against you by any administrative forum?

If the answer to any question has changed, students must, before the first day of classes, submit amendments with current information directly to the College’s Dean of Students. Supplying inaccurate or incomplete information on the application for admission is considered deliberate misrepresentation and fraud. Submit your amendment using the “Student Request Form for Approval from Dean of Students.”

Supplying inaccurate or incomplete information on the application includes, but is not limited to, submitting inaccurate transcripts or supporting documents, failing to list all institutions attended, and failing to list criminal convictions or disciplinary actions, however minor. The Dean of Students will review all cases, and where the admissions decision may have been different had the information been disclosed, may refer the matter to the Admissions Committee. The Dean of Students and the Admissions Committee may impose a range of sanctions, up to and including revoking the offer of admission. Students may appeal such sanctions to the College of Law faculty by filing a letter of appeal with the Dean of Students within 14 days of receiving written notice of sanctions.
At Orientation, entering students execute an Authorization to Release Records and Information. The authorization is kept as part of every student’s permanent file at the College. If the College receives information casting doubt on the completeness or accuracy of an application, this authorization allows it to verify information in the admissions application. State bar associations usually require a similar or broader authorization to investigate the fitness of bar applicants.

2. Ongoing Duty to Update Character and Fitness Information

Students must inform the Dean of Students about all matters, even those occurring outside the College, which may reflect upon their academic standing or character and fitness. Any matters which occur between matriculation and graduation must be reported. 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 no charges were 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.

Submit your update using the Student Request Form for Approval from Dean of Students.

3. Ongoing Duty to Update Personal Information

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

4. Privacy and Release of Student Information

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

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

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

I. Vandal Cards

The Vandal Card (student identification card) provides building and library card access to College of Law facilities in Moscow and Boise. Different cards are used in the Moscow and Boise locations: please see Student Services for more information.

J. Employment

Because of law school’s rigorous demands, fulltime 1Ls (those taking 10 or more credits a semester) are not allowed to be employed for more than 10 hours a week. Upper division students enrolled in 12 or
more credits may not be employed over 20 hours a week during the academic year. The College reserves the right to require students to certify that they will abide by this requirement.

In rare circumstances, the Dean of Students may waive the maximum hours of employment rule for students who demonstrate the academic and professional ability to balance more than 20 hours of work a week with the course load of a full-time student. Submit your request for a waiver of the maximum hours of employment rule using the Student Request Form for Approval from Dean of Students.

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

K. Idaho State Residency

The rules determining Idaho residency for tuition purposes are governed by state law. Information on state residency is available from the Registrar; see www.uidaho.edu/registrar/registration/residency.

L. 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 has presidents and other officers in both Moscow and Boise locations who represent the collective interests of the student body in administrative matters. The SBA Council is elected in the fall, and the presidents and other officers in the spring. Student activity fees go to the SBA each semester and are distributed to student organizations in accordance with biennial budgets adopted by the SBA Council.
II. Services for Students

A. College of Law Services

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

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

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 or we are required to disclose by law.

2. Associate Dean of Students
The Associate Dean of Students, Academic Affairs & Administration ("Dean of Students"), currently Jeffrey Dodge, is the ombuds of first resort for student questions and concerns, handles student emergencies (medical or personal), deals with examination issues including exam reschedules, coordinates accommodations for students with disabilities, addresses diversity and inclusion related concerns, handles student requests to take courses outside the College, and oversees student services at the Moscow and Boise locations.

Use the "Student Request Form for Approval from Dean of Students" to make any request for academic or other action from the Dean of Students.

3. Student Services Group
The Student Services Group (comprised of Admissions, Academic Success, Career Development, and Student Affairs offices) provides College students and alumni with a wide variety of assistance. The Admissions Office provides assistance with housing, financial aid, College scholarships, and low-interest emergency loans from the College. The Academic Success Offices in Moscow and Boise offer assistance with all aspects of academic success and academic advising, especially to 1Ls and 2Ls, as well as bar preparation. The Career Development Office facilitates career planning, resume preparation, job search strategy, and assisting students to conduct their own employment searches. (In accordance with the standards of the National Association of Law Professionals, 1Ls cannot use the resources of the Career Development Office until approximately October 15.) The Student Affairs Office (Boise) specializes in advising for 2Ls and 3Ls, serves as a resource for student issues at the Boise location, and leads the College’s bar preparation efforts.

4. 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, find externship opportunities, record pro bono hours, and access other features for professional development. Students can access Symplicity through the Career Development website or at https://law-uidaholaw-csm.symplicity.com/students/. Registration information for Symplicity is distributed each semester. Students having difficulty accessing their Symplicity accounts should contact the Student Services Office.
5. Assistant Registrar–Law
The Assistant Registrar – Law provides many services directly to students, including assisting with registration, reviewing requests for exam reschedules, processing grades, scheduling room use, producing class rankings, and providing letters of good standing. Services provided for graduating students, bar applicants, and alumni include performing degree audits, providing law school verification for bar applications, and verifying graduation.

6. Academic Administration
In addition to assisting deans and faculty, Academic Administration provides services to students including coordinating law school exams, overseeing aspects of student travel to regional competitions, producing semester booklists, and providing notary service.

7. Pro Bono Program Director
The Pro Bono Program Director coordinates between field placement supervisors, student organizations, and individual students in administering the College’s pro bono program. For more information about the pro bono service graduation requirement, see Section IV (C)(6), Perform Specified Hours of Pro Bono Service, as well as the Pro Bono web page, www.uidaho.edu/law/academics/practical-skills/pro-bono.

8. Externship Program Directors
The College’s two externship directors (one in Moscow and one in Boise) coordinate both summer and semester externships. For more information about externships, see Section VI (D), Externships, as well as the Externships web page, www.uidaho.edu/law/academics/practical-skills/externships.

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

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

10. Technology Support
Law students in both Moscow and Boise receive technology support primarily from College of Law IT Services (LawTech). Up-to-date information can be found at LawTech’s web page, http://www.uidaho.edu/law/library/it-services.

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

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. Therefore, it is good practice to check VandalMail several times daily.

Officers of recognized student organizations may post announcements for their organizations to the listservs. Information posted on the listserv must be of general interest: it is inappropriate to post announcements about events open only to members of a particular organization. Student representatives for bar reviews, research services, or other commercial entities may post to College listservs only for
announcements which are academic in nature, such as announcements of approved trainings or events. **No advertisements or messages of a commercial nature may be posted to the listservs.**

c. **Laptops.** The College recommends that all students own laptop computers. Specifications for suggested minimum laptop requirements are posted on the Admitted Students web page. Contact the ITS Help Desk for help with university-related laptop issues or a local computer repair shop for hardware and most software problems.

d. **Wireless Network.** Students can connect to AirVandalGold, the University’s wireless network, throughout the Menard Law Building in Moscow and Idaho Law & Justice Learning Center in Boise. The network is accessed by using the UI NetID username and password.

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

11. **Emergency Loans**

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

**B. Accommodations and Services**

1. **For Students with Disabilities**

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

In order to receive accommodations, students must disclose their disabilities to the University Center for Disability Access and Resources directly at 208-885-6307 or cdar@uidaho.edu. Although physically located on the University’s Moscow campus, CDAR provides services to College students in both Moscow and Boise.

Students who desire disability accommodations must provide CDAR with appropriate documentation and give adequate advance notice. Documentation must come from a licensed physician, psychiatrist, or psychologist and include verification of the disability, a description of functional limitations, and recommendations for appropriate academic adjustments or accommodations. Once CDAR has received adequate documentation of a disability, it may recommend classroom and/or exam accommodations. The College will work with the student and CDAR 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 CDAR and the Dean of Students. In addition, students wishing to receive classroom or exam accommodations must request accommodations every semester.

Faculty members are not informed about exam accommodations; they are informed only of accommodations that may affect the conduct of the class. College staff members are informed of disabilities only to the extent that they need this information to provide services to students.

The College encourages students with disabilities to provide documentation to CDAR even if they are unsure whether they wish to receive accommodations: the choice of whether to take approved accommodations is always up to the student. The Directors of Academic Success, Director of Student
Affairs, and Dean of Students are happy to talk with students who are unsure of whether they should seek accommodations.

2. For Students with Special Circumstances
Recognizing that students are whole persons, the College is committed to meeting the legitimate needs of students in a variety of special circumstances. Students with any special needs are encouraged to contact the Dean of Students, Director of Student Affairs, or anyone in Student Services for assistance. While each situation is different, here are some examples of circumstances where the College may provide assistance:

- **Nursing mothers.** The College can help nursing mothers find private spaces to nurse or pump and refrigeration space for breast milk. The College can also provide appropriate academic accommodations such as the ability to leave classes as needed, flexibility in attendance policies, and additional time on exams for pumping or nursing.

- **Religious observances.** The College can help provide flexibility in attendance policies for religious observance purposes.

- **Bereavement.** The College can inform instructors of student absences due to bereavement or impending death of family members. Instructors are flexible in adjusting deadlines and class attendance policies in these circumstances.

C. Counseling Services
Law students in Moscow can take advantage of free confidential counseling and crisis intervention services provided by the UI Counseling and Testing Center, [www.uidaho.edu/current-students/ctc](http://www.uidaho.edu/current-students/ctc), located at Mary Forney Hall in Moscow; contact the CTC at 208-885-6716 or [ctc@uidaho.edu](mailto:ctc@uidaho.edu).

Boise State University’s Counseling Services provides law students in Boise with confidential short- and long-term counseling and crisis intervention at their location in the Norco Building on the Southeast side of BSU’s campus, [https://healthservices.boisestate.edu/](https://healthservices.boisestate.edu/).

In addition, the following services are available to all law students in any location:

- CTC’s crisis telephone counseling, 208-885-6716 after hours and on weekends
- Idaho Lawyers Assistance Program 24-hour hotline, 866-460-9014
- Idaho Suicide Prevention Hotline, 208-398-4357.
- National Suicide Prevention Hotline, 800-273-8255
- National Crisis Text Line is available by texting START to 741-741

In a mental health emergency at either College location, call 911.

Sometimes students are reluctant to take advantage of counseling or substance abuse treatment for fear they will have to report this when applying for the bar. It’s important to know that mental health and substance use issues are not a barrier to bar admission: indeed, according to the ABA, 25% of attorneys have anxiety or depression. Rather, bar admission authorities favorably view applicants who actively seek treatment for mental / emotional health issues or alcohol /substance abuse.

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

A. Registering for Courses

1. Workload per Credit Hour

In accordance with ABA Standard 310, the College awards one credit hour for experiences that are reasonably designed to equate to at least 12.5 total hours of classroom instruction and at least 30 total hours of out-of-class student work. For a semester-long classroom course, one credit equates to at least 50 minutes of classroom instruction per week and at least two hours of out-of-class student work per week. Other courses (including externships, clinics, directed study, law journals, and intensive or summer classes) require at least the equivalent amount of academic work per credit hour.

2. Sources of Information for Registration

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

- Advising information in this Catalog / Handbook:
  - Section IV, Requirements for the J.D.
  - Section V, Academic Planning
  - Section VI, Becoming Practice Ready: Developing Legal Skills
  - Section VII, Emphasis Areas
  - Section VIII, Concurrent Degree Programs
  - Section IX, Planning for Law Practice and Bar Passage
  - Section X, Course Listings and Descriptions

- Registration memo and draft schedule from the Assistant Registrar - Law, which includes the draft course and exam schedules and information on the coming semester’s courses.

- The College’s Academic Administration web page, www.uidaho.edu/law/academics/academic-admin, with information on courses, schedules, deadlines, booklists, and more.

- E-mail communications from the College, especially those from the Deans, Directors, and the Assistant Registrar - Law.

- The University’s Class Schedule web page, http://webpages.uidaho.edu/schedule/, which lists courses, credits, enrollment limits, and available seats.

- The University Registrar’s Forms web page, www.uidaho.edu/registrar/forms, which contains forms for actions which cannot be accomplished online through VandalWeb.

- Other resources on the Academic Success and Academic Administration web pages.

3. Registration for 1Ls

All 1L courses are mandatory and must be taken during the first year unless the Dean of Students authorizes otherwise. Incoming 1Ls following the Adjusted Curricular Path for less than full-time study should meet with their Director of Academic Success to create an academic plan covering all 1L courses during the first two years of law study. 1Ls may not enroll in anything other than 1L courses, including non-law courses, without the permission of the Dean of Students. Permission is usually granted only for PE-type courses.

Incoming 1Ls in the Class of 2021 will register themselves online for fall courses in accordance with the instructions on the Admitted Students web page. For the second semester, 1Ls must register for the 1L spring courses in the same location and same section to which they were assigned during fall semester. Follow instructions on the VandalWeb Registration Menu and the Academic Administration web page.
4. **Registration for 2Ls and 3Ls**

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

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

a. **Maximum and Minimum Credits**

2Ls and 3Ls may register for 10–18 credits per semester. Fifteen to sixteen credits a semester is a normal load which will allow students to graduate in the standard six semesters. Students should avoid over- or under-enrolling, since decisions regarding classrooms and scheduling are based on course enrollment size.

Under ABA rules, students may not take over 18 credits a semester except under exceptional circumstances. Students wishing to enroll for fewer than 10 credits, or for more than 18 credits, during spring and fall semesters must first receive permission from the Dean of Students. Submit your request using the **Student Request Form for Approval from Dean of Students**.

b. **Adding and Dropping Courses**

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

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

**Add/drop deadlines are extremely short for summer and accelerated courses.** See the Academic Calendar for exact deadlines.

c. **Variable Credit Courses**

Several law courses are offered for variable credit. There are two basic types of variable credit courses: instructor-determined variable credit, and student-option variable credit. The type of variable credit is clearly indicated in Section XI (C), **Course Descriptions**.

In instructor-determined variable credit courses, the instructor chooses the number of credits before the semester starts, and all students sign up for the same number of credits. Examples of instructor-determined variable credit courses are Law 851 Advanced Torts and Law 918 Internet Law.

In student-selected variable credit courses, individual students in a course may select the number of credits they wish to take with instructor approval. Examples of student-option variable credit courses are Law 983 Directed Study and Law 997 Mediation Clinic. **Students are responsible for making sure they are registered for the correct number of credits.** Course credits may be changed online through the sixth day of the semester, and from the seventh through tenth day by obtaining instructor permission and using the **Change of Registration** form. After the tenth day, students may change course credits only by petition. **Credit change deadlines are shortened for summer and accelerated courses.** See the Academic Calendar for exact deadlines.
When registering for student-selected variable credit courses, ensure you have selected the right number of credits. While most law students want to register for the maximum number of credits, the default setting for registration is for the fewest credits. Use the drop-down menu to select the correct number.

5. 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. Each instructor determines the conditions under which classes may be audited: e.g., some instructors may expect auditing students to do all assignments and participate fully, while others may expect auditing students to not participate in class discussions. Because each instructor has different expectations and rules concerning auditing, students who wish to audit a course should first talk with the instructor to determine the instructor’s conditions and expectations.

To audit a course, students must first register for the course, then fill out the appropriate section of the Change of Registration form, obtain the instructor’s signature, and return the form to the Registrar within the first 10 days of the semester. Through the tenth week of classes, students may change from credit to audit by filling out the appropriate section of the Change of Registration form; however, a W will show on the transcript. After the tenth week, students may change from credit to audit only by petition. Audit deadlines are shortened for summer and accelerated courses. See the Academic Calendar for exact deadlines.

Audited courses do not count in semester enrollment status for financial purposes, but they do count in the total semester maximum hours. Therefore, students cannot exceed 18 credits of credit and audited courses combined.

6. Taking Non-Law Courses

Law students can take non-law courses for pleasure or, under limited circumstances, for law credit. The Registrar will normally put credits from non-law school courses on a non-degree transcript, but see Section III (B) (5), Non-Law Graduate Credits, for the rules governing courses for which law or graduate credit is desired. Submit your request to take non-law courses using the Student Request Form for Approval from Dean of Students.

7. Enrollment (Class Size) Limits

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

8. Financial Aid, Scholarships, and Educational Benefits

a. Need-Based Financial Aid

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

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

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

c. Other Scholarships Available to Law Students
The Academic Success Office maintains a list of non-UI scholarships available to law students, as well as guidelines for effectively pursuing scholarships. Contact Academic Success for the most updated list.

d. Veterans’ Educational Benefits
The University’s Office of Veterans Affairs coordinates all matters dealing with educational benefits for active duty military personnel and veterans. Law students receiving veterans’ educational benefits must certify their enrollment annually with this office.

9. Billing, Fee Payment, and Refunds
Registering for courses creates a financial obligation to the University of Idaho. The University does not drop courses for non-payment. Students who decide not to attend a course for which they have registered should drop the course before classes start to avoid being billed and graded in the course.

Only new students will receive a paper bill; all returning students will receive an e-mail billing statement set to the VandalMail account.

Fees may be paid (1) in person or by mail, by check or money order payable to Bursar, University of Idaho, delivered to the Cashier’s Window in the Pitman Center in Moscow or to Suite 190 in the Idaho Water Center in Boise; (2) by electronic bank transfers (e-checks) submitted via VandalWeb, or (3) online by credit or debit card. Credit and debit card payments for student fees, tuition, and room and board are assessed a 2.75% service fee. By paying a $55 enrollment fee, students can also set up a payment plan for tuition and fees.

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

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

Because law school is expensive, budgeting and debt management are concerns for most law students. The College offers two resources to help students manage their financial lives. First, students have access to online and one-on-one financial education and counseling through the AccessLex MAX financial education program designed for law students. AccessLex financial educators will offer group programs and one-on-one counseling for law students at least once a semester, in addition to offering online tools. Second, law students can avail themselves of the University’s BEAMS (Better Education About Money for Students) program, including iGrad, a financial wellness resource providing access to video tips, webinars, quick financial lessons, calculators, and more. BEAMS and iGrad can be accessed through the web page of Student Financial Aid Services.
Financial concerns can extend beyond graduation. Although the cost of a commercial bar review is now folded into student fees, law graduates can still expect heavy expenses during the bar review period after graduation, including the cost of bar applications and living expenses during the 10-week bar review period. Since student financial aid is not available after graduation, students should try to save $400–$500 per semester out of their financial aid packages to finance bar application fees and expenses during the bar review period. For more information, see Section X (G), *Financing the Bar Review Period after Law School*.

11. **Health Insurance**

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

**B. Transferring Credits**

1. **Incoming Transfer Students**

   Credits earned at another law school may apply towards graduation from the College where (1) the credits are earned under conditions specified in Article VII § A of the College bylaws, and (2) the Dean of Students determines the course in which the credits were earned has substantial content and does not duplicate courses the student will take at the College.

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

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

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

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

2. **Incoming Visiting Students**

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

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

Most students who transfer credits choose to take specialized summer study at another law school or ABA-accredited study abroad program. Submit your request to take courses at another law school using the Student Request Form for Approval from Dean of Students.

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

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

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

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

4. Study Abroad

Law students can receive credit for study abroad programs run by any ABA-accredited law school. Law schools offer over 100 such programs, mostly summer programs but also winter and spring break programs. Deadlines for most summer programs are early in spring semester. Students participating in study abroad must work with the University of Idaho International Programs Office in addition to fulfilling College of Law requirements. Submit your request to take study abroad courses using the Student Request Form for Approval from Dean of Students. Other aspects of study abroad are discussed under Visiting and Taking Summer Courses at Other Law Schools, above.

Of particular note, the College is affiliated with Gonzaga Law’s summer study abroad program in Florence, Italy. Students participating in the Florence Program have an opportunity to expand their knowledge in international and comparative law topics in a program that requires no special permission to attend.

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

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

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 Application for Pass/Fail Grading Option form. The form must be completely filled out and returned to the Administration Office no later than the tenth day of the semester to receive law credit for the course.

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

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

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

2. Fill out the Consortium Agreement. After obtaining approval from the Dean of Students, send the filled-out consortium agreement form to the institution you will be visiting. You are responsible for ensuring that the visiting institution returns the consortium agreement to the College of Law. The Administration Office will process the form and forward it to Student Financial Aid Services.

C. Attendance Requirements

1. Regular Class Attendance

Students are required to attend classes regularly and punctually, pursuant to American Bar Association accreditation requirements. In addition to regularly-scheduled classes, students are required to attend make-up classes scheduled during designated make-up times on the semester schedule. 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. Use your professional judgment: while you need not contact faculty for every missed class, it is a mark of professionalism to inform professors if you anticipate missing two or more consecutive classes.
3. Recording Class Sessions

Students may not electronically record classes unless they have the express consent of the instructor, except where the Dean of Students has allowed recording as a disability accommodation pursuant to a recommendation by Disability Support Services. **Recording classes without the instructor's express consent violates the Honor Code.** Students recording classes as a disability accommodation must follow procedures set down by DSS. Students who are unable to attend class for reasons of illness or other exigencies must contact their professors to receive permission before classes can be recorded on their behalf. After receiving permission, fill in the online form on the Law IT Services web page, www.uidaho.edu/law/library/it-services/recording-request, so the College will record the course.

D. Withdrawals and Leaves of Absence

1. Withdrawals from Individual Courses

In exceptional circumstances, students may withdraw from one or more required courses with the permission of the Dean of Students. Students who withdraw from any required course must retake the course the next time it is offered. Submit your request to withdraw from a required course using the **Student Request Form for Approval from Dean of Students.**

As explained under **Registering for Courses,** 2Ls and 3Ls may withdraw from elective courses through the tenth week of fall and spring semesters by dropping the courses on VandalWeb. During summer session, withdrawal deadlines are extremely compressed, typically only a few days. After the withdrawal deadline, students may withdraw from courses only by petition to the University’s Academic Petitions Committee (see Section III (H) (2), **Academic Petitions Regarding University Regulations**).

2. Leaves of Absence

The College works to accommodate students who wish to take one or more semesters away from law school for medical, family, personal, or other reasons. Submit your request to take a leave of absence using the **Student Request Form for Approval from Dean of Students.** The Dean of Students may limit the number of semesters a student takes off or set conditions on absences lasting over one semester.

3. Medical Withdrawals or Leaves of Absence

Students may take a medical withdrawal (or leave of absence) for pressing medical reasons at any time up until the last class day of a semester. Medically withdrawing students must receive permission from the College of Law Dean of Students in addition to documentation from Student Health Services, the Counseling & Testing Center, or another licensed care provider. Follow the medical withdrawal procedure set out on the University Dean of Students web page, www.uidaho.edu/student-affairs/dean-of-students/services/medical-withdrawal.

In many cases, students returning after a medical withdrawal must receive clearance from a licensed care provider acceptable to the College. When clearance is needed, the College may require a letter from the licensed provider giving the nature of the medical condition, the treatment received, and the care provider’s professional opinion that the student is ready to resume the study of law.

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

4. Non-Medical Withdrawals from All Courses

Students wishing to withdraw from all courses for non-medical reasons should start the process by meeting with the Dean of Students, their Director of Academic Success, or the Director of Student
Affairs. They can then withdraw from all courses by dropping the courses on VandalWeb within the first ten weeks of fall and spring semester (summer deadlines are extremely compressed, typically only a few days). After the deadline, students may withdraw from courses for compelling reasons only by petition to the University’s Academic Petitions Committee (see Section III (H) (2), Academic Petitions Regarding University Regulations).

E. Exam Procedures

1. Sources of Information for Exams

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

- Messages from Deans, the Administration Office, and the Assistant Registrar - Law
- Messages from the College’s IT specialists
- The College exam schedule
- Information given in mandatory meetings
- This College of Law Catalog / Law Student Handbook.

Practice problems and practice exams are available from a variety of sources. The Law Library’s Course Reserves, www.uidaho.edu/law/library/course-reserves, contain many online former exams for UI Law courses; some course reserves also include representative good student answers. Most professors provide practice problems and midterm exams in their courses. In addition, study aids often contain simple exam problems: these can be accessed through the Law Library of the Academic Success offices.

2. Exam Numbers

The Administration Office assigns confidential quiz and exam numbers to students each semester. Exam numbers should be kept confidential at all times. Students must place their exam numbers on the exam itself and on all answer sheets. Students who have lost or forgotten their exam numbers should contact the Administration Office as soon as possible.

3. Exam Accommodations

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

4. Rescheduling Exams

Under appropriate conditions, students may reschedule exams in case of hardship or emergency. There are two types of requests for rescheduling exams: (1) non-emergency hardship requests and (2) emergency requests.

Non-emergency hardship rescheduling requests are made when the student knows the hardship in advance. Non-emergency rescheduling requests must be submitted by the deadline publicized by the Administration Office (about one month in advance of the exam), by submitting the online Request to Reschedule Exam (found on the Academic Administration web page) according to the instructions on the form. Hardship does not include the desire for an earlier end to exams; less expensive travel; attendance at family/friend events such as reunions, vacations, or weddings; or similar personal concerns. Rather, hardship must be of a compelling nature. Two exams on the same day or four exams on four consecutive days are the only circumstances in which exam reschedules will be granted automatically. In all other cases, requests for hardship rescheduling will be reviewed on a case-by-case basis. Reschedules in other situations involving closely clustered exams, such as having three exams on consecutive days or four exams in one week, are granted only rarely, and such requests should detail the exigent circumstances.
which lead to the hardship. Because of the unpredictability of birth, the College will not routinely grant non-emergency exam reschedules for pregnancy except in cases of scheduled surgical birth.

**Emergency rescheduling requests** are made in the event of an emergency such as illness, accident, imminent childbirth, complications of pregnancy or conditions following childbirth, death in the family, unavoidable family emergencies, and similar situations where a reasonable student (1) would be unable to perform adequately during the exam and (2) would not be able to predict in advance either the emergency itself or the timing of the emergency.

Students facing emergency situations during the exam period should **immediately** contact the Administration Office by the most practical means. As noted under **Exam Day Procedures**, once a student has begun an exam s/he must complete it, so **students facing emergencies on the day of an exam should not start the exam but should instead contact the Administration Office before the exam begins**. At an appropriate time, the College may require students to provide documentation, such as a doctor’s note or death certificate, in order to verify the emergency situation actually occurred.

5. **Exam Day Procedures**

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

Once a student has begun an exam, s/he must complete it. Therefore, students facing emergencies (e.g., imminent birth, sudden illness, death in family) should not start the exam but instead contact the Administration Office before the exam begins. See **Rescheduling Exams**, above.

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

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

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

Once time has been called, students must immediately turn in their exams and other testing materials in accordance with announced instructions. Students who finish early may leave the exam room quietly and turn in their exam materials. **Students using Examplify must upload their exams as soon as possible after the exam, and in any case before leaving the law building or exam location. Failing to upload exams promptly may be an Honor Code violation.**

**Students may not discuss the exam with any person until all exams have been turned in.** Students may not discuss an exam with the professor until after grades are posted.
F. Grades, Class Standing, and Transcripts

1. Grading System and Standards

The faculty’s grading standards are rigorous. The faculty has adopted the following mandatory means governing law student grades in College courses:

- First-year doctrinal courses: 2.56–2.76
- First-year Legal Writing and Analysis and Legal Research: 2.66–2.86
- Upper-division courses with 20 or more students: 2.66–3.00
- Upper-division courses with 10–19 students: 2.66–3.10
- Upper-division courses with fewer than 10 students: no mandatory mean
- Experiential learning courses: no mandatory mean

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grade</th>
<th>Point Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>4.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A-</td>
<td>3.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B+</td>
<td>3.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>3.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B-</td>
<td>2.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C+</td>
<td>2.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>2.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C-</td>
<td>1.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D+</td>
<td>1.33</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>1.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D-</td>
<td>0.67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>0.00 (or “fail”)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In addition, marks of P, NP, W, WU, or I are sometimes issued.

- P indicates a grade of pass in pass/fail or pass/no pass College courses. NP indicates no credit in a pass/no pass course. Grades of P and NP in College courses can only be issued where the faculty has designated the courses to be graded on a pass/fail or pass/no pass basis. A grade of P is also given for all approved coursework at other law schools in which the student received a grade of C or better, and also for approved graduate courses taken at other colleges, including courses taken in concurrent degree programs, in which the student received a grade of B or better. Grades of P are not calculated in determining a student’s cumulative GPA or class rank.

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

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

The cumulative GPA is the quotient of total points assigned, divided by total hours undertaken, except that courses in which marks of P, NP, W, WU, or I have been given are disregarded in the computation. An F in any course, whether graded pass/fail or on a point scale, is included in the GPA calculation with a point value of 0.00, but the course is not counted toward the total number of required credit hours for
graduation. **Except as noted in this Section III (F), all course grades are included in the transcript and in the calculation of the GPA, even if the courses have been repeated.**

2. **Pass/Fail and Pass/No Pass Courses**

The following College courses are graded on a pass/fail or pass/no pass basis:

- 901 Academic Skills Lab I (1)  P/F
- 901 Applied Legal Reasoning (3) P/F
- 912 Civil Mediation (2)        P/F
- 913 Family Mediation (2)       P/F
- 914 Dispute Resolution (1)     P/F
- 955 Advanced Appellate Advocacy (2) P/NP
- 956 Moot Court (2 NC)          P/F
- 958 Trial Advocacy (2)         P/F
- 973 Non-Classroom Credit Externship (1–10 NC) P/F
- 975 Classroom Credit Externship (1–5)  P/F
- 976 Semester in Practice (1–12) P/F
- 977 Clinical Lab (1)           P/F
- 981 Critical Legal Studies Journal (1 NC) P/F
- 982 Law Review (1 NC)          P/F
- 983 Directed Study (1–2 NC)    P/F
- 987 Law Practice Management (1–2) P/NP
- 999 Study Abroad or Off Campus P/F

3. **Repeating Law Courses**

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

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

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

4. **Grade Notification**

Final course grades are available only through VandalWeb. Grades are not posted in the law building, nor are they given out over the phone or via e-mail.

5. **Appealing Grades**

Students dissatisfied with an academic action should first request reconsideration by the appropriate faculty member. However, once grades are assigned, faculty may request a grade change only when a computational or procedural error occurred in assigning the original grade; they may not revise student grades on the basis of reconsideration of previous work, re-examination, or the submission of additional
work after the close of the semester. For detailed information, see Article VIII, § E of the College of Law Bylaws.

6. Class Standings
Class standings are computed twice each year, after the end of fall and spring semesters. Standings are normally processed 4–6 weeks after grades are posted to allow time for students and faculty to review exams and make any necessary grade changes. 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 are listed on the main University website by region; in addition, the University sends Dean’s List notifications to all Idaho newspapers based on student hometowns. Students who prefer less visibility may fill out the University’s Request to Restrict the Disclosure of Directory Information form, requesting that Dean’s List information not be publicized.

8. Transcripts
Three different types of University transcripts are available: official transcripts from the University Registrar, unofficial transcripts from the University 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 ordering transcripts should specify whether they want the transcript sent immediately, sent after semester grades are posted, or sent after the degree is granted. In particular, bar applicants must specify that their transcripts be sent after the degree is awarded. Both the paper and online transcript order forms have check boxes allowing this option.

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

G. Academic Performance

1. Academic Warning
Students whose semester or cumulative GPA falls between 2.00 and 2.30 during any semester are on academic warning and must meet with their Director of Academic Success, as well as with the Dean of Students if required. They must take actions to improve their academic performance which will include at a minimum satisfactorily completing an academic self-evaluation.

1Ls whose GPA is 2.20 or below are not eligible to participate in externships (Law 973 or Law 975) in the summer following 1L year. However, they may create their own practice experiences by doing pro bono or practice work with attorneys. After 1L summer, students need only be in good academic standing (2.00 and above) to participate in externships.
Starting with students who entered the College in Fall 2014, students whose academic performance places them in the fourth quartile are subject to the graduation requirements for the bottom 25% of the class: they will not be allowed to graduate early, and the Dean of Students must approve their academic plans every semester. See Section IV (9), Requirements for the J.D.: Fulfill Requirements for Fourth-Quartile Students, Where Applicable.

2. Academic Probation

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

During the period of probation, students must meet with their Director of Academic Success; they must also meet with either the Dean of Students or Director of Student Affairs. Probation students must take actions to improve their academic performance which will include at a minimum (1) satisfactorily completing an academic self-evaluation, and (2) drafting an academic action plan to improve their performance.

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.

Whatever their year in school, probation students are not eligible to participate in externships, to visit other law schools, or to participate in ABA-accredited study abroad programs. Moreover, 1Ls on probation may not start fulfilling the pro bono service requirement until the end of 1L spring.

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

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

3. Academic Suspension

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

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

Where students are already enrolled in fall, spring, or summer courses when they are notified of their suspension, the Dean of Students may allow them to continue attending class for a short time solely for the purpose of allowing time to verify final grades. Once final grades are verified, the Dean of Students will work with the Registrar and other University offices to help students withdraw from courses and receive refunds for the withdrawn courses.
Students notified of academic suspension are encouraged to meet with advisors in the College’s Academic Success, Student Affairs, or Career Development offices, as well as with university career centers, to develop alternative strategies for pursuing their ultimate goals.

H. Academic Petitions and Requests

1. Petitions and Requests to the College of Law

Most academic requirements governing law students are set by the College. Students desiring a waiver from College requirements can make the request to the Dean of Students or to the faculty, depending on the nature of the rule.

The Dean of Students may grant waivers from some College requirements, including

- the 18-credit maximum per semester requirement
- J.D. graduation requirements such as the 6-semester residency requirement
- Maximum hours employment rules.

Students requesting such waivers should submit the Student Request Form for Approval from Dean of Students.

Students desiring a waiver from major College requirements, such as academic suspension rules, may petition the faculty by writing a short (1–2 page) memo explaining the action requested and presenting arguments in favor of it. Petitions must be filed 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. Waivers from major requirements are rarely granted. Appeals from decisions of the faculty are submitted to the University Provost.

When in doubt as to the correct procedure, contact the Administration, Student Affairs, or Academic Success offices for guidance.

2. Academic Petitions Regarding University Regulations

Certain academic regulations are governed by the University, not the College. College of Law deans and faculty have no power to waive these regulations. Such actions include:

- Increasing or reducing the number of credits in a course after the deadline
- Adding or withdrawing from a course after the deadline
- Changing from credit to audit after the deadline
- Withdrawing from the university (i.e., from all courses) after the deadline.

Unless specifically instructed otherwise, students petitioning for a waiver of University academic regulations must work with their Director of Academic Success in order to present petitions to the University’s University Academic Petition Committee. Academic Petition forms are available at the Registrar’s web page. Under Petition Committee rules, each College presents petitions on behalf of its students rather than students presenting their own petitions. Petitions are heard weekly, and the College will promptly inform students of the Committee’s disposition of their petitions.

I. Graduation Application, Ceremony, and Honors

1. Application for the J.D.

Students planning to graduate should complete the application for degree (available on VandalWeb) the semester before they plan to graduate: that is, December graduates should submit the application by early May, and May graduates should complete their applications by early December. A diploma fee will be charged to the applicant’s student account. The Administration Office sends students more information at appropriate times during the semester.
Concurrent degree candidates must fill out a separate graduation application (and pay a separate fee) for each degree.

2. Commencement Ceremonies

Commencement for College of Law graduates takes place at the University’s all-colleges commencement ceremonies, held in Moscow in December and May, and held in Boise in May only. Shortly before May Commencement, the College holds Celebrate the Class awards events in Moscow and Boise: graduates and their families may attend Celebrate the Class in either or both locations. General information on Commencement dates and locations is available on the University Registrar’s website, and the College distributes more detailed information as Commencement approaches.

August graduates may, with the Dean’s permission, participate in the May commencement ceremony by completing the Request for Walk Through Commencement form on VandalWeb.

3. 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 Registrar annually calculates the necessary GPA needed to receive graduation honors. Because the GPA fluctuates from year to year, it is possible that honors may not be awarded in a particular category in a given year.

- **Summa cum laude** (with highest distinction)  
  Top 3% over the preceding five years

- **Magna cum laude** (with great distinction)  
  Top 6%, but below the top 3%, over the preceding five years

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

A. Summary of Graduation Requirements

You must meet all the following requirements to receive the J.D.:
1. Pass all required courses
2. Complete all required credits:
   a. Complete a minimum of 90 credits
   b. At least 86 credits must be “classroom credits”
   c. No more than 15 distance credits may count toward graduation
   d. No more than 12 externship credits may count toward graduation
3. Satisfy the experiential learning requirement
4. Complete six full-time semesters, or the equivalent
5. Complete the last two semesters and 26 credits at the College
6. Perform specified hours of pro bono service
7. Satisfy the professionalism requirement
8. Fulfill the Upper Division Writing Requirement
9. Fulfill additional requirements for fourth-quartile students, where applicable
10. Fulfill all graduation requirements within six years.

B. Graduation Requirements by Class

The faculty continually reassesses the curriculum to improve the legal education afforded to UI Law students, but it does not change the requirements for a class that has already entered. Therefore, the graduation requirements applicable to classes differ. This section summarizes the graduation requirements for the Classes of 2019, 2020, and 2021. If you entered with a previous class, please see the 2017–2018 Handbook or confer with your Director of Academic Success or Director of Student Affairs. Please refer to the more detailed information in Section C to learn more about graduation requirements.

Students requesting a waiver of any graduation requirement must submit a request using the Student Request Form for Approval from Dean of Students.

1. Graduation Requirements for the Class of 2019 (current 3Ls; entered Fall 2016):
   1. Pass all required courses.
      Required 1L courses:
      • 805 Civil Procedure and Introduction to Law (3)
      • 806 Civil Procedure II (3)
      • 807 Property (4)
      • 809 Torts (4)
      • 812 Criminal Law (3)
      • 813 Contracts (4)
      • 815 Legal Research and Writing (year-long, 5)
      • 816 Constitutional Law I (4)

      Required upper-division courses:
      • 905 Constitutional Law II (3) (must be taken no later than 2L summer)
      • 907 Administrative Law (3) (may be taken any time after 1L year)
      • 919 Business Associations (4) (must be taken no later than 2L summer)
      • 950 Evidence (3) (must be taken no later than 2L summer)
      • 962 Professional Responsibility (3) (must be taken no later than 2L summer)
2. Complete all required credits:
   a. Complete a minimum of 90 credits.
   b. At least 86 credits must be “classroom credits.”
   c. No more than 15 distance credits may count toward graduation.
   d. No more than 12 externship credits may count toward graduation.
3. Pass 6 credits of experiential courses.
4. Complete six full-time semesters, or the equivalent.
5. Complete the last two semesters and 26 credits at the College.
6. Perform 50 hours of pro bono service.
7. Satisfy the professionalism requirement.
8. Fulfill the Upper Division Writing Requirement.
9. Additional requirements for students in the fourth quartile:
   o Academic plans must be approved every semester and contain core courses.
   o Students may not graduate early.
10. Fulfill all graduation requirements within six years.

2. Graduation Requirements for the Class of 2020 (current 2Ls, entered Fall 2017):
1. Pass all required courses.

   Required 1L courses:
   • 805 Civil Procedure and Introduction to Law (2)
   • 806 Civil Procedure II (3)
   • 807 Property (4)
   • 809 Torts (4)
   • 812 Criminal Law (3)
   • 813 Contracts I (2)
   • 814 Contracts II (3)
   • 815 Legal Analysis and Writing (year-long, 5)
   • 816 Constitutional Law I (3)
   • 821 Legal Research (1)

   Required upper-division courses:
   • 905 Constitutional Law II (3) (must be taken no later than 2L summer)
   • 907 Administrative Law (3) (may be taken any time after 1L year)
   • 919 Business Associations (4) (must be taken no later than 2L summer)
   • 950 Evidence (3) (must be taken no later than 2L summer)
   • 962 Professional Responsibility (3) (must be taken no later than 2L summer)

2. Complete all required credits:
   a. Complete a minimum of 90 credits.
   b. At least 86 credits must be “classroom credits.”
   c. No more than 15 distance credits may count toward graduation.
   d. No more than 12 externship credits may count toward graduation.
3. Pass 6 credits of experiential courses.
4. Complete six full-time semesters, or the equivalent.
5. Complete the last two semesters and 26 credits at the College.
6. Perform 50 hours of pro bono service.
7. Satisfy the professionalism requirement.
8. Fulfill the Upper Division Writing Requirement.
9. Additional requirements for students in the fourth quartile:
   - Academic plans must be approved every semester and contain core courses.
   - Students may not graduate early.
10. Fulfill all graduation requirements within six years.

3. Graduation Requirements for the Class of 2021 (current 1Ls, entered Fall 2018):
   1. Pass all required courses.
      
      **Required 1L courses:**
      - 805 Civil Procedure and Introduction to Law (2)
      - 806 Civil Procedure II (3)
      - 807 Property (4)
      - 809 Torts (4)
      - 812 Criminal Law (3)
      - 813 Contracts I (2)
      - 814 Contracts II (3)
      - 815 Legal Writing and Analysis (year-long, 5)
      - 816 Constitutional Law I (3)
      - 821 Legal Research (1)
      - 901 Academic Skills Lab I (1)

      **Required upper-division courses:**
      - 905 Constitutional Law II (3) (must be taken no later than 2L summer)
      - 907 Administrative Law (3) (may be taken any time after 1L year)
      - 919 Business Associations (4) (must be taken no later than 2L summer)
      - 950 Evidence (3) (must be taken no later than 2L summer)
      - 962 Professional Responsibility (3) (must be taken no later than 2L summer)

   2. Complete all required credits:
      - Complete a minimum of 90 credits.
      - At least 86 credits must be “classroom credits.”
      - No more than 15 distance credits may count toward graduation.
      - No more than 12 externship credits may count toward graduation.
   3. Pass 6 credits of experiential courses.
   4. Complete six full-time semesters, or the equivalent.
   5. Complete the last two semesters and 26 credits at the College.
   6. Perform 50 hours of pro bono service.
   7. Satisfy the professionalism requirement.
   8. Fulfill the Upper Division Writing Requirement.
   9. Additional requirements for students in the fourth quartile:
      - Academic plans must be approved every semester and contain core courses.
      - Students may not graduate early.
   10. Fulfill all graduation requirements within six years.

C. **Detailed Information on Graduation Requirements**

1. **Pass All Required Courses**

   See Section B, above, for the required 1L and upper-division courses for each class.

   All 1L courses must be taken during the first year, unless the Dean of Students authorizes otherwise.
   Students on the Adjusted Curricular Path must complete all 1L courses by the end of their second year.
Any 1L course which is not passed during the first year must be taken the next semester it is offered, unless the Dean of Students grants a waiver.

2. Complete All Required Credits

a. Complete a Minimum of 90 Total Credits.
Students must complete a minimum of 90 semester hours of credit either in the College, by transfer from an approved law school, or through approved graduate-level courses.

b. At Least 86 Credits Must Be “Classroom Credits.”
Of the 90 credits needed to graduate, at least 86 must be classroom credits, or “class hours” as defined by the American Bar Association’s Standards for Approval of Law Schools. Almost every College course, including clinics and most externships, provides classroom credit.

You are not limited in the number of “non-classroom credits” you can take; however, if you take only the 90 total credits needed to graduate, only four may be “non-classroom credits.”

The following are the only College courses giving non-classroom credit:

- 956 Moot Court (1–2 NC cr)
- 973 Non-Classroom Credit Public Service Externship (1–10 NC cr)
- 981 Critical Legal Studies Journal (1 NC cr, max 4)
- 982 Law Review (1 NC cr, max 4)
- 983 Directed Study (1–2 NC cr, max 4)

c. No More Than 15 Distance Credits May Count Toward Graduation.
A maximum of 15 distance credits may count toward graduation. You are not limited in the number of distance credits you may take; however, if you take only the 90 total credits needed to graduate, only 15 may be distance credits. Distance courses may be offered live (such as courses simultaneously offered in Moscow and Boise), online, or by other means: the Assistant Registrar - Law will determine whether a course is considered distance. The distance credit rule applies to both law school and graduate school credits. You must have passed at least 28 credits before you can enroll in a distance education course.

d. No More Than 12 Externship Credits May Count Toward Graduation.
A maximum of 12 externship credits may apply toward graduation. You are not limited in the number of externship credits you may take in Law 973, Law 975, Law 976, or externships offered by other ABA-accredited law schools as part of study abroad or specialized programs; however, if you take only the 90 total credits needed to graduate, only 12 may be externship credits.

3. Satisfy the Experiential Learning Requirement
Students who entered the College in Fall 2016 or later must satisfy the experiential learning requirement by passing at least six credits from experiential learning courses on the following list:

- 855 Water Law Practicum (2)
- 912 Civil Mediation (2)
- 913 Family Mediation (2)
- 914 Dispute Resolution (1)
- 917 Negotiation and ADR (3)
- 932 Estate Planning (3)
- 955 Advanced Appellate Advocacy (2)
- 958 Trial Advocacy (2)
- 971 Lawyering Process (2)
- 975 Classroom Credit Public Service Externship (1–5)
- 976 Semester in Practice (1–12)
4. Complete Six Full-time Semesters, or the Equivalent

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

For spring and fall semesters, completing a full-time semester means students are enrolled for at least 10 credit hours during the semester, and that they pass at least nine of those hours. For summer session, students must be enrolled for five or more credits to receive credit for full-time study. One full-time summer is equivalent to 1/2 fulltime semester.

Please see Article IX, § A-3 of the Bylaws for more specific rules about part-time study and rules governing non-passing work in relation to the six semesters in residence requirement.

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

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

6. Perform Specified Hours of Pro Bono Service

Students entering the College in Fall 2015 (Class of 2018) and thereafter must perform a minimum of 50 hours of law-related pro bono service; those entering the College before Fall 2015 must perform a minimum of 40 hours of 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.

Pro bono service must be provided without compensation, academic credit, or other tangible benefit.

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

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

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

Students must complete a professionalism education program (PEP), which consists of educational opportunities addressing cultural competencies, civility and appropriate professional behaviors, law practice management, bias and thought processes, and other topics related to the development of a student’s professional conduct and identity. 1Ls must participate in Orientation professionalism workshops plus at least four additional professionalism programs offered during the school year. Upper division students must attend four additional programs over the course of 2L and 3L years. The College will provide at least four PEP opportunities each academic year. The Career Development Office will provide specific information about requirements and opportunities for the professionalism education program.

8. Fulfill the Upper Division Writing Requirement

Students must satisfy the Upper Division Writing Requirement (UDWR) by completing a major writing project between the end of 1L year and graduation. Plan on fulfilling your UDWR at least one semester before your planned graduation (3L fall for May graduates, 2L summer for December graduates). After you have fulfilled the requirement, you are responsible for having the supervising faculty member sign the Certification of Upper Division Writing Requirement and ensuring the certification is turned in to the Administration Office. Do not assume your supervising faculty member will turn in the certification — it is your responsibility to make sure the Administration Office receives the signed certification.

Normally the writing project must be supervised and graded by a member of the full-time College faculty. However, with the prior written approval of the Dean of 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 course taught by the faculty member.

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

- Conducting independent research and writing under the supervision of a full-time faculty member in 983 Directed Study.
- Completing the writing requirement for membership in the Idaho Law Review (Law 982) or the Idaho Critical Legal Studies Journal (Law 981).
- Preparing a paper for a regularly scheduled doctrinal course or seminar in which the instructor agrees to accept papers for satisfaction of the UDWR.

Whether you write for a paper course, directed study, or law journal, 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 draft 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. Because the supervising faculty member may require additional drafts to bring your paper up to the required standard, do not assume that submitting two drafts will complete your UDWR obligation.

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

9. Fulfill Requirements for Fourth-Quartile Students, Where Applicable

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

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

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

- 850 First Amendment Seminar (3)
- 851 Advanced Torts (2–3)
- 817 Advanced Criminal Procedure: Adjudications (3)
- 905 Constitutional Law II (3)
- 907 Administrative Law (3)
- 919 Business Associations (4)
- 924 Sales (3)
- 925 Property Security (3)
- 930 Taxation (3)
- 941 Wills, Estates, and Trusts (3)
- 945 Community Property (2)
- 950 Evidence (3)
- 952 Remedies (3)
- 953 Criminal Procedure: Investigations (3)
- 962 Professional Responsibility (3)
- 963 Family Law (3)
- Other courses as approved from time to time by the faculty.

10. Fulfill All Graduation Requirements Within Six Years

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

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

- Bar preparation
- Clinics
- Co-curricular activities
- Concurrent degrees
- Emphasis areas
- Externships
- Graduation date
- Pro bono plan
- Skills-oriented courses to fulfill the experiential learning graduation requirement
- Upper Division Writing Requirement.

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

B. Basic Planning Considerations

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

- What requirements must I meet to receive the J.D.?
- What values are important to me? How do these values affect what I will do during and after law school?
- What 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 non-academic obligations on my time, and what is my capacity for carrying an academic load?
- What fundamental lawyering skills do I want to build during my time in law school? What are the best ways of building those skills?
- How do I want to fulfill my continuing obligation to help others with my legal training?
- How do I want to use my law degree? Do I want to practice law at all, or do I want to use my degree in another profession?
- What type of law do I want to practice? What type of clients would I like to serve?
- Where do I intend to practice? What state’s bar exam should I take? What subjects are tested on that exam?

2. Academic Advising
At the College of Law, students bear the primary responsibility for their 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. However, the lawyers in the Academic Success, Career Development, and Student Affairs offices are experts in academic and professional planning and are always happy to help you plan your law school careers. If you want information about meeting graduation requirements, tailoring your studies to your intended field of practice, or preparing for bar admission, these are the people to visit first.

In addition to the primary J.D. staff advisors, students in emphasis and concurrent programs have assigned faculty advisors, who can help ensure you are meeting not only J.D. requirements but also the requirements for your emphasis or concurrent program.

3. Cultivating Mentors

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

4. Advising Materials and Presentations

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

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

Other advising materials are also available:

- Registration materials, such as the registration memo and draft course and exam schedule
- Official communications from the Deans, advisors, J.D. staff, and Administration Office
- Materials on the Academic Administration web page
- Informal degree audits, available on VandalWeb
- Formal degree audits performed by the Deans’ Office after receiving the application for the J.D.

The College periodically holds meetings to impart essential advising information. During the first semester, the introductory academic planning workshop gives an overview of curriculum planning including graduation requirements, bar subjects, and the pro bono and experiential learning requirements. This is followed by presentations on more specific topics such as emphases, concurrent programs, and clinical and practice-specific opportunities. To build not only your knowledge but a networking base, take advantage of bar admissions workshops, career development workshops, and presentations by attorneys invited by student organizations.

5. Course Selection

After taking required 1L and 2L courses, students are largely free to design their academic schedules in light of their own interests. (While students in the fourth quartile of each class must have their course
plans approved, they still have considerable flexibility in designing a schedule.) The information in this section can help you make informed choices about courses and experiences you may want as a 2L or 3L. **Remember, these are general guidelines, not specific requirements.** Tailor your individual course loads to your goals and interests.

Keep at least five things in mind in selecting courses.

- 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.
- Consider the **sequence of courses**. In general, take introductory courses before highly specialized ones.
- Consider the **pace** of law study. Students who take 15–16 credits a semester can graduate in the standard three years and will be eligible for limited licenses by the start of 2L summer.
- Consider your **interest in the subject matter or the professor**. Your law school experiences will be most rewarding if you are stimulated by your courses.
- Consider the **skills you want to develop** for your legal career. Use both your courses and law school activities to develop fundamental lawyering skills such as efficient researching, planning factual investigations, fluent oral communication, effective writing, or client counseling.

**C. Course Sequencing**

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

- Students must pass required 1L courses in the first two years of law study.
- The following courses must be taken during 2L year:
  - 905 Constitutional Law II
  - 919 Business Associations
  - 950 Evidence
  - 962 Professional Responsibility.
- 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 953 Criminal Procedure: Investigations during 2L year.
- All Clinics (Law 978, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998) have prerequisites. In addition, Clinics are available only to 3Ls unless the Director of Clinical Programs grants a waiver.

**D. Summer Law Study**

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

It’s important to know these facts about summer fees:

- University of Idaho summer school fees, unlike fees for the fall and spring semesters, are charged on a flat per-credit basis, with identical fees for Idaho residents and non-residents.
- Unlike fall and spring semesters, when there is an upper cap on fees (i.e., fees are identical for fulltime students whether they are taking 10 or 18 credits), there is no upper limit on summer fees.
• Law students taking any course pay law fees for all credits, even for wellness-type courses. Therefore, students should be judicious in registering for summer credits.

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

Registration deadlines for summer session are extremely compressed. Usually classes must be added or dropped, or credits changed in variable-credit courses, within one or two days of the start of classes. More information about the University’s summer sessions is available at the University’s Summer Session website.

1. Doctrinal Courses at the College of Law

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

2. Summer Externships

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

3. 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, 912 Civil Mediation and 913 Family Mediation, are always offered, one in Moscow and one in Boise each year. The 1-credit 914 Dispute Resolution, covering special topics, may also be offered. Enrollment is limited. Students interested in Northwest Institute courses should contact the Legal Aid Clinic early in Spring semester to be placed on the interest list. Priority is given to students in this order: Mediation Clinic students, Litigation and ADR Emphasis students; active members of Law Students for Alternative Dispute Resolution, and other students based on their position on the interest list. Students may not take both Law 912 (Civil Mediation) and Law 913 (Family Mediation) for credit.

4. Clinics

A limited number of summer positions are available in the Main Street Law Clinic. Students interested in participating in Clinic during the summer should contact the Legal Aid Clinic early in the fourth semester to determine if positions will be available. See Section VI (B), Clinics.

5. Directed Study

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

See Section III (B)(3), *UI Law Students Visiting at Other Law Schools*, and Section III (B)(4), *Study Abroad*. In particular, note that the College is affiliated with Gonzaga Law’s summer study abroad program in Florence, Italy.
VI. Becoming Practice Ready: Developing Lawyering Skills

A. Fundamental Lawyering Skills

Students should develop professional conduct, identity, and skills while in law school. Developing practical lawyering 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”:

- problem solving
- legal analysis
- legal research
- factual investigation
- communication
- counseling
- negotiation
- litigation and alternative dispute resolution
- organizational, administrative and time management skills
- recognizing and resolving ethical dilemmas.

Students can develop valuable lawyering skills not only through taking courses, but also through participating in student organizations and other activities. See below and Section IV (3), Satisfy the Experiential Learning Requirement, for more information.

B. Clinics

Clinical courses allow students to work under the supervision of law faculty or outside practitioners on actual cases. All clinics allow the student to partially or totally fulfill the experiential learning requirement. The College of Law has one of the most comprehensive clinical programs in the nation for its size. In 2018–2019, five clinics are available: Main Street Law (Moscow), Immigration Law (Moscow), Mediation (Moscow), Entrepreneurship (Boise), and Tax (Boise). Not all clinics are offered every semester, and course offerings are subject to change based on continuation of grant funding.

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

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 Law 977 Clinical Lab.

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

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

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

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

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

**To be eligible for a limited license in any state, students must complete at least 2/3 of the credits needed for graduation.** Because Idaho Law requires 90 credits to graduate, students seeking a limited license should have a minimum of 60 credits by the end of 2L year.

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. In 2018–2019, a Bankruptcy Clinical Lab will be offered. Although not a clinical lab, 968 Domestic Violence and the Law has a similar component of live client contact, since it requires its participants to assist legal interns on actual domestic violence and sexual assault cases.

D. Externships

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

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

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

Students may not receive pay for time spent working in externships, nor may they divide time between externship and paid work. Nevertheless, students may receive scholarships during summers or semesters they are enrolled in externships; moreover, they may receive stipends to offset out-of-pocket expenses incurred in externships that would not be incurred by attending regular classes. After all externship requirements have been fulfilled, students may accept paid employment from the field supervisor. In the alternative, with the prior approval of the Pro Bono Program Director, students may receive pro bono credit for work done in the field placement after all externship requirements have been fulfilled.

**In order to participate in externships in the summer following 1L year, students must have a 2.20 or higher first-semester GPA.** In contrast, students participating in externships following 2L year must be in good academic standing (2.00 or higher).
1. Summer Externships

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

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

Both Law 973 (during summer) and Law 975 are 5-credit courses. Students may sign up for fewer than 5 credits if they wish, but the number of credits will not be increased or decreased past the drop deadline (which is also the deadline for credit changes) shown on the University’s Summer Session web page. Students considering changing their externship credit load must act quickly, for the credit change/drop deadline is usually only one or two days after the start of summer classes.

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

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

2. Fall and Spring Externships

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

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

Unless the Externship Director approves a waiver of the requirement, Semester in Practice students must work fulltime for 16 weeks for their field supervisor. Most positions require the student to be qualified for a Legal Intern Limited License. In addition, students must fulfill other requirements including attending periodic classes, submitting periodic assignments, and making a classroom presentation.

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

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

E. Simulation Courses
Simulation courses allow students to develop lawyering skills within a simulated lawyering environment. Many of these courses allow students to partially or totally fulfill the experiential learning graduation requirement. See Section XI (B), Course Descriptions, for more information. The College offers the following simulation courses:

- Law 855 Water Law Practicum (2)
- Law 912 Civil Mediation (2)
- Law 913 Family Mediation (2)
- Law 914 Dispute Resolution (1)
- Law 917 Negotiation and ADR (3)
- Law 932 Estate Planning (3)
- Law 954 Trial Skills (3)
- Law 958 Trial Advocacy (2)
- Law 967 Advanced Legal Writing (2)
- Law 970 Advanced Legal Research (2)
- Law 971 Lawyering Process (2)
- Law 986 Judicial Clerkship Seminar (2)
- Law 987 Law Practice Management (1–2)
- Law 991 Skills Practicum* (cr arranged)

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

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

1. Law 955, Advanced Appellate Advocacy (“McNichols”)
Advanced Appellate Advocacy (“McNichols”) is an intramural moot court competition open to 2Ls and 3Ls. Each participant must satisfactorily complete a major brief and make two preliminary arguments before faculty and student judges. Top contestants advance to elimination rounds judged by attorneys and judges from around the region. The course provides experiential learning credit.

2. Law 956, Moot Court
Moot Court consists of participation in interscholastic moot court competitions. Moot courts generally require participants to have satisfactorily completed 955 Advanced Appellate Advocacy (McNichols). The College usually fields teams for at least two moot court competitions each year. The number of competitions and teams may vary depending upon resources and College priorities. Moot Court does not provide experiential learning credits. Note that Moot Court credits must be taken in the semester they are earned.

3. Law 957, Mock Trial
Mock Trial is an interscholastic civil trial team competition. Trial Team involves intensive trial training under faculty guidance. Mock Trial does not provide experiential learning credits. Note that Mock Trial credits must be taken in the semester they are earned. Prerequisites are Law 958 Trial Advocacy or Law 954 Trial Skills.
4. Dispute Resolution Competitions

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

G. Law Journals and Other Intensive Writing Experiences

1. Law Journals

   a. Law 981, Critical Legal Studies Journal

The Idaho Critical Legal Studies Journal, or “The Crit,” is an online critical legal studies journal covering topics of national interest. Membership is offered to students based upon their submissions during the write-on process. Members must participate in technical training sessions, fulfill assigned editing hours, and complete a paper of publishable quality. Each 2L member applies for a functionally specialized job at the beginning of spring semester and is mentored for the duration of the semester to be able to take over the functional position by summer. All editors participate in determining the strategy and future of the journal, soliciting submissions, editing submissions for publication, organizing and coordinating journal clubs, completing technical tasks, and engaging with the student body regarding critical studies. Members register for 1 credit each semester they participate in the law journal, up to a maximum of 4 non-classroom credits, and credits must be taken in the semester in which they are earned.

   b. Law 982, Law Review

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

Students who complete all the duties required of associate members become full members as 3Ls. Full members must complete editing assignments of student and lead articles, assist in conducting technical training sessions, contact and solicit outside authors, research and assist the executive editor in obtaining applicable topics for the associate members, and complete all other duties associated with publishing the journal. Both associate and full members register for 1 credit each semester they participate in the law journal, up to a maximum of 4 non-classroom credits, and credits must be taken in the semester in which they are earned.

2. Law 983, Directed Study

Students may engage in independent research and writing under the supervision of a full-time faculty member in Law 983 Directed Study. Directed study is especially appropriate for students who wish to delve more deeply into a subject than is possible in the College’s regular courses, or who have an interest in subjects not covered by the College’s regular courses. Individual faculty members set their own requirements for directed study, so interested students interested should contact professors directly. All course requirements for Directed Study must be completed within one semester, even students must spend additional time in subsequent semesters improving the paper to meet standards for UDWR certification. Students may earn up to 2 non-classroom credits in any individual Directed Study, up to a maximum of 4 credits.

H. Leadership Experiences

By taking leadership roles in student organizations, students may hone their organizational skills while forging important ties with the larger legal community. Student organizations are governed and
recognized by the Student Bar Association, the law school student government body. The SBA itself offers students a myriad of opportunities from governing the law school to planning social events. In addition, leadership opportunities abound with over 20 recognized student organizations, from the Board of Student Advocates to the Multicultural Law Caucus to the Environmental Law Society. Student organizations participate in public service, bring distinguished speakers to the College, build community awareness of important issues, and much more. Students may also wish to expand their professional networks and build lawyering skills by participating in organizations outside the law school such as bar sections, the American Bar Association Law Student Division, and specialty groups of attorneys such as the Idaho Trial Lawyers Association.
VII. Emphasis Areas

A. General Information
The College of Law currently offers three areas of emphasis:

- Business Law & Entrepreneurship
- Native American Law
- Natural Resources & Environmental Law.

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

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

The College of Law Catalog / Law Student Handbook descriptions of emphasis programs provide a summary. For comprehensive information and requirements, see the official emphasis documents provided by emphasis advisors.

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

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

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

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

The BLE emphasis requires the following:

1. Mandatory, documented meetings with the assigned BLE emphasis advisor at least once a semester.
2. Mandatory grade requirement: BLE emphasis students must earn
   - a minimum grade of C in each course taken to satisfy emphasis requirements, plus
   - a cumulative 2.50 grade point average over all courses used to satisfy BLE emphasis requirements.
3. Mandatory courses:
   - Law 919 Business Associations (4)
   - Law 925 Property Security (3)
   - Law 930 Taxation (3).
(4) Skills requirement: one of the following courses:
  • Law 912 Civil Mediation (2)
  • Law 917 Negotiation and Appropriate Dispute Resolution (3)
  • Law 932 Estate Planning (3)
  • Law 978 Entrepreneurship Law Clinic (1–6, max 9)
  • Law 994 Economic Development Clinic (1–6, max 9) (not offered 2018–2019)
  • Law 998 Tax Clinic (2–6, max 9).

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

(a) The Commercial Law Track is designed for students to focus their studies on the various laws that govern commercial transactions. This track is appropriate for students who want to help people and businesses structure transactions, including real estate deals, the manufacture and sale of products, and the financing of business organizations.

  Required courses:
  • Law 923 Payment Systems (2–3)
  • Law 924 Sales (3)

  Elective courses: At least 6 credits from the following list:
  • Law 854 Corporate Taxation (2–3)
  • Law 907 Administrative Law (3)
  • Law 926 Bankruptcy (3)
  • Law 927 Partnership & LLC Taxation (2–3)
  • Law 984 Real Estate Transactions (3)
  • Other College of Law courses pre-identified by the BLE faculty as meeting the Commercial Law Track requirement.

(b) The Enterprise Organization Track is designed for students to focus their studies on the legal issues surrounding the formation, operation, and governance of businesses. This track is appropriate for students who want to help entrepreneurs turn their ideas into profitable businesses by forming legal entities, raising capital, and ensuring effective governance.

  Elective courses: At least 12 credits from the following list:
  • Law 851, Advanced Torts (2–3)
  • Law 854 Corporate Taxation (2–3)
  • Law 903 Introduction to Intellectual Property (3)
  • Law 907 Administrative Law (3)
  • Law 908 Workplace Law (4)
  • Law 910 Antitrust (3)
  • Law 920 Securities Regulation (3)
  • Law 921 Accounting for Lawyers (2)
  • Law 922 Trademarks & Trade Dress (2)
  • Law 924 Sales (3)
  • Law 927 Partnership & LLC Taxation (2–3)
  • Law 984 Real Estate Transactions (3)
  • Law 992 White Collar Crime (2–3)
  • Other College of Law courses pre-identified by the BLE faculty as meeting the Enterprise Organization Track requirement.
(c) The Intellectual Property and Technology Law Track is designed for students to focus their studies on the legal issues surrounding the protection and exchange of intellectual property rights. This track is appropriate for students who want to help innovators of all kinds protect and disseminate the products of their creativity to create wealth and further the advancement of knowledge.

Required courses:
- Law 903 Introduction to Intellectual Property (3)
- Two of the following three courses:
  - Law 922 Trademarks & Trade Dress (2)
  - Law 931 Patents (2)
  - Law 980 Copyrights (2–3)

Elective courses: At least 5 credits from the following list:
- Law 907 Administrative Law (3)
- Law 910 Antitrust (3)
- Law 918 Internet Law (2–3)
- Law 922 Trademarks & Trade Dress (2) (if not taken as a required course)
- Law 931 Patents (2) (if not taken as a required course)
- Law 980 Copyrights (2–3) (if not taken as a required course)
- Law 989 Mass Media Law
- Other College of Law courses pre-identified by the BLE faculty as meeting the Intellectual Property and Technology Law Track requirement.

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

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

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

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

The Native American Law emphasis advisor is Professor Dylan Hedden-Nicely.
Students must apply for the Native American Law emphasis no later than February 4 of 2L year.

The Native American Law emphasis requires the following:

1. Mandatory grade requirement: NAL emphasis students must earn
   - a minimum grade of C in each course taken to satisfy emphasis requirements, plus
   - a cumulative 2.50 grade point average over all courses used to satisfy Native American Law emphasis requirements.

2. Required courses. Six credits from a combination of the following courses:
   - Law 949 Native American Law (3)
   - Law 979 Native American Natural Resource Law (3) OR
   - Law 928 Tribal Nation Economics and Law (3).

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

   **Economic Development Track:**
   - Law 903 Introduction to Intellectual Property (3)
   - Law 907 Administrative Law (3)
   - Law 908 Workplace Law (4)
   - Law 910 Antitrust (3)
   - Law 919 Business Associations (4)
   - Law 921 Accounting for Lawyers (2)
   - Law 923 Payment Systems (2–3)
   - Law 925 Property Security (3)
   - Law 926 Bankruptcy (3)
   - Law 927 Partnership & LLC Taxation (2–3)
   - Law 930 Taxation (3)
   - Law 931 Patents (2)
   - Law 932 Estate Planning (3)
   - Law 945 Community Property (2)
   - Law 984 Real Estate Transactions (3).

   **Family Law Track**
   - Law 913 Family Mediation (2)
   - Law 940 International Human Rights (3)
   - Law 941 Wills, Estates, and Trusts (3)
   - Law 963 Family Law (3)
   - Law 964 Children and the Law (2–3)
   - Law 965 Elder Law (2–3)
   - Law 968 Domestic Violence and the Law (2–3)
   - Law 985 Immigration Law and Policy (3).

   **Governance Track**
   - Law 904 Federal Courts (3)
   - Law 907 Administrative Law (3)
   - Law 908 Workplace Law (4)
   - Law 912 Civil Mediation (2)
   - Law 916 Public International Law (3)
• Law 917 Negotiation and Appropriate Dispute Resolution (3)
• Law 934 Land Use Law and Planning (3)
• Law 944 State and Local Government Law (3)
• Law 959 Critical Legal Studies (2–3)
• Law 960 Conflict of Laws (2–3).

Natural Resources Management Track
• Law 906 Natural Resource Law Seminar (3)
• Law 934 Land Use Law and Planning (3)
• Law 937 Wildlife Law and Policy (3)
• Law 938 International Environmental and Water Law (3)
• Law 939 Law, Science, and the Environment (2)
• Law 942 Water Law I (1–2)
• Law 946 Water and Energy Policy Seminar (2)
• Law 947 Environmental Law (3)
• Law 948 Public Lands and Resources Law (3)
• Law 951 Environmental Policy (3)
• Law 969 Water Law II (2).

Self-Directed Track
• 6 credits in courses pre-approved by the Native American Law advisor.

(4) Research paper of 20–30 pages focused specifically on an area within Native American law, with the topic pre-approved by the Native American Law Emphasis Advisor. The paper, whether written for a paper course or 981 Critical Legal Studies Journal, 982 Law Review, or 983 Directed Study, must meet the standards laid out for the Upper Division Writing Requirement.

(5) Completion of 20 service hours of experiential learning involving the application of Native American Law. The service hours must be documented and approved by the Native American Law Emphasis Advisor. The service may include but is not limited to one of the following:
• Successful participation in 995 Main Street Law Clinic, or 996 (Immigration Law Clinic). The assignment must be related to Native Law issues.
• Externship with a Tribal Court or Tribal entity meeting the requirements for Law 973, Law 975, or Law 976.
• Public service externship in the area of Native American Law meeting the requirements for Law 973, Law 975, or Law 976.
• Legal internship with a private law firm or an administrative agency that focuses substantially on the practice of Native American Law. May include paid work.
• Pro bono service substantially related to Native American law issues which meets the Pro Bono Service Requirement.
• Other service project pre-approved by the Native American Law Emphasis Advisor.

D. 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 emphasis advisors are Professors Barbara Cosens, Dylan Hedden-Nicely, Jerrold Long, Stephen Miller, Richard Seamon, and Anastasia Telesetsky. Please note that students are not guaranteed a particular NREL emphasis advisor.

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

The NREL emphasis requires the following:

(1) Mandatory grade requirement: NREL emphasis students must earn
   • a minimum grade of C in each course taken to satisfy emphasis requirements, plus
   • a cumulative 2.50 grade point average over all courses used to satisfy NREL emphasis requirements.

(1) Required courses:
   • Law 907 Administrative Law (3)
   • Law 971 Lawyering Process (2)

(2) Elective courses. Ten credit hours from the following list of courses with approval by the NREL Advisor.
   • Law 852 Natural Resource and Environmental Law Field Course (2)
   • Law 855 Water Law Practicum (2)
   • Law 906 Natural Resource Law Seminar (3)
   • Law 934 Land Use Law and Planning (3)
   • Law 937 Wildlife Law and Policy (3)
   • Law 938 International Environmental and Water Law (3)
   • Law 939 Law, Science, and the Environment (2)
   • Law 942 Water Law I (1–2)
   • Law 946 Water and Energy Policy Seminar (2)
   • Law 947 Environmental Law (3)
   • Law 948 Public Lands and Resources Law (3)
   • Law 951 Environmental Policy (3)
   • Law 969 Water Law II (2)
   • Law 979 Native American Natural Resource Law (3)
   • Law 994 Economic Development Clinic (1–3, max. 6) (not offered 2018–2019)
   • WR 506 Interdisciplinary Methods in Water Resources (3).
   • Up to 3 credits from other College of Law courses pre-approved by the student’s NREL advisor. These courses may include, but are not limited to, 901 Seminar; 975 Classroom Credit Public Service Externship, and 976 Semester in Practice.
   • Up to 3 credits may be satisfied by non-law graduate courses with approval of both the NREL advisor and the Dean of Students.

(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, whether written for a paper course or 981 Critical Legal Studies Journal, 982 Law Review, or 983 Directed Study, may also be used to satisfy the upper division writing requirement if it meets those requirements.
VIII. Concurrent Degree Programs

A. General Information

The College of Law currently offers the following concurrent degrees:

In Moscow

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 J.D./PSM (Professional Science Masters) in Natural Resources and Environmental Science with the University of Idaho College of Graduate Studies / Professional Science Masters Program.

In Boise

1. the concurrent J.D./M.B.A. (Master of Business Administration) with the Boise State University College of Business and Economics
2. the concurrent J.D./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 pursing any concurrent degree program must work closely with the Dean of Students and the law advisor for the particular concurrent degree program.

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

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

Students must satisfy the degree requirements of each college in order to receive both degrees. In each concurrent degree program, a maximum of 12 credits from the other college may be applied toward satisfaction of the graduation requirements for the J.D. Moreover, unless expressly approved as part of the concurrent degree program, students in concurrent degree programs may not apply any external (non-law) 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 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. Concurrent Degree Programs with University of Idaho Colleges in Moscow

1. J.D./MACCT (Master of Accountancy) with University of Idaho Department of Accounting

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Acct 515 Advanced Corporate Accounting and Reporting
- Acct 530 Accounting for Public Sector Entities
- Acct 540 Financial Statement & CSR Analysis
- Acct 585 Estate Planning  (If this course is taken, the student may NOT take Law 932, Estate Planning)
• Acct 586  Accounting for Management Decision Making and Control
• Acct 590  Advanced Auditing Seminar
• Acct 592  Financial Accounting and Reporting Seminar

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

• Law 854  Corporate Taxation (2–3)
• Law 903  Introduction to Intellectual Property (3)
• Law 907  Administrative Law (3)
• Law 908  Workplace Law (4)
• Law 910  Antitrust (3)
• Law 916  Public International Law (3)
• Law 917  Negotiation & Appropriate Dispute Resolution (3)
• Law 919  Business Associations (4)
• Law 920  Securities Regulation (3)
• Law 922  Trademarks and Trade Dress (2)
• Law 923  Payment Systems (2–3)
• Law 924  Sales (3)
• Law 925  Property Security (3)
• Law 926  Bankruptcy (3)
• Law 927  Partnership and LLC Taxation (2–3) *If this course is taken, the student may NOT take Accounting 584, Federal and State Taxes II*
• Law 928  Tribal Nations Economics and Law (3)
• Law 930  Taxation (3)
• Law 932  Estate Planning (3) *If this course is taken, the student may NOT take Accounting 585, Estate Planning*
• Law 944  State and Local Government Law (3)
• Law 947  Environmental Law (3)
• Law 948  Public Lands and Resources Law (3)
• Law 965  Elder Law (2–3)
• Law 984  Real Estate Transactions (3).

2. J.D./M.S. in Environmental Science with University of Idaho Environmental Science Program

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

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

The College of Law coordinator for the J.D./M.S. in Environmental Science is Professor Barbara Cosens. J.D./M.S. students pay normal tuition and fees to the University of Idaho. During the first three years of study in the concurrent degree program, students pay the additional law student professional fee but do not pay the graduate student fee. In any subsequent semester, students pay graduate student fees. In addition, every semester that students are in the J.D. program, they may take no fewer than 12 and no more than 18 credits without permission from the Dean of Students.
Up to 12 M.S. graduate school credits are allowed towards the J.D. To receive this credit, a student must receive a grade of B or higher in a course approved by the College of Law faculty for law credit. (See below for the current list of approved courses.) For all such courses, a grade of P, rather than the actual grade, will appear on the student’s law school transcript.

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

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

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

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

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

The following law courses are currently approved for credit toward the M.S. in Environmental Science:

- Law 906 Natural Resource Law Seminar (3)
- Law 907 Administrative Law (3)
- Law 934 Land Use Law and Planning (3)
- Law 937 Wildlife Law and Policy (3)
- Law 938 International Environmental and Water Law (3)
- Law 939 Law, Science, and the Environment (2)
- Law 942 Water Law I (1–2)
- Law 946 Water and Energy Policy Seminar (2)
- Law 947 Environmental Law (3)
- Law 948 Public Lands and Resources Law (3)
- Law 949 Native American Law (3)
- Law 951 Environmental Policy (3)
- Law 969 Water Law II (2)
- Law 979 Native American Natural Resource Law (3).
3. J.D./M.S. and J.D./Ph.D. in Water Resources with University of Idaho Water Resources Program

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Each student shall have a graduate committee, which must meet the requirements of the College of Graduate Studies and must have at least one member from the College of Law faculty. The student and faculty committee will select courses appropriate to satisfy the requirements of the College of Graduate Studies and College of Law.

The M.S. in Water Resources degree requires 35 credits, consisting of 29 credits of course work and completion of a six-credit thesis. The Ph.D. in Water Resources requires 78 credits, consisting of 39 credits of course work and completion of 39 credits of research and dissertation.

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

The following courses are required of both J.D./M.S. and J.D./Ph.D. students:

- WR 501 Water Resources Seminar
- WR 506 Integrated Water Resources Methods
- WR 507 Integrated Water Resources Projects
- Core courses as specified for the particular Water Resources degree option.

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

Up to six law credits are allowed toward the M.S. and up to nine credits toward the Ph.D. The following law courses are currently approved for credit toward the M.S. and Ph.D. degrees:

- Law 906 Natural Resource Law Seminar (3)
- Law 907 Administrative Law (3)
- Law 937 Wildlife Law and Policy (3)
- Law 938 International Environmental and Water Law (3)
- Law 939 Law, Science, and the Environment (2)
- Law 942 Water Law I (1–2)
- Law 946 Water and Energy Policy Seminar (2)
- Law 947 Environmental Law (3)
- Law 948 Public Lands and Resources Law (3)
- Law 949 Native American Law (3)
- Law 951 Environmental Policy (3)
- Law 969 Water Law II (2)
- Law 979 Native American Natural Resource Law (3).

4. J.D./M.S.Bio.P (M.S. in Bioregional Planning and Community Design) with University of Idaho Bioregional Planning and Community Design Program

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

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

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

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

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

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

The following M.S.Bio.P. courses are currently approved for credit toward the J.D.:
- BioP 520 Introduction to Bioregional Planning required for M.S.Bio.P.
- BioP 521 Local and Regional Comprehensive Planning required for M.S.Bio.P.
• BioP 530 Planning Theory and Professional Ethics required for M.S.Bio.P.
• BioP 560 Bioregional Planning Studio I required for M.S.Bio.P.
• AgEc 451 Applied Environmental and Natural Resource Economics
• AgEc 577 Law, Ethics, and the Environment
• AgEc 586 Regional Economic Development Theory
• AgEc 532 Natural Resource Economics and Policy
• CSS 486 Public Involvement in Natural Resource Management
• CSS 493 International Land Preservation and Conservation Systems
• CSS 572 Human Dimensions of Restoration Ecology
• CSS 573 Planning & Decision Making for Watershed Management
• PolS 562 Natural Resource Policy
• PolS 564 Environmental Politics and Policy
• PolS 571 Intergovernmental Relations
• PolS 572 Local Government Politics and Administration
• PolS 573 Sustainable Community Development Planning
• REM 452 Western Wildland Landscapes
• REM 507 Landscape and Habitat Dynamics
• REM 527 Landscape Ecology of Forests and Rangelands
• REM 551 Rangeland Vegetation Ecology
• Other graduate courses as approved by the law faculty.

Up to 12 credits from the following law courses are currently approved for credit toward the M.S.Bio.P. degree:

• Law 906 Natural Resource Law Seminar (3)
• Law 907 Administrative Law (3)
• Law 912 Civil Mediation (2)
• Law 917 Negotiation and Appropriate Dispute Resolution (3)
• Law 928 Tribal Nation Economics and Law (3)
• Law 934 Land Use Law and Planning (3)
• Law 937 Wildlife Law and Policy (3)
• Law 938 International Environmental and Water Law (3)
• Law 939 Law, Science, and the Environment (2)
• Law 942 Water Law I (1–2)
• Law 946 Water and Energy Policy Seminar (2)
• Law 947 Environmental Law (3)
• Law 948 Public Lands and Resources Law (3)
• Law 949 Native American Law (3)
• Law 951 Environmental Policy (3)
• Law 969 Water Law II (2)
• Law 979 Native American Natural Resource Law (3)
• Other law courses as approved by the Bioregional Planning and Community Design advisor.

For more information on the Master of Bioregional Planning and Community Design degree, contact the Bioregional Planning and Community Design Program.
5. J.D./PSM (Professional Science Masters in Natural Resources & Environmental Science) with the University of Idaho Professional Science Masters Program

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

The concurrent J.D./PSM degree program offers students an opportunity to combine the study of both scientific and legal aspects of issues related to the environment and natural resources. This program equips students for jobs in which the technical knowledge offered through the Professional Science Masters Program and the professional expertise provided by the College of Law would be beneficial. The PSM is an interdisciplinary, non-thesis degree which combines rigorous study in science with training in management and communication skills. PSM graduates have the advanced scientific skills to work effectively with business, government, and industry.

Concurrent J.D./PSM students may choose from the following interdisciplinary PSM program tracks and must complete all the requirements for that track, including the science curriculum, professional skills courses, internship, elective course, and non-thesis research:

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Law 906 Natural Resource Law Seminar (3)
- Law 907 Administrative Law (3)
- Law 934 Land Use Law and Planning (3)
- Law 937 Wildlife Law and Policy (3)
- Law 938 International Environmental and Water Law (3)
- Law 939 Law, Science, and the Environment (2)
- Law 942 Water Law I (1–2)
- Law 946 Water and Energy Policy Seminar (2)
- Law 947 Environmental Law (3)
- Law 948 Public Lands and Resources Law (3)
- Law 949 Native American Law (3)
• Law 951 Environmental Policy (3)
• Law 969 Water Law II (2)
• Law 979 Native American Natural Resource Law (3).

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

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

In every semester they take non-law courses, J.D./PSM students should fill out the Credit Reservation Request form indicating that the non-law courses should be recorded on the graduate transcript. Where a non-law course is also being used toward the J.D., check the law transcript box as well.

D. Concurrent Degree Programs with Boise State University in Boise

1. Financial Aid Information for Concurrent Degree Students in University of Idaho / Boise State University Concurrent Degree Programs

Students pursuing a concurrent degree with an institution other than the University of Idaho (currently, Boise State University for the J.D./MBA and the J.D./MSAT) must be aware of special provisions so they receive full financial aid. These provisions are vital because financial aid can only be awarded for courses that count toward the degree of the university granting the financial aid. (Note that students in the UI concurrent degree programs —J.D./MACCT, J.D./M.S. Environmental Science, J.D./M.S./Ph.D. in Water Resources, J.D./PSM, and J.D./M.S.Bio.P. — are not affected because their courses all apply to degrees awarded by the University of Idaho.)

J.D./MBA and J.D./MSAT students should take the following steps so their courses are covered by financial aid.

• After 1L year, when you apply for the FAFSA, list the institution codes for both University of Idaho and Boise State University. This will allow you to access financial aid at either institution during the year.

• Each semester (or summer term) you may apply for financial aid at only one university — even if you are taking classes at both University of Idaho and Boise State University. Therefore, the classes you take every semester or summer (whether at UI, BSU, or both) need to all count toward the degree at the university where you are receiving financial aid.

• Strategically plan out your semesters and summers to make sure you meet the 5-credit minimum needed at the university (either BSU or UI) from which you are receiving financial aid.

• When you are taking BSU courses that apply toward the J.D., you will pay tuition and fees to BSU but you are eligible for financial aid through University of Idaho. To receive UI financial aid, fill out the Consortium Agreement and send to BSU. You are responsible for ensuring that BSU returns the consortium agreement to the College of Law. The Administration Office will process the form and forward it to UI’s Financial Aid Office.

2. J.D./MBA (Masters of Business Administration with Boise State University

Please read the information in Sections VIII (A) and (B) above concerning general information and academic conduct rules applicable to all concurrent degree applicants and students, as well as the information in Section VIII (D)(1) concerning financial aid for students in concurrent University of Idaho / Boise State University programs.
Please read the information in Sections VIII (A), (B), and (C) above concerning general information, academic conduct rules, and financial aid information applicable to all concurrent degree applicants and students.

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

The College of Law advisor for the J.D./MBA is Dean Lee Dillion. The J.D./MBA advisor at BSU is Director Brian O’Morrow.

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

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

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

J.D./MBA students must take a minimum of 38 accounting credits at BSU toward the minimum of 50 credits required for the MBA.

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

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

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

- Law 854 Corporate Taxation (2–3)
- Law 903 Introduction to Intellectual Property (3)
- Law 908 Workplace Law (4)
- Law 910 Antitrust (3)
- Law 918 Internet Law (2–3)
• Law 919 Business Associations (4)
• Law 920 Securities Regulation (3)
• Law 922 Trademarks and Trade Dress (2)
• Law 923 Payment Systems (2–3)
• Law 924 Sales (3)
• Law 925 Property Security (3)
• Law 926 Bankruptcy (3)
• Law 927 Partnership and LLC Taxation (2–3)
• Law 930 Taxation (3)
• Law 931 Patents (2)
• Law 980 Copyrights (2–3)
• Law 984 Real Estate Transactions (3).

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

3. J.D./MSAT (M.S. in Accountancy, Taxation Emphasis) with Boise State University

Please read the information in Sections VIII (A) and (B) above concerning general information and academic conduct rules applicable to all concurrent degree applicants and students, as well as the information in Section VIII (D)(1) concerning financial aid for students in concurrent University of Idaho / Boise State University programs.

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

The College of Law advisor for the J.D./MSAT is Professor Barbara Lock. The J.D./MSAT advisor at the BSU Department of Accountancy is Professor Mark Cowan.

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

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

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

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

The J.D./MSAT program has strict guidelines about the order in which courses must be taken, and the grades which must be earned, for law credits to count toward the MSAT and for accounting credits to count toward the J.D. Students should follow program guidelines carefully and consult the J.D./MSAT advisors for additional information.
All JD/MSAT students must take the following core courses at the College of Law:

- Law 854 Corporate Taxation (2–3)
- Law 919 Business Associations (4)
- Law 927 Partnership and LLC Taxation (2–3)
- Law 930 Taxation (3).

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

- ACCT 520 Tax Research
- ACCT 535 Estate & Gift Taxation
- ACCT 540 Taxation of Nonprofit Organizations
- ACCT 545 Real Estate Tax Law
- ACCT 560 Income Taxation of Trusts and Estates
- ACCT 565 Deferred Compensation Taxation
- ACCT 570 Multi-State Taxation
- ACCT 575 International Taxation
- ACCT 579 Personal Financial Planning
- ACCT 596 Independent Study.

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

- Law 854 Corporate Taxation (2–3)
- Law 927 Partnership and LLC Taxation (2–3)
- Law 930 Taxation (3)
- Law 932 Estate Planning (3)
- Law 975 Classroom Credit Public Service Externship (1–5) (for tax-related externships)
- Plus up to nine credits from other non-tax law courses, with MSAT advisor approval.
IX. Planning for Law Practice

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

A. Business Law Practice

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

B. Federal Indian Law or Tribal Court Practice

Follow the course selections suggested for the Native American Law Emphasis.

C. Natural Resource or Environmental Law Practice

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

D. Litigation or Alternative Dispute Resolution Practice

- Law 817 Advanced Criminal Procedure: Adjudications (3)
- Law 904 Federal Courts (3)
- Law 907 Administrative Law (3)
- Law 912 Civil Mediation (2)
- Law 913 Family Mediation (2)
- Law 914 Dispute Resolution (1)
- Law 916 Public International Law (3)
- Law 917 Negotiation and Appropriate Dispute Resolution (3)
- Law 950 Evidence (3)
- Law 952 Remedies (3)
- Law 954 Trial Skills (3)
- Law 953 Criminal Procedure: Investigations (3)
- Law 956 Moot Court (2 NC)
- Law 957 Mock Trial (2)
- Law 958 Trial Advocacy (2).
- Law 960 Conflict of Laws (2–3)
- Law 985 Immigration Law and Policy (3)
- Law 955 Advanced Appellate Advocacy (2)
- Law 967 Advanced Legal Writing (2)
- Law 970 Advanced Legal Research (2)
- Law 971 Lawyer Process (2)
- Law 975 Classroom Credit Public Service Externship (1–5, max. 10)
- Law 976 Semester in Practice (1–12, max 12)
- Law 995 Main Street Law Clinic (1–6, max. 9)
• Law 996  Immigration Law Clinic  (1–6, max. 9)
• Law 997  Mediation Clinic  (1–6, max. 9)
• Law 998  Tax Clinic  (2–6, max. 9)

F. Planning or Economic Development Practice
• Law 912  Civil Mediation  (2)
• Law 934  Land Use Law and Planning  (3)
• Law 939  Law, Science, and the Environment  (2)
• Law 942  Water Law I  (1–2)
• Law 944  State and Local Government Law  (3)
• Law 947  Environmental Law  (3)
• Law 948  Public Lands and Resources Law  (3)
• Law 951  Environmental Policy  (3)
• Law 952  Remedies  (3)
• Law 966  Legal Drafting  (2)
• Law 970  Advanced Legal Research  (2)
• Law 979  Native American Natural Resource Law  (3)
• Law 994  Economic Development Clinic  (1–3, max. 6) (not offered 2018–2019)
• Also consider whether you are interested in the concurrent J.D./M.S.Bio.P. (M.S. in Bioregional Planning and Community Development).

F. Solo or Small Firm Practice
• Law 817  Advanced Criminal Procedure: Adjudications  (3)
• Law 908  Workplace Law  (4)
• Law 917  Negotiation and Appropriate Dispute Resolution  (3)
• Law 921  Accounting for Lawyers  (2)
• Law 924  Sales  (3)
• Law 925  Property Security  (3)
• Law 926  Bankruptcy  (3)
• Law 930  Taxation  (3)
• Law 932  Estate Planning  (3)
• Law 941  Wills, Estates, and Trusts  (3)
• Law 945  Community Property  (2)
• Law 949  Native American Law  (3)
• Law 950  Evidence  (3)
• Law 952  Remedies  (3)
• Law 953  Criminal Procedure: Investigations  (3)
• Law 954  Trial Skills  (3)
• Law 958  Trial Advocacy  (2)
• Law 963  Family Law  (3)
• Law 965  Elder Law  (2–3)
• Law 968  Domestic Violence and the Law  (2–3)
• Law 971  Lawyering Process  (2)
• Law 987  Law Practice Management  (1–2)
• Law 995  Main Street Law Clinic  (1–6, max. 9).
G. Criminal Law Practice

- Law 817 Advanced Criminal Procedure: Adjudications
- Law 904 Federal Courts (3)
- Law 917 Negotiation and Appropriate Dispute Resolution (3)
- Law 949 Native American Law (3)
- Law 953 Criminal Procedure: Investigations (3)
- Law 954 Trial Skills (3)
- Law 958 Trial Advocacy (2)
- Law 959 Critical Legal Studies (2–3)
- Law 964 Children and the Law (2–3)
- Law 968 Domestic Violence and the Law (2–3)
- Law 971 Lawyering Process (2)
- Law 992 White Collar Crime (2–3)
- Law 995 Main Street Law Clinic (1–6, max. 9)
- Law 991 Advanced Legal Writing– Criminal Practice.

H. Family Law Practice

- Law 913 Family Mediation (2)
- Law 941 Wills, Estates, and Trusts (3)
- Law 945 Community Property (2)
- Law 949 Native American Law (3)
- Law 952 Remedies (3)
- Law 953 Criminal Procedure: Investigations (3)
- Law 954 Trial Skills (3)
- Law 958 Trial Advocacy (2)
- Law 963 Family Law (3)
- Law 964 Children and the Law (2–3)
- Law 965 Elder Law (2–3)
- Law 968 Domestic Violence and the Law (2–3)
- Law 971 Lawyering Process (2)
- Law 985 Immigration Law and Policy (3)
- Law 995 Main Street Law Clinic (1–6, max. 9)
- Law 997 Mediation Clinic (1–6, max. 9).
X. Planning for Bar Admission

A. General Information.

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

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

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

Competency to practice law is primarily tested by the bar exam. About half of all states now administer the Uniform Bar Exam (see Section X (D), below), but in every state except Louisiana, the bar exam consists of both essay and multiple-choice questions. Most states also require applicants to perform simulated lawyering tasks. In addition, most states require applicants to pass a separately-administered professional responsibility exam.

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

Bar review is a full-time job. Successful takers devote 50 or more hours a week to bar review the entire time between law school graduation and the bar exam. Although it is tempting to take a vacation following law school graduation, you should put this off until after the bar exam. In addition, working during the bar review period enormously decreases your chance of first-time bar passage.

B. Bar Applications

1. Bar Registration During 1L or 2L Year

A few states require applicants to “register” for the bar during the first or second years of law school, long before bar applications are due. “Registration” varies from merely indicating an intention to sit for the bar to giving detailed character and fitness information. If students miss registration deadlines, they can still apply for the bar but total fees are higher. Idaho and Washington, where most UI Law graduates sit for the bar, do not require law students to register before they submit bar applications.

If you know the state where you plan to sit for the bar, check the state bar web site to see if there is a registration requirement. The following states either require or encourage law students to register for the bar during 1L or 2L year: Alabama, California, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Iowa, Louisiana, Mississippi, North Dakota, Ohio, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Texas.

2. UI Law Transcripts

Students ordering official transcripts as part of the bar application process may order the transcript at any time. On the order form you should specify that the transcript should not be sent until the degree is posted; both the paper and online order forms have check boxes allowing this option. If you order a transcript which does not show your degree, you will have to submit an additional request and additional payment. Order transcripts through the University Registrar, www.uidaho.edu/registrar. The College does not process, send, or request transcripts.
3. Enrollment / Degree Verification

UI Law students applying for the Idaho bar do not have to provide an enrollment verification to the front office. The administration will forward a list of graduates to the Idaho State Bar; that list serves as the verification of enrollment for students applying for the Idaho bar only.

UI Law students applying for admission in any state other than Idaho must read their bar application carefully and follow instructions as to enrollment verification. Some jurisdictions require you to provide a form directly to the law school; other jurisdictions directly request verification from law schools.

4. Completing the Bar Application During 3L Year

Anticipate that completing the bar application will take at a minimum of a month. Bar applications are long and ask for detailed information; if you do not keep thorough records, answering the questions may require quite a bit of investigation. Read through your state’s bar application at least one semester in advance, and start filling out the bar application the first month of your last semester — August for December graduates, and early January for May graduates. Many states do not allow late filing. Where late filing is permitted, late fees are typically $150 or more, up to $825.

5. Character and Fitness Inquiries

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

Although some character and fitness questions may 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 or financial irregularity, which may pose a risk if not monitored. Character and fitness information, including the fact of conditional admission, is held in the strictest confidence and is not disclosed to members of the bar. Therefore, it is always better to give more information than needed than to risk not including all required information. The rule of thumb for character and fitness questions is “When in doubt, disclose.”

As part of its character and fitness investigation, each state requests copies of bar applicants’ applications for law school admission. Thus, it is vital to ensure you disclosed all relevant character and fitness information on your law school application and that you updated your character and fitness information with any relevant information while attending UI Law. See Section I (H)(1–2).

6. Notarizing the Bar Application

Applicant signatures on bar applications must be notarized. UI Law offers notaries at both the Boise location (Clinic) and Moscow location (Clinic and Administration Office). Please contact the office in advance to make sure a notary will be available when you come by.

C. Preparing for the Bar at UI Law

1. Bar Courses

To pass the bar exam, applicants must be proficient in legal analysis and also have a strong understanding of the doctrinal law tested on the bar exam. Students should have a strong background in bar-tested subjects before starting commercial bar review. Bar courses at University of Idaho can be divided into three categories: (a) bar courses required for the J.D.; (b) Important bar courses not required for the J.D., and (c) courses helpful for bar passage.
a. **Bar Courses Required for the J.D.**

The following courses, which teach critical doctrinal law and analytical skills, are required for graduation.

- Law 805 Civil Procedure and Introduction to Law (2)
- Law 806 Civil Procedure II (3)
- Law 807 Property (4)
- Law 809 Torts (4)
- Law 812 Criminal Law (3)
- Law 813 Contracts I (2)
- Law 814 Contracts II (3)
- Law 815 Legal Writing and Analysis (5). Although no doctrinal law is taught in Law 815, essays comprise 50% of the points on the Uniform Bar Exam. Proficient written legal analysis is critical to bar exam success.
- Law 816 Constitutional Law I (3)
- Law 905 Constitutional Law II (3)
- Law 919 Business Associations (4)
- Law 950 Evidence (3)
- Law 962 Professional Responsibility (3) — Professional responsibility is tested directly on the MPRE (required for admission in 48 states). In addition, professional responsibility concepts are sometimes tested on the MPT.

(b) **Important Bar Courses Not Required for the J.D.**

While the following courses are not required for graduation, they cover material which is heavily tested on the Uniform Bar Exam and the bar exams of most non-UBE jurisdictions.

- Law 924 Sales (3)
- Law 925 Property Security (3)
- Law 941 Wills, Estates, and Trusts (3)
- Law 953 Criminal Procedure: Investigations (3)

(c) **Courses Helpful for Bar Passage.**

The following courses (a) cover doctrinal material which, although covered on the bar exam, is not tested as heavily on the bar exam as the material in courses listed above, or (b) cover doctrinal which, although tested on the bar exam, is more easily learned in a commercial bar review course, or (c) provide practice in skills tested heavily on the bar exam.

- Law 850 First Amendment Seminar (3). *In-depth examination of individual rights concepts covered lightly in 905 Constitutional Law II.*
- Law 851 Advanced Torts (2–3). *Covers non-negligence torts.*
- Law 817 Advanced Criminal Procedure: Adjudications (3). *Covers “Bail to Jail” topics.*
- Law 901 Applied Legal Reasoning (3). *Bar preparation course, providing review of 2–3 doctrinal subjects plus efficient approaches for approaching bar exam questions.*
- Law 960 Conflicts of Law (2–3). *Sometimes tested on the MEE as an “embedded” subject with an accompanying doctrinal subject. In addition, the Conflicts course provides a useful review of fundamental concepts.*
- Law 945 Community Property (2). *Provides grounding in the principles of family law, and also can serve as a useful review of concepts in Property, Wills, and Business Associations.*
- Law 952 Remedies (3). *While no longer tested as a discrete subject on the bar exam, the topic appears in the bar exam under questions of Contracts, Property, and other.*
subjects. In addition, the Remedies course provides a useful review of fundamental concepts.

- Law 963 Family Law (3). Provides grounding in the principles of family law, commonly tested on bar review essays. Alternatively, students can get an introduction to family law concepts in 945 Community Property (2) or 913 Family Mediation (2).

- Law 971 Lawyering Process (2). Provides practice in doing legal analysis under time pressure and in writing the type of documents tested on the MPT.

- College of Law Clinics (Law 978, 995, 996, 997, 998). Provide practice in doing legal analysis under time pressure and in writing the type of documents tested on the MPT.

2. Bar Exam Success Toolkit

In addition to required and elective bar courses, the College supports its graduates’ bar success by offering a comprehensive suite of services and offerings under the “Bar Exam Success Toolkit.” Components of the toolkit include

- Lawyering Fundamentals, an orientation program covering many skills vital to law school success
- 2L/3L outlines, lectures, and practice questions provided by Barbri
- AMP, a programmed learning platform for MBE subjects provided by Barbri
- Applied Legal Reasoning, a 3-credit course for 3Ls which provides review of 2–3 doctrinal subjects, plus instruction in the MBE, MEE, and MPT
- Barbri commercial bar review course paid for by student fees. Students who prefer to use another bar review provider will receive a voucher toward the cost of another commercial bar review.

D. Uniform Bar Examination (UBE)

1. General Information

Over 30 U.S. jurisdictions have adopted the Uniform Bar Examination, including the states where most University of Idaho law graduates take the bar. Jurisdictions using the UBE agree to administer, grade, and score the three component tests uniformly: the MBE is weighted 50%, the MEE 30%, and the MPT 20%. The resulting score is portable; that is, the score a bar applicant receives in one UBE jurisdiction may be applied to another UBE jurisdiction.

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

2. Subjects Tested on the UBE

The following subjects are tested on the UBE:

- Business Associations (Agency, Partnership, Corporations, LLCs)
- Civil Procedure
- Conflict of Laws
- Constitutional Law
- Contracts and UCC Article 2 Sales
- Criminal Law and Criminal Procedure
- Evidence
3. Components of the UBE

The UBE consists of three multistate tests prepared by the National Conference of Bar Examiners: the 200-question multiple-choice Multistate Bar Examination (MBE), six Multistate Essay Examination (MEE) questions, and two Multistate Performance Test (MPT) tasks.

a. Multistate Bar Examination (MBE). The multiple-choice MBE is a component of the bar exam in every U.S. jurisdiction except Louisiana and Puerto Rico. The MBE consists of 200 multiple-choice questions given over two 3-hour exam periods, and it accounts for 50% of the points on the Uniform Bar Exam and many other state exams.

The following subjects are tested on the MBE:
- Civil Procedure
- Constitutional Law
- Contracts and UCC Article 2 Sales
- Criminal Law and Criminal Procedure
- Evidence
- Real Property
- Torts

b. Multistate Essay Examination (MEE). The MEE, consisting of short essay questions, is used as part of the bar exam in 32 U.S. jurisdictions. Most jurisdictions using the MEE (and all UBE jurisdictions) administer six questions over the course of three hours, effectively giving 30 minutes per essay question.

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

- Business Associations (Agency, Partnership, Corporations, LLCs)
- Civil Procedure
- Conflict of Laws (“embedded” topic always tested with another subject)
- Constitutional Law
- Contracts and UCC Article 2 Sales
- Criminal Law and Criminal Procedure
- Evidence
- Family Law
- Professional Responsibility
- Real Property
- Torts
- Trusts and Estates (Decedents’ Estates, Trusts, Future Interests)
- Uniform Commercial Code, general provisions and Article 9 Secured Transactions.

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

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

### 4. UBE Jurisdictions and Passing Scores

As of July 2018, the following jurisdictions have adopted the Uniform Bar Examination for current or future bar exams. Out of a maximum 400 points, here are the passing scores for each UBE jurisdiction:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Jurisdiction</th>
<th>Passing Score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Alabama</td>
<td>260</td>
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<tr>
<td>Alaska</td>
<td>280</td>
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<tr>
<td>Arizona</td>
<td>273</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colorado</td>
<td>276</td>
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<tr>
<td>Connecticut</td>
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<tr>
<td>District of Columbia</td>
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<tr>
<td>Idaho</td>
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<td>Illinois</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iowa</td>
<td>266</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kansas</td>
<td>266</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maine</td>
<td>276</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Maryland</td>
<td>TBD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Massachusetts</td>
<td>270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minnesota</td>
<td>260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missouri</td>
<td>260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Montana</td>
<td>266</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nebraska</td>
<td>270</td>
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<td>New Hampshire</td>
<td>270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>New Jersey</td>
<td>266</td>
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<tr>
<td>New Mexico</td>
<td>260</td>
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<tr>
<td>New York</td>
<td>266</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Carolina</td>
<td>270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Dakota</td>
<td>260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oregon</td>
<td>274</td>
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<tr>
<td>Rhode Island</td>
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<tr>
<td>South Carolina</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tennessee</td>
<td>TBD</td>
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<tr>
<td>Utah</td>
<td>270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vermont</td>
<td>270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Virgin Islands</td>
<td>266</td>
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<tr>
<td>Washington</td>
<td>270</td>
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<tr>
<td>West Virginia</td>
<td>270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wyoming</td>
<td>270</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*UBE will be first administered in February 2019.*

*UBE will be first administered in January 2019.*

*UBE will be first administered in February 2019.*

*UBE will be first administered in February 2019.*

*UBE will be first administered in February 2019.*

*UBE will be first administered in February 2019.*

*UBE first administration date to be determined.*
E. Multistate Professional Responsibility Exam (MPRE)

The Multistate Professional Responsibility Exam (MPRE) is required for admission to the bar of all U.S. jurisdictions except Maryland, Wisconsin, and Puerto Rico. Although required for bar admission, the MPRE is not part of the bar exam itself. It requires a separate application and separate fees from the bar exam. The MPRE is administered three times a year in March, August, and November. Each state establishes its own pass score for the MPRE.

The MPRE consists of 60 multiple-choice questions administered over the course of two hours. It tests understanding of professional conduct rules as found in the ABA Model Rules of Professional Conduct, the ABA Model Code of Judicial Conduct, controlling constitutional decisions, and the generally accepted rules, principles, and common law regulating the legal profession.

For more information and registration, visit the web site of the National Conference of Bar Examiners.

F. Commercial Bar Review Courses

Each law graduate should take a comprehensive commercial bar review course to prepare for the bar exam.

Starting in Fall 2016, law student fees have included the cost of a commercial bar review. All students who have paid the student professional fee for three years will receive either a free Barbri bar review or a voucher (currently $1,295) toward the cost of another commercial bar review.

Because each student learns differently, you should not automatically take the default Barbri course. Instead, carefully investigate the offerings both of Barbri and of other bar review courses, taking into account not only the cost but the bar review’s track record, longevity, compatibility with your learning style, and opportunities for guided feedback. Comprehensive bar review courses typically last approximately seven weeks. Look for courses which provide the following features:

- live or recorded lectures on doctrinal law
- explanatory outlines on doctrinal law
- suggested study schedules
- test-taking strategies
- 1,800 or more MBE-style questions, with comprehensive explanations of each right and wrong answer
- dozens of MEE-style essay questions in each doctrinal subject tested on the exam, with model answers for several questions in each subject
- dozens of MPT-style problems, with model answers for several problems
- individual feedback on MEEs and MPTs submitted for grading
- practice mini-bar exams to take under timed conditions.

Beware of lesser-quality commercial bar review courses. Watch out especially for courses where advertising consists primarily of testimonials, or where you must pay an additional charge for feedback on MEE and MPT problems.

G. Financing the Bar Review Period after Law School

The College has taken a major step to helping students with the cost of bar review by folding the cost of a commercial bar review course into student fees as part of the Bar Exam Success Toolkit (see Bar Exam Success Toolkit and Commercial Bar Review Courses, above.) However, you will face other expenses during the bar review period, typically including bar application fees of up to $1,000, living expenses, and travel expenses to sit for the exam. In addition, because bar review is a full-time job, you should not be employed during the period between graduation and taking the bar exam. It is important to start saving early because student loans are not available after graduation. Therefore, starting 1L year, you should begin setting aside money toward preparing for the bar.
If you have not saved enough money during the three years of law school to cover bar preparation costs, you may consider taking out a bar loan. Currently, the following national lenders offer bar loans: Wells Fargo (for existing customers only), PNC, Discover Student Loans, and Sallie Mae. Bar loans typically carry higher interest rates than student loans, and most require co-signers. In addition, some graduates may not qualify for bar loans if they 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. Two good sites for bar loan information are Penn State Law at https://pennstatelaw.psu.edu/admissions/jd-admissions/financial-aid/student-loans/bar-loans and Harvard Law at http://hls.harvard.edu/dept/sfs/bar-exam-loan-information/?redir=1.
XI. Course Listings and Course 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 2017–2018.

Required indicates a course required for graduation.

A class designation (1L, 2L, 3L) indicates the course is to be taken during the designated year, unless the Dean of Students grants a waiver.

901 Academic Skills Lab I Required –1L (1)
921 Accounting for Lawyers (2)
907 Administrative Law Required (3)
917 ADR (Negotiation and Alternative Dispute Resolution) (1)
901 Advanced Bankruptcy (1)
955 Advanced Appellate Advocacy (McNichols) (2)
817 Advanced Criminal Procedure: Adjudications (3)
970 Advanced Legal Research (2)
967 Advanced Legal Writing (2) (not offered 2018–2019)
851 Advanced Torts (2–3)
917 Alternative Dispute Resolution (Negotiation and Appropriate Dispute Resolution) (1)
910 Antitrust (3)
955 Appellate Advocacy Program (Advanced Appellate Advocacy) (2)
901 Applied Legal Reasoning (3)
917 Appropriate Dispute Resolution (Negotiation and Alternative Dispute Resolution) (4)
919 BA (Business Associations)
926 Bankruptcy (3)
977 Bankruptcy Lab (Clinical Lab)
956 Bankruptcy Moot Court (Moot Court)
919 Business Associations Required –2L (4)
964 Children and the Law (2–3)
912 Civil Mediation (2)
805 Civil Procedure I (Civil Procedure and Introduction to Law) Required –1L (1)
805 Civil Procedure and Introduction to Law Required –1L (2)
806 Civil Procedure II Required –1L (3)
901 Civil Rights Litigation (3)
975 Classroom Credit Public Service Externship (1–5, max. 10)

Clinic — see:

978 Entrepreneurship Law Clinic 3L
994 Economic Development Clinic 3L
995 Main Street Law Clinic 3L
996 Immigration Law Clinic 3L
997 Mediation Clinic 3L
998 Tax Clinic 3L
977 Clinical Lab (topics as announced) (1, max. 4)

945 Community Property (2)
901 Complex Litigation (3)
960 Conflict of Laws (2–3)
816 Constitutional Law I Required –1L (4)
905 Constitutional Law II Required 2L (3)
813 Contracts I Required –1L (2)
814 Contracts II Required –1L (3)
980 Copyrights (2–3)
854 Corporate Taxation (2–3)
812 Criminal Law Required –1L (3)
953 Criminal Procedure: Investigations (3)
959 Critical Legal Studies Required –1L (3)
981 Critical Legal Studies Journal (1–4 non-class, max. 4)
983 Directed Study (1–2, max. 4, non-class credits)
914 Dispute Resolution (1) (topics as announced)
968 Domestic Violence and the Law (2–3)
994 Economic Development Clinic 3L (1–6, max 9) (not offered 2018–2019)
853 Education Law (3)
965 Elder Law (2–3)
978 Entrepreneurship Law Clinic 3L (1–6, max 9) (formerly Small Business Legal Clinic)
947 Environmental Law (3)
956 Environmental Moot Court (Moot Court)
951 Environmental Policy (3)
932 Estate Planning (3)
962 Ethics (Professional Responsibility) R–2L
950 Evidence Required –2L (3)
956 Evidence Moot Court (Moot Court)

Externship — see:
973 Non-Classroom Credit Public Service Externship
975 Classroom Credit Public Service Externship
976 Semester in Practice
963 Family Law (3)
913 Family Mediation (2)
904 Federal Courts (3)
930 Federal Income Tax (Taxation)
850 First Amendment Seminar (3) (not offered 2018–2019)
940 Human Rights (International Human Rights)
981 Idaho Critical Legal Studies Journal (Critical Legal Studies Journal)
982 Idaho Law Review (Law Review)
949 Indian Law (Native American Law)
996 Immigration Law Clinic 3L (1–6, max 9)
985 Immigration Law and Policy (3)
903 Intellectual Property (Introduction to Intellectual Property)
WR 506 Interdisciplinary Methods in Water Resources (3)
938 International Environmental and Water Law (3)
940 International Human Rights (3)
916 International Law (Public International Law)
918 Internet Law (2–3)
857 Introduction to American Law and Legal Education (2) Required –LLM (not offered 2018–2019)
903 Introduction to Intellectual Property (3)
948 Introduction to Natural Resources Law (Public Lands and Resources Law) (3)
986 Judicial Clerkship Seminar (1–2)
934 Land Use Law and Planning (3)
987 Law Practice Management (1–2)
982 Law Review (1–4 non-class, max. 4)
939 Law, Science, and the Environment (2)
971 Lawyering Process (2)
921 Legal Accounting (Accounting for Lawyers)
974 Legal Aid Clinic 3L (special course number for temporary clinics which are not regularly offered, with topics and credit as announced)
966 Legal Drafting (2) (not offered 2018–2019)
821 Legal Research Required –1L (1)
815 Legal Writing and Analysis Required –1L (5)
856 Legal Writing and Research for LL.M. Students (3) Required –LLM (not offered 2018–2019)
998 Low Income Taxpayer Clinic (Tax Clinic) 3L
995 Main Street Law Clinic 3L (1–6, max 9)
989 Mass Media Law (2)
955 McNichols Competition (Advanced Appellate Advocacy)
989 Media Law (Mass Media Law)
997 Mediation Clinic 3L (1–6, max 9)
957 Mock Trial (2)
956 Moot Court (1–2, non-class credits)
956 National Moot Court (Moot Court)
949 Native American Law (3)
979 Native American Natural Resource Law (3)
852 Natural Resource and Environmental Law Field Course (2)
906 Natural Resource Law Seminar (3)
948 Natural Resources Law (Public Lands and Resources Law)
923 Negotiable Instruments (Payment Systems)
917 Negotiation and Appropriate Dispute Resolution (3)
973 Non-Classroom Credit Public Service Externship (1–10, max. 10, non-class credits)

Northwest Institute — see:
912 Civil Mediation
913 Family Mediation
914 Dispute Resolution
852 NREL Field Course (Natural Resource and Environmental Law Field Course)
927 Partnership and LLC Taxation (2–3)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course Code</th>
<th>Course Title</th>
<th>Credit Hours</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>931</td>
<td>Patents</td>
<td>(2)</td>
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<tr>
<td>923</td>
<td>Payment Systems</td>
<td>(2–3)</td>
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<tr>
<td>962</td>
<td>Professional Responsibility Required – 2L (3)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>807</td>
<td>Property Required – 1L (4)</td>
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<tr>
<td>925</td>
<td>Property Security</td>
<td>(3)</td>
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<tr>
<td>916</td>
<td>Public International Law</td>
<td>(3)</td>
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<td>948</td>
<td>Public Lands and Resources Law</td>
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<td>984</td>
<td>Real Estate Transactions</td>
<td>(2–3)</td>
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<td>952</td>
<td>Remedies</td>
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<td>924</td>
<td>Sales</td>
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<td>925</td>
<td>Secured Transactions (Property Security)</td>
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<td>920</td>
<td>Securities Regulation</td>
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<td>976</td>
<td>Semester in Practice 3L (1–12, max. 12)</td>
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<td>901</td>
<td>Seminar (special course number for one-time doctrinal courses, with topics and credit as announced)</td>
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<td>991</td>
<td>Skills Practicum (special course number for one-time experiential learning courses, with topics and credit as announced)</td>
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<tr>
<td>978</td>
<td>Small Business Legal Clinic</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Entrepreneurship Law Clinic 3L (1–6, max 9)</td>
<td></td>
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<td>944</td>
<td>State and Local Government Law</td>
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<td></td>
<td>(not offered 2018–2019)</td>
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<tr>
<td>999</td>
<td>Study Abroad or Off Campus (credit arr.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>998</td>
<td>Tax Clinic 3L (2–6, max. 9)</td>
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<tr>
<td>930</td>
<td>Taxation</td>
<td>(3)</td>
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<tr>
<td>809</td>
<td>Torts Required – 1L (4)</td>
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<tr>
<td>922</td>
<td>Trademarks and Trade Dress</td>
<td>(2)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>958</td>
<td>Trial Advocacy 3L (2)</td>
<td></td>
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<td>954</td>
<td>Trial Skills 3L (3)</td>
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<td>957</td>
<td>Trial Team (Mock Trial)</td>
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<td>928</td>
<td>Tribal Nations Economics and Law</td>
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<tr>
<td>942</td>
<td>Water Law I (1–2)</td>
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<td>969</td>
<td>Water Law II (2)</td>
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<td>855</td>
<td>Water Law Practicum (2–3) (not offered 2018–2019)</td>
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<td>946</td>
<td>Water and Energy Policy Seminar</td>
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<td>White Collar Crime</td>
<td>(2–3)</td>
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<td>Wills, Estates, and Trusts</td>
<td>(3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>908</td>
<td>Workplace Law</td>
<td>(4)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
2. Listing by Course Number

Some listed courses may not be offered in 2017–2018.

**Required** indicates a course required for graduation.

A class designation (1L, 2L, 3L) indicates the course is to be taken during the designated year, unless the Dean of Students grants a waiver.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Course Number</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Credits</th>
<th>Offered 2018–2019</th>
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</thead>
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<td>Civil Procedure and Introduction to Law 1L</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Required</td>
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<tr>
<td>806</td>
<td>Civil Procedure II 1L</td>
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<td>Required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>807</td>
<td>Property 1L</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Required</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>809</td>
<td>Torts 1L</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Required</td>
</tr>
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**University of Idaho College of Law Catalog / Law Student Handbook 2018–2019**
B. Courses Tentatively Scheduled for 2018–2019

The following tables list courses which are tentatively scheduled for academic year 2018–2019 in the Moscow and Boise locations.

All 1L courses will be offered in the semesters shown. It is possible that some upper-division courses may switch semesters, be added, or be dropped. Professors and the college sometimes face exigent circumstances which affect their ability to offer planned courses.

Even if all courses listed are offered, there is no guarantee you can take all the courses you want to take within a given semester. Some courses will invariably conflict because they must be offered during the same time period.

Therefore, use these tables only as a preliminary planning tool. More complete and authoritative information will be distributed with each semester’s registration memo and draft course schedule.

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Upper Division (2L/3L) Courses

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C. Course Descriptions

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

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

First-Year Courses

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

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

807 Property
4 credits 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 I
2 credits Fall
Basic elements of private, consensual agreements enforced by law under common law and UCC Article 2: 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 for Class of 2020 and thereafter.

814 Contracts II
3 credits Spring
Continuation of Law 813 on the basic elements of private, consensual agreements enforced by law under common law and UCC Article 2.
Prerequisite:
- Law 813, Contracts I
1L course required for graduation for Class of 2019 and thereafter.

815 Legal Writing and Analysis
5 credits Year-long course
Course focusing on written legal analysis in the context of writing predictive and persuasive legal memoranda, along with an introduction to oral advocacy.
1L course required for graduation.
816  Constitutional Law I  
3 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.

821  Legal Research  
1 credit  
Fall  
Basic elements of legal research in print and electronic resources, including generating search terms; researching secondary sources, cases, and statutes; and using citators for case research.  
1L course required for graduation for Class of 2020 and thereafter.

901  Academic Skills Lab I  
1 credit  
Fall  
Fundamental skills instruction designed to develop the legal analysis and writing skills needed to perform well in law school. Topics include critical reading, case briefing, course outlining, issue spotting, exam outlining, and exam writing.  
Graded pass/fail.  
1L course required for graduation for Class of 2021 and thereafter.

Upper-Division Courses

817  Advanced Criminal Procedure: Adjudications  
3 credits  
Spring  
A study of the federal constitutional constraints on criminal adjudications, with a focus on the right to counsel, pretrial release, the grand jury, prosecutorial discretion, discovery obligations, guilty pleas and plea bargaining, jury trial rights, double jeopardy, and sentencing.  
Prerequisite or co-requisite:  
• Law 953, Criminal Procedure: Investigations  
Additional information:  
Advanced Criminal Procedure: Adjudications is a helpful bar course.

850  First Amendment Seminar  
3 credits  
Spring  
Not offered 2018–2019  
Exploration of the First Amendment’s Speech, Press, Association, Establishment, and Free Exercise Clauses, and the interrelatedness between free expression and religious freedoms. The course investigates analytical problems in First Amendment jurisprudence including philosophical foundations of free expression, free association, free exercise of religion, and the prohibition against government establishment of religion.  
Prerequisites  
• Law 816, Constitutional Law I  
• Law 905, Constitutional Law II  
Additional information:  
First Amendment is a helpful bar course.

851  Advanced Torts  
2–3 credits, usually 3  
Fall  
Selected topics in tort law, including products liability, traditional strict liability, defamation, and business torts.  
Two-credit course covers fewer areas of study.  
Prerequisite  
• Law 809, Torts, or permission  
Additional information:  
Advanced Torts is a helpful bar course.  
Instructor-determined variable-credit course: the course is offered for a fixed number of credits determined in advance by the instructor.
852 Natural Resource and Environmental Law Field Course
2 credits  Fall (before regular classes)
Summer field course exploring the implementation of natural resource and environmental law on the ground in Idaho, focusing on the effects of state and federal resource management and protection statutes on public and private landscapes. Accelerated course.
Prerequisite:
• Permission

853 Education Law
3 credits  Fall
Issues pertaining to the history and structure of U.S. public education including religious and private school alternatives, school funding, curriculum and governance, student supervision, equal educational opportunity issues including race and disability, employment issues including collective bargaining, and students’ and teachers’ rights and responsibilities including free speech and due process.

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

855 Water Law Practicum
2–3 credits, usually 3  Spring
Not offered 2018–2019
Skills course where students take part in various stages of a water law dispute including settlement negotiations, state supreme court briefing, and oral argument. In-depth treatment of cutting edge issues in water law, with an emphasis on the intricate interplay between law, history and science.
Two-credit course covers fewer areas of study.
Prerequisite
• Law 942, Water Law I
Co-requisite
• Law 971, Lawyering Process
Additional information:
Instructor-determined variable-credit course: the course is offered for a fixed number of credits determined in advance by the instructor.
Course provides experiential learning credit.

856 Legal Writing and Research for LL.M. Students
3 credits
Not offered 2018–2019
Basic principles of American legal writing for foreign-trained lawyers. Topics covered include the American court system, common law, case briefing, legal analysis, and fundamentals of legal research. Students complete multiple writing and research assignments of increasing complexity geared to exercise their analytical and problem-solving abilities.
Prerequisite
• Registration as LL.M. student.
Course required for all LL.M. students.

857 Introduction to American Law and Legal Education
2 credits
Not offered 2018–2019
Topics, related to both statutory and common law, include fundamental legal concepts, key doctrinal areas of law, the American legal education system, how laws are made and function, and how law evolves over time.
Prerequisite
• Registration as LL.M. student.
Course required for all LL.M. students.

901 Seminar
Credit arranged
From time to time, specific seminars are arranged and made available for a semester. The exact content of seminars is announced in advance of the semester in which they are offered. The College endeavors to offer at least 2 seminars a semester.
901 Advanced Bankruptcy
1 credit Spring
This advanced bankruptcy course covers all aspects of Chapter 11 reorganization, beginning with an examination of non-bankruptcy remedies and bankruptcy planning, culminating in examining how Chapter 11 cases result in successful reorganization.
Prerequisite:
- Law 926, Bankruptcy

901 Applied Legal Reasoning
3 credits Spring
Training in the analytical, writing, and organizational skills needed to efficiently analyze legal questions under time pressure and prepare for the bar exam. Using 2–3 doctrinal subjects, students apply critical reading, issue spotting, organizational, and writing skills to multiple-choice, essay, and performance problems.
Open only to students in their last year of law school.
Graded pass/fail.

901 Civil Rights Litigation
3 credits Variable
In Civil Rights Litigation, students develop a basic understanding of claims, defenses and remedies available in 42 U.S.C. § 1983 actions, including claims brought against the police and prisons. Students will also be introduced to employment, disability and housing discrimination. They will be able to identify and evaluate litigation and alternative dispute resolution strategy, from both a plaintiff’s and defendant’s perspective.
Additional information:
Designed as a paper course.

901 Complex Litigation
3 credits Fall, Boise
Examination of how complex cases are resolved through a combination of litigation, settlement funds, and other mechanisms, including the law of class actions and various non-class aggregation methods. The class is taught by Chief Judge Winmill and his two career staff attorneys, David Metcalf and Jeff Severson. It features visits by outstanding attorneys to discuss the real-world aspects of using expert witnesses and electronic discovery, as well as practical tips on persuasion techniques including brief writing and oral argument.

903 Introduction to Intellectual Property
3 credits Fall
Introduction to the four substantive areas of intellectual property: trade secrets, trademarks, copyrights, and patents, with an emphasis on the tension in each body of law between private rights and the public’s interest.
Additional information:
Law 903 is a prerequisite for those doing trademark prosecution through Law 978, Entrepreneurship Law Clinic.

904 Federal Courts
3 credits Fall
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
Study of individual rights and liberties protected by the Constitution.
2L course required for graduation.

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

907 Administrative Law
3 credits Fall Moscow; Spring Boise
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.
Upper division course required for graduation.
**908 Workplace Law**  
*4 credits Fall Moscow; Spring Boise*
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.

**912 Civil Mediation**  
*2 credits Summer*
A study of conflict resolution, negotiation, and mediation theory, process, and skills. Exploration of each stage of the mediation process and attendant strategies and skills. Offered through the Northwest Institute for Dispute Resolution. Accelerated course. Graded pass/fail. Credit may not be earned in both Law 912 and Law 913.  
*Prerequisite:*  
• Permission  
*Additional information:*  
Any final paper written for this course may not be used in satisfaction of the upper division writing requirement. Students interested in Law 912 should sign the interest list in the College’s Legal Aid Clinic early in Spring semester. Course provides experiential learning credit.

**913 Family Mediation**  
*2 credits Summer*
A skills-based study of family mediation designed for those wishing to mediate or represent clients in the mediation process. Topics covered include structuring the mediation process, guidelines for division of assets, construction of parenting plans, and ethical concerns. Offered through the Northwest Institute for Dispute Resolution. Accelerated course. Graded pass/fail. Credit may not be earned in both Law 912 and Law 913.  
*Prerequisite:*  
• Permission  
*Additional information:*  
Any final paper written for this course may not be used in satisfaction of the upper division writing requirement. Students interested in Law 913 should sign the interest list in the College’s Legal Aid Clinic early in Spring semester. Course provides experiential learning credit.

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

**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 Moscow; Spring Boise*
Simulation and seminar-style instruction in negotiation techniques, mediation, and arbitration, focusing on skill development and legal and ethical issues frequently faced by lawyers.  
*Additional information:*  
Course provides experiential learning credit.
918 Internet Law
2–3 credits, usually 3 Spring
Not offered 2018–2019
Introduction to the legal and policy challenges presented by commerce and communication on the Internet. Topics include Internet governance, sovereignty and jurisdiction, free speech, privacy and surveillance, and the protection of intellectual property.
Two-credit course covers fewer areas of study.
Additional information:
Instructor-determined variable-credit course: the course is offered for a fixed number of credits determined in advance by the instructor.

919 Business Associations
4 credits Fall
Agency, partnerships, corporations, and other types of business organizations; limitations on powers and authority of partners, corporate officers, and directors.
2L course required for graduation.

920 Securities Regulation
3 credits Spring

921 Accounting for Lawyers
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.

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.
Additional information:
Law 922 is a prerequisite for those doing trademark prosecution through Law 978, Entrepreneurship Law Clinic.

923 Payment Systems
2–3 credits, usually 3 Fall
Not offered 2018–2019
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.
Two-credit course covers fewer areas of study.
Additional information:
Instructor-determined variable-credit course: the course is offered for a fixed number of credits determined in advance by the instructor.

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.
Additional information:
Sales is an important bar course.

925 Property Security
3 credits Spring
Overview of the law relating to secured credit including the mechanisms for creating enforceable security and mortgage interests in real and personal property.
Additional information:
Property Security is an important bar course.

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

928  Tribal Nations Economics & Law  
3 credits  
Spring  
Not offered 2018–2019  
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  
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  
Spring  
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  
Additional information:  
Course provides experiential learning credit.

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

937  Wildlife Law and Policy  
3 credits  
Not offered 2018–2019  
An examination of state and federal law applicable to wildlife.

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

939  Law, Science, and the Environment  
2 credits  
Spring  
Not offered 2018–2019  
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  Fall  
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  Spring  
Intestate succession, wills, and administration of estates in probate.  
Additional information:  
Wills is an important bar course.

942  Water Law I  
1–2 credits, normally 1  Fall  
The basics of water allocation law with a focus on western water law. Study of the development of the common law of water allocation and of comprehensive statutory systems including the implementation of water law through administrative agencies and water rights adjudication.  
One credit course covers fewer areas of study.  
Additional information:  
Instructor-determined variable-credit course: the course is offered for a fixed number of credits determined in advance by the instructor.  
Water Law I is normally offered as a 1-credit accelerated course, followed by Water Law II in the same semester and same class time slot.

944  State and Local Government Law  
3 credits  Not offered 2018–2019  
Review of the source, scope, and limits of local government power, with reference to Idaho and other state examples. The course will consider the relationship of local governments to the state and federal government, as well as to neighboring communities and individuals.

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

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

947  Environmental Law  
3 credits  Spring  
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  Public Lands and Resources Law  
3 credits  Fall  
This course examines the natural resource allocation and management systems applicable to the public lands, including the Federal Land Policy and Management Act, National Forest Management Act, Mineral Leasing Act, Wilderness Act, and other relevant federal statutes.

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  Spring  
The law governing the presentation of proof in Idaho and federal courts.  
2L course required for graduation.

951  Environmental Policy  
3 credits  Fall  
An examination of advanced topics in environmental law and policy.  
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: Investigations  
3 credits Fall  
A study of the federal constitutional constraints on criminal investigations, with a focus on searches and seizures, arrests, interrogations, identification procedures, and the right to counsel.  
Additional information:  
Criminal Procedure: Investigations is an important bar course.

954 Trial Skills  
3 credits Spring, Boise  
Instruction in the skills fundamental to litigation and the techniques of persuasive witness examination and argument, combining classroom instruction and individually-critiqued student exercises.  
Credit may not be earned in both Law 954 and Law 958.  
Prerequisites:  
• Law 950, Evidence  
• Permission

955 Advanced Appellate Advocacy (McNichols)  
2 credits Fall  
A brief-writing and oral advocacy course run as the McNichols Moot Court competition. Students write a two-issue brief and make a minimum of two oral arguments before potentially advancing to the competition rounds of oral argument.  
Graded pass/no pass.  
Prerequisite:  
• Law 815, Legal Writing and Analysis  
Additional information:  
Course provides experiential learning credit.

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

957 Mock Trial  
2 credits  
Participation as an attorney on the D. Craig Lewis mock trial team in regional or national competition. The faculty supervisor of each competition is the final arbiter of the credits awarded within the guidelines.  
Prerequisites:  
• Law 954, Trial Skills OR Law 958, Trial Advocacy  
• Permission  
Additional information:  
Mock Trial requires a 4-semester commitment. Students try out for the team during 2L fall, act as witnesses during 2L spring, and act as lawyers in competition during 3L spring. Credits are awarded in 3L spring.
958 Trial Advocacy
2 credits Fall (before regular classes)
An intensive 7-day course offered the week before regular classes begin in the fall. The course follows the National Institute of Trial Advocacy Training format of faculty demonstration, discussion, student performance, and critique, culminating in a mock jury trial on the last day of the training.
Graded pass/fail.
Credit may not be earned in both Law 954 and Law 958.
Prerequisites:
• 3L status, unless waived
• Law 950, Evidence
• Permission
Additional information:
Course provides experiential learning credit.

959 Critical Legal Studies
2–3 credits, usually 2
Not offered 2018–2019
Critical Studies focuses on deconstructing traditional hierarchies within the law and legal institutions and looks to foster change by critically analyzing the law and these institutions. This course will cover one or more of the following subjects: Feminism, Critical Race Studies, Race-Feminism, Gender/Gender Identity/Queer Studies.
Three-credit course covers more areas of study.
Additional information:
Instructor-determined variable-credit course: the course is offered for a fixed number of credits determined in advance by the instructor.

960 Conflict of Laws
2–3 credits, usually 3
Spring
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.
Additional information:
Instructor-determined variable-credit course: the course is offered for a fixed number of credits determined in advance by the instructor.

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

963 Family Law
3 credits Fall
Legal problems of the family, including marriage, annulment, adoption, and divorce.
Additional information:
Family Law is a helpful bar course.

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

965 Elder Law
2–3 credits, usually 3
Fall
An overview of the legal regimes and practical issues that face lawyers representing older clients. Topics include Social Security, pensions, annuities, Medicare, Medicaid, health care decision-making, property issues, and special ethical issues for attorneys representing elder persons.
Two credit course covers fewer areas of study.
Additional information:
Instructor-determined variable-credit course: the course is offered for a fixed number of credits determined in advance by the instructor.
966  Legal Drafting  
2 credits 
Not offered 2018–2019 
This course will familiarize students with transactional and litigation documents, writing for different audiences, and the effective and appropriate use of forms. Students will focus on strategic use of language, avoiding ambiguity, and writing with clarity. General topics covered will include client letters, contracts, and a complaint and answer.

967  Advanced Legal Writing  
2 credits  
Spring 
Not offered 2018–2019 
This course will focus on advanced writing concepts, including advanced study of standards of review, development of policy arguments and legislative intent analysis, writing jury instructions, drafting statutes, and drafting judicial opinions; additionally, there will be a heavy emphasis on style. As such, it is assumed that students have mastered the skills learned in Legal Research & Writing. Does not satisfy the upper division writing requirement. 
Prerequisite: 
• Minimum of C in Law 815 (Legal Writing and Analysis) OR permission

968  Domestic Violence and the Law  
2–3 credits  
Spring 
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 Law 995, Main Street Law Clinic, have the option of signing up for two credits; those who do so will not be required to complete additional hours of clinical service beyond that required by Clinic. 
Additional information: 
All students should sign up for 3 credits unless enrolled in Law 995 during the same semester.

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

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

971  Lawyering Process  
2 credits  
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. 
Additional information: 
Course provides experiential learning credit.
973  Non-Classroom Credit Public Service Externship
1-10 credits  Fall, Spring
1–5 credits  Summer
Maximum 10 credits
Students perform legal work in selected public service positions under the supervision of experienced judges and lawyers.
Graded pass/fail. Credits earned are not classroom credits.
Prerequisite:
• Permission
Additional information:
A GPA of 2.20 or above is required for externships after 1L year. A GPA of 2.00 or above is required for externships after 2L year.
Student-option variable credit: students may select the number of credits, subject to instructor approval.
During summer session, Law 973 is a 5-credit course. Although students may sign up for fewer than 5 credits, the number of credits will not be increased or decreased past the drop deadline shown on the University’s Summer Session web page.
Students may participate in clinics and externships during the same semester only with the approval of both the clinic and externship supervisors.

974  Legal Aid Clinic
1–6 credits
Maximum 9 credits
Not offered 2018–2019
From time to time, specific legal aid clinics may be offered. The content of such clinics is announced in advance of the semester in which they are offered.
Prerequisites:
• Law 962, Professional Responsibility
• Other courses as announced
• Permission
Recommended preparation:
• Courses as announced
Additional information:
Law 974 is a special course number for temporary clinics which are not a regular part of the curriculum. Regularly-offered clinics are Law 978, 994, 995, 996, 997, and 998.

975  Classroom Credit Public Service Externship
1–5 credits, maximum 10  Summer
Students perform legal work in selected public service positions under the supervision of experienced judges and lawyers. Students must attend periodic classes.
Graded pass/fail.
Prerequisite:
• Permission
Additional information:
A GPA of 2.20 or above is required for externships after 1L year. A GPA of 2.00 or above is required for externships after 2L year.
Student-option variable credit: students may select the number of credits, subject to instructor approval.
Law 975 is a 5-credit course. Although students may sign up for fewer than 5 credits, the number of credits will not be increased or decreased past the drop deadline shown on the University’s Summer Session web page.
Students may participate in clinics and externships during the same semester only with the approval of both the clinic and externship supervisors.
Course provides experiential learning credit.
976  Semester in Practice
1–12 credits, maximum 12  Spring, Moscow
Fall, Spring, Boise

Students attend periodic classes and perform legal work in the public or private sector under the supervision of a faculty supervisor. Open only to students in their last year of law school. Graded pass/fail.

Prerequisite:
• Permission

Additional information:
Semester in Practice is limited to 3Ls. Many, but not all, positions require student to be qualified for an Idaho Legal Intern Limited License.

Students whose cumulative class rank is in the bottom 25% of the class are not eligible for Semester in Practice unless the Externship Director and Dean of Students grant a waiver.

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

Students may participate in clinics and externships during the same semester only with the approval of both the clinic and externship supervisors.

Course provides experiential learning credit.

977  Clinical Lab
1 credit per semester per lab
Maximum 4 credits

One-credit lab courses providing clinical experience for interested upper-division students. The labs, designed to allow students to obtain practical experience in conjunction with upper-division substantive courses, are supervised by experienced practitioners.

Graded pass/fail.

Prerequisite:
• Permission

Additional information:
Labs often offered include two different Bankruptcy labs.

978  Entrepreneurship Law Clinic
(formerly Small Business Legal Clinic)
1–6 credits, maximum 9  Fall, Spring
Boise

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

Prerequisites:
• Law 919, Business Associations
• Law 962, Professional Responsibility
• Law 966 (Legal Drafting) OR Law 967 (Advanced Legal Writing) OR Law 971 (Lawyering Process)
• Qualified for an Idaho Legal Intern Limited License
• Permission

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

Law 903, Introduction to Intellectual Property, and Law 922, Trademarks and Trade Dress, are prerequisites for those doing trademark prosecution through Law 976, Small Business Legal Clinic.

Students may participate in clinics and externships during the same semester only with the approval of both the clinic and externship supervisors.

Course provides experiential learning credit.

979  Native American Natural Resource Law
3 credits  Spring

Study of the natural resources over which Tribal Nations assert stewardship or seek to influence others regarding protection of resources including sacred sites, land use and environmental protection, natural resource development, taxation, water rights, rights associated with hunting, fishing and gathering, and international approaches to indigenous lands and resources.
980  **Copyrights**  
*2–3 credits, usually 3  Spring*  
A survey of U.S. domestic copyright law, focusing on current provisions of the Copyright Act of 1976, as amended, and leading cases interpreting those provisions. Particular attention is paid to policy challenges created by the Internet and by the increasing internationalization of copyright law.  
Two-credit course covers fewer areas of study.  
**Additional information:**  
Instructor-determined variable-credit course: the course is offered for a fixed number of credits determined in advance by the instructor.  

981  **Critical Legal Studies Journal**  
*1–4 credits, maximum 4*  
Graded pass/fail. Credits earned are not class hours.  
**Prerequisite:**  
- Acceptance to the Idaho Critical Legal Studies Journal  
**Additional information:**  
Students must register for 1 credit of Law 981 each semester they participate in Critical Legal Studies Journal.  

982  **Law Review**  
*1–4 credits, maximum 4*  
Participation in the student-edited *Idaho Law Review*. Credit is awarded upon approval by the editor-in-chief and faculty advisor.  
Graded pass/fail. Credits earned are not classroom credits.  
**Prerequisite:**  
- Acceptance to Idaho Law Review  
**Additional information:**  
Students must register for 1 credit of Law 982 each semester they participate in Law Review.  

983  **Directed Study**  
*1–2 credits*  
*Maximum 4 credits*  
Individual research on a significant legal problem and the writing of a paper that must be approved by the faculty member under whose direction the work is done.  
Graded pass/fail. Credits earned are not classroom credits.  
**Prerequisite:**  
- Permission  
**Additional information:**  
Instructor-determined variable-credit course: the course is offered for a fixed number of credits determined in advance by the instructor.  

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

985  **Immigration Law and Policy**  
*3 credits  Spring*  
The rights and limitations relating to various types of immigration status, different kinds of visas, admission and removal procedures, grounds of inadmissibility and deportation, and defenses.  

986  **Judicial Clerkship Seminar**  
*1–2 credits, normally 2  Spring*  
Seminar focusing on advanced writing concepts within the judicial context, with instruction on common types of legal writing practiced by judicial clerks.  
**Prerequisite:**  
- Permission  
**Additional information:**  
Instructor-determined variable-credit course: the course is offered for a fixed number of credits determined in advance by the instructor.  
Course provides experiential learning credit.
987  Law Practice Management
1–2 credits, normally 2
Not offered 2018–2019
Topics in the business of law practice, including accepting and billing clients, managing case files and client trust accounts, making business arrangements, and managing human, physical, and financial resources. Graded pass/no pass.
Two-credit course covers more areas of study.
Additional information:
Instructor-determined variable-credit course: the course is offered for a fixed number of credits determined in advance by the instructor.

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.

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

992  White Collar Crime
2–3 credits, usually 3  Fall
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.

994  Economic Development Clinic
1–6 credits, maximum 9  Fall, Spring
Boise
Not offered 2018–2019
Legal aid clinic in which legal interns assist Idaho counties, cities, tribes, and non-governmental agencies with economic development issues and legal problems.
Prerequisites:
- Law 962, Professional Responsibility
- Qualified for an Idaho Legal Intern Limited License
- Permission
Recommended preparation:
- Law 934, Land Use Law and Planning
Additional information:
Student-option variable credit: students may select the number of credits, subject to instructor approval.
Students may participate in clinics and externships during the same semester only with the approval of both the clinic and externship supervisors. Course provides experiential learning credit.
995  Main Street Law Clinic
1–6 credits, maximum 9  Fall, Spring, Summer
Moscow
Representing clients in proceedings primarily involving family law issues including divorce, custody, termination of parental rights, adoption, and contempt proceedings. Clinic students also advocate for victims in domestic violence protection order hearings, defend clients in criminal misdemeanor cases, and represent clients in consumer protection matters, landlord-tenant disputes, and probate actions.

Prerequisites:
- Law 950, Evidence
- Law 962, Professional Responsibility
- Law 971, Lawyering Process
- Qualified for an Idaho Legal Intern Limited License
- Permission

Co-requisite:
- Law 958, Trial Advocacy

Additional information:
Student-option variable credit: students may select the number of credits, subject to instructor approval.
Students may participate in clinics and externships during the same semester only with the approval of both the clinic and externship supervisors.
Course provides experiential learning credit.

996  Immigration Law Clinic
1–6 credits, maximum 9  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
- Law 985, Immigration Law & Policy, or permission to waive
- Qualified for an Idaho Legal Intern Limited License

Co-requisite:
- Law 958, Trial Advocacy

Additional information:
Student-option variable credit: students may select the number of credits, subject to instructor approval.
Students may participate in clinics and externships during the same semester only with the approval of both the clinic and externship supervisors.
Course provides experiential learning credit.
997 Mediation Clinic
1–6 credits, maximum 9  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
• Permission
Co-requisite:
• Law 958, Trial Advocacy
Additional information:
Student-option variable credit: students may select the number of credits, subject to instructor approval.
Students may participate in clinics and externships during the same semester only with the approval of both the clinic and externship supervisors.
Course provides experiential learning credit.

998 Tax Clinic
2–6 credits, maximum 9  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 962, Professional Responsibility
• Law 971, Lawyering Process
• Qualified for an Idaho Legal Intern Limited License
• Permission
Prerequisites or co-requisite:
• Law 930, Taxation
Recommended preparation:
• Law 950, Evidence
• Law 958, Trial Advocacy
Additional information:
Student-option variable credit: students may select the number of credits, subject to instructor approval.
Students may participate in clinics and externships during the same semester only with the approval of both the clinic and externship supervisors.
Course provides experiential learning credit.

999 Study Abroad or Off Campus
Credits arranged
Graded pass/fail.
Prerequisite:
• Permission

WR 506 Interdisciplinary Methods in Water Resources
3 credits  Fall
Not offered 2018–2019
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. College of Law Honor Code

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

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I. Statement of Purpose and Introduction

A. We, the students and faculty of the University of Idaho College of Law, adopt this Honor Code to promote the following objectives:
1. to prepare law students to meet the ethical standards of the legal profession by guiding their pre-professional behavior,
2. to establish procedures for addressing allegations of behavior inconsistent with this Code, and
3. to provide sanctions for behavior inconsistent with this Code.

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

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

II. **Scope**

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

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

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

III. **Violations**

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

B. **Improper Conduct with Respect to a Course.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

IV. **Mental States**

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

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

V. **Honor Court**

A. **Selection of Justices.**
   1. The Honor Court shall consist of six justices, composed of three faculty members and three law students.
   2. Faculty justices shall be appointed by the Dean or her/his designee and shall serve until their successors are appointed. Any vacancy among faculty justices shall be filled by the Dean or her/his designee.
   3. Student justices shall be elected by a majority of the students voting in an annual election held during Spring semester. A student justice shall serve for a term of one year or until her/his successor is elected, whichever shall occur later. Any student vacancy shall be filled by the Executive Board of the Student Bar Association.
   4. The Court shall by secret ballot elect one of the faculty justices to serve as Chief Justice. The Chief Justice may be removed and replaced by a majority vote of the Court.

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

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

A. Selection of College of Law Counsel.
   1. College of Law Counsel (“College Counsel”) shall consist of one faculty member and two law student members.
   2. Faculty Counsel shall be appointed by the Dean or her/his designee and shall serve until her/his successor is appointed. Any vacancy of Faculty Counsel shall be filled by the Dean or her/his designee.
   3. Each year, the majority of law students voting in an annual election held during Spring semester shall elect a first-year student to serve as a student member of College Counsel. The student shall serve a two-year term, the first year as Deputy Student Counsel and the second year as Senior Student Counsel. If there is a vacancy in either Student Counsel position, the remaining Student Counsel shall fill both positions. If there is a vacancy in both Student Counsel positions, the Executive Board of the Student Bar Association shall appoint an interim Student Counsel to serve until either the Deputy or the senior Student Counsel is available. If the Deputy Student Counsel is permanently unavailable to advance to Senior Student Counsel at the time of the annual law school election, a second-year law student shall be elected to a one-year term as Senior Student Counsel.

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

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

VII. Initiation of Honor Court Proceedings

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

B. Investigation of Complaints.
   1. Upon receipt of a complaint, College Counsel shall promptly provide written notice of the complaint, including the nature of the violation alleged, to the student against whom the complaint was filed. The identity of the complainant shall not be disclosed to a law student who is the subject of the complaint until a charge is filed with the Court.
   2. College Counsel shall conduct an investigation into the complaint to substantiate probable cause for filing a charge. College Counsel shall have the power to take statements under oath in the investigation. All law students have a duty to cooperate in Honor Court investigations.
C. **Dismissal of Complaints.** If College Counsel conclude that probable cause is lacking, the complaint shall be dismissed, and the student against whom the complaint has been filed shall be notified of the dismissal.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**VIII. Honor Court Hearings**

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

B. **Recording.** Hearings shall be recorded verbatim. The law student charged has the right, at her/his expense, to have the proceedings recorded in a manner other than that provided by the Court.
C. Notice of Witnesses and Evidence. The law student charged has the right to:

1. Notice of the names of all persons College Counsel intend to call as witnesses at the Merits Hearing;
2. Notice of the names of all persons known to College Counsel to have personal knowledge of the events at issue;
3. Production of all tangible evidence College Counsel intend to offer at the hearing;
4. Notice of the existence and nature of all potentially exculpatory evidence discovered by College Counsel.

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

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

F. Merits Hearing.

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

G. Findings.

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

H. Sanctions Hearing.

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

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

IX. Sanctions

A. Imposition of Sanctions.
1. Following the Sanctions Hearing, the Court may impose the sanctions listed in this section, either singly or in combination, in furtherance of the objectives of this Code.
2. When imposing sanctions, the Court may take into account any previous Honor Code violations committed by the same law student.
3. Honor Code sanctions shall be independent of any grade or credit sanctions imposed by the instructor in the affected course. The instructor in a course affected is solely responsible for determining appropriate grade or credit sanctions for academic dishonesty or violation of course requirements.
4. A law student who fails to comply with the terms of a sanction shall be subject to further sanctions.

B. Reprimand. Written notice prepared by the Court, separate and distinct from the Honor Court’s written opinion, that a law student has violated this code. The Chief Justice shall deliver any reprimand issued by the Honor Court to the reprimanded student, College Counsel, and the Associate Dean of Students. The reprimand shall be placed in the law student’s permanent file maintained by the Deans’ Office. In addition, the Honor Court may direct the following:
1. That relevant information from the reprimand be placed on the law student’s University transcript maintained by the University Registrar; and/or
2. That relevant information from the reprimand be published to the students, faculty, and staff of the College of Law.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

A. **Opinions.**

1. The Chief Justice shall appoint a member of the Court to write an opinion supporting the Court’s decision. Any member of the Court may file a dissenting or concurring opinion. The opinion, along with any concurrences or dissents, shall be made a part of the record of the case.

2. Opinions shall not be made public except as provided in Section XI. However, opinions may be disseminated as desired by the student who is the subject of the opinion.

3. Opinions shall not be used as precedent in subsequent Court determinations.

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

C. **Appeals.**

1. The Honor Court’s finding of violation and the determination of sanctions are final, subject only to an appeal by the law student to the College faculty. To appeal, the law student must deliver a written notice of appeal to the Dean or her/his designee within seven calendar days of the date the student is informed of the Court’s determination.

2. An appeal shall be determined by majority vote at a meeting of the College faculty at which a quorum is present. Faculty members who participated as College Counsel or who were complainants in the matter shall not be counted in determining the presence of a quorum and shall not vote on the appeal. The law student may present arguments in writing or may appear, in person or by a representative, prior to the faculty’s deliberations and vote.

3. A finding of violation shall be reversed only if it was against the manifest weight of the evidence. A sanction shall be modified only if it was unjustifiable under the circumstances.

XI. **Confidentiality and Record-Keeping**

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

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

XII. **Authority, Effective Date, and Amendments to Code**

A. **Source of Authority.** The University of Idaho Board of Regents on March 23, 2001, granted authority to the President of the University of Idaho to establish, approve, and maintain an Honor Code for the College of Law.
B. **Amendments.** This Code may be amended with the President’s approval, following majority approval by:

1. the College faculty in a vote where a majority of all College faculty not on leave participate, and
2. the students of the College, in a vote in which at least thirty-five percent of the student body participates.

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

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

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

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

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

University of Idaho College of Law

STUDENT COMPLAINTS POLICY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The most current version of the College of Law Bylaws, as amended through April 12, 2017, can be found on the Academic Administration web page, www.uidaho.edu/law/academics/academic-admin, under Additional Resources / Resource Links.
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.
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

While the College of Law has its own Honor Code which supersedes Article II §A-1, the Academic Honesty section, the remainder of the University of Idaho Student Code of Conduct applies to law students. The most current version of the Student Code of Conduct, as amended through July 2014, can be found on the University of Idaho Student Code of Conduct web page, www.uidaho.edu/student-affairs/dean-of-students/student-conduct/student-code-of-conduct.
F. University of Idaho Statement of Student Rights

UNIVERSITY OF IDAHO STATEMENT OF STUDENT RIGHTS
Faculty-Staff Handbook 2200

Current as of November 2015.

PREAMBLE: The regents recognize that students enjoy the same inalienable rights as other citizens under the constitution and laws of the United States, and have, therefore, adopted the following statement. In 2014 the Dean of Students Office, General Counsel, and a sub-committee of University Judicial Council and Faculty Senate, conducted a thorough review of all policies related to the Student Code of Conduct. All disciplinary language from FSH 2200 Statement of Student Rights and FSH 2300 Student Code of Conduct was consolidated into FSH 2400 and updated removing redundancies in policy. For further information, contact the Dean of Students (208-885-6757). See also the preamble to 2300.

SECTION I--FREEDOM OF ASSOCIATION.
1. Students shall be free to organize and join associations to promote their common interests.
2. UI may require student associations to submit a list of officers and objectives, but they shall not otherwise be required to disclose their membership.

SECTION II--FREEDOM OF INQUIRY AND EXPRESSION. [See also 6220.]
1. Students and student associations shall be free to examine and discuss all questions of interest to them and to express their opinions publicly or privately, subject only to civil and criminal law.
2. Students shall be free to support causes by any lawful means.
3. Student associations shall be free to invite and to hear any person at their meetings.
4. All official student communications media shall have the right to establish and maintain internal control of operations and content, free from prior censorship. Only for proper and stated causes will editors and managers be subject to removal, and then only by procedures prescribed at a prior date.

SECTION III--STUDENT CONDUCT [See also FSH 2100, 2300 and 2400.]
1. Student conduct regulations shall be approved by the faculty and shall be codified and published under the title "Student Code of Conduct" (FSH 2300).
2. Violations of any rules imposed by University Housing are also violations of the Student Code of Conduct.
3. No disciplinary regulation shall discriminate against any student in violation of FSH 3200, 3210, 3215, 3220.
4. "Disciplinary action” is defined as any sanction imposed for misconduct pursuant to FSH 2400.
   a. Disciplinary action shall not be taken against any student until it has been determined that a code violation has occurred, except when action is necessary to stop a violation or when the situation merits an interim suspension. Procedures for review of code violations are described in FSH 2400.
   b. Disciplinary actions shall be commenced only for alleged violations of regulations that have been properly enacted and that are in force at the time of the violation.
5. Except where new material information is discovered, no student shall be brought up on alleged violations of the Student Code of Conduct a second time for the same alleged incident where a previous review/hearing was fully exhausted for the same alleged incident.
6. Any party to a disciplinary action shall have the right to appeal the decision using the appeal processes detailed in FSH 2400.
7. Review/hearing bodies must include adequate notice to the parties and sufficient opportunity for the parties to prepare their arguments.
### G. College of Law and University of Idaho Forms

The forms referenced in the *College of Law Catalog / Law Student Handbook* can be found in the following locations.

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Authorization to Release Records and Information  (College of Law)
comes in Orientation Packet

Authorization to Release Records and Information

To avoid a hold being placed on your account, please return completed form to the Student Services Office, Suite 123 no later than 1:00 p.m. on Wednesday, August 19, 2015.

Full Name (Please Print Clearly)____________________________________________

Social Security No. (For Identification Only)__________________________________

1.0 I authorize each educational institution in which I have previously been enrolled to release all records or information concerning me, including any complaints, proceedings, or other actions, disciplinary or otherwise, relating to my conduct or alleged conduct, while I was enrolled at such institution.

2.0 The records and information identified in paragraph 1.0 may be released to the Dean or Associate Dean of the University of Idaho College of Law or his/her designee.

3.0 I do _____ do not _____ request to receive a copy of any record or information disclosed under this release.

4.0 I also authorize each educational institution disclosing records or information to discuss such disclosures with the persons described in paragraph 2.0.

This authorization to release records and information shall remain in effect for as long as I am a candidate for the Juris Doctor degree at the University of Idaho College of Law. A copy or facsimile of this Authorization shall be as valid and effective as the original.

______________________________________
Signature

______________________________________
Date
CERTIFICATION OF UPPER DIVISION WRITING REQUIREMENT

I certify that ____________________, Student ID # ____________, has completed the University of Idaho College of Law Upper Division Writing Requirement with the successful completion of research and writing in ____________________ (course name/# to which the UDWR should be assigned) for the term of ____________ (semester student was registered for the course).

In particular, this student’s final paper is a major writing project satisfying the following standard:

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. (College of Law Bylaws § IX.A.6.a)

In addition, this student completed at least two drafts of this paper. I provided a detailed critique of the first draft of the paper to the student on ____________ (date). The final draft takes into account and remedies the criticisms included in my critique. (College of Law Bylaws § IX.A.6.b)

Supervising Faculty Member’s Signature ___________________________ Date ____________
Emphasis Application (College of Law)
www.uidaho.edu/law/academics/emphasis-area/emphasis-application
### Personal Information Sheet

**University of Idaho College of Law**

**Personal Information Sheet**

To avoid a hold being placed on your account, please return completed form to the Student Services Office, Suite 123 no later than 1:90 p.m. on Wednesday, August 19, 2015.

The College of Law student file is essential for internal use and is often used to provide statistical information to the American Bar Association, Financial Aid Office, the University of Idaho Administration, the Student Bar Association, and other entities. Some of the information is available from your application for admission, but not all. We ask you to inform the Front Office of any major changes during the year, such as a name change.

Please keep your information up to date in the University system via VandiWeb as well:
https://vandia.web.uidaho.edu

**PLEASE ANSWER ALL QUESTIONS FRONT & BACK. If the question clearly does not apply to you, write "N/A" in the blank space.**

**PLEASE PRINT LEGIBLY!!**

---

### GENERAL INFORMATION

Sex: Male ☐ Female ☐ Student ID# (e.g. 151-xxxx): ________________

Full Name: University of Idaho (VandiaMail) E-mail Address________________________

Local Address: City, State & Zip: __________ Home (or Cell) Telephone Number: __________________________

Permanent Address: City, State & Zip: __________ Permanent Telephone Number: __________________________

### FAMILY INFORMATION

Spouse's Name (If Applicable): Number of Children (If Applicable): ______________

During the day, my spouse can be reached at: Address __________________________ Telephone Number __________

Number of children in school: __________

Name of School or Day Care Provider: Telephone Number: __________________________

Are any members of your family alumni of the College of Law? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If so, please list their below.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>RELATIONSHIP</th>
<th>NAME</th>
<th>RELATIONSHIP</th>
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<tbody>
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</table>

### EMPLOYMENT INFORMATION

Will you be employed part-time while attending law school? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Name of Employer: Address: __________________________

Phone: __________________________ Number of Hours Worked Per Week: __________

Is work a financial necessity? ☐ Yes ☐ No

### MILITARY INFORMATION

Are you a veteran? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If so, are you currently receiving benefits? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Are you a member of a National Guard unit or Active Reserve? ☐ Yes ☐ No

Are you enrolled in a ROTC program on campus? ☐ Yes ☐ No

### EMERGENCY INFORMATION

In the event of an emergency, we need to contact your emergency contact. Please provide the following information. Your information will remain strictly confidential and will not be given to anyone under any circumstances except with your written permission.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Emergency Contact's Name</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Telephone Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Name of family physician: Physician Name: __________________________

City: __________ State: __________
Photo Consent and Release (College of Law)
comes in Orientation Packet

Photo Consent and Release
To avoid a hold being placed on your account, please return completed form to the Student Services Office, Suite 123 no later than 1:00 p.m. on Wednesday, August 19, 2015.

I ____________________________, understand that in the course of my law school career, photographs and/or digital photo images of myself, either alone or as part of groups associated with, and participating in law school activities, will be (or have been) taken by College of Law personnel or others acting under the direction of College of Law personnel.

I hereby:

consent

do not consent

to the recording and reproduction of my photos in the production of the Student, Faculty & Staff Directory and promotional materials, including the College's website, catalogs, brochures and/or flyers.

I understand that the use of the photo may include the promotion of academic programs available through the University of Idaho or its agents. My consent shall include further reproduction or replication and/or use of my photo by the University of Idaho, its agents, or assigns. This consent shall be a continuing consent until The College of Law receives written revocation of this consent.

Signed: ____________________________ Date: ______________

Print Name: _____________________
Request to Reschedule Exam (College of Law)

www.uidaho.edu/law/academics/academic-admin
Student Request Form for Approval from Dean of Students (College of Law)
www.uidaho.edu/law/academics/academic-admin

University of Idaho College of Law
Student Request Form for Approval from Dean of Students

Submit a separate form for each requested action. Please review the College of Law Catalog / Law Student Handbook provision related to your request before submitting this form for approval.

Send your request by e-mail to law-requests@uidaho.edu, attaching this form along with any required memos or documentation.

Name: ______________________  For Semester: __________________  20___
Student ID #: __________________________ Phone: (____) ____________________________
Anticipated Grad. Date: May  August  Dec. 20___  Email: __________________________@vandals.uidaho.edu

Academic Requests:
For all academic requests, attach (1) a statement detailing the reasons for the request, and (2) any relevant or requested documentation.

☐ Permission to take university courses without law school credit
☐ Permission to take non-law graduate courses which will count toward the J.D. (6-credit maximum)
☐ Permission to take courses from another ABA-accredited law school which will count toward the J.D.

For each requested course, attach the course number & title, name of law school, program or department, number of credits, course description, and method of delivery (online, in person, etc.). You must also include the Transfer Credit Form (available on the Academic Administration webpage) if the courses will count toward the J.D. If you are applying to do a study abroad program, also attach a copy of the homepage of the program.

☐ Permission to attend less than full-time
☐ Permission to withdraw from required course(s) this semester
☐ Permission to withdraw from all courses this semester
  Include a memo with the reasons for the leave (personal, medical, or family) and whether you anticipate taking off more than one semester.

☐ Permission to take a leave of absence in subsequent semester
  Include a memo with the reasons for the leave (personal, medical, or family) and the length of leave requested.

☐ Waiver of the 18-credit maximum per semester
  The 18-credit maximum, an ABA accreditation standard, can be waived only for courses that end before the semester in which the credits are awarded begins (e.g., Trial Advocacy). Students may no longer carry forward work from previous semesters and receive credit later (e.g., Law Review, crim, Moot Court).

☐ Waiver of a J.D. graduation requirement (e.g., six semester residency requirement)
☐ Waiver of a J.D./concurrent degree or J.D. emphasis area graduation requirement
  Law Faculty Advisor Approval (Print & Sign): __________________________

☐ Waiver of an LL.M. graduation requirement
☐ Waiver of the maximum hours employment rule (10 hours/week for 1Ls, 20 hours/week for 2Ls/3Ls)
☐ Other: __________________________

Character and Fitness Disclosures:
I request to amend my student file to include:
☐ New character and fitness information
☐ Previously undisclosed character and fitness information

For each character and fitness disclosure, submit a “Memo to File” which details the nature of disclosure and all relevant details. If the matter is new and pending a resolution, notify the College of Law immediately and submit a final “Memo of Disclosure” at the completion of the matter.

Student Signature ______________________  Date __________
Associate Dean Signature ______________________  Date __________
Transfer Credit Form (College of Law)

www.uidaho.edu/law/academics/academic-admin / click on “Resource Links”
Academic Petition Form (University)
www.uidaho.edu/registrar/forms
Application for Degree (University)
https://vandalweb.uidaho.edu/Students

- Applications are due in the semester prior to the semester you will finish your degree requirements (apply in fall for spring graduation, apply in spring for summer or fall graduation). Applications submitted the semester you will finish your degree requirements will be assessed a late application fee.
- Check your Degree Audit now to verify your degree requirements and contact your advisor with any questions you may have.
- Degree applicants may select a ceremony to participate in after the application has been submitted. Applicants who wish to participate in a commencement ceremony prior to finishing requirements will have their request reviewed by their college for approval to participate.
- If you fail to complete degree or academic certificate requirements, your application will be cancelled and you will need to reapply for the semester you will finish your degree requirements.
- For more information about graduation, visit the graduation website, email graduation@uidaho.edu, or call the Office of the Registrar at 208-885-6731.

**Term:**

- **Summer 2014**
Application for Pass/Fail Grading Option (University)

www.uidaho.edu/registrar/forms

---

**University of Idaho**

Office of the Registrar
875 Perimeter Dr MS 4260
Moscow, ID 83844-4260
Phone: (208) 885-8731
Fax: (208) 885-9061
www.uidaho.edu/registrar

**APPLICATION FOR PASS/FAIL GRADING OPTION**

Name_________________________ ID_________________________

Requests permission to be graded on a Pass/Fail basis in the following course:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CRN</th>
<th>SUBJECT</th>
<th>COURSE #</th>
<th>SECTION</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Title_________________________

During the [ ] Fall [ ] Spring [ ] Summer semester of_________________________

**UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS**

With the approval of my academic advisor I may enroll in a limited number of courses under this pass/fail option if I have a cumulative GPA of at least 2.00. This procedure is separate from taking courses regularly graded P/F.

Courses which may be taken by undergraduate students under this regulation are: (a) courses not required in the student’s curriculum under the individual department requirements; (b) courses not taken to meet distributional requirements of college of curriculum, unless college grants permission; (c) courses not used to satisfy general education requirements; (d) courses not in major subject field; and (e) courses not in closely related fields as required by the department.

Students in officer education programs must have permission of the program administrator to take courses under this option.

A maximum of 12 credits taken under this regulation can be counted toward a baccalaureate degree.

To have a grade of pass (P) recorded for a course taken under this option, I must earn a grade of C or better. A grade of D will be recorded as D and affect my GPA accordingly. A grade of fail (F) will be recorded as such and affect my GPA accordingly.

I understand that all registration deadlines listed in the academic calendar apply to courses taken under this option.

---

**GRADUATE STUDENTS**

With the approval of my major professor (or Graduate Studies staff in the case of an unclassified student) I may enroll in a limited number of courses under this pass/fail option. This procedure is separate from taking courses regularly graded P/F.

Courses which may be taken by graduate students under this regulation are: (a) any course outside of my major field, and (b) any course required to remove a deficiency or to provide background for my program, unless stipulated by the major department that the deficiency course must be graded.

Of the minimum number of credits required for a degree, no more than three credits in a master’s or specialist program, or nine credits in a doctoral program may be taken under this pass/fail option.

To have a grade of pass recorded for a course taken under this option, I must earn a grade of C or better. A grade of D will be converted to a fail (F) on my academic record.

I understand that all registration deadlines listed in the academic calendar apply to courses taken under this option.

---

Student Signature_________________________ Date_________________________

Adviser/Major Prof Signature_________________________ Date_________________________

**REGISTRAR USE ONLY**

Processed by_________________________________ Date_________________________

Rev 1/25/17
Yes, use the Undergraduate Change of Curriculum form, not the Graduate Form!
Change of Registration (University)

www.uidaho.edu/registrar/forms
Consent for Release of Student Information (University)

www.uidaho.edu/registrar/forms
Consortium Agreement (University)
https://www.uidaho.edu/financial-aid/forms/consortium-agreement
Credit Reservation Request (University)
www.uidaho.edu/registrar/forms

![Credit Reservation Request Form](image)

**Credit Reservation Request**

All requests must be submitted prior to finals week of the term of graduation.

Name __________________________ ID __________________

Select ONE of the following options:

- I am an **undergraduate student** and wish to reserve the course(s) below for application toward a graduate degree.
  
  Advisor approval: __________________________

- I am **concurrently enrolled in multiple** degree or academic certificate programs and wish to use the course(s) below on the designated transcript(s) for application toward the degree program(s).
  
  Advisor approval: __________________________

- I am a **graduate student** and wish to use prior earned **non-degree credit** toward my graduate degree; these courses have been declared on my approved study plan.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term taken</th>
<th>Subject</th>
<th>Course Number</th>
<th>Title</th>
<th>Credits</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Undergrad</td>
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<td>Graduate</td>
<td>Law</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

By signing below, the student acknowledges and understands:

1. Credits reserved for future application toward a graduate degree program may affect financial aid eligibility.
2. Graduate fees may be assessed after the term for all undergraduate-level courses applied toward a graduate transcript; student is responsible for paying additional fees.
3. Credits reserved for a graduate degree program may not exceed 12, and must be graded B or better.
4. Courses will not appear on the designated level of transcript until after the term is over and reviewed by College of Graduate Studies.
5. I understand that once courses are placed on the designated transcript(s) they cannot be changed or returned to the original transcript.

Student Signature __________________________ Date _____________

College of Graduate Studies approval: __________________________ Date _____________

**REGISTRAR USE ONLY**

Record adjusted by __________________________ Date _____________

Rev 3/3/16
Request to Restrict the Disclosure of Directory Information (University)
aka Confidentiality Request
www.uidaho.edu/registrar/forms