



**University of Idaho**

College of Law

**COLLEGE OF LAW STUDENT  
HANDBOOK**

**2022–2023**

The University of Idaho *College of Law Student Handbook* (“*Handbook*”), effective August 1, 2022, supersedes previous versions of the Handbook. Where it is inconsistent with previously published rules, this version will prevail. Provisions of this Handbook remain in effect until a subsequent Handbook takes effect.

It is the responsibility of all students to read and understand its contents. Questions about the Handbook should be directed to the Deans of Students or Professors of Academic Success.

Catalogs, bulletins, and course or fee schedules are not considered 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, and
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 In particular, when an instructional program is to be withdrawn, the University will make every reasonable effort to ensure that students who are within two years of completing graduation requirements, and who are making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progress toward completion of those requirements, will have the opportunity to complete the program that is to be withdrawn.

# Table of Contents

I. Essential Information.....	1
A. Honor Code.....	1
B. One Law School, Two Locations.....	1
C. Mission of the College of Law.....	1
D. Professional Relationships.....	2
E. Sources of Rules Governing Students.....	3
F. Communications from the College and University.....	4
G. Mandatory Meetings and Requirements.....	4
H. Personal Information and Privacy.....	4
I. Vandal Cards.....	6
J. Employment.....	6
K. Idaho State Residency.....	7
L. Student Bar Association.....	7
II. Services for Students.....	7
A. College of Law Services.....	7
B. Accommodations and Services.....	9
C. Counseling Services.....	10
D. Process for Student Complaints.....	10
III. Academic Policies and Procedures.....	11
A. Registering for Courses.....	11
B. Transferring Credits.....	15
C. Attendance Requirements.....	19
D. Withdrawals and Leaves of Absence.....	19
E. Exam Procedures.....	20
F. Grades, Class Standing, and Transcripts.....	22
G. Academic Performance.....	25
H. Academic Petitions and Requests.....	27
I. Graduation Application, Ceremony, and Honors.....	27
IV. Requirements for the J.D. ....	28
A. Summary of Requirements for the J.D.....	28
B. Detailed Information on Requirements for the J.D.....	29
V. Academic Planning.....	34
A. 1L Academic Plan.....	34
B. Basic Planning Considerations.....	34
C. Course Sequencing.....	36
D. Summer Law Study.....	36
VI. Becoming Practice Ready: Developing Lawyering Skills.....	38
A. Fundamental Lawyering Skills.....	38
B. Legal Intern Limited Licenses.....	38
C. Clinics.....	39
D. Clinical Labs.....	39
E. Externships.....	39
F. Simulation Courses.....	41
G. Moot Court, Mock Trial, and Other Competitions.....	41
H. Law Journals and Other Intensive Writing Experiences.....	42
I. Leadership Experiences.....	43
VII. Emphasis Areas.....	43
A. General Information.....	43
B. Business Law and Entrepreneurship (BLE) Emphasis.....	43

C.	Native American Law (NAL) Emphasis.....	45
D.	Natural Resources and Environmental Law (NREL) Emphasis .....	47
VIII.	Concurrent Degree Programs .....	49
A.	General Information.....	49
B.	Academic Conduct.....	51
C.	Concurrent Degrees Offered .....	51
D.	Tuition and Fee Information and Financial Aid Information Specific to the Boise State University and Washington State University Concurrent Degree Programs .....	51
E.	Concurrent Degree Programs Available in Moscow .....	52
F.	Concurrent Degree Programs Available in Boise .....	57
G.	Concurrent Degree Programs Available in Both Moscow and Boise.....	60
IX.	Planning for Law Practice.....	60
A.	Business Law Practice .....	60
B.	Federal Indian Law or Tribal Court Practice .....	60
C.	Natural Resource or Environmental Law Practice.....	61
D.	Litigation or Appropriate Dispute Resolution Practice.....	61
E.	Planning or Economic Development Practice.....	61
F.	Solo or Small Firm Practice .....	61
G.	Criminal Law Practice .....	62
H.	Family Law Practice .....	63
X.	Planning for Bar Admission.....	63
A.	General Information.....	63
B.	Bar Applications .....	63
C.	Preparing for the Bar at UI Law.....	65
D.	Uniform Bar Examination (UBE).....	67
E.	Multistate Professional Responsibility Exam (MPRE).....	69
F.	Commercial Bar Review Courses .....	69
G.	Financing the Bar Review Period after Law School.....	69
XI.	Course Listings and Course Descriptions .....	71
A.	Course Listings .....	71
B.	Course Descriptions .....	745

# 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.

Under the Honor Code, students have the duty (1) to refrain from misconduct themselves and (2) to report violations by other students. Violations include, but are not limited to, plagiarism, 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 Deans of Students.** Observing the Honor Code in law school will help you develop and adhere to the high standards of integrity, responsibility, and discipline essential to the ethical practice of law.

Suspected Honor Code violations are referred to 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.

Direct questions about Honor Code matters to	
Your course instructor	A trusted faculty member
Deans of Students	Professors of Academic Success
Professor of Bar Success	

## 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 Front Street Building in Downtown Boise. The two locations afford students a broad range of opportunities to meet their individual and professional interests. This Handbook covers information applicable to both locations.

## C. Mission of the College of Law

The mission of the University of Idaho College of Law is to:

- Provide access across all cultures and ideologies to the highest quality of legal education;
- Lead the region in promoting civil discourse on concerns of policy and law and in providing legal service to underserved populations; and
- Contribute to local, regional, national, and international scholarly dialogue on issues of critical importance in our time.

## **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**

At University of Idaho College of Law we embrace diversity within our College community and the legal profession by protecting and fostering 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 high 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 College we take that significance to the core of our purpose. By all members of the College being able and willing to listen respectfully to each other's viewpoints and to participate in discussions in a calm, professional, and civil manner, we strive to abolish educational inequity stemming from disparate treatment. We welcome and value law students, staff, and faculty from all cultures, races, ethnicities, genders, physical abilities, lifestyles, opinions, nationalities, philosophies, sexual orientations, religious backgrounds, ages, life experiences, and identities. Diversity is an essential component of the College and requires legal professionalism from all sectors of our community to provide an appropriately respectful learning environment.

### **2. College of Law Diversity & Inclusion Resolution**

WHEREAS, the College of Law is committed to nondiscrimination consistent with the University of Idaho's official policy of nondiscrimination, including, but not limited to nondiscrimination on the basis of race, color, religion (creed), national origin (ancestry), ethnicity, sex, age, sexual orientation, gender identity/expression, pregnancy, disability, marital or family status, genetic information, or veteran or military status, and

WHEREAS, the Mission of the University of Idaho College of Law is to provide access across all cultures and ideologies to the highest quality of legal education, to lead the region in promoting civil discourse on concerns of policy and law, to provide legal service to underserved populations, and to contribute to the local, regional, national, and international scholarly dialogue on issues of critical importance in our time, and

WHEREAS, to fulfill that mission, we must have uncomfortable and transparent conversations about racial injustice and take constructive actions to make meaningful progress toward societal change, and

WHEREAS, we all have an obligation and must commit to doing better at embracing our differences and the power that diversity represents and at standing with all those who experience racial prejudice as effective allies;

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED THAT the College of Law commits to:

- Condemn and seek to end racism and all other forms of discrimination against those referenced above;
- Teach our students to engage in critical and constructive dialogue surrounding issues of racism and discrimination;
- Actively encourage and advocate for policies to support the students, staff, faculty and others affected by racism, discrimination, oppression, injustices, and inequities inherent in our institutional systems;
- Continuously strive to accord respect and equitable treatment to all;

- Ensure our students, staff, and faculty feel secure and institutionally supported in the environment we have the responsibility to create.

3. University of Idaho Policy of Nondiscrimination (Excerpt)

The University of Idaho has a policy of nondiscrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, religion, sex, sexual orientation, gender identity/expression, age, 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, and employment. Such discrimination is prohibited by Titles VI and VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, Title IX of the Educational 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 Amendments of 1978, the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, the Civil Rights Act of 1991, other state and federal laws and regulations and university commitments.

4. University of Idaho Sexual Harassment Policy (Excerpt)

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.

5. University of Idaho Consensual Relationships Policy (Excerpt)

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

Direct questions about diversity, nondiscrimination, and sexual harassment to	
Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion Committee	Deans of Students
Professors of Academic Success and Bar Success	UI Center for Disability Access & Resources
UI Ombuds Office	UI Women’s Center
UI Counseling & Testing Center	UI Office of Civil Rights & Investigations

**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 *Handbook*, other rules governing students can be found in the [\*College of Law Honor Code\*](#), [\*College of Law Bylaws\*](#), [\*College of Law Academic Standards\*](#), [\*University of Idaho Student Code of Conduct\*](#), [\*University of Idaho Statement of Student Rights\*](#), 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 their 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 the College and University**

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 and the Idaho Law Careers online system.

**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 Idaho Law Careers home page, or sent by U.S. mail to their permanent address.** This includes, but is not limited to, notices from our College's administration, Assistant Registrar-Law, faculty, and staff. Students should check their VandalMail at least daily, and Idaho Law Careers 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, and attending mandatory meetings. The College may impose penalties upon students for failing to fulfill mandatory requirements. Penalties 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 meetings may 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 Deans of Students or their 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 following character and fitness questions.**

1. Have you ever been arrested, served a summons, cited, questioned, indicted, taken into custody, charged, or tried or investigated for a felony, misdemeanor, infraction (including traffic tickets), or probation violation? (Include all incidents as a juvenile or adult, no matter how minor the charge, guilty or not, exonerated or not, whether or not sentencing was withheld, excluding only non-moving traffic violations that resulted in a penalty less than \$25.00. You must include criminal and/or juvenile matters that have been expunged.)
2. Have you ever, in any capacity, been a party to, named, or described in any civil proceeding, action, or suit, including divorce, any court case, bankruptcy, or administrative proceeding?
3. Have you ever been the subject of any complaint, grievance, or proceedings that either sought or resulted in your admonition, reprimand, censure, suspension, discipline, citation, contempt, or fine as a member or any profession or occupation, or as the holder of any license?
4. Have you ever been terminated from employment or requested to resign by an employer?



5. Have you ever been discharged or dismissed from the armed forces other than by honorable discharge, or sentenced in a court-martial proceeding?
6. Have you ever been charged, formally or informally, with misrepresentation, fraud, misapplication, perjury/false swearing, or misappropriation of property, either individually or in a representative capacity (e.g., as an officer of a business entity, partner or other fiduciary relationship)?
7. Have you ever been investigated, suspended, expelled or disciplined, formally or informally, by any school, college or university above the high school level? This includes academic or social probation.
8. Have you ever been denied any license or certificate requiring proof of good moral character?
9. Have you at any time in the past ten years, either individually or in association with others, been in default on or past due for more than sixty days on any indebtedness, including those barred by a Statute of Limitations?
10. Are you, either individually or in association with others, in default in any way in the performance or discharge of any duty or obligation imposed on you by decree of any court, including, but not limited to alimony, maintenance or child support?
11. 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.
12. Have you ever been placed on academic probation, suspended, expelled, disciplined, dismissed, or required to withdraw from any college or university for academic reasons?
13. Are there criminal charges pending against you, or are you presently under investigation?
14. Are there any facts not disclosed by your answers concerning your background, history, experience or activities which may cause one to question your character, fitness or ability to practice law?

**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 Deans of Students.** Supplying inaccurate or incomplete information on the application for admission is considered deliberate misrepresentation and fraud. Submit your amendment using the online [\*Dean of Students Approval Form\*](#).

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 Deans 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 Deans 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 Deans of Students within 14 days of receiving written notice of sanctions.

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 Deans of Students about all matters, even those occurring outside the College, that may reflect upon their academic standing or character and fitness. Any matters that 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 that 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 online [\*Dean of Students Approval Form\*](#).

## 3. Ongoing Duty to Update Personal Information

Entering students must fill out an online 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 and delivering it to the Assistant Registrar–Law.

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\*](#). Please deliver this form directly to the Assistant Registrar–Law.

The College occasionally takes photographs and digital images of students engaging in law school activities. Entering 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 Assistant Registrar–Law.

## **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 refer to the online [Vandal Card request form](#) for more information on how to obtain a Vandal Card for your location.

## **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.

In rare circumstances, the Deans 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 online [\*Dean of Students Approval Form\*](#).

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 under Idaho Statute §33-3717B and Idaho Administrative Code 08.01.04. In general, incoming law students who do not qualify for state residency during 1L year can often gain state residency for 2L and 3L years by the “Independent Student” pathway. For more information, visit the Law Admissions web page, [www.uidaho.edu/law/admissions/residency](http://www.uidaho.edu/law/admissions/residency), and the University Registrar’s web page on residency, [www.uidaho.edu/registrar/registration/residency](http://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.

## **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 Professors of Academic Success, Professor of Bar Success, or Deans 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 Professors of Academic Success, Professor of Bar Success, and Deans of Students are considered highly private and will not be shared without your permission unless faculty and staff must report this information under statute or University rules. Reporting is mandatory for extremely serious situations such as child neglect or abuse, sexual harassment, and imminent threat of death or serious injury.

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 or we are required to disclose by law.

#### **2. Deans of Students**

The Deans of Students, currently Leon Samuels and Kristi Running, are the point of contact for student questions and concerns. They handle student personal and medical emergencies, deal with examination issues including rescheduling, coordinate accommodations for students with disabilities, address concerns related to classroom issues or student conduct, and review student requests for waivers.

Use the online [\*Dean of Students Approval Form\*](#) to make any request for academic or other action from the Deans of Students.

### 3. Academic Success and Bar Success

The Academic and Bar Success Professors in Moscow and Boise offer assistance with all aspects of academic success, academic advising, and bar preparation.

### 4. Admissions Office

The admissions team in conjunction with the Admissions Committee admit new, transfer, and visiting students to the College of Law. In addition, the Admissions Office assists with financial aid, scholarships, and application documents as well as recruiting, marketing and social media content.

### 5. Career Development Office

The Career Development Office (CDO) facilitates career planning, resume preparation, job search strategy, and assisting students to conduct their own employment searches. New students, including transfers, are required to meet with a CDO professional during their first year.

The online resource Idaho Law Careers (ILC) (formerly “Symplicity”) allows students to set up appointments with CDO professionals, view job listings, sign up for on-campus interviews, find externship opportunities, record pro bono hours, and access other features for professional development including resume and cover letter templates.

Students can access Idaho Law Careers through the Career Development website or at <https://law-uidaholaw-csm.symplicity.com/students/>. Registration information for Idaho Law Careers is distributed to students in the fall of 1L year or upon transferring to UI Law. Students having difficulty accessing their account should contact the Career Development Office at [law-careers@uidaho.edu](mailto:law-careers@uidaho.edu).

### 6. 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.

### 7. Administration Offices

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

### 8. Pro Bono Director

The Pro Bono Director administers 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](http://www.uidaho.edu/law/academics/practical-skills/pro-bono).

### 9. Externship Director

The College’s Externship Director coordinates both summer and semester externships. For more information about externships, see Section VI.E., *Externships*, as well as the Externships web page, [www.uidaho.edu/law/academics/practical-skills/externships](http://www.uidaho.edu/law/academics/practical-skills/externships).

### 10. 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 Front Street Building 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.

### 11. 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, [www.uidaho.edu/law/lawtech](http://www.uidaho.edu/law/lawtech).

### 12. Emergency Fund

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 Admissions Department or Deans of Students. If College loan 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 that 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's Center for Disability Access and Resources (CDAR) directly at 208-885-6307 or [cdar@uidaho.edu](mailto: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. Disability documentation must be provided by a physician, psychologist, audiologist, or other licensed professional appropriately qualified to diagnose the specific disability of the individual. Documentation must include the specific diagnosis, a description of functional limitations, and recommendations for appropriate academic adjustments or accommodations. In addition, the documentation must be on official letterhead of the licensed medical provider and include their signature and date signed. 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 CDAR prior to implementation and cannot be retroactive. 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 Professors of Academic Success and Bar Success, and Deans 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 Deans of Students, Professors of Academic Success and Bar Success, 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. Lactation rooms are available in both locations. Contact the Deans of Students or the Professors of Academic Success and Bar Success to learn about location and access to the room in the Menard Law Building or in the Front Street Building. Contact UI Boise Operations at 208-364-4001 or [uiboise@uidaho.edu](mailto:uiboise@uidaho.edu) to learn about location and access to the room in the Idaho Water Center. 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.
- Family emergencies and bereavement. The College can inform instructors of student absences due to family emergencies, bereavement, or impending death of family members. Please reach out to our Academic Success faculty or your Dean of Students for assistance. 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 (“CTC”), [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/>.

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

- CTC’s crisis telephone counseling, 208-885-6716, press 3, 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, 28% of attorneys suffer from depression and 19% have severe anxiety. 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 who have experienced sexual harassment or have been affected by or have any concern about any form of sexual misconduct – including stalking, domestic violence, dating violence, sexual harassment, or sexual assault – should file a report with the University’s Office of Civil Rights & Investigations at <https://www.uidaho.edu/ocri/report-discrimination>. The University also has a variety of Care Reports you should submit to report concerns about sexual misconduct, bias, conduct issues, or other concerns.

Students with concerns or complaints about other significant problems that directly implicate the quality of the College’s program of legal education or its compliance with the ABA’s Standards for Approval of Law Schools are encouraged to first 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.



## 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 – i.e., an average of a little over 3 hours per credit, over a 14-week semester. Thus, for example, a student taking Directed Study (LAW 983) for 2 credits should spend a total of at least 85 hours of work on it (an average of a little over 6 hours per week).

#### 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 Handbook:
  - Section IV Requirements for the J.D.
  - Section V Academic Planning
  - Section VI Becoming Practice Ready: Developing Lawyering Skills
  - Section VII Emphasis Areas
  - Section VIII Concurrent Degree Programs
  - Section IX Planning for Law Practice
  - Section X Planning for Bar Admission
  - Section XI Course Listings and Course 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](#), with information on courses, schedules, deadlines, booklists, and more.
- E-mail communications from the College, especially those from the Deans, Professors of Academic Success and Bar Success, and Assistant Registrar–Law.
- The University’s [Class Schedule web page](#), which lists courses, credits, enrollment limits, and available seats.
- The University [Registrar’s Forms web page](#), which contains forms for actions that 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 Deans of Students authorize otherwise. Incoming 1Ls following the Adjusted Curricular Path for less than full-time study must meet with their Professor of Academic Success before or during Orientation to create an academic plan to complete 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 Deans of Students.** Incoming 1Ls must 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 all 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. Note: all outstanding balances on your UI Student Account must be paid before VandalWeb will allow you to register for classes.

#### 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 and information regarding enrollment limits, special courses, and new courses. Students on the Adjusted Curricular path must meet with a Professor of Academic Success before registering for classes each semester. Make sure you register for courses in the correct Moscow or Boise location. Note: all outstanding balances on your UI Student Account must be paid before VandalWeb will allow you to register for classes.

Law 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 for purposes of student fees, financial aid, and full-time “in residence” graduation requirements, and those registering for fewer credits are considered part-time.

##### *a. Maximum and Minimum Credits*

2Ls and 3Ls may register for 10–18 credits per semester. Fourteen to sixteen credits per semester is a normal load that 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.

Students wishing to enroll in fewer than 10 credits or more than 18 credits during spring and fall semesters must first receive permission from the Deans of Students. Under ABA rules, students may not take more than 18 credits at a time. Therefore, permission will not be granted for an overload unless the overload occurs due to a course, such as Trial Advocacy, that starts and finishes before the semester begins. Submit your request using the online [Dean of Students Approval Form](#).

##### *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 tenth 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 indicated in Section XI.B., 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 995 Community Law 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. For example, some instructors may expect auditing students to do all assignments and participate fully in classroom discussions, while others may expect auditing students to only listen. 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. From the third 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

Once they have obtained pre-approval from the Deans of Students, 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 online [Dean of Students Approval Form](#).

#### 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 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. Although additional Graduate PLUS loans may be available for summer study, 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*

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 if the student remains in academic good standing.

*c. Veterans' Educational Benefits*

The University's Military and Veterans Assistance Office 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 must drop the course before classes start to avoid being billed and graded in the course.

Students who do not pay or have a payment plan by the first day of classes accrue late payment fees. 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.

10. Budgeting, Debt Management, and Financial Planning

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 offer group programs and one-on-one counseling for law students, 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 law school provides law graduates with access to a commercial bar review program (currently BarBri), 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 law students enrolled for nine 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 of coverage from another provider that 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 Insurance web page, [www.uidaho.edu/current-students/student-health-services/insurance](http://www.uidaho.edu/current-students/student-health-services/insurance).

## **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 2 of the College of Law Academic Standards, and (2) the Deans of Students determine 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+ (2.33) or higher. 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 30 transfer credits. Credits from a school on the quarter system have to be converted to the semester system.

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 2.30 or above.**

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 Deans of Students specifically waive the time requirement.

Transfer students are responsible for meeting all graduation requirements. Transfer students must meet with an Academic Success Professor for academic advising and orientation to the College. A registration hold will be placed for the transfer student's first semester, which will be lifted after the transfer student meets with the Academic Success Professor.

### **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 an Academic Success Professor for academic advising and orientation to the College.

### **3. UI Law Students Visiting at Other Law Schools**

With approval of the Deans 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 Deans of Students waive 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 online [\*Dean of Students Approval Form\*](#).

Students desiring to visit another law school or go on a study abroad program should have a concrete understanding of that law school's program and know the particular courses they plan to take. Normally, students should plan on taking courses that 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 Information Form*, then meet with a Dean of Students to obtain approval of the program and courses to be taken. Allow plenty of time for the Assistant Registrar–Law to prepare a letter of good standing and other documentation requested by the host school.

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 Assistant Registrar–Law 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 Assistant Registrar–Law. Students may receive credit for courses taken at other law schools where the student receives a grade of C+ or higher. 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 30 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 study abroad programs, mostly in summer but also including 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 law study abroad courses using the online *Dean of Students Approval Form*. Other aspects of study abroad are discussed under *UI Law Students Visiting 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 course work that furthers one or more of the College of Law's learning outcomes. In addition, any student who wants to study at a foreign law school will be appointed an academic advisor who must approve in advance the student's course of study. The student and the advisor must develop a written plan to define the educational objectives a student seeks to achieve during the period of study abroad. For more information, including information about other requirements for, and restrictions on, getting credit for study at a foreign law school, please contact the Deans of Students.

#### 5. Non-Law Graduate Credits

After completing the first-year curriculum, students may receive up to six credits for non-law graduate-level courses or up to 12 credits for students in some concurrent degree programs. 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 Deans of Students and (if applicable) the Emphasis or Concurrent Degree advisor.

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

Students taking **non-law graduate-level courses at the University of Idaho for law credit only** must:

- 1) Submit the *Dean of Students Approval Form* (before the start of the semester):
  - a. Indicate how the course relates to the student's course of study;
  - b. Affirm that it does not duplicate courses offered by the College of Law and that it does not duplicate other undergraduate or graduate courses the student has completed; and
  - c. Include the course number, course title, course description, number of credits, and mode of delivery (in-person, online synchronous, online asynchronous) of the course the student wants to take.
- 2) If the Deans of Students approve the course and credits to be applied to the J.D., the Assistant Registrar-Law will follow-up with the student with additional paperwork and instructions, all of which should be submitted not later than the 10<sup>th</sup> day of the semester.

Students taking **non-law graduate-level courses at an institution other than the University of Idaho for law credit only** must:

- 1) Submit the *Dean of Students Approval Form* (before the start of the semester):
  - a. Indicate how the course relates to the student's course of study;
  - b. Affirm that it does not duplicate courses offered by the College of Law and that it does not duplicate other undergraduate or graduate courses the student has completed;
  - c. Include the course number, course title, course description, number of credits, and mode of delivery (in-person, online synchronous, online asynchronous) of the course the student wants to take; and
  - d. Request a Consortium Agreement from the Assistant Registrar-Law. NOTE: A Consortium Agreement must be submitted even if the student is not receiving financial aid.
- 2) If the Deans of Students approve the course and credits to be applied to the J.D., the Assistant Registrar-Law will follow-up with the student with additional paperwork and instructions. The student must complete and submit all paperwork (including the Consortium Agreement) no later than the 10<sup>th</sup> day of the semester in which the student is taking the course(s).
- 3) Complete and submit all paperwork (including the Consortium Agreement) no later than the 10<sup>th</sup> day of the semester in which the student is taking the course(s). When the course is complete **and** final grades have been submitted, arrange to have an official transcript **mailed** to:

Sande Schlueter  
Assistant Registrar-Law  
875 Perimeter Drive, MS 2321  
Moscow, ID 83844-2321

Students pursuing a **concurrent degree at the University of Idaho** must:

- 1) Submit the *Dean of Students Approval Form* indicating the concurrent degree the student wishes to pursue:
  - a. Not later than May 1 of their 1L year, for students starting the concurrent degree in Fall of their 2L year, or
  - b. Not later than October 1 of their 2L year, for students starting the concurrent degree in Spring of their 2L year.

- c. Students may not begin a concurrent degree later than Spring of their 2L year.
- 2) In every semester in which the student takes a graduate-level course that can be applied to the J.D. and/or in which the student takes a law course which can be applied to the graduate degree, fill out the *Credit Reservation Request* form and submit to the Assistant Registrar-Law not later than the 10<sup>th</sup> day of the semester.
  - 3) If seeking to apply to the J.D. credits earned in a course *not* listed in the pre-approved graduate courses for the concurrent degree, submit the *Dean of Students Approval Form* (before the start of the semester):
    - a. Indicate how the course relates to the student's course of study;
    - b. Affirm that it does not duplicate courses offered by the College of Law and that it does not duplicate other undergraduate or graduate courses the student has completed; and
    - c. Include the course number, course title, course description, number of credits, and mode of delivery (in-person, online synchronous, online asynchronous) of the course the student wants to take.

Students pursuing a **concurrent degree at an institution other than the University of Idaho** must:

- 1) Submit the *Dean of Students Approval Form* indicating the concurrent degree the student wishes to pursue:
  - a. No later than May 1 of their 1L year, for students starting the concurrent degree in Fall of their 2L year, or
  - b. No later than October 1 of their 2L year, for students starting the concurrent degree in Spring of their 2L year.
  - c. Students may not begin a concurrent degree later than Spring of their 2L year.
- 2) The Assistant Registrar-Law will follow-up with additional paperwork and instructions. Complete and submit that paperwork (including the initial Consortium Agreement and the Transfer Credit Information form) no later than the 10th day of the first semester in which the concurrent degree is sought. Note: A Consortium Agreement must be submitted even if the student is not receiving financial aid.
- 3) For every semester in which the student takes graduate-level courses which will be applied to the J.D., fill out and submit a Consortium Agreement, no later than the 10<sup>th</sup> day of the semester.
- 4) If seeking to apply to the J.D. credits earned in a course not listed in the pre-approved graduate courses for the concurrent degree, submit the *Dean of Students Approval Form* (before the start of the semester):
  - a. Indicate how the course relates to the student's course of study;
  - b. Affirm that it does not duplicate courses offered by the College of Law and that it does not duplicate other undergraduate or graduate courses the student has completed; and
  - c. Include the course number, course title, course description, number of credits, and mode of delivery (in-person, online synchronous, online asynchronous) of the course the student wants to take.
- 5) For every semester in which the student takes graduate-level courses which will be applied to the J.D.: when the course is complete **and** final grades have been submitted, arrange to have an official transcript **mailed** to:

Sande Schlueter  
 Assistant Registrar-Law  
 875 Perimeter Drive, MS 2321  
 Moscow, ID 83844-2321

Note: Under very limited circumstances – generally, when the concurrent degree will be completed in four rather than three years – it may be permissible to wait and send one transcript once you have completed all classes you intend to transfer to UI and apply to the J.D. Contact the Assistant Registrar-Law for details.

## **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 exam, effectively ensuring 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 students 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**

The majority of classes are recorded. **Students may not download, save, or share any of the class recordings. Students may watch the class recordings, but any other use is a violation of the Honor Code.**

Students may not electronically record classes unless they have the express consent of the instructor, except where the Deans of Students have allowed recording as an accommodation pursuant to a recommendation by the Center for Disability Access and Resources (“CDAR”). Except where a disability accommodation has been approved, **recording classes without the instructor’s express consent violates the Honor Code.** Students recording classes as a disability accommodation must follow procedures set forth by CDAR.

## **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 Deans 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 online [\*Dean of Students Approval Form\*](#).

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 online [\*Dean of Students Approval Form\*](#). The Deans 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 University Dean of Students Office in addition to documentation from Student Health Services, the Counseling and Testing Center, or another licensed care provider. Follow the medical withdrawal procedure set out on the [University Dean of Students web page](#).

**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 were taking required courses at the time of the medical withdrawal must re-take these required courses at the next available opportunity. Students with lesser medical problems that do not necessitate withdrawing from all courses may have other options and should contact the Deans of Students or their Professor of Academic Success to discuss their situation.

Students who withdraw or take a leave of absence from a semester in their 1L year must return and complete the 1L year before taking 2L courses. Thus, if a student withdraws in the spring semester of their 1L year, they must wait until the following spring to return.

### 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 Deans of Students or their Professor of Academic Success. 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 LawTech;
- The College exam schedule;
- Information given in mandatory meetings;
- This *College of Law Student Handbook*.

Practice problems and practice exams are available from a variety of sources. The [Law Library's Course Reserves](#), contain many online former exams for UI Law courses; some course reserves also include representative good 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 or 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 Center for Disability Access and Resources. **Requests for exam accommodations must be**



**made at the start of every semester the student wishes to receive the accommodations.** See Section II.B.1., *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 Assistant Registrar–Law (about one month in advance of the exam), by submitting the online [Request to Reschedule Exam Form](#) (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 that 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 at [law-exams@uidaho.edu](mailto:law-exams@uidaho.edu) or by the most practical means. As noted under *Exam Day Procedures*, once a student has begun an exam they 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, to verify that the emergency situation 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, they 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. The College provides scratch paper for every student and lined paper for hand writers. **Laptop users must be prepared to handwrite their exams in case of hardware or software failure.** Laptops used for exams must meet the exam software minimum system requirements, which can be found on the LawTech web page. 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 Exemplify 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**

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

<b><u>Grade</u></b>	<b><u>Point Value</u></b>
<i>A</i> .....	4.00
<i>A-</i> .....	3.67
<i>B+</i> .....	3.33
<i>B</i> .....	3.00
<i>B-</i> .....	2.67
<i>C+</i> .....	2.33
<i>C</i> .....	2.00
<i>C-</i> .....	1.67
<i>D+</i> .....	1.33
<i>D</i> .....	1.00
<i>D-</i> .....	0.67
<i>F</i> .....	0.00 (or “fail”)

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 those 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. Mandatory Means

The faculty has adopted the following mandatory means governing law student grades in College of Law courses:

- First-year doctrinal courses: 2.86–3.06
- First-year Legal Writing and Analysis and Legal Research: 2.96–3.16
- Upper-division courses required for graduation: 2.96–3.16
- Upper Division Advanced Advocacy: 3.06–3.26
- Upper-division courses in which at least 50% of the enrolled students are drafting a paper with the intent to receive Upper Division Writing Requirement certification: 2.96–3.40 recommended but not required
- Upper-division courses designated as Experiential Learning Requirement courses: 2.96–3.40 recommended but not required
- Clinics: no mandatory mean
- All other upper division courses: 2.96–3.40

Any professor who has bona fide reasons for not complying with the applicable mandatory mean may petition the Associate Dean for Faculty to request a waiver. The Associate Dean must agree that a waiver is appropriate in the given situation. It shall be expected that a waiver of the mandatory mean is permitted only in exceptional circumstances.

## 3. Pass/Fail and Pass/No Pass Courses

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

- |           |  |     |
|-----------|--|-----|
| • Law 817 | Academic Skills Lab I (1)                | P/F |
| • Law 901 | Academic Skills Lab II (1)               | P/F |
| • Law 860 | Applied Legal Reasoning (3)              | P/F |
| • Law 912 | Civil Mediation (2)                      | P/F |
| • Law 913 | Family Mediation (2)                     | P/F |
| • Law 956 | Moot Court (1-2)                         | P/F |
| • Law 958 | Trial Advocacy (2)                       | P/F |
| • Law 973 | Field Placement – Individual Study (1–5) | P/F |
| • Law 975 | Field Placement – Public Service (1–5)   | P/F |

- Law 976 Semester in Practice (1–12) P/F
- Law 977 Clinical Lab (1) P/F
- Law 981 Critical Legal Studies Journal (1) P/F
- Law 982 Law Review (1) P/F
- Law 983 Directed Study (1–2) P/F
- Law 987 Law Practice Management (1–2) P/NP
- Law 999 Study Abroad or Off Campus P/F

#### 4. 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 also 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 also 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 instructor for that course and Deans of Students.

#### 5. 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.

#### 6. 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 3.5 of the [\*College of Law Academic Standards\*](#).

#### 7. Class Standings

Class standings are computed at 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.

#### 8. Dean's List

Students with 10 or more graded credits in a semester who receive a semester GPA of 3.50 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.

## 9. Transcripts

The University Registrar provides only official transcripts (paper or PDF/electronic); unofficial transcripts can no longer be ordered. Transcript orders may 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 two days for normal processing. Expedited and additional services require additional — sometimes substantial — 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. Because 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. Good Academic Standing

Students who entered before Fall 2020 must maintain a cumulative GPA of 2.00 or higher to remain in good academic standing. Students entering in Fall 2020 and thereafter must maintain a cumulative GPA of 2.30 or higher to remain in good academic standing.

Students must be in good academic standing to participate in externships, visit other law schools, participate in ABA-accredited study abroad programs, and to receive their degree. In addition, 1Ls must be in good academic standing to earn pro bono service hours.

### 2. Fourth Quartile

Students in the fourth quartile **at the end of their first semester** must register for and pass Law 901 Academic Skills Lab II in their spring 1L semester. Students in this situation will also need to meet with a professor in Academic Success to develop a registration plan prior to registering for courses in their first summer and/or 2L fall course registrations. A hold will be placed on the account of every student who does not meet with a Professor of Academic Success prior to the registration period.

Students whose academic performance places them in the fourth quartile (bottom 25% of the class) **at the end of their 1L year** are subject to additional graduation requirements designed to ensure they are supported in their efforts to succeed as law students and as lawyers: they may not graduate early, they must meet with a Professor of Academic Success to develop a registration plan prior to course registration every semester, they must pass Law 860 Applied Legal Reasoning, and they must receive a waiver to participate in Semester in Practice. Professors of Academic Success are authorized to place a hold on course registrations. A hold will be placed on the account of every student who does not meet with a Professor of Academic Success prior to each registration period. If a hold is placed, the hold will be removed only after authorization is provided by a Professor of Academic Success following the successful completion of a registration plan.

1Ls whose GPA is 2.50 or below are not eligible to participate in externships (Law 973 and Law 975) in the summer following 1L year. However, they may create their own practice experiences by doing pro bono or volunteering with attorneys. After 1L summer, students need only be in good academic standing to participate in externships.

### 3. Academic Probation

Students whose **cumulative** GPA falls below 2.00 (for students entering the College of Law before Fall 2020) or whose **cumulative** GPA falls below 2.30 (for students entering the College of Law in Fall 2020 and thereafter) for the first time at the conclusion of any semester will be placed on academic probation for the following semester. The Assistant Registrar–Law will send notices of probation to students who fall under this rule.

During the period of probation, students must meet periodically with their Professor of Academic Success as required; in addition, they must meet with either of the Deans of Students as required. 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 (for students entering the College of Law before Fall 2020) or 2.30 (for students entering the College of Law in Fall 2020 and thereafter) by the end of the probationary semester to continue at the College of Law.

Students who have been placed on probation are subject to the following graduation requirements: they may not graduate early, they must take Law 860 Applied Legal Reasoning in their final semester, they must take at least 9 credits of core courses each semester, and the Professors of Academic Success must approve their course registration every semester. [See [College of Law Academic Standard 3.1](#) for the list of core courses]. A hold will be placed on the student’s account to effectuate this requirement. 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 the requisite GPA remain on probation through the end of the first semester in which they are enrolled following summer session.

### 4. Academic Suspension

Students whose **cumulative** law school GPA falls below 2.00 (for students entering the College of Law before Fall 2020) or whose **cumulative** GPA falls below 2.30 (for students entering the College of Law in Fall 2020 and thereafter) at the end of or 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. The Assistant Registrar–Law 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 the student’s summer session grades bring their cumulative GPA below the requisite GPA, they will not be suspended if, by the end of the following semester in which they enroll, their **cumulative** GPA is at or above 2.00 (for students entering the College of Law before Fall 2020) or 2.30 (for students entering the College of Law in Fall 2020 and thereafter).

Where students are already enrolled in fall, spring, or summer courses when they are notified of their suspension, the Deans 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 Deans 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 a Professor of Academic Success and/or the College’s Career Development Office, 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 Deans of Students or to the faculty, depending on the nature of the rule.

The Deans 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 “in residence” requirement
- Maximum hours of employment rules

Students requesting such waivers should submit the online [\*Dean of Students Approval Form\*](#).

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 submitted to the Deans 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. See Article 7 of the [\*College of Law Academic Standards\*](#) for more information on waivers.

**When in doubt as to the correct procedure, contact your Professor of Academic Success 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 Professor of Academic Success to present petitions to the University’s Academic Petitions 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) at the beginning of the semester they plan to graduate: December graduates should submit the application by early September, and May graduates should complete their applications by late January. A diploma fee will be charged to the applicant’s student account. The Assistant Registrar–Law sends students more information at appropriate times during the semester.

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



## 2. Commencement Ceremonies

Commencement for College of Law graduates takes place at the University's commencement ceremonies, held in Moscow in December and May, and held in Boise in May only. Shortly before May Commencement, if the situation permits, the College will host *Celebrate the Class* awards events in Moscow and Boise. General information on Commencement dates and locations is available on the University Registrar's website; 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. Note: Most jurisdictions will not allow you to sit for the July bar exam unless you have graduated in May or June of the same year. If you are contemplating an August graduation, check your jurisdiction for their requirements.

## 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.

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

# IV. Requirements for the J.D.

## A. Summary of Requirements for the J.D.

The faculty continually reassesses the curriculum to improve the legal education afforded to UI Law students, but it will not change the requirements for a class that has already matriculated. Therefore, the graduation requirements applicable to classes may differ. This section summarizes the graduation requirements for the Class of 2023 and all subsequent classes. If you entered with a previous class, please confer with your Professor of Academic Success. Students requesting a waiver of any graduation requirement must submit a request using the online *Dean of Students Approval Form*. Refer to the more detailed information in Section B to learn more about graduation requirements.

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

1. Pass all required courses.  
Required 1L courses:
  - 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 Analysis and Writing (year-long, 5)
- Law 816 Constitutional Law I (3)
- Law 817 Academic Skills Lab I (1)
- Law 821 Legal Research (1)

Required upper-division courses:

- Law 859 Advanced Advocacy (2) (must be taken during 2L year)
- Law 905 Constitutional Law II (3) (must be taken no later than 2L summer)
- Law 950 Evidence (3) (must be taken no later than 2L summer)
- Law 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 64 credits must be “classroom credits”;
  - c. No more than 21 distance credits may count toward graduation; and
  - 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:
  - a. Pass Law 901 Academic Skills Lab II (1);
  - b. Pass Law 860 Applied Legal Reasoning (3);
  - c. Courses must be approved every semester;
  - d. Students may not graduate early.
10. Fulfill all requirements for the J.D. within six years.

## **B. Detailed Information on Requirements for the J.D.**

### 1. Pass All Required Courses

See Section A, above, for the required 1L and upper-division courses. All 1L courses must be taken during the first year, unless the Deans of Students authorize otherwise. Any 1L course which is not passed during the first year must be taken the next semester it is offered unless the Deans of Students grant a waiver. Starting with those entering in Fall 2019, students in the fourth quartile have two potential additional required courses: Law 901 Academic Skills Lab II and Law 860 Applied Legal Reasoning.

Students on the Adjusted Curricular Path must complete all 1L courses by the end of their second year and all 2L courses by the end of their third year unless the Deans of Students grant 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 pre-approved graduate-level courses.

### b. At Least 64 Credits Must Be “Classroom Credits.”

Of the 90 credits needed to graduate, at least 64 must be classroom credits, or “class hours” as defined by the American Bar Association’s Standards for Approval of Law Schools. **For non-classroom credits, the following limits apply:**

- i. A maximum of 12 externship credits may count toward the 90-credit requirement. All externship courses are non-classroom credit, and include Law 973, Law 975, and Law 976.
- ii. A maximum of 4 other non-classroom credits from the following list will count toward graduation:
  - Law 981 Critical Legal Studies Journal (1 NC cr, max 4)
  - Law 982 Law Review (1 NC cr, max 4)
  - Law 983 Directed Study (1-2 NC cr, max 4)
- iii. A maximum of 2 non-classroom credits from Law 956 Moot Court.
- iv. A maximum of 6 credits from non-law graduate-level courses, not earned pursuant to a concurrent or joint degree program.
- v. A maximum of 12 credits from non-law graduate-level courses, earned pursuant to a concurrent or joint degree program.

In no event may the number of non-classroom credits counting towards graduation exceed 26 credits.

### c. No More Than 21 Distance Credits May Count Toward Graduation.

A maximum of 21 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 21 may be distance credits. No more than 6 of these credits may come from coursework outside of the College of Law unless those credits are earned pursuant to an approved concurrent degree program. 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. Not Over 6 Distance Credits May Come from Course Work Outside the College of Law.

Of the maximum of 21 distance credits that may count toward the J.D., no more than 6 of these may originate outside the College. In other words, not over six distance credits **total** from graduate courses **and** courses from other law schools may count toward the J.D. For example, if you have taken two 3-credit online UI graduate courses in addition to one 3-credit online course from another law school, you can apply only six, not nine, of these distance credits to your J.D.

e. No More Than 12 Externship Credits May Count Toward the J.D.

A maximum of 12 externship credits may apply toward the J.D. 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 must satisfy the experiential learning requirement by passing at least six credits from experiential learning courses on the following list:

- Law 855 Water Law Practicum (2-3)
- Law 862 Arbitration Law (3)
- Law 897 Family Justice Clinic (3-6, max 12)
- Law 912 Civil Mediation (2)
- Law 913 Family Mediation (2)
- Law 917 Negotiation and ADR (3)
- Law 932 Estate Planning (3)
- Law 958 Trial Advocacy (2)
- Law 971 Lawyering Process (2)
- Law 973 Field Placement - Independent Study (1-5 NC)
- Law 974 Legal Aid Clinic (3-6, max 12)
- Law 975 Field Placement - Public Service (1-5 NC)
- Law 976 Semester in Practice (1-12 NC)
- Law 978 Entrepreneurship Law Clinic (3-6, max 12)
- Law 986 Judicial Clerkship Seminar (1-2)
- Law 987 Law Practice Management (1-2)
- Law 991\* Skills Practicum (credits vary by specific offering)
- Law 995 Community Law Clinic (3-6, max 12)
- Law 996 Immigration Litigation and Appellate Clinic (3-6, max 12)

*\* 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.*

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. The Deans 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.

See Article 4.1-3 of the [College of Law Academic Standards](#) 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 Deans of Students may waive this requirement for good cause.

6. Perform Specified Hours of Pro Bono Service

Students must perform a minimum of 50 hours of law-related pro bono service. Pro bono service can normally start any time after the first semester; however, 1Ls must be in good academic standing to earn

pro bono service hours. **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 in Legal Education Requirement (PLE)

Students must complete a professionalism education program, 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 all programs included in Orientation, plus a series of professionalism programs for 1Ls offered during their first academic year. Upper division students must attend the annual Professional Development Program and one additional approved event in both their 2L and 3L years. Students will be provided specific information about approved events and other opportunities for the PLE requirement at the beginning of each semester.

#### 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. After you have fulfilled the requirement, **you are responsible** for having the supervising faculty member sign the *Certification of Upper Division Writing Requirement*, and for ensuring the certification is turned in to the Assistant Registrar–Law. **The deadline to submit your completed Certification is October 1 for December graduates and March 1 for May graduates. Thus, plan on fulfilling your UDWR at least one semester before your planned graduation.** Do not assume your supervising faculty member will turn in the certification — it is your responsibility to make sure the signed UDWR certification is received.

The writing project must ordinarily be supervised and graded by a member of the full-time College faculty. Visiting, affiliate, or adjunct faculty may be permitted to supervise and grade a major writing project only when it is conducted as part of a course taught by the faculty member and only with the prior written approval of the Associate Dean for Faculty Development. The UDWR may not be completed in Law 962, Professional Responsibility, or in conjunction with a course that is being used to fulfill the experiential learning requirement. **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 Law 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 first 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 itself 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.

#### 9. Fulfill Requirements for Fourth-Quartile Students When Applicable

The faculty has adopted several rules to ensure that all students have the best possible chance of successfully sitting for the bar exam.

- a. No Early Graduation. Students whose **cumulative** GPA falls in the fourth quartile (bottom 25% of the class) at the end of their 1L year (second semester) 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.
- b. Additional Required Courses. Beginning with students entering in Fall 2019, fourth quartile students at the end of their first semester must pass Law 901, Academic Skills Lab II (1) and fourth quartile students at the end of their second semester must pass Law 860, Applied Legal Reasoning (3).
- c. Course Approval. Students whose cumulative GPA falls in the fourth quartile at the end of 1L year (second semester) must meet with a Professor of Academic Success to develop a registration plan prior to course registration every semester to ensure the course schedule assists the student in succeeding in law school, passing a bar exam, and practicing law. Professors of Academic Success are authorized to place a hold on course registrations for students who do not meet with a Professor of Academic Success prior to each registration period.

#### 10. Fulfill All Requirements for the J.D. 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 your Professor of Academic Success to ensure you will meet this requirement. Students must also be in good academic standing to graduate.

## V. Academic Planning

### **A. 1L Academic Plan**

All College students must complete an Academic Plan during their 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 regard to:

- Meeting graduation requirements
- Bar preparation
- Skills courses
- Clinics
- Co-curricular activities
- Concurrent degrees
- Emphasis areas
- Externships
- Graduation date
- Pro bono plan
- Upper Division Writing Requirement

While you are not locked into the Academic Plan you complete as a 1L, going through this early, formal planning process helps you control your academic career. When and if you change goals, you will have a deep understanding of the many factors to consider as you 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 matter to me, and how do they affect what I will do during and after law school?
- What courses pique my interest or intellectual curiosity?
- Which professors do I find intellectually stimulating?
- Which lawyers, in and outside the law school, might be good mentors for me?
- Considering my study patterns and non-academic obligations, how many credits should I take?
- What are the best ways of developing the fundamental lawyering skills most critical to me?
- How do I want to fulfill my continuing obligation to help others with my legal training?
- How do I want to use my law degree?
- What type of law do I want to practice?
- What type of clients would I like to serve?
- Where do I intend to practice?
- What subjects are tested on that jurisdiction's bar exam?

#### 2. Academic Advising

Every lawyer at the College, faculty and J.D. staff alike, is available to help students in their academic planning. Your primary advisors are the Academic Success and Bar Success Professors, who are experts in academic and professional planning. 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, the lawyers in the Career Development Office, because they work closely with both students and legal employers, can offer valuable insights to help you plan in light of your professional goals.

You may also be assigned a 1L faculty mentor. You are not limited to your assigned faculty mentor in seeking academic planning advice. Faculty bring not only a deep knowledge of their doctrinal area and College courses, but also expertise stemming from their experiences as practicing lawyers.

Students in emphasis and concurrent programs have assigned faculty advisors, who provide specific guidance for advisees in their emphasis or concurrent program throughout law school.

While you should take advantage of advising, note that **students bear the primary responsibility for their own academic planning**, which includes determining which courses to take (and when), making timely progress toward the J.D., ensuring that all graduation requirements are met, and preparing for the bar exam.

### 3. Cultivating Mentors

Actively cultivate **at least** three lawyer 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 Student Handbook*:

- Section IV Requirements for the J.D.
- Section V Academic Planning
- Section VI Becoming Practice Ready: Developing Lawyering Skills
- Section VII Emphasis Areas
- Section VIII Concurrent Degree Programs
- Section IX Planning for Law Practice
- Section X Planning for Bar Admission
- Section XI Course Listings and Course 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, and Assistant Registrar–Law
- Materials on the Academic Administration web page
- Informal degree audits, available on VandalWeb
- Formal degree audits performed by the Assistant Registrar–Law after timely receiving a student's application for the J.D.

The College periodically holds meetings to impart advising information. These include not only required academic planning, career development, and pro bono workshops but also voluntary sessions on more specific topics such as emphases, concurrent programs, and clinical and practice-specific opportunities. To build not only your knowledge but also 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 meet with an Academic Success professor to review their registration plan, 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 these considerations in mind in selecting courses:

- Use your **personal goals** to guide your course choices, including the type of substantive law you wish to practice.
- Consider the **sequence of courses**. In general, take introductory courses before highly specialized ones. Take any prerequisites for a course before taking the course itself.
- Consider the **pace** of law study. Students who take 14–16 credits a semester can graduate in the standard three years and 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.
- Consider the importance of **fundamental courses** (“bar” and “core” courses). Remember, to be a great lawyer, you must first become a lawyer—which means passing the bar exam.

### 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. Adjusted Curriculum students must finish all 1L courses in the first two years and all 2L courses in the first three years. The following courses must be taken during 2L year:
  - Law 859 Advanced Advocacy
  - Law 905 Constitutional Law II
  - Law 950 Evidence
  - Law 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 Law 953 Criminal Procedure: Investigations during 2L year.
- Review prerequisites for Clinic.

### D. Summer Law Study

Many options for academic credit are available over the summer, including doctrinal courses, externships, dispute resolution courses, legal aid clinic, 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 University of Idaho summer fees:

- 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.



- There is no upper limit on summer fees. This contrasts with fall and spring semesters, where there is an upper cap on fees — fulltime fall and spring fees are identical for students whether they are taking 10 or 18 credits.
- **Law students taking any University summer course pay law fees for all credits, even for undergraduate and wellness-type courses.** Therefore, students should be judicious in registering for summer courses outside the College of Law.

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, Law 975 Field Placement – Public Service, which is open to both 1Ls and 2Ls, requires students to work for a field supervisor full-time for eight weeks, **whatever the number of credits earned**. For more information, see Section VI.E.1., *Externships*, and the course description for Law 975. 1Ls whose GPA is 2.50 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 volunteering with attorneys. After 1L summer, students need only be in good academic standing to participate in summer externships.

#### 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, Law 912 Civil Mediation and Law 913 Family Mediation, are offered. Students may not take both Law 912 (Civil Mediation) and Law 913 (Family Mediation) for credit.

Enrollment is limited. Students interested in Northwest Institute dispute resolution courses should contact the Legal Aid Clinic early in Spring semester to be placed on the interest list. If there is more interest than the available seats, priority is given to active members of Law Students for Appropriate Dispute Resolution, and then to other students based on their position on the interest list.

#### 4. Clinics

A few summer positions are usually available in the Community Law Clinic and in the Family Justice Clinic. Students interested in participating in Clinic during the summer should contact the Legal Aid Clinic early in their fourth semester to determine if positions will be available. See Section VI.C., *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 they 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 their professional conduct, identity, and skills while in law school. Developing practical lawyering skills is so important that ABA Standard 303(a)(3) requires that all law students complete at least 6 credit hours of experiential courses. The ABA has identified the following ten “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.B.3, *Satisfy the Experiential Learning Requirement*, for more information.

### **B. 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.

All of the Clinics at the College require participating students to obtain an Idaho limited license. Likewise, many externship and paid positions following the 2L year also require students to have a limited license 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.

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

If you need a limited license, the College of Law must verify to the bar licensing authority that you will have completed 60 credits by the start date of your limited license. It is your responsibility to facilitate

this verification. To facilitate verification of your credits so that you may obtain a Limited License in Idaho, you must do the following:

1. Review the Idaho State Bar's Limited License Website.
2. Download the most recent application on the ISB website under the Applicant Packet Tab.
3. Read the Instructions provided on the same page and tab.
4. Fill out the application.
5. For the Dean's affidavit:
  - Send your entire application to Assistant Registrar-Law, Sande Schlueter, sandes@uidaho.edu. She will verify your credits and obtain the needed signature. She will then contact you to let you know when the final page is ready for pick-up.
  - Please note, if this is your first limited license application, you will need to pay the Idaho State Bar \$25. The ISB takes up to four weeks to process Limited License Applications, so keep this in mind when you are applying.

### **C. 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. In 2021-2022, five clinics are available: Community Law Clinic (Moscow), Immigration Litigation & Appellate Clinic (Moscow), Family Justice Clinic (Boise), Housing Law Clinic (Boise), and Entrepreneurship Clinic (Boise). Not all clinics are offered every semester, and course offerings are subject to change based on grant funding.

Clinics are normally only available to students in their third year of law school. A limited number of clinic positions are available during summer session. 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 a clinic and an externship during the same semester only with the approval of both the clinic and externship instructors.

Students interested in a clinic are encouraged to meet with clinic faculty during 1L and 2L year and to visit the Clinic website for announcements and information.

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 may have 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 XI.B , *Course Descriptions*. Prerequisites may be waived in exceptional circumstances. By the time they begin Clinic, students must also be qualified for, and have applied 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.

### **D. Clinical Labs**

Clinical Labs (Law 977) are "mini-clinics" which offer 2Ls and 3Ls an opportunity to assist persons involved with the courts. No limited license is required. Clinical Labs are typically taught by practitioners with extensive experience in the subject matter of the lab, and are offered on an intermittent basis.

### **E. 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 975 Field Placement – Public Service, as well as semester-long placements through Law 976 Semester in Practice and Law 973 Field Placement – Independent Study. 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. However, no more than 12 total credits from all externship programs combined can count toward the 90 credits required for the J.D. Students may not participate in clinics and externships during the same semester without the approval of both the clinic and externship instructors.

Law 973, Law 975 and Law 976 allow the student to partially or totally fulfill the experiential learning requirement.

Externship positions are unpaid. Students may receive scholarships during summers or semesters they are enrolled in externships. Students may receive stipends to offset out-of-pocket expenses incurred because of participating in an externship (for example, a travel or housing stipend). Externships at private law firms will be considered on a case-by-case basis to assess whether the opportunity meets the educational criteria for a public service externship. The Director of Externships has discretion to approve or deny any proposed externship placement after consulting with a committee designated to assist in making those decisions. With the prior approval of the Pro Bono Program Director, students working at qualified field placement sites may earn pro bono credit for unpaid work done at the field placement after all externship requirements have been fulfilled.

#### 1. Summer Externships

During the summer term, students may participate in a Law 975 Field Placement – Public Service.

Student placements with pre-approved placement sites are subject to the approval of the field supervisor. In addition, students may also work with the Faculty Director to arrange placements with a willing field supervisor of their choice; such placements are subject to the Faculty Director's approval.

Law 975 is a 1-5 non-classroom credit course. **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 add/drop deadline** (which is also the last day to change variable credits) as 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 a few days after the start of summer classes.

Students in Law 975 must work full-time for **eight** weeks providing legal research or law-related assistance to field placement supervisors. Students may register for 1–5 credits for the class, but whatever the number of credits, they must complete eight 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 975 provides experiential learning credit.

#### 2. Fall and Spring Externships

Students may participate in either of two externship courses during fall and spring semesters, Law 976 Semester in Practice or Law 973 Field Placement – Independent Study.

- Law 976, Semester in Practice. 3L students in good academic standing may spend a Semester in Practice externing with an approved public agency or nonprofit organization. Fourth quartile students are not eligible to participate in Semester in Practice. There is a waiver process to request an exception to the fourth quartile rule; however, that exception is rarely granted. For more information on how to petition, please contact one of the Faculty Directors.

Semester in Practice students typically work full-time for 14 to 16 weeks in their field placement; a part-time schedule must be approved by the field supervisor and Faculty Director. 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.

Student placements are subject to the approval of the field supervisor. In addition, students may also work with a Faculty Director to arrange externships with a willing field supervisor of their choice; such placements are subject to the Faculty Director's approval.

- **Law 973, Field Placement – Independent Study.** Upper-division students may participate in Law 973 during fall or spring semesters for 1–5 non-classroom credits by providing legal research or law-related assistance to a field placement supervisor. The number of hours required for the field placement will vary depending upon credits.

## **F. Simulation Courses**

Simulation courses allow students to develop lawyering skills within a simulated lawyering environment. Many (though not all) of these courses allow students to partially or totally fulfill the experiential learning graduation requirement. See Section IV.B.3 *Requirements for the J.D.: Detailed Information on Requirements for the J.D. – Satisfy the Experiential Learning Requirement*. The College offers the following simulation courses:

- Law 855 Water Law Practicum (2-3)
- Law 912 Civil Mediation (2)
- Law 913 Family Mediation (2)
- 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 (credits vary by specific offering)

*\* 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.*

## **G. Moot Court, Mock Trial, and Other Competitions**

The College's competitions are generally organized by student organizations, who should work with their faculty supervisor and the Deans of Students to understand the process for representing our College at competitions.

### **1. Law 956, Moot Court**

Moot Court consists of participation in interscholastic moot court competitions. 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 and a student cannot receive credit for the same moot court twice. The credits earned in Law 956 are non-classroom credits.

## 2. Dispute Resolution Competitions

The College's dispute resolution competitions, sponsored by the American Bar Association, are run by Law Students for Appropriate Dispute Resolution ("LSADR"), 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 regional competitions, and if successful, to national competitions.

## **H. Law Journals and Other Intensive Writing Experiences**

### 1. Law Journals

a. Law 981, Critical Legal Studies Journal, *The Idaho Critical Legal Studies Journal*, a/k/a "*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 may apply 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 one non-classroom credit each semester they participate in the law journal, up to a maximum of four credits. 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 who have signed a letter of intent to be considered as candidates, 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 one non-classroom credit each semester they participate in the law journal, up to a maximum of four credits. 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 and interested students interested should contact professors directly. All course requirements for Directed Study must be completed within one semester, even if students must spend additional time in subsequent semesters improving the paper to meet standards for UDWR certification. A directed study that is the continuation of a paper course project may not earn over one credit; a stand-alone directed study project is normally entitled to two credits. Students may earn up to two non-classroom credits in any individual Directed Study, up to a maximum of four credits.

## **I. Leadership Experiences**

By taking leadership roles in student organizations, students may hone organizational skills while forging important ties with the larger legal community. The Student Bar Association (“SBA”), the law school student government body, offers students myriad leadership opportunities from governance to event planning. In addition, leadership opportunities abound with over 20 recognized student organizations. Student organizations participate in public service, bring distinguished speakers to the College, build community awareness of important issues, and 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 offers three areas of emphasis:

- Business Law
- Native American Law
- Natural Resources and 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. (However, any individual track offered within the emphasis will **not** appear on the transcript.) At a minimum, students pursuing an emphasis area will take a combination of required and elective courses and write a major paper within the area of emphasis; some emphases have additional requirements.

Please note that a course’s inclusion in a list of courses, below, is not a guarantee that the course will be offered regularly. In addition, the faculty may add or subtract courses as the curriculum changes. Finally, the course numbers associated with listed courses may change.

This *Handbook* summarizes emphasis programs. For updated, comprehensive information, and for the forms necessary to evidence completion of the various requirements, see the official emphasis documents provided by emphasis advisors.

## **B. Business Law 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: Transactional Law or Intellectual Property Law. The BLE emphasis is available to law students in Moscow and Boise.

BLE emphasis advisors are Professors Mark Adams, Wendy Couture, Rachelle Ketchum, Deborah McIntosh, Jessica McKinlay, Tim Murphy, and Richard Seamon. Students are not guaranteed a particular BLE emphasis advisor.

The BLE emphasis requires a combination of mandatory meetings, mandatory doctrinal and skills courses, additional courses by track, and 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.

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

The BLE emphasis requires the following:

- (1) Mandatory, documented meetings with the assigned BLE emphasis advisor at least once per semester. It is the student's responsibility to initiate contact with the advisor to schedule this meeting.
- (2) Mandatory grade requirement: BLE emphasis students must earn
  - a minimum grade of C+ in each course taken to satisfy emphasis requirements, and
  - a cumulative 2.80 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) BLE 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 973 Field Placement – Individual Study (1–5 NC), only when particular placement has been approved as relevant to the BLE by BLE advisor
  - Law 975 Field Placement – Public Service (1–5 NC), only when particular placement has been approved as relevant to the BLE by BLE advisor
  - Law 976 Semester in Practice (1–12 NC), only when particular placement has been approved as relevant to the BLE by BLE advisor
  - Law 978 Entrepreneurship Law Clinic (3–6, max 12)
  - Law 862 Arbitration Law (3)
  - Other College of Law courses pre-identified by the BLE faculty as meeting the skills requirement.
- (5) Additional courses by track: BLE students must complete the requirements for one of two tracks:
  - a. **The Transactional Law Track** is designed for students to focus their studies on the legal issues surrounding the formation, operation, and governance of businesses and various laws that govern commercial transactions.
    - Required courses:
      - Law 924 Sales (3)
    - Elective courses: At least 9 credits from the following list:
      - Law 851 Advanced Torts (2-3)
      - Law 896 Agricultural Law (3)
      - Law 903 Introduction to Intellectual Property (3)
      - Law 907 Administrative Law (3)
      - Law 908 Workplace Law (4)
      - Law 909 Energy Law (3)
      - Law 910 Antitrust (3)
      - Law 920 Securities Regulation (3)
      - Law 921 Accounting for Lawyers (2)
      - Law 922 Trademarks and Trade Dress (2)



- Law 923 Payment Systems (2-3)
- Law 926 Bankruptcy (3)
- Law 927 Business Entities Taxation (2–3)
- Law 984 Real Estate Transactions (2-3)
- Law 992 White Collar Crime (2-3)
- Other College of Law courses pre-identified by the BLE faculty as meeting the Transactional Law Track requirement.

- b. **The Intellectual Property Law Track** is designed for students to focus their studies on the legal issues surrounding the protection of intellectual property and the management of intellectual property rights.

Required courses:

- Law 903 Introduction to Intellectual Property (3)

Elective courses: At least 9 credits from the following list:

- Law 850 First Amendment Seminar (3)
- Law 907 Administrative Law (3)
- Law 910 Antitrust (3)
- Law 918 Internet Law (2–3)
- Law 921 Accounting for Lawyers (2)
- Law 922 Trademarks & Trade Dress (2)
- Law 931 Patents (2)
- Law 980 Copyrights (2–3)
- Other College of Law courses pre-identified by the BLE faculty as meeting the Intellectual Property Law Track requirement.

- (6) Writing Requirement. Each BLE emphasis student must complete an in-depth research paper which:
- a. The student’s BLE advisor agrees is relevant to the track chosen above; and
  - b. Satisfies the Upper Division Writing Requirement; and

**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 is available to law students in Moscow.

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 the end of 1L 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,
  - a cumulative 2.80 grade point average over all courses used to satisfy NAL emphasis requirements.
- (2) Required courses. Students must take Law 949 Native American Law (3), and one of the following courses:
  - Law 928 Tribal Nation Economics and Law (3)
  - Law 979 Native American Natural Resource Law (3)
- (3) Elective courses. Students must take two or more courses from one of the following tracks. Pre-approval of the course track by the NAL emphasis advisor is required. With the pre-approval of the Native American Law advisor, students may substitute a UI or WSU 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 Business Entities 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 (2-3)

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 (3)
- Law 960 Conflict of Laws (2–3)
- Law 961 Jurisprudence (2)

#### Natural Resources Management Track

- Law 906 Natural Resource Law Seminar (3)
- Law 938 International Environmental and Water Law (3)
- Law 939 Law, Science, and the Environment (2)
- Law 942 Water Law of the American West (3)
- 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)

#### Individualized Course 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 Law 981 Critical Legal Studies Journal, Law 982 Law Review, or Law 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 Law 974 Legal Aid Clinic, Law 995 Community Law Clinic, or Law 996 Immigration Litigation and Appellate 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. This 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 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. The NREL emphasis is available to law students in Moscow and Boise.

In the NREL application, students specify their area of interest and preferred advisor, who should be at their location (Moscow or Boise). While the NREL faculty is usually successful in assigning students with preferred advisors, students are not guaranteed their choice of a particular advisor. The NREL emphasis advisors are Professors Dylan Hedden-Nicely, Stephen Miller, Richard Seamon, and Jerrold Long.

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 2.80 grade point average over all courses used to satisfy NREL emphasis requirements.
- (2) Required courses:
  - Law 907 Administrative Law (3) (preferably in the 2L year)
  - Law 971 Lawyering Process (2)
- (3) 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 (2-3)
  - Law 906 Natural Resource Law Seminar (3)
  - Law 934 Land Use Law and Planning (3)
  - Law 938 International Environmental and Water Law (3)
  - Law 939 Law, Science, and the Environment (2)
  - Law 942 Water Law of the American West (3)
  - Law 947 Environmental Law (3)
  - Law 948 Public Lands and Resources Law (3)
  - Law 951 Environmental Policy (3)
  - Law 979 Native American Natural Resource Law (3)
  - 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, Law 901 Seminar; Law 975 Field Placement – Public Service, and Law 976 Semester in Practice.
  - Up to 3 credits may be satisfied by non-law graduate courses with approval of both the NREL advisor and the Deans of Students.
- (4) Writing requirement. Under the supervision (and with the pre-approval) of the student's NREL Emphasis Advisor, the student must complete a major research paper meeting the requirements of the Upper Division Writing Requirement. The paper, whether written for a paper course or Law 981 Critical Legal Studies Journal, Law 982 Law Review, or Law 983 Directed Study, may also be used to satisfy the Upper Division Writing Requirement.

## VIII. Concurrent Degree Programs

### A. General Information

The *College of Law Student Handbook* summarizes concurrent degree programs. For updated, comprehensive information, see the official concurrent degree documents provided by program advisors.

Concurrent degree programs allow students to earn a J.D. and another graduate or professional degree in less time than would otherwise be required. This is possible because selected credits from one program can be used to satisfy credit requirements for the other program. **Students pursuing any concurrent degree program must work closely with the Deans 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, using the *Dean of Students Approval Form* (see below). Admission to a concurrent program is dependent on a demonstrated ability to excel in an intense, interdisciplinary educational environment. Students must apply to concurrent degree programs either not later than May 1 of their 1L year, for students starting the concurrent degree in Fall of their 2L year, or not later than October 1 of their 2L year, for those starting the concurrent degree in Spring of their 2L year. Students may not begin a concurrent degree later than Spring of their 2L year.

**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, some J.D. credits are applied to the master's or doctoral degree, and some graduate credits are applied toward the J.D. 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 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 six credits from the other college toward a J.D., but only with the approval of the Deans of Students. Concurrent degree candidates must fill out a separate graduation application (and pay a separate fee) for each degree.

**Law credit for 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.**

Students pursuing a concurrent degree at the University of Idaho must:

- 1) Submit the *Dean of Students Approval Form* indicating the concurrent degree the student wishes to pursue:
  - not later than May 1 of their 1L year, for students starting the concurrent degree in Fall of their 2L year, or
  - not later than October 1 of their 2L year, for students starting the concurrent degree in Spring of their 2L year.
  - Students may not begin a concurrent degree later than Spring of their 2L year.
- 2) In every semester in which the student takes a graduate-level course which can be applied to the J.D. and/or in which the student takes a law course which can be applied to the graduate degree, fill out the *Credit Reservation Request* form and submit to the Assistant Registrar-Law not later than the 10<sup>th</sup> day of the semester.

- 3) If seeking to apply to the J.D. credits earned in a course *not* listed in the pre-approved graduate courses for the concurrent degree, submit the *Dean of Students Approval Form* (before the start of the semester) and:
  - indicate how the course relates to the student’s course of study;
  - affirm that it does not duplicate courses offered by the College of Law and that it does not duplicate other undergraduate or graduate courses the student has completed; and
  - include the course number, course title, course description, number of credits, and mode of delivery (in-person, online synchronous, online asynchronous) of the course the student wants to take.

Students pursuing a **concurrent degree at an institution other than the University of Idaho** must:

- 1) Submit the *Dean of Students Approval Form* indicating the concurrent degree the student wishes to pursue:
  - no later than May 1 of their 1L year, for students starting the concurrent degree in Fall of their 2L year, or
  - no later than October 1 of their 2L year, for students starting the concurrent degree in Spring of their 2L year.
  - Students may not begin a concurrent degree later than Spring of their 2L year.
- 2) The Assistant Registrar-Law will follow-up with additional paperwork and instructions.
  - Complete and submit that paperwork (including the initial Consortium Agreement and the Transfer Credit Information form) no later than the 10th day of the first semester in which the concurrent degree is sought. Note: A Consortium Agreement must be submitted even if the student is not receiving financial aid.
- 3) For every semester in which the student takes graduate-level courses which will be applied to the J.D., fill out and submit a Consortium Agreement no later than the 10<sup>th</sup> day of the semester.
- 4) If seeking to apply to the J.D. credits earned in a course not listed in the pre-approved graduate courses for the concurrent degree, submit the *Dean of Students Approval Form* before the start of the semester:
  - Indicate how the course relates to the student’s course of study;
  - Affirm that it does not duplicate courses offered by the College of Law and that it does not duplicate other undergraduate or graduate courses the student has completed; and
  - Include the course number, course title, course description, number of credits, and mode of delivery (in-person, online synchronous, online asynchronous) of the course the student wants to take.
- 5) For every semester in which the student takes graduate-level courses which will be applied to the J.D., when the course is complete **and** final grades have been submitted, arrange to have an official transcript **mailed** to:

Sande Schlueter  
Assistant Registrar-Law  
875 Perimeter Drive, MS 2321  
Moscow, ID 83844-2321

Note: Under very limited circumstances – generally, when the concurrent degree will be completed in four rather than three years – it may be permissible to wait and send one transcript once you have completed all classes you intend to transfer to UI and apply to the J.D. Contact the Assistant Registrar-Law for details.

## **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 Degrees Offered**

The College of Law currently offers the following concurrent degrees:

### In Moscow, at UI

- (1) J.D./MACCT (Master of Accountancy) with the University of Idaho Department of Accounting
- (2) J.D./M.S. in Applied Economics with the University of Idaho College of Agricultural and Life Sciences
- (3) J.D./M.S. in Environmental Science with the University of Idaho Department of Environmental Science
- (4) 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
- (5) J.D./PSM (Professional Science Masters) in Natural Resources and Environmental Science with the University of Idaho Professional Science Masters Program

### In Boise, at BSU

- (1) J.D./M.B.A. (Master of Business Administration) with the Boise State University College of Business and Economics
- (2) J.D./MSAT (Master of Science in Accountancy, Taxation) with Boise State University College of Business and Economics

### In both locations, at UI and WSU

- (1) J.D./MPA with the University of Idaho Department of Politics and Philosophy

## **D. Tuition and Fee Information and Financial Aid Information Specific to the Boise State University and Washington State University Concurrent Degree Programs**

**PLEASE NOTE: For concurrent degrees pursued with BSU or WSU, the student pays applicable tuition and fees at both institutions.**

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 and Washington State University for the J.D./MBA) 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 are not affected because their courses all apply to degrees awarded by the University of Idaho, and their full-time tuition and fees cover all courses taken.)

**Students pursuing the J.D./MBA with either Boise State University or Washington State University should be aware of the following:** For the concurrent J.D./MBAs available with Boise State University and Washington State University, the University of Idaho is the financial aid “home” of the student pursuing those concurrent degrees, through all semesters. When a student takes courses at BSU or WSU

in pursuit of the concurrent degree, they will pay tuition and fees to BSU or WSU, but are eligible for financial aid through UI. The tuition and fees owed for courses taken at UI will come directly out of the financial aid award, and then the student will still need to pay tuition and fees to BSU or WSU for the courses taken at that other institution.

Given that, the student pursuing a J.D./MBA with either institution will want to structure their studies so that in each semester, they take sufficient credits that count toward the J.D. in order to equal the minimum number of credits (10 in Fall or Spring) to be eligible for full-time financial aid through UI. That minimum number of credits counting toward the J.D. can consist solely of courses taken at the College of Law, or of courses taken at BSU or WSU that will count toward the J.D., or some combination of courses taken at the College of Law and courses taken at the other institution that count toward the J.D.

*In order to “count toward the J.D.,” the courses at the other institution must be approved for credit toward the J.D. (see the list of approved courses in the section on each concurrent degree) **and** the student cannot have already applied 12 such credits toward the J.D. (12 being the maximum number of non-law graduate credits that can be applied toward achieving the J.D. – any in excess of that number can no longer be said to “count” toward the J.D.)*

Refer to the instructions for “Students pursuing a concurrent degree at an institution other than the University of Idaho” under in Section VIII.A , above, to be sure you have completed all additional paperwork necessary to be sure you can apply credits taken at BSU or WSU to the UI J.D.

**Students pursuing the J.D./MSAT with Boise State University should take the following steps, so their courses are covered by financial aid:**

- After 1L year, when applying 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 BSU. 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 (for part-time financial aid) or 10-credit minimum (for a full-time financial aid award) needed at the university from which you are receiving financial aid.
- Refer to the instructions for “students pursuing a concurrent degree at an institution other than the University of Idaho” in Section VIII (A), above, to be sure you have completed all additional paperwork necessary to be sure you can apply credits taken at BSU to the UI J.D.

For additional help with how to structure your courses to meet financial aid requirements, make an appointment with the Director of Student Affairs-Boise, and/or with a UI Financial Aid Counselor.

**E. Concurrent Degree Programs Available in Moscow**

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

Please first 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, 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.

J.D./MACCT students pay normal tuition and fees to the University of Idaho.



Up to 12 MACCT credits are allowed toward the J.D.

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

Up to 15 law credits are allowed toward the MACCT. The following law courses are currently approved for credit toward the MACCT:

- 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 Business Entities 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 (2)
- Law 947 Environmental Law (3)
- Law 948 Public Lands and Resources Law (3)
- Law 965 Elder Law (2–3)
- Law 984 Real Estate Transactions (2-3)

## 2. J.D./M.S. in Applied Economics with University of Idaho College of Agricultural and Life Sciences

Please first 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 Applied Economics, offered in conjunction with the University of Idaho College of Agricultural and Life Sciences Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology, is aimed at students interested in pursuing either a rural law practice or one in which agricultural law is a primary component. While the J.D. and M.S. degrees are separate, pursuing them concurrently teaches students to understand the impact of law on an agricultural business and to understand the challenges faced by those they advise.

The College of Law advisor(s) for the J.D./M.S. in Applied Economics is Associate Dean Richard Seamon. J.D./M.S. students pay normal tuition and fees to the University of Idaho.

Up to 12 M.S. credits are allowed toward the J.D. The College of Law has not designated particular courses for which it will give credit toward the J.D. Rather, any M.S. courses for which the student wishes law credit must be approved by the Deans of Students, via the *Dean of Students Approval Form*.

Up to 6 law credits are allowed toward the M.S. in Applied Economics. The following law courses are currently approved for credit toward the M.S. in Applied Economics:

- Law 852 Natural Resource and Environmental Law Field Course (2)
- Law 906 Natural Resource Law Seminar (3)
- Law 907 Administrative Law (3)
- Law 934 Land Use Law and Planning (3)
- Law 938 International Environmental and Water Law (3)
- Law 939 Law, Science, and the Environment (2)
- Law 942 Water Law of the American West (3)
- Law 947 Environmental Law (3)
- Law 948 Public Lands and Resources Law (3)
- Law 951 Environmental Policy (3)
- Law 979 Native American Natural Resource Law (3)
- WR 506 Interdisciplinary Methods in Water Resources (3)
- Additional law courses with the approval of the student's M.S. advisor and the Chair of the Department of Agricultural Economics and Rural Sociology.

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

Please first 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 advisor(s) for the J.D./M.S. in Environmental Science is Professor Jerrold Long.

J.D./M.S. students pay normal tuition and fees to the University of Idaho. 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 Deans of Students.

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.

Up to 12 M.S. graduate school credits are allowed towards the J.D.

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

Up to six law credits are allowed toward the M.S. 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 938 International Environmental and Water Law (3)
- Law 939 Law, Science, and the Environment (2)
- Law 942 Water Law of the American West (3)
- 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 979 Native American Natural Resource Law (3)

#### 4. J.D./M.S. and J.D./Ph.D. in Water Resources with University of Idaho Water Resources Program

Please first 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 advisor(s) for the concurrent degree in Water Resources is Professor Dylan Hedden-Nicely. 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 Deans 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.

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 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.

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.

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.:

- Law 906 Natural Resource Law Seminar (3)
- Law 907 Administrative Law (3)
- Law 938 International Environmental and Water Law (3)
- Law 939 Law, Science, and the Environment (2)
- Law 942 Water Law of the American West (3)
- 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 979 Native American Natural Resource Law (3)

#### 5. J.D./PSM (Professional Science Masters in Natural Resources & Environmental Science) with University of Idaho Professional Science Masters Program

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

The concurrent J.D./PSM 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 advisor(s) for the J.D./PSM is Professor Jerrold Long.

J.D./PSM students pay normal tuition and fees to the University of Idaho. 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 Deans of Students.

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 faculty advisor.

Up to 12 PSM graduate school credits are allowed towards the J.D.

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 938 International Environmental and Water Law (3)
- Law 939 Law, Science, and the Environment (2)
- Law 942 Water Law of the American West (3)
- 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 979 Native American Natural Resource Law (3)
- Other law courses as approved by the student's PSM advisor and the PSM Program Director.

## **F. Concurrent Degree Programs Available in Boise**

### **1. J.D./MBA (Masters of Business Administration) with Boise State University**

Please first 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) concerning financial aid for students in concurrent degree programs with BSU .

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 five years it would ordinarily take to accomplish both degrees separately. 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(s) for the J.D./MBA is Professor John Hinton. 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. 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.

The following MBA core required courses are currently approved for credit toward the J.D.:

- MBA 531 Strategic Perspectives
- MBA 532 Organizational Issues and Leadership
- MBA 533 Communications Skills for Managers
- MBA 540 Marketing Strategy
- MBA 541 Managerial Accounting
- MBA 543 Managing Corporate Finance
- MBA 544 Global Economics: Policy and Trade
- MBA 546 Strategic Management
- MBA 549 Successful Project Management
- MBA 557 Managing Human Resources
- MBA 559 Issues in Supply Chain Management
- MBA 562 Business Modelling
- MBA 567 Business Plan Development
- MBA 569 Information Technology & Process Management

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 J.D. electives are currently approved for credit toward the MBA:

- 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 Business Entities Taxation (2–3)
- Law 930 Taxation (3)
- Law 931 Patents (2)
- Law 980 Copyrights (2–3)
- Law 984 Real Estate Transactions (2-3)

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

Please first 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) concerning financial aid for students in concurrent degree programs with BSU.

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.

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.

Students enrolled in the J.D. /MSAT concurrent program pay MSAT 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 MSAT. 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.

The College of Law advisor(s) for the J.D./MSAT is Professor John Hinton. 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 919 Business Associations (4)
- Law 927 Business Entities Taxation (2–3)
- Law 930 Taxation (3)
- Up to 12 MSAT credits are allowed toward the J.D.

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

- Law 927 Business Entities Taxation (2–3)

- Law 930 Taxation (3)
- Law 932 Estate Planning (3)
- Law 975 Field Placement – Public Service (1–5 NC) (*for tax-related externships*)
- Up to nine credits from other non-tax law courses, with MSAT advisor approval.

### **G. Concurrent Degree Programs Available in Both Moscow and Boise**

#### **1. J.D./MPA (Master of Public Administration) with the University of Idaho Department of Politics and Philosophy**

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./MPA, offered in conjunction with the University of Idaho Department of Politics and Philosophy, offers the opportunity to combine the study of law and public administration to better prepare lawyers to serve in the public and non-profit sectors. Under the program, students may receive both the J.D. and the MPA in as few as six semesters. The MPA program is available live and online for students in Moscow and online for students in Boise.

The College of Law advisor(s) for the J.D./MPA is Associate Dean Richard Seamon. J.D./MPA students pay normal tuition and fees to the University of Idaho.

In every semester they take non-law courses, J.D./MPA 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.

Up to 6 MPA credits are allowed toward the J.D. To receive this credit, a student must receive a grade of *B* or higher in an MPA course. Any of the courses in the MPA core curriculum can count toward the J.D. Please note, however, that students may not receive law credit for both Law 944 State and Local Government and PolS 565 Local Government Law. Students taking MPA courses online should be aware that any MPA credits taken by distance education will count toward the 21 distance credits maximum.

Up to 9 law credits are allowed toward the MPA; any of the courses in the J.D. curriculum can count toward the MPA. In addition, up to 6 credits in a non-profit or public service externship (Law 975 or Law 976) can count independently toward the J.D. and the MPA: these credits are not included in the 9-credit limit. For more information on the MPA, contact the Department of Politics and Philosophy.

## **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 of 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, or the concurrent J.D./PSM (Professional Science Masters in Natural Resources & Environmental Science).

### **D. Litigation or Appropriate Dispute Resolution Practice**

- Law 858 Advanced Criminal Procedure: Adjudications (3)
- Law 897 Family Justice Clinic (3-6, max. 12)
- Law 904 Federal Courts (3)
- Law 907 Administrative Law (3)
- Law 912 Civil Mediation (2)
- Law 913 Family Mediation (2)
- Law 917 Negotiation and Appropriate Dispute Resolution (3)
- Law 952 Remedies (3)
- Law 954 Trial Skills (3)
- Law 953 Criminal Procedure: Investigations (3)
- Law 956 Moot Court (1-2)
- Law 957 Mock Trial (2)
- Law 958 Trial Advocacy (2)
- Law 960 Conflict of Laws (2–3)
- Law 968 Domestic Violence and the Law (2–3)
- Law 971 Lawyering Process (2)
- Law 973 Field Placement – Independent Study (1-5 NC)
- Law 975 Field Placement – Public Service (1–5 NC)
- Law 976 Semester in Practice (1–12 NC)
- Law 978 Entrepreneurship Law Clinic (3-6, max. 12)
- Law 995 Community Law Clinic (3–6, max. 12)
- Law 996 Immigration Litigation and Appellate Clinic (3–6, max. 12)

### **E. 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 of the American West (3)
- 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)

### **F. Solo or Small Firm Practice**

- Law 858 Advanced Criminal Procedure: Adjudications (3)
- Law 908 Workplace Law (4)

- Law 912 Civil Mediation (2)
- 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 978 Entrepreneurship Law Clinic (3-6, max. 12)
- Law 987 Law Practice Management (1–2)
- Law 995 Community Law Clinic (3–6, max. 12)

## **G. Criminal Law Practice**

- Law 858 Advanced Criminal Procedure: Adjudications (3)
- 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 956 Moot Court (1-2)
- Law 957 Mock Trial (2)
- Law 958 Trial Advocacy (2)
- Law 959 Critical Legal Studies (3)
- Law 964 Children and the Law (2–3)
- Law 968 Domestic Violence and the Law (2–3)
- Law 971 Lawyering Process (2)
- Law 973 Field Placement – Independent Study (1-5 NC)
- Law 975 Field Placement – Public Service (1–5 NC)
- Law 976 Semester in Practice (1–12 NC)
- Law 985 Immigration Law and Policy (3)
- Law 992 White Collar Crime (2–3)
- Law 995 Community Law Clinic (3–6, max. 12)

## **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 Community Law Clinic (3–6, max. 12)

# **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 the District of Columbia, Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, Palau, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin 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. In every jurisdiction except Louisiana, the bar exam consists of both essay and multiple-choice questions. Most jurisdictions 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 substantially decreases your chance of first-time bar passage.**

## **B. Bar Applications**

### **1. Bar Registration During 1L or 2L Year**

A few jurisdictions 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 jurisdiction's bar admissions 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, Texas.

## 2. UI Law Transcripts

Students ordering official transcripts as part of the bar application process may order the transcript before graduation. **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](http://www.uidaho.edu/registrar). The College of Law 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.** The Assistant Registrar–Law 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 jurisdiction 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, one month.** Bar applications are long and ask for detailed information; if you have not kept thorough records, answering the questions may require quite a bit of investigation and waiting for responses from record-keeping authorities. Read through your jurisdiction'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 jurisdictions 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 jurisdiction sets its own standards for, and conducts its own inquiry into, the character and fitness of bar applicants.

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, many jurisdictions 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 jurisdiction 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).

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.

#### 6. Notarizing the Bar Application.

Applicant signatures on bar applications must be notarized. UI Law offers notaries at the Clinic and Administration Office, in both Boise and Moscow. 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) *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 950 Evidence (3)
- Law 962 Professional Responsibility (3) — *Professional responsibility is tested directly on the MPRE (required for admission in all jurisdictions except Wisconsin and Puerto Rico). In addition, professional responsibility concepts are sometimes tested on the Multistate Performance Test (“MPT”), which is part of the Uniform Bar Exam.*

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

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

- Law 919 Business Associations (4)
- 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 material 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 products liability, traditional strict liability, defamation, and business torts.*
- Law 858 Advanced Criminal Procedure: Adjudications (3) *Covers “Bail to Jail” topics.*
- Law 860 Applied Legal Reasoning (3) *Bar preparation course, providing review of 2–3 doctrinal subjects plus efficient approaches for approaching bar exam questions.*
- 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 960 Conflict of Laws (2–3) *Sometimes tested on the Multistate Essay Exam, which is part of the Uniform Bar Exam, as an “embedded” subject with an accompanying doctrinal subject. In addition, the Conflicts 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 Law 945 Community Property (2) or Law 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 897, 974, 978, 995, 996) *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

- 1L and 2L/3L outlines, lectures, and practice questions provided by Barbri
- A study course for the MPRE
- AMP, a programmed learning platform for MBE subjects provided by Barbri
- Barbri commercial bar review course. Students pay only a fully refundable book deposit (currently \$250) and the cost of shipping the books (currently less than \$50).

3. Vandal Bar Success Program

University of Idaho law graduates are invited to participate in our free post-graduate Vandal Bar Success (VBS) Program to help prepare for the bar exam. The program is designed to *complement* your bar commercial course (e.g., Barbri) by offering substantive law workshops with actual bar exam problems, mock bar exams, one-on-one coaching, and other programming to support you in your bar studies. Look for details about the Vandal Bar Success Program in your final semester of law school. The program starts

after graduation and operates parallel to your commercial course studies. Email law-barsuccess@uidaho.edu if you have any questions about the program.

## **D. Uniform Bar Examination (UBE)**

### **1. General Information**

The majority of 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, when transferred within the time limits of the receiving jurisdiction.

Each UBE jurisdiction sets its own passing scores, grades the writing components (MEE and MPT), 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. Applicants must apply separately and pay fees for admission to each jurisdiction, but those with passing scores need take the bar exam only once. 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. (Non-UBE jurisdictions typically incorporate at least one of the three UBE components (Louisiana being the lone exception.) For more information, visit the website of the National Conference of Bar Examiners: <https://www.ncbex.org/>.

### **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 (“embedded” topic always tested with another subject)
- Constitutional Law
- Contracts and Sales (UCC Article 2)
- Criminal Law and Criminal Procedure
- Evidence
- Family Law
- Real Property
- Secured Transactions (UCC Article 9)
- Torts
- Trusts and Estates (Decedents’ Estates, Trusts, Future Interests)

### **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 Sales (UCC Article 2)

- 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 most U.S. jurisdictions, but the other jurisdictions typically have their own short essays written by their state authorities. 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 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 jurisdiction 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)Sales (UCC Article 2)
- Criminal Law and Criminal Procedure
- Evidence
- Family Law
- Real Property
- Secured Transactions (UCC Article 9)
- Torts
- Trusts and Estates (Decedents’ Estates, Trusts, Future Interests)

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 49 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, client letter, or persuasive brief; 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 potentially 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

For the most up-to-date information on which jurisdiction administer the UBE, visit:

<https://www.ncbex.org/exams/ube/>.

To view the most up-to-date minimum passing score for each UBE jurisdiction, visit:

<https://www.ncbex.org/exams/ube/score-portability/minimum-scores/>.

#### **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 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 jurisdiction 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: <https://ncbex.org/exams/mpre/>.

#### **F. Commercial Bar Review Courses**

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

Every College of Law student is provided a top comprehensive commercial bar review course upon graduation. Students pay only a fully refundable book deposit (currently \$250) and the cost of shipping the books (currently less than \$50).

We encourage students to compare bar review courses before making a final decision about which bar review to use. Carefully investigate the offerings of each bar review, considering not only the cost but the bar review course's track record, longevity, compatibility with your learning style, and opportunities for guided feedback. Comprehensive bar review courses typically last approximately eight 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 covering every doctrinal subject tested on the exam, with model answers for several questions in each subject
- at least 15–20 MPT-style practice problems, with model answers
- 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 the 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 providing a commercial bar review course for every graduate (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 \$400–\$500 per semester out of your financial aid package to finance bar application fees and expenses during the bar review period.**

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 loan. AccessLex can provide you with financial counseling. 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 <https://hls.harvard.edu/dept/sfs/bar-exam-loan-information/?redir=1>. 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.

# XI. Course Listings and Course Descriptions

## A. Course Listings

### 1. Alphabetical Listing by Official Course Names

Official course titles are in regular type. Superseded and informal names for courses are given in italics, with the current official course name indicated in parentheses.

Some listed courses may not be offered in 2022–2023.

**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 Deans of Students grant a waiver.

- |                      |  |                          |  |
|----------------------|--|--------------------------|--|
| 817                  | Academic Skills Lab I <b>Required–1L</b> (1)                         | 960                      | Conflict of Laws (2–3)                       |
| 818                  | Academic Skills Lab II <b>Required for selected students–1L</b> (1)  | 816                      | Constitutional Law I <b>Required–1L</b> (3)  |
| 921                  | Accounting for Lawyers (2)   | 905                      | Constitutional Law II <b>Required–2L</b> (3) |
| 907                  | Administrative Law (3)   | 990                      | Consumer Law (3)                             |
| 859                  | Advanced Advocacy <b>Required–2L</b> (2)                             | 813                      | Contracts I <b>Required–1L</b> (2)           |
| 858                  | Advanced Criminal Procedure: Adjudications (3)                       | 814                      | Contracts II <b>Required–1L</b> (3)          |
| 970                  | Advanced Legal Research (2)  | 980                      | Copyrights (2–3)                             |
| 967                  | Advanced Legal Writing (2)   | 812                      | Criminal Law <b>Required–1L</b> (3)          |
| 851                  | Advanced Torts (2–3)   | 953                      | Criminal Procedure: Investigations (3)       |
| 896                  | Agriculture Law (3)  | 901                      | Criminal Sentencing (3)                      |
| 910                  | Antitrust (3)  | 959                      | Critical Legal Studies (2–3)                 |
| 860                  | Applied Legal Reasoning <b>Required for selected students–3L</b> (3) | 981                      | Critical Legal Studies Journal (1–4 NC)      |
| 862                  | Arbitration Law (3)  | 901                      | Death Penalty (3)                            |
| 926                  | Bankruptcy (3)   | 983                      | Directed Study (1–2 NC)                      |
| 977                  | <i>Bankruptcy Lab</i> (Clinical Lab)                                 | 968                      | Domestic Violence and the Law (2–3)          |
| 956                  | <i>Bankruptcy Moot Court</i> (Moot Court)                            | 853                      | Education Law (3)                            |
| 919                  | Business Associations (4)  | 965                      | Elder Law (2–3)                              |
| 964                  | Children and the Law (2–3)   | 901                      | Election Law (2)                             |
| 912                  | Civil Mediation (2)  | 978                      | Entrepreneurship Law Clinic <b>3L</b> (3–6)  |
| 805                  | Civil Procedure and Introduction to Law <b>Required–1L</b> (2)       | 947                      | Environmental Law (3)                        |
| 806                  | Civil Procedure II <b>Required–1L</b> (3)                            | 956                      | <i>Environmental Moot Court</i> (Moot Court) |
| 861                  | Civil Rights Litigation (3)  | 951                      | Environmental Policy (3)                     |
| <i>Clinic</i> — see: |  | 932                      | Estate Planning (3)                          |
| 897                  | Family Justice Clinic <b>3L</b>                                      | 950                      | Evidence <b>Required–2L</b> (3)              |
| 974                  | Legal Aid Clinic <b>3L</b>   | 956                      | <i>Evidence Moot Court</i> (Moot Court)      |
| 978                  | Entrepreneurship Law Clinic <b>3L</b>                                | <i>Externship</i> — see: |  |
| 995                  | Community Law Clinic <b>3L</b>                                       | 973                      | Field Placement – Independent Study          |
| 996                  | Immigration Litigation & Appellate Clinic <b>3L</b>                  | 975                      | Field Placement – Public Service             |
| 977                  | Clinical Lab ( <i>topics as announced</i> ) (1)                      | 976                      | Semester in Practice                         |
| 945                  | Community Property (2)   | 897                      | Family Justice Clinic <b>3L</b> (3-6)        |
| 901                  | Complex Litigation (3)   | 963                      | Family Law (3)                               |
|                      |  | 913                      | Family Mediation (2)                         |
|                      |  | 904                      | Federal Courts (3)                           |
|                      |  | 973                      | Field Placement – Independent Study (1-5 NC) |

- 975 Field Placement – Public Service (1-5 NC)
- 850 First Amendment Seminar (3)
- 996 Immigration Litigation & Appellate Clinic **3L** (3–6)
- 985 Immigration Law and Policy (3)
- WR 506 Interdisciplinary Methods in Water Resources (3)
- 938 International Environmental and Water Law (3)
- 940 International Human Rights (3)
- 918 Internet Law (2–3)
- 901 Introduction to Idaho Legislature (2)
- 903 Introduction to Intellectual Property (3)
- 948 *Introduction to Natural Resources Law* (Public Lands and Resources Law)
- 986 Judicial Clerkship Seminar (1–2)
- 901 Juvenile Justice (2)
- 934 Land Use Law and Planning (3)
- 987 Law Practice Management (1–2)
- 982 Law Review (1–4 NC)
- 939 Law, Science, and the Environment (2)
- 971 Lawyering Process (2)
- 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)
- 821 Legal Research **Required–1L** (1)
- 815 Legal Writing and Analysis **Required–1L** (5)
- 995 Community Law Clinic **3L** (3–6)
- 989 Mass Media Law (2)
- 957 Mock Trial (2)
- 956 Moot Court (1–2, non-class credits)
- 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)
- 917 Negotiation and Appropriate Dispute Resolution (3)
- Northwest Institute* — see:
- 912 Civil Mediation
- 913 Family Mediation
- 852 *NREL Field Course* (Natural Resource and Environmental Law Field Course)
- 927 Business Entities Taxation (2–3)
- 931 Patents (2)
- 923 Payment Systems (2–3)
- 962 Professional Responsibility **Required–2L** (3)
- 807 Property **Required–1L** (4)
- 925 Property Security (3)
- 916 Public International Law (3)
- 948 Public Lands and Resources Law (3)
- 984 Real Estate Transactions (2–3)
- 952 Remedies (3)
- 924 Sales (3)
- 920 Securities Regulation (3)
- 976 Semester in Practice **3L** (1–12 NC)
- 901 Seminar (*special course number for one-time doctrinal courses, with topics and credit as announced*)
- 991 Skills Practicum (*special course number for one-time experiential learning courses, with topics and credit as announced*)
- 944 State and Local Government Law (3)
- 911 Suretyship and Guaranty (2)
- 930 Taxation (3)
- 809 Torts **Required–1L** (4)
- 922 Trademarks and Trade Dress (2)
- 958 Trial Advocacy **3L** (2)
- 954 Trial Skills **3L** (3)
- 957 *Trial Team* (Mock Trial)
- 928 Tribal Nations Economics and Law (3)
- 946 Water and Energy Policy Seminar (2)
- 942 Water Law of the American West (3)
- 855 Water Law Practicum (2-3)
- 992 White Collar Crime (2–3)
- 941 Wills, Estates, and Trusts (3)
- 908 Workplace Law (4)
- 988 Writing the Environment (1)

## 2. Listing by Course Number

Some listed courses may not be offered in 2021–2022.

**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 Deans of Students grant a waiver.

- |     |  |     |  |
|-----|--|-----|--|
| 805 | Civil Procedure and Introduction to Law <b>Required–1L</b> (2)   | 906 | Natural Resource Law Seminar (3)                   |
| 806 | Civil Procedure II <b>Required–1L</b> (3)  | 907 | Administrative Law (3)                             |
| 807 | Property <b>Required–1L</b> (4)  | 908 | Workplace Law (4)                                  |
| 809 | Torts <b>Required–1L</b> (4)   | 910 | Antitrust (3)                                      |
| 812 | Criminal Law <b>Required–1L</b> (3)  | 911 | Suretyship and Guaranty (2)                        |
| 813 | Contracts I <b>Required–1L</b> (2)   | 912 | Civil Mediation (2)                                |
| 814 | Contracts II <b>Required–1L</b> (3)  | 913 | Family Mediation (2)                               |
| 815 | Legal Writing and Analysis <b>Required–1L</b> (5)  | 916 | Public International Law (3)                       |
| 816 | Constitutional Law I <b>Required–1L</b> (3)  | 917 | Negotiation and Appropriate Dispute Resolution (3) |
| 817 | Academic Skills Lab I <b>Required–1L</b> (1)   | 918 | Internet Law (2–3)                                 |
| 818 | Academic Skills Lab II <b>Required for selected students–1L</b> (1)  | 919 | Business Associations (4)                          |
| 821 | Legal Research <b>Required–1L</b> (1)  | 920 | Securities Regulation (3)                          |
| 850 | First Amendment Seminar (3)  | 921 | Accounting for Lawyers (2)                         |
| 851 | Advanced Torts (2–3)   | 922 | Trademarks and Trade Dress (2)                     |
| 852 | Natural Resource and Environmental Law Field Course (2)  | 923 | Payment Systems (2–3)                              |
| 853 | Education Law (3)  | 924 | Sales (3)  |
| 855 | Water Law Practicum (2-3)  | 925 | Property Security (3)                              |
| 858 | Advanced Criminal Procedure: Adjudications (3)   | 926 | Bankruptcy (3)                                     |
| 859 | Advanced Advocacy <b>Required–2L</b> (2)   | 927 | Business Entities Taxation (2–3)                   |
| 860 | Applied Legal Reasoning <b>Required for selected students 3L</b> (3)   | 928 | Tribal Nations Economics and Law (3)               |
| 861 | Civil Rights Litigation (3)  | 930 | Taxation (3)                                       |
| 862 | Arbitration Law (3)  | 931 | Patents (2)  |
| 896 | Agriculture Law (3)  | 932 | Estate Planning (3)                                |
| 897 | Family Justice Clinic <b>3L</b> (3-6)  | 934 | Land Use Law and Planning (3)                      |
| 901 | Seminar ( <i>special course number for one-time doctrinal courses, with topics and credit as announced</i> ) | 938 | International Environmental and Water Law (3)      |
| 901 | Complex Litigation (3)   | 939 | Law, Science, and the Environment (2)              |
| 901 | Criminal Sentencing (3)  | 940 | International Human Rights (3)                     |
| 901 | Death Penalty (3)  | 941 | Wills, Estates, and Trusts (3)                     |
| 901 | Election Law (2)   | 942 | Water Law of the American West (3)                 |
| 901 | Introduction to Idaho Legislature (2)  | 944 | State and Local Government Law (3)                 |
| 901 | Juvenile Justice (2)   | 945 | Community Property (2)                             |
| 903 | Introduction to Intellectual Property (3)  | 946 | Water and Energy Policy Seminar (2)                |
| 904 | Federal Courts (3)   | 947 | Environmental Law (3)                              |
| 905 | Constitutional Law II <b>Required–2L</b> (3)   | 948 | Public Lands and Resources Law (3)                 |
|     |  | 949 | Native American Law (3)                            |
|     |  | 950 | Evidence <b>Required–2L</b> (3)                    |
|     |  | 951 | Environmental Policy (3)                           |
|     |  | 952 | Remedies (3)                                       |
|     |  | 953 | Criminal Procedure: Investigations (3)             |

- 954 Trial Skills **3L** (3)
- 956 Moot Court (1–2, non-class credits)
- 957 Mock Trial (2)
- 958 Trial Advocacy **3L** (2)
- 959 Critical Legal Studies (3)
- 960 Conflict of Laws (2–3)
- 961 Jurisprudence (2)
- 962 Professional Responsibility **Required–2L** (3)
- 963 Family Law (3)
- 964 Children and the Law (2–3)
- 965 Elder Law (2–3)
- 966 Legal Drafting (2)
- 967 Advanced Legal Writing (2)
- 968 Domestic Violence and the Law (2–3)
- 970 Advanced Legal Research (2)
- 971 Lawyering Process (2)
- 973 Field Placement – Independent Study (1–5 NC)
- 974 Legal Aid Clinic **3L** (*special course number for temporary clinics which are not regularly offered, with topics and credit as announced*)
- 975 Field Placement – Public Service (1–5 NC)
- 976 Semester in Practice **3L** (1–12 NC)
- 977 Clinical Lab (*topics as announced*) (1)
- 978 Entrepreneurship Law Clinic **3L** (3–6)
- 979 Native American Natural Resource Law (3)
- 980 Copyrights (2–3)
- 981 Critical Legal Studies Journal (1–4 NC)
- 982 Law Review (1–4 NC)
- 983 Directed Study (1–2 NC)
- 984 Real Estate Transactions (2–3)
- 985 Immigration Law and Policy (3)
- 986 Judicial Clerkship Seminar (1–2)
- 987 Law Practice Management (1–2)
- 990 Consumer Law (3)
- 991 Skills Practicum (*special course number for one-time experiential learning courses, with topics and credit as announced*)
- 992 White Collar Crime (2–3)
- 995 Community Law Clinic **3L** (3–6)
- 996 Immigration Litigation & Appellate Clinic **3L** (3–6)
- WR 506 Interdisciplinary Methods in Water Resources (3)

## **B. Course Descriptions**

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

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

The course introduces students to personal and real property interests including donative transfers, estates and future interests, cotenancy, selling and financing real property, landlord and tenant, easements, public and private control of land use, as well as other basic property law concepts.

**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.**

#### **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.**

#### **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.**

### **817 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.**

### **818 Academic Skills Lab II**

*1 credit*

*Spring*

Intensive instruction focused on enhancing students' skills by written and oral exercises in case reading, briefing, analyzing, synthesizing, note taking, outlining, communicating, and exam taking skills. The course also addresses study habits, time management, and stress reduction.

Graded pass/fail.

*Additional information*

Skills Lab II is required for 1Ls in the fourth quartile after 1L fall; it is optional for other 1Ls.

**1L course; optional for some and required for other students in Class of 2022 and thereafter.**

### **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.**

## **Upper-Division Courses**

### **850 First Amendment Seminar**

*3 credits*

*Spring*

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*

Instructor-determined variable-credit course: the course is offered for a fixed number of credits determined in advance by the instructor.

Advanced Torts is a helpful bar course.

### **852 Natural Resource and Environmental Law Field Course**

*2 credits*

*Intermittent 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**Alternate Spring*

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.

**855 Water Law Practicum***2–3 credits, usually 3**Intermittent*

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

*Prerequisite or 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.

**858 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.

**859 Advanced Advocacy***2 credits**Spring*

A simulation course focusing on advanced persuasive writing techniques and oral advocacy skills

*Prerequisite*

- Law 815 Legal Writing and Analysis

**2L course required for graduation for Class of 2022 and thereafter.**

**860 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.

*Additional information*

Applied Legal Reasoning is a helpful bar course.

**3L course; optional for some and required for other students in Class of 2022 and thereafter.**

**861 Civil Rights Litigation***3 credits**Spring*

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.

*Prerequisite*

- Law 816, Constitutional Law I

*Additional information*

Designed as a paper course, with the opportunity for a limited number of students to complete the UDWR.

**862 Arbitration Law***3 credits**Fall (Even Years)*

An examination of the basics of contract enforcement through the method of arbitration.

Determining arbitrability, standards for interpreting contract language, strikes, discipline and discharge, drug testing, pre-and post-contract grievances as well as U. S. Supreme Court cases affecting arbitration, are among the many subjects the students will explore. Classes will include a review of a fact pattern taken from an actual labor contract with students asked to comment on the potential arbitration issues raised by same. In addition, students will participate in a mock arbitration hearing as the arbitrator and either as corporate or union counsel. A student's accomplishment of these outcomes will be assessed by means of an arbitration brief and decision, self-assessment paper, and participation in arbitration hearings.

Arbitration Law satisfies the experiential learning requirement.

### **896 Agriculture Law**

*3 credits* *Alternate Spring*

This course is aimed at students whose practice could include representing farmers, ranchers, the agencies that regulate them, or the businesses with which they deal (e.g., grain elevators, banks, meat packing companies), and students who might be involved in ag law policy. It is a survey course, designed to introduce students to the many ways that the law treats these farmers and ranchers distinctively.

### **897 Family Justice Clinic**

*3-6 credits, max 12* *Fall, Spring, Boise*

Students represent survivors of domestic and sexual violence in civil proceedings primarily involving Civil Protection Orders. Clinic students also assist with divorce, custody, termination of parental rights, adoption, minor guardianship, and contempt proceedings. Course provides experiential learning credit.

*Prerequisites:*

- Law 950 Evidence
- Law 962 Professional Responsibility
- Law 971 Lawyering Process
- Permission.

*Prerequisites or co-requisites recommended:*

- Law 968 Domestic Violence and the Law
- Law 958 Trial Advocacy
- Law 954 Trial Skills

*Recommended:*

- Law 963 Family Law

### **901 Seminar**

*Credit arranged* *Variable*

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.

### **901 Complex Litigation**

*3 credits* *Alternate Fall*

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. 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.

*Additional information*

Because Complex Litigation has often been offered, it warrants a separate listing even though it is a 901 seminar.

### **901 Criminal Sentencing**

*3 credits* *Alternate Spring*

This course explores and focuses on the law of criminal sentencing in the non-capital context, including the procedure and proceedings that follow from a felony conviction in an individual case. This course will cover both state and federal sentencing law and policy, including felony sentencing in Idaho.

*Additional information*

Because Criminal Sentencing has often been offered, it warrants a separate listing even though it is a 901 seminar.

### **901 Death Penalty**

*3 credits* *Alternate Fall*

This seminar will examine the administration of the death penalty in America since the 1970s. The course will focus primarily on the doctrinal evolution of modern capital punishment jurisprudence, with a special emphasis on how the U.S. Supreme Court has interpreted the scope of capital defendants' Eighth, Fourteenth, and Sixth Amendment guarantees.

*Additional information*

Designed as a paper course, with a limited number of students able to complete the paper for their UDWR.

Because Death Penalty has often been offered, it warrants a separate listing even though it is a 901 seminar.

**901 Election Law**

*2 credits*

*Alternate Fall*

This seminar offers a survey of contemporary issues in American election law. Topics may include the right to vote and judicial review of voter eligibility requirements; felon disenfranchisement; the electoral college; reapportionment, redistricting and racial and partisan gerrymandering; campaign finance; the Voting Rights Act; the regulation of political parties and party primaries; ballot access; direct democracy; and electoral administration.

*Additional information*

Designed as a paper course. A student may fulfill the UDWR by further developing and revising the paper the following semester.

Because Election Law has often been offered, it warrants a separate listing even though it is a 901 seminar.

**901 Introduction to Idaho Legislature**

*2 credits*

*Spring, Boise*

This course will introduce students to the legislative process in Idaho, including: how and when bills are proposed and where they originate; committee hearings and testimony; the voting process; and presentation to the Governor. Students also will be exposed to the role of lobbyists, the Governor's Office, the Attorney General's Office, and citizens in the legislative process through observation and classroom discussions with a variety of expert guest speakers. Students will be asked to watch the legislature in action and prepare reflective journals describing those experiences and connecting them to readings and class discussions.

*Additional information*

Because Intro to Idaho Legislature has often been offered, it warrants a separate listing even though it is a 901 seminar.

**901 Juvenile Justice**

*2 credits*

*Fall*

This course is designed to present law students with a general understanding of various organizations, theories and topics which collectively comprise our juvenile justice system. The course material will be presented through lecture, example, readings and discussion to fully illustrate the components of juvenile justice, with an emphasis on administration and procedure. Historical and current events and trends will be presented and discussed, as well as possible future directions and issues of juvenile justice.

*Additional information*

Because Juvenile Justice has often been offered, it warrants a separate listing even though it is a 901 seminar.

**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.

**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. This course will introduce students to substantive due process, the equal protection clause, and foundational principles of freedom of speech, freedom of religion, and the separation of church and state.

*Additional information*

Although Law 816 Constitutional Law I is not a prerequisite, it is highly recommended.

**2L course required for graduation.**

**906 Natural Resource Law Seminar**

3 credits *Intermittent*

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

*Additional information*

From time to time, specific seminars in natural resource or environmental law will be offered under Law 906. The exact content of each course is announced in advance of the semester in which it is offered.

**907 Administrative Law**

3 credits *Spring*

An examination of the constitutional limits on administrative agencies, the procedural requirements for agency decision-making, and judicial review of agency actions. The focus is on federal administrative law.

**908 Workplace Law**

4 credits *Spring*

Survey course covering state common law exceptions to the employment at will doctrine, federal anti-discrimination statutes, federal statutory protection of collective activity, and other state and federal law governing the employment relationship. The class explores the processes of hiring, firing, and setting the terms and conditions of employment.

**909 Energy Law**

3 credits *Fall (Odd Years)*

Energy Law is the study of how we power our lives. We will study the law and policy of coal, oil, natural gas, nuclear power, electricity, wind, solar, and other renewables. We will cover laws related to mining. We will learn about the carbon credits system and we will discuss utility companies. We will also cover the technology behind the sources of energy. The course will cover pollution and clean air. We will discuss climate change. We will discuss cryptocurrency and the energy use to mine it. We will use readings from the textbook which will be informed and supplemented with other articles and readings. Students will be graded on a class presentation, class participation, and your choice

of either taking a final exam or writing a paper on a topic of your choosing.

**910 Antitrust**

3 credits *Alternate Fall*

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.

**916 Public International Law**

*3 credits* *Alternate Fall*

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

**917 Negotiation and Appropriate Dispute Resolution**

*3 credits* *Spring*

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* *Alternate Spring*

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.

*Additional information*

Business Associations is an important bar course.

**920 Securities Regulation**

*3 credits* *Alternate Spring*

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

**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* *Alternate Fall*

Trademarks and trade dress include words, symbols, colors, pictures, packaging and product design by which businesses identify themselves and their products and services. This course examines the validity of rights claimed in trademarks and trade dress and what conduct infringes these rights.

**923 Payment Systems**

*2–3 credits, usually 3* *Alternate Fall*

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.

*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* *Fall*

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

Spring

Federal bankruptcy law, the collective forum for resolving the rights of financially distressed debtors and their creditors, emphasizing basic principles applicable to all filings, liquidation, or rehabilitation of consumer debtors, and the pervasive effect of bankruptcy on everything from family law to business transactions and relationships.

### **927 Business Entities Taxation**

2–3 credits, usually 3

Spring

Introduction to the federal income tax treatment of corporations, partnerships, limited liability companies, and their owners. The course will explore the tax consequences that occur throughout a business entity's life cycle, including formation, business operations, and termination.

#### *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

Alternate Spring

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**

3-4 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

Alternate Spring

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 or co-requisite:*

- Law 941 Wills, Estates, and Trusts

#### *Additional information*

Course provides experiential learning credit.

### **934 Land Use Law and Planning**

3 credits

Alternate Spring

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

### **938 International Environmental and Water Law**

3 credits

Alternate Spring

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

**939 Law, Science, and the Environment**

2 credits *Alternate Spring*

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 *Alternate Spring*

An overview of international rights and humanitarian law and advocacy, including a focus on particular topics of timely interest determined by the instructor and students.

**941 Wills, Estates, and Trusts**

3 credits *Fall*

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

*Additional information*

Wills is an important bar course.

**942 Water Law of the American West**

3 credits *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.

**944 State and Local Government Law**

3 credits *Alternate Spring*

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.

*Additional information*

Community Property is a helpful bar course.

**946 Water and Energy Policy Seminar**

2 credits *Intermittent*

An examination of advanced topics in water and energy law.

*Recommended preparation*

- Law 942 Water Law of the American West

**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 *Fall*

The law governing the presentation of proof in Idaho and federal courts.

**2L course required for graduation.**

**951 Environmental Policy**

3 credits *Intermittent*

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.

*Additional information*

Remedies is a helpful bar course.

## **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*

*Intermittent Spring*

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 cannot be earned in both Law 954 and Law 958.

*Prerequisites*

- Law 950 Evidence
- Permission

## **956 Moot Court**

*1–2 non-classroom credits*

*Variable*

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.

*Prerequisites*

- Permission
- Law 859 (Advanced Advocacy) is required for some Moot Court competitions — check with the Moot Court advisor.

*Additional information*

Students must register for Law 956 during the semester(s) in which they participate: credit cannot be earned for Moot Court in subsequent semesters.

## **957 Mock Trial**

*2 credits*

*Not currently offered*

Participation as an attorney on a 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 or
- 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.

*Prerequisite*

- 3L status, unless waived
- Law 950 Evidence
- Permission

*Additional information*

Course provides experiential learning credit.



**959 Critical Legal Studies**

2-3 credits *Alternate Fall*

Critical Studies focuses on deconstructing traditional hierarchies within the law and legal institutions and looks to foster change by critically analyzing the law and these institutions. This course will cover one or more of the following subjects: Feminism, Critical Race Studies, Race-Feminism, Gender/Gender Identity/Queer Studies.

Three credit course covers more areas of study.

*Additional information*

Designed as a paper course, with a limited number of students able to complete the paper for their UDWR.

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 *Alternate Fall*

A study of the principles for deciding which law applies to incidents and transactions crossing state lines and of the constitutional limitations on a state's rights to impose its own law in suits arising out of such incidents and transactions; enforcement of foreign judgments, the jurisdiction of courts, and the special jurisdictional problems in domestic relations cases.

*Additional information*

Instructor-determined variable-credit course: the course is offered for a fixed number of credits determined in advance by the instructor.

Conflicts of Law is a helpful bar course.

**961 Jurisprudence**

2 credits *Intermittent*

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

**962 Professional Responsibility**

3 credits *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 *Spring*

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.

**967 Advanced Legal Writing**

2 credits *Alternate Fall*

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 Writing and Analysis. This course 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 *Fall*

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.

*Additional information*

Instructor-determined variable-credit course: the course is offered for a fixed number of credits determined in advance by the instructor.

**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
- Law 821 Legal Research

**971 Lawyering Process Seminar**

2 credits *Fall*

*Alternate 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. Lawyering Process is a helpful course for the MPT portion of the bar. Different sections of Law 971 may be offered on Civil Law, Criminal Law, Family Law, or

Transactional Law. Students may not take Law 981 more than once.

**973 Field Placement – Independent Study**

1–5 non-classroom credits *Fall, Spring*

Students perform legal work in selected public service positions under the supervision of experienced judges and lawyers. Students will complete reading and writing assignments under faculty supervision.

Graded pass/fail. Credits earned are not classroom credits.

*Prerequisite*

- Permission

*Additional information*

Students must be in good academic standing to register for an externship.

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 instructors.

Course provides experiential learning credit.

**974 Legal Aid Clinic**

3–6 credits, max 12 *Intermittent*

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
- Permission
- Qualification for limited license as legal intern in Idaho

Other courses as announced

*Additional information*

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.

Course provides experiential learning credit.

**975 Field Placement – Public Service**

1–5 non-classroom credits *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*

Students taking an externship during 1L summer must have a minimum cumulative GPA of 2.50 at the time they apply for the externship.

After 1L summer, students must be in good academic standing to register for an externship.

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 instructors.

Course provides experiential learning credit.

**976 Semester in Practice**

*1–12 non-classroom credits*                      *Fall, Spring*  
*Maximum 12 credits*

Students perform legal work in the public or private sector under the supervision of a field supervisor. Open only to students in their last year of law school. Students attend periodic classes focused on professional growth and formation, ethics, and reflecting on the transition to practice. 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 must be in good academic standing to register for Semester in Practice.

Students whose cumulative class rank is in the fourth quartile of the class are not eligible for Semester in Practice unless the Faculty Director and Deans 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 instructors.

Course provides experiential learning credit.

**977 Clinical Lab**

*1 credit per semester per lab*                      *Variable*  
*Maximum 4 credits*

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

Graded pass/fail.

*Prerequisite*

- Permission

*Additional information*

Labs often offered include Bankruptcy Lab.

**978 Entrepreneurship Law Clinic**

*3–6 credits, max 12*                      *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 978 Entrepreneurship Law Clinic.

Students may participate in clinics and externships during the same semester only with

the approval of both the clinic and externship instructors.

Course provides experiential learning credit.

### **979 Native American Natural Resource Law**

*3 credits* *Alternate 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.

*Recommended Preparation*

- Law 949 Native American Law

### **980 Copyrights**

*2–3 credits, usually 3* *Alternate 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 non-classroom credits, max 4* *Fall, Spring*

Participation in the student-edited online *Idaho Critical Legal Studies Journal* (formerly “*The Crit*”). Credit awarded upon approval of the editor-in-chief and faculty advisor.

Graded pass/fail. Credits earned are not classroom credits.

*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 non-classroom credits, max 4* *Fall, Spring*

Participation in the student-edited *Idaho Law Review*. The awarding of credit is subject to 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 non-classroom credits* *Fall, Spring, Summer*  
*Maximum 4 credits*

Individual research on a significant legal problem and the writing of a paper that must be approved by the faculty member under whose direction the work is done.

Graded pass/fail. Credits earned are not classroom credits.

*Prerequisite*

- Permission

*Additional information*

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

Student-option variable credit: students may select the number of credits, subject to instructor approval. Typically, two credits are given for a directed study leading to completion of the upper division writing requirement.

### **984 Real Estate Transactions**

*2–3 credits, usually 3* *Fall*

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 *Fall*

The rights and limitations relating to various types of immigration status, different kinds of visas, admission and removal procedures, grounds of inadmissibility and deportation, and defenses.

**986 Judicial Clerkship Seminar**

1–2 credits, normally 2 *Intermittent*

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 *Intermittent*

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.

Course provides experiential learning credit.

**989 Mass Media Law**

2 credits

Seminar addressing legal issues in new technologies and the rapidly changing mass-media environment. Topics are generally organized around a single theme, such as First Amendment law and theory, privacy or Freedom

of Information Act issues, commercial speech regulation, and media and the electoral process.

**991 Skills Practicum**

*Credit arranged* *Variable*

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

Course provides experiential learning credit.

**992 White Collar Crime**

2–3 credits, usually 3 *Alternate 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.

*Additional information*

Designed as a paper course, with the opportunity for a limited number of students to complete the UDWR.

**995 Community Law Clinic**

3–6 credits, max 12 *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

*Corequisite*

- Law 958 Trial Advocacy

*Recommended*

- Law 963 Family Law

*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 instructors.

Course provides experiential learning credit.

**996 Immigration Litigation & Appellate Clinic**

*3-6 credits, max 12* *Fall, Spring*

Represent immigrant clients in administrative applications, immigration court cases, federal litigation, and appeals, including in the Ninth Circuit. Advise community members on immigration issues. A seminar provides students an opportunity to study the substantive law and lawyering skills needed for their work and to reflect on it.

*Prerequisites*

- Law 950 Evidence
- Law 962 Professional Responsibility
- Law 985 Immigration Law & Policy or permission
- Qualified for an Idaho Legal Intern Limited License
- Permission

*Prerequisites or corequisites recommended*

- Law 971 Lawyering Process
- 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 instructors.

Course provides experiential learning credit.

**999 Study Abroad or Off Campus**

*Credit arranged* *Variable*

Graded pass/fail.

*Prerequisite*

- Permission