

William S. Boyd School of Law
University of Nevada, Las Vegas

Student Policy Handbook
2009-2010

William S. Boyd School of Law Fall 2009 Academic Calendar

TBD	Priority registration for Fall 2009 begins.
August 12	Applications for December graduation due to BSL Registrar's Office.
Mid-August	Application packets for the Nevada State February 2010 Bar Exam will be available in mid-August. < www.nvbar.org >.
August 19	Last date to pay fees without a late fee penalty.
August 20	Instruction and late registration begin. Late fees are charged.
August 21	Web registration and fee payment will be available until 8:00 p.m.
August 22-23	Registration, drop/add & payments will not be available via the web over the weekend.
August 26	Last day to late register, add courses, change courses, change from credit to audit, or pay fees. None of these will be accepted after August 26 at 8:00 p.m.
August 26	Final date to pay fees with a late penalty. Failure to pay will constitute withdrawal from all classes.
August 26	Final date to drop or withdraw and receive a 100% refund. No refunds after this date except total withdrawal from all courses.
September 7	Labor Day Recess.
September 11	Final date to pay diploma fee for December '09 graduation to the Cashier without a late fee. Before payment is made, all graduation applications must be approved by the BSL Registrar.
September 25	Final date to totally withdraw from all courses and receive a 50% refund.
September 25	Final date to pay diploma fee for December '09 graduation with a late fee. Before payment is made, all graduation applications must be approved by the BSL Registrar. No grad apps will be accepted for review after this date.
October 22	Final date to drop or withdraw from classes. Drops and withdrawals will not be allowed after this date even with Professor approval. Drops must be processed by 7:00 p.m.
October 30	Nevada Day Recess.
November 11	Veteran's Day Recess.
November 19	Classes will run on a WEDNESDAY schedule.
November 23	Instruction ends.
Reading Period Begins	November 24
November 26-27	Thanksgiving Recess.
December 1-12	Final Examinations.
December 15	UNLV Commencement at the Thomas & Mack Center – 4:00 p.m.

NOTE: Students must follow these deadlines. University deadlines may be different from law school deadlines. In all cases for law school courses, the above deadlines apply.

William S. Boyd School of Law Spring 2010 Academic Calendar (tentative)

TBD	Priority registration for Spring 2010 begins.
December 29	Applications for May '10 graduation due to BSL Registrar's Office. All applications must be reviewed by the BSL Registrar before payment is made.
TBD	Web registration and fee payment will be available until 8:00 p.m.
TBD	Registration, drop/add & payments will not be available via the web over the weekend.
January 15	Last date to pay fees without additional late fee penalty. Note: If you are paying using EPay, your payment must be PROCESSED by January 26 to avoid late fees.
January 18	Martin Luther King, Jr. Holiday
January 19	Instruction and late registration begin. Additional late fee per day begins accruing.
January 25	Last day to late register, add courses, change courses, change from credit to audit, or pay fees. None of these will be accepted after January 25 at 8:00 p.m.
January 25	Final date to pay fees with a late penalty. Failure to pay will constitute withdrawal from all classes.
January 25	Final date to drop or withdraw and receive a 100% refund. No refunds after this date except total withdrawal from all courses.
January 29	Final date to pay diploma fee for May '10 graduation without a late penalty fee. Before payment is made, all graduation applications must be approved by the BSL Registrar.
February 12	Final date to pay diploma fee for May '10 graduation with a late penalty fee. Before payment is made, all graduation applications must be approved by the BSL Registrar. No grad apps will be accepted for review after this date.
February 15	President's Day Holiday
February 26	Final date to totally withdraw from all courses and receive a 50% refund.
March 26	Final date to drop or withdraw from classes. Drops and withdrawals will not be allowed after this date even with Professor approval. Drops must be processed by 8:00 p.m.
March 29-April 2	Spring recess
April 27	Classes will run on a MONDAY schedule and instruction ends.
May 1-13	Final Examinations. All upper division exams will be completed by May 6.
May 7	Law School Convocation at Artemus Ham Hall at 10:00 a.m.
May 8	UNLV Commencement at the Thomas & Mack Center

NOTE: Students must follow these deadlines. University deadlines may be different from law school deadlines. In all cases for law school courses, the above deadlines apply.

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1. INTRODUCTION

This Handbook contains all the current law school academic policies, the law school code of professional responsibility, and relevant UNLV policies. Students are expected to know and abide by all policies. Questions about the Handbook or suggestions for improving the Handbook should be directed to the Dean for Student Advancement.

The faculty is authorized to establish academic policies and to modify them and to change the contents of this Handbook at any time. They designed the Student Policy Handbook to help students understand the law school's policies and procedures.

The faculty has authorized the Academic Standards Committee to review and rule on any student requests for exceptions to the Academic Policies. Students who want to request an exception to any policy in the Student Policy Handbook must complete a Request for Academic Standards Committee Action. This form is in the registrar's section of the law school website. The completed form and any documentation required must be submitted to the Dean for Student Advancement. Students will be notified by letter or by e-mail of the Committee's decision.

WILLIAM S. BOYD SCHOOL OF LAW ACADEMIC POLICIES

2. ENROLLMENT & REGISTRATION

2.01 Course Load

The normal course load for a full-time student is 16 credit hours per semester in the first year and from 14 to 16 credit hours per semester in other years. A full-time student is not permitted without prior approval from the Dean for Student Advancement to register for more than 16 credit hours nor fewer than 12 credit hours.

The normal course load for a part-time student is from 8 to 11 credit hours per semester. A part-time student is not permitted without prior approval from the Dean for Student Advancement to register for more than 11 credit hours nor fewer than 8 credit hours.

The normal course load for the summer session is from 3 to 6 credit hours. No student is permitted to take more than 7 credit hours during the summer session without prior approval from the Dean for Student Advancement.

These course load limits also apply to students who have obtained or are seeking an exception to the University policy that no student may be enrolled in two degree programs without advanced approval from the administrators in both programs.

2.02 Enrollment in Assigned Required Courses

Enrollment is assigned for all first-year required courses. All law students must enroll only in the courses and sections to which they have been assigned. Any deviations must be approved prior to registration by the Dean for Student Advancement. Failure to do so will result in administrative withdrawal and enrollment in the student's originally assigned course(s) and/or section(s).

2.03 Registration Priority

Part-time evening students will be given priority for registration in upper-level required and elective evening courses. Full-time and part-time day students will be given priority for registration in upper-level required and elective day courses.

2.04 Prerequisites and Corequisites

First year required courses (500 level) are prerequisites to all 600 and 700 level courses. Students should check the prerequisite and corequisite list on page 21 of this Handbook before registering. Prerequisites or corequisites for any course taught by a full-time member of the Boyd faculty may be waived by the professor; prerequisites or corequisites for any course taught by any other instructor may be waived by the instructor with the approval of the Associate Dean for Academic Affairs.

2.05 Dropping Courses

Students may drop elective courses on or before the final date to drop or withdraw from classes (see BSL website) with approval of the instructor and the Dean of Student Advancement. Except in extraordinary circumstances and approval by the Associate Dean, students may not withdraw from required courses or from any course after the tenth week of classes.

2.06 Administrative Disenrollment

A professor may administratively disenroll a student from any class for failure to submit required work, for failure to comply with an attendance requirement, for failure to comply with other course or classroom requirements, or for obstructing the functioning of classes. Students administratively disenrolled from a course will be assigned a grade of “F” unless approved to drop the course pursuant to section 2.05.

2.07 Transfer

The Admissions Committee will consider for admission students who wish to transfer to the William S. Boyd School of Law after having completed a minimum of one year of legal study at an ABA-accredited law school. Application deadlines are July 1 for fall semester and December 1 for the spring semester. The Boyd School of Law will permit a maximum of 42 credit hours of law course work to be transferred for credit toward its J.D. degree. Transfer credit will be subject to the approval of the Dean for Student Advancement and will only be given for law courses in which the applicant attained a grade of “C” (or the numerical equivalent) or better.

Transfer students admitted prior to Fall 2004 must complete a minimum of 44 credit hours at the William S. Boyd School of Law. Transfer students admitted in Fall 2004 and after must complete a minimum of 47 credit hours at the William S. Boyd School of Law.

2.08 Auditing Courses

A student may request to audit an elective course prior to the end of the drop/add registration period. Students may audit courses with the approval of the instructor and after the Dean for Student Advancement has verified that space is available in the course and an audit will not result in a course overload for the student. The Dean for Student Advancement may not grant a request for a change from a credit to an audit enrollment at any time after the drop/add registration period. A student may not change a course from credit to audit enrollment if the change will take the student below the minimum credit hours specified for the student’s program. Tuition for audited courses is the same as for credit courses. Attendance requirements must be met or a grade of “W” will be recorded.

An audited course may not subsequently be taken for credit. A grade of “Audit” (AD) will be recorded. “Audit” grades are not included in calculating the grade point average or residency requirements.

2.09 Other Academic Programs

A student who wishes to take course work in another academic program or become a visitor or auditor and enroll in any other school, college, university, institute, or other program must obtain advanced written permission from the Dean for Student Advancement.

2.10 *Outside Employment*

First-year, full-time students are urged not to undertake outside employment. Full-time students may not exceed 20 hours of outside employment in any week during the academic year and are counseled not to exceed 12 hours of outside employment in any week. Students are required to sign a statement at the beginning of each semester certifying that they are not working more than the allowed hours.

Any full-time student whose outside employment exceeds 20 hours in any week will be asked to transfer to the part-time program. (ABA Standard 304 provides: “A student may not be employed more than 20 hours per week in any week in which the student is enrolled in more than 12 class hours.”)

3. TUITION AND FEES

3.01 Current Tuition Rates

For the 2009-2010 academic year, tuition and fees for Nevada residents who entered in Fall 2008 or later are \$18,000 for full-time students (students enrolled in 12 or more credit hours) and \$643 per credit hour for part-time students (students enrolled in 11 or fewer credit hours); and tuition and fees for non-residents who entered in Fall 2008 or later are \$30,000 for full-time students and \$1,071 per credit hour for part-time students.

3.02 Refunds

In the event a student withdraws from the law program, a tuition refund for the semester in which the student withdraws will be issued according to the following schedule:

Withdrawal during the first week of classes - 100%

Withdrawal after the first week of classes and before the seventh week of classes - 50%

Withdrawal after the seventh week of classes - none

3.03 Additional Fees

In addition to tuition, law students will be charged the following fees each semester:

Law Student Activity Fee	\$50
Student Health Fee	\$70
Student Life Facilities Fee	\$173
Graduate Student Association Fee	\$18
International Education Fee	\$2
Rebel Recycling Fee	\$1
Technology Fee	\$4/credit hour
iNtegrate Fee	\$3/credit hour
Students with F-1 or J-1 VISA status International Student Fee	\$145

4. DEGREE COMPLETION

4.01 Degree Requirements

In order to graduate from the Law School, a student must: attain eighty-nine (89)* semester units of academic credit with passing grades; satisfy the residency requirements; achieve a cumulative grade point average of 2.00 or greater for all graded course work; pass all required courses; satisfactorily complete the graduation writing requirement, and community service program as certified to the Associate Dean for Student Affairs or Office of the Registrar and complete seventy-four (74) graded credits of course work. No more than eight (8) credit hours of “D” grade work after the first year can be applied to the total hours of required course work. *NOTE - All students admitted prior to Fall 2004 must attain eighty-six (86) semester units of academic credit with passing grades, and seventy-one (71) graded credits.

4.01a Credit Hours Required

Eighty-six (86) credit hours of satisfactory credit, for students entering before 2004, and eighty-nine (89) credit hours of satisfactory credit, for students entering in 2004 and after, must be completed by students in order to be eligible to receive the Juris Doctor degree. Candidates for graduation must have successfully completed each course required for graduation.

4.01b Class Attendance

In accordance with American Bar Association Standard 304 regular and punctual class attendance is required. Individual faculty members may establish more specific attendance policies.

4.01c Writing Requirement

In order to graduate, each student must complete the Writing Requirement. The Writing Requirement is satisfied by researching and writing a scholarly paper that meets the Writing Requirement standards in conjunction with a course taught by a full-time faculty member, a faculty supervised directed research, or a Law Journal submission which is approved by the Law Journal Editorial Board and the faculty supervisor. A paper which satisfies the writing requirement must be supervised by a full-time member of the Boyd School of Law faculty (including joint appointees); unless an alternative arrangement is approved by the Associate Dean for Academic Affairs.

The paper ordinarily must be a minimum of 25 pages with one redraft. During or before the semester that a student is completing the Writing Requirement he or she must attend an academic writing workshop and a refresher workshop on avoiding plagiarism (See workshop dates on the law school website). The supervising faculty member may impose additional requirements.

The writing requirement is not completed until the faculty supervisor signs the Writing Requirement Certification Form and the form is submitted to the Registrar. It is the responsibility of the student to ensure that the form is properly submitted.

4.01d Community Service Program

The law school requires all students to participate in a community service program. Working with Clark County Legal Services and Nevada Legal Services, teams of students prepare and conduct weekly workshops for unrepresented people on basic procedures in family or small claims court, bankruptcy, guardianship, immigration, and paternity/custody law. This program offers students the chance to assist groups of people in a general way without giving specific legal advice. Students are required to attend approximately five hours training and to conduct weekly, two-hour workshops.

4.02 Years Allowed for Completion of Degree Requirements

The maximum period for a full-time student to complete requirements for a J.D. degree is five years. The maximum period for a part-time day or evening student to complete requirements for J.D. degree is six years.

4.03 Accelerated Graduation

The normal course of study for full-time students will lead to graduation after six semesters of work. Acceleration of graduation, while sometimes possible consistent with all other graduation requirements, is discouraged. No student may graduate who has enrolled during fewer than five semesters and two summer sessions.

A student planning to accelerate graduation must meet with the Dean of Student Advancement to determine compliance with this standard.

4.04 Visiting at Other ABA Accredited Law Schools

A student may request permission to enroll in courses at another American Bar Association accredited law school as a visiting student. A student must have completed at least one year, and preferably two years of study at the Boyd School of Law and must be in good standing.

Students requesting to study at another law school must submit a request to the Dean for Student Advancement for approval the semester before the study is to begin. The Dean for Student Advancement may approve requests to visit for one semester or for a summer term. Requests to visit for more than one semester must be referred to the Academic Standards Committee and will be granted only when the circumstances necessitating the request are extraordinary and beyond the control of the student or where denial of the request would result in substantial personal or family hardship. In no case will approval be granted for a student to earn more than thirty (30) credits while visiting at another school.

Once the visit is approved, the student must submit her/his proposed registration to the Dean for Student Advancement for approval before registration. Students will earn credit for courses taken at the other school only if the courses are approved in advance and only if the grade earned is equal to or higher than a C (or its equivalent). It is the student's responsibility to have a transcript sent from the other school to the Boyd School of Law Registrar's Office in order for the credits to be added to the student's Boyd School of Law transcript. Courses taken at another school will be recorded on the student's transcript as transfer credit hours but will not count against the student's total number of non-graded credit hours and will not be calculated in the student's cumulative grade point average. Students who visit at other law schools must comply with all Boyd School of Law policies.

4.05 Foreign Law Study

A matriculated student who previously completed a law degree program outside the United States may request that credit for courses completed in that program be awarded and applied to J.D. program requirements at the Boyd School of Law. The student may submit a request to receive credit to the Associate Dean for Academic Affairs after completing the first year at the Boyd School of Law. Credit will be awarded at the discretion of the Associate Dean, who should consult with the Academic Standards Committee. Whether and to what extent credit will be awarded will depend on the totality of circumstances, including but not limited to, the content, rigor and level (graduate or undergraduate) of course work taken in the foreign law degree program, the student's performance in the foreign law degree program, and the student's performance in Boyd School of Law first-year required courses. No more than 28 hours of elective credit will be awarded.

4.06 Graduate Credits Earned in Courses Outside the Law School

Students who have earned a minimum of 32 hours (30 hours for students admitted before Fall 2005) may, with the approval of the Dean for Student Advancement, enroll in graduate level courses and receive credit for up to six semester hours toward the requirements for a law degree. Students must submit a syllabus or course description to the Dean for Student Advancement and obtain written permission in advance to apply graduate credits earned toward law school graduation requirements.

The law school will accept graduate credits only if a course is approved in advance and only if the grade earned is equal to or higher than a "B" (or its equivalent). Such courses will be recorded on the law school transcript as graduate credit hours, will not count against the student's total number of non-graded credit hours, and will not be calculated in the student's cumulative law school grade-point average.

5. CURRICULUM

5.01 Required Courses

All 500-level courses are required for graduation. In addition, students must complete the third semester Lawyering Process course, Criminal Law, Constitutional Law II (applies to students admitted in Fall 2005 and after), (full-time students must complete this course before the end of the second year; and part-time day students must take this course before the end of the third year); and Professional Responsibility.

5.02 Lawyering Process Requirement

Students must complete three semesters of the Lawyering Process program. Students are assigned to Lawyering Process I and II as part of their first-year program. Students may take the third semester of the program any time after they have completed the first two semesters of the Lawyering Process program but must complete it before their last semester. A non-probationary student shall be required to enroll in a designated section of Advanced Legal Writing and Analysis if the student's LP II instructor so recommends. (See Section 6.03.)

5.03 In-house Clinics

The Thomas and Mack Legal Clinic houses the law school's "law firm" and offers students an integrated academic and practice-based educational experience that teaches students to be reflective practitioners and community-oriented professionals. The clinics provide service to communities in need of legal assistance and seek to improve the quality of, and access to, legal systems that affect communities in need.

The clinics focus on four specific areas: Child Welfare, Education, Juvenile Justice, and Immigration. Under the Nevada Supreme Court Law Student Practice Rule, students in the clinical programs may represent clients in the Juvenile Court of Clark County and other state and federal courts. Clinic students are expected to take the lead in a real case and are responsible for developing the attorney-client relationship and litigation strategy, and for conducting fact investigation, legal research and trial work. Employing a multi-disciplinary approach, social work and special education students work with the law students to serve clients' needs. Students are supervised by clinical professors who devote full-time to clinical teaching. Clinic enrollment is limited to six students for each clinic.

5.04 Clinical Program Registration

All students who wish to enroll in the Immigration, Child Welfare, Education, or Juvenile Justice Clinic must complete and submit the Clinic Application by the deadline established each semester. The Clinic Application asks both general informational questions and more specific questions required for certification to practice law under Rule 49.5 of the Nevada Supreme Court Rules. The Clinic Application and Rule 49.5 are posted on the Boyd School of Law website, under Information for Current Students, at the Legal Clinic page.

5.04a Eligibility

1. All clinic students must be eligible for certification under Nevada's student practice rule. Under Rule 49.5 students must have successfully completed at least 32 hours (30 hours for students admitted before Fall 2005) of academic course work to be eligible for limited certification and 45 hours for full certification to practice law in the Nevada courts.

2. Students must also meet any posted prerequisites of the clinic course prior to enrollment.

5.04b Selection Process and Criteria

Students will be selected for clinic placement based on a process that begins with the submission of the application and may include a personal interview.

Selection for the clinic will be based on the following criteria:

1. Demonstrated capacity for and dedication to personal and professional responsibility. This criterion is evidenced by such habits as diligent class preparation and civility within the law school community. It is marked by maturity, conscientiousness, and sound judgment.
2. Experiences and skills likely to benefit the clinic's clients and fellow clinic students. This criterion is evidenced by such things as public interest or other relevant work or volunteer experience, or foreign language skills.
3. Demonstrated capacity to handle multiple tasks under pressure. This criterion is evidenced by such accomplishments as a record of turning in assignments in a timely manner, or a history of meeting significant workplace or personal obligations.
4. Seniority in law school.
5. Students who are eligible to obtain a J.D. degree from the Boyd School of Law are given preference for enrollment in clinics over students who are not eligible to receive a J.D. degree from the Boyd School of Law.
6. Students who have completed one clinic course may enroll in another clinic course only if space is available after all other students have been considered.

Selection decisions for each clinic are primarily the responsibility of the faculty member teaching that clinic. Questions about the selection criteria or process should be directed to the person who will be teaching the clinic or clinics in which you are interested.

5.04c Enrollment

In addition to the rules generally applicable to law school courses, the following rules apply to enrollment in clinic courses.

1. Unlike other law school courses, clinic courses do not have a 'free' drop-add period during the first week of the semester. Anyone desiring to withdraw from a clinic course after the Friday before the semester begins must receive the written permission of the clinic professor.
2. Any student who cannot be certified to practice law under Nevada Supreme Court Rule 49.5 cannot take the class and therefore will be dropped from the course.
3. There will be a one-day orientation before classes start, and students are expected to participate in the orientation. Failure to attend the orientation, without the prior approval of the clinic professor, will result in being dropped from the course.
4. Preparation for and attendance at the first class of the semester is mandatory. Failure to attend the first class or pick up course materials prior to the class, without the prior approval of the clinic professor, will result in being dropped from the course.

5. The above stated grounds for being dropped from a clinic course are not exclusive. A student may be dropped from a clinic course at the discretion of the clinic professor.

5.04d Continuing Enrollment

Students may enroll in only one semester of a particular clinic course. The clinic professor may allow enrollment in an additional semester when, in the interests of the student's educational experience and the client's representation, continuation in the clinic course is advisable.

5.05 Externships

Bridging the gap between law practice and law school education is an important goal of the Boyd School of Law. An application period is set each semester for students seeking placements in the subsequent semester. Samples of the application and descriptions of placements may be found on the law school website. Students who solicit placements on their own without prior approval of the Externship Director, will not be permitted to enroll in an externship course offering. BSL will attempt to offer externships each semester. Pertinent guidelines approved by the faculty include:

5.05a Scope

The BSL Externship Program will create Judicial, Congressional, Legislative and Government and Public Interest agency externships.

5.05b Students

Students must complete all first-year required courses before they are eligible to participate in a Judicial, Congressional or Legislative externship.

With some exceptions, as approved by the Externship Director, students must complete at least 45 hours of academic course work to enroll in the Government and Public Interest Externship course. Further pre- or co-requisites may be required for all externships.

Students may not enroll for an externship course and a clinical course in the same semester without the approval of both the Externship and Clinic Directors.

5.05c Supervision

Each Externship Placement will designate a Supervisor who will supervise the work of the student at the placement. No student may earn credit for an externship unless supervised by an attorney or judge in the placement as well as by the Externship Director or other faculty member. Students may be supervised in the Congressional and Legislative offerings by experienced legislative staff who are not attorneys after review and approval by the Externship Director.

5.05d Course Requirements

Length. Generally, Externship Placements during the fall and spring semesters will last approximately thirteen (13) weeks and nine (9) weeks during the summer session. Students will not be required to be on-site during the designated study and exam period.

5.05e Credit and Grading

Externships will be offered for up to 12 credits depending on the nature of the externship and the time spent by the student working at the placement. Students are required to spend at least 46 hours on-site for each credit earned according to a schedule agreed to by the student, field supervisor and Externship Director. Class attendance and travel time to the placement site will not be included in the field hour requirement. For student placed in externships in the immediate Las Vegas area, enrollment will range generally from 1-7 credits. The Externship Director may place a student for more than 7 credits. Grading: Pass or Fail for field work; and Pass, Fail, or D for one credit related to course work.

5.05f Limitations

1. No more than twelve (12) externship course credits may be applied towards a student's minimum graduation credit requirement.
2. No student may receive externship credit for work in a for-profit firm or agency.
3. No student may receive monetary compensation for work in any externship placement. travel or expenses may be reimbursed by the site agency as approved by the Externship Director. Scholarship funds for tuition may be extended to students to in particular placements consistent with American Bar Association standards.

5.05g Academic Component

Description.

The Academic Component of each externship ordinarily will consist of the following:

Class Meetings.

Unless otherwise approved in advance, each externship will have an orientation and periodic class meetings over the semester. These class meeting may include discussion of such topics as legal and ethical Issues confronted by students in their externships, research and writing, lawyering skills, observation of law practice, and assigned readings. Students may be permitted to attend the weekly meeting by telephone conference or through other technological means when necessary.

Depending on the particular Externship Placement, the Externship Director may decide to offer, in lieu of classes throughout the semester, an in-depth academic component before the placement begins, followed by class meetings as necessary upon completion of the placement.

Weekly Journals and Time Records.

All students enrolled in an externship will submit weekly journals and time records to the Externship Director. The journal content shall be consistent with the educational goals of the course as stated in the course syllabi.

Evaluation of Students.

The Externship Director will evaluate the student's work by: conferring with the Field Supervisor; reviewing the student's weekly journals and time records; individual conferences with the extern; site visits, reviewing the student's course required memoranda; and evaluating the student's participation in the classroom component of the externship.

Students who have completed one externship may enroll in another externship only if space is available after all other eligible and interested students have received an externship placement. Students who are eligible to obtain a J.D. degree from the William S. Boyd School of Law are given preference for enrollment in externships over students who are not eligible to receive a J.D. degree from the William S. Boyd School of Law.

When demand for externships exceeds the enrollment limit, placement of students will occur through a lottery using the priority classifications listed below. Priority for registration in civil and criminal externships will be in the same order as for in-house clinics:

1. Fourth-year spring semester part-time students and third-year spring semester full-time students;
2. Fourth-year fall semester part-time students and third-year fall semester full-time students;
3. Third-year part-time students and second-year spring semester full-time students;
4. Students who have had a government or public interest externship or in-house clinic course.

Prior priority registration for judicial, congressional and legislative externships will be in the following order:

1. Fourth-year spring semester part-time students and third-year spring semester full-time students;
2. Fourth-year fall semester part-time students and third-year fall semester full-time students;
3. Third-year part-time students and second-year spring semester full-time students;
4. Second-year full-time students and second-year spring semester part-time students.

5.06 Dean Certification of Student Qualification to Practice Law Outside of the Clinical Program and Externships

To be eligible to be certified under Nevada Supreme Court Rule 49.5 (the student practice rule), (A) the student's dean must certify that the student is "in good academic standing and qualified in ability, training, and character to participate in the activities permitted by this rule;" (B) the student must have completed 30 (32 for students admitted before Fall 2005) to 45 (depending on level of certification) semester credit hours; and C) student either must be (1) enrolled in a clinical program of the William S. Boyd School of Law or (2) enrolled in, or have graduated from, an ABA accredited law school and be supervised by a qualified member of the Nevada bar.

The Boyd faculty and administration believe that the assessment of student ability, training, and character to practice under the student rule is largely dependent upon the type, and intensity, of supervision that the law student will receive. The school's clinical program provides the supervision necessary to assure the Dean that his certification is well founded. Certification of students for practice with lawyers who are not a part of the Boyd clinical program do not carry that assurance.

Boyd's live client clinics provide intensive supervision of students that meets the strengths and limitations of each student. Moreover, the faculty as a whole has screened those who teach in these clinics. Thus, the faculty and administration know that students will receive sufficient supervision in these clinics, to help insure that the students do not violate professional rules of responsibility or harm clients' interests. Externship placements are thoroughly investigated, and are reviewed by two faculty committees and the final faculty before approval. In addition, externship faculty conduct site visits, review student work product, and screen field supervisors and on-site training to insure that students will be adequately supervised, and prepared, for the type of work they will be performing.

Both the in-house clinics and externships require substantial faculty and administrative resources. The creation and supervision of student placements outside the clinical programs would require similar time and resources. Given all of the other demands on the law school curriculum and administration, those resources simply are not available at Boyd. Therefore, it is not possible for the dean to certify that students have the ability, training, and character to practice under the supervision of attorneys who are not part of the live client clinics and externship courses in the clinical program.

5.07 Directed Research

Students can pursue a directed research project with the consent of the faculty member who will supervise the project and the approval of the Dean for Student Advancement. A directed research project must be supervised by a full-time member of the law school faculty (including joint appointees), unless an alternative arrangement is approved by the Associate Dean for Academic Affairs. It is expected that directed research projects will not duplicate regular courses.

The faculty member assigns the amount of credit that the project justifies. The amount of credit awarded should approximate the amount of work expected from students enrolled in a regular course taken for the same number of credits. The length of the paper should be based upon the complexity and existing volume of literature on the subject, the number of redrafts required to complete the assignment, and the originality of the student's work product. Faculty should consider the following guidelines in determining the number of credits to be awarded:

3 credit hours 50-75 pages with one or more redrafts

2 credit hours 35-50 pages with one redraft

1 credit hour a minimum of 25 pages with one redraft

Students may not register for more than three directed research projects. Only one directed research project can be taken per semester or during a summer term. No student may receive more than four credits total for all directed research projects unless more credits are approved by the Associate Dean for Academic Affairs. Students may not register for a directed research project in the same semester in which the student has registered for a directed reading.

5.08 Directed Reading

Students can pursue a directed reading project with the consent of the faculty member who will supervise the project and the approval of the Dean for Student Advancement. A directed reading project must be supervised by a full-time member of the law school faculty (including joint appointees), unless an alternative arrangement is approved by the Associate Dean for Academic Affairs. It is expected that directed reading projects will not duplicate regular courses.

The maximum credit a student may earn for a directed reading per semester is one credit. Students may not register for more than two directed readings. Only one directed reading can be taken per semester or summer term. No student may receive more than two credits total for all directed reading projects unless more credits of directed reading are approved by the Associate Dean for Academic Affairs. Students may not register for a directed reading in the same semester in which the student has registered for a directed research.

5.09 Law Journal

Law Journal membership will be determined on the basis of grades and a writing competition. Full-time students who have successfully completed their first year of study and part-time students who have successfully completed their second year of study are eligible. Transfer students transferring after the first year at another institution are eligible to enter the writing competition. At the time of eligibility, students who rank in the top five percent of both the full-time and part-time program will be invited to be a member of the Law Journal. The remainder of the Journal shall be selected through an annual writing competition. Law Journal staff members will earn one credit per semester and editors will earn two credits per semester. Receipt of credit will be determined by the faculty advisor(s) with recommendations by the Law Journal Editor in Chief.

5.10 Gaming Law Journal

Membership on the UNLV Gaming Law Journal ("GLJ") will be determined on the basis of a writing competition or a previously written substantial paper in the area of Gaming Law. Full-time students who have successfully completed

their first or second year of study and part-time students who have successfully completed their second or third year of study are eligible. Transfer students transferring after the first year at another institution are eligible to enter the writing competition. GLJ staff members will earn one credit per semester, and editors will earn two credits per semester. Receipt of credit will be determined by the faculty advisor(s) with recommendations by GLJ's Editor in Chief.

5.11 Society of Advocates

The William S. Boyd School of Law Society of Advocates is the school's appellate and trial forensic program, a co-curricular student advocacy activity. The Society consists of an Executive Board of 3-5 students and 10-20 team members who participate in interscholastic competitions. Each academic year, teams compete in a variety of competitions, such as mock trial, client counseling, negotiation, mediation, and alternative dispute resolution advocacy, as well as traditional appellate advocacy.

Students are selected to be members of the Society of Advocates based on their performance in the Lawyering Process II moot court exercise, which includes a written brief, oral argument before the Lawyering Process faculty, and oral argument before attorneys and judges from Clark County. Students who successfully participate in competitions on behalf of the Society will receive two credits based on evaluation of their oral and written work in connection with the Society.

6. COURSE POLICIES

6.01 Policy on Computer Use

Students may use portable computers and other electronic devices in the classroom only for educational purposes. Any student use of a portable computer or other electronic device not directly related to the class in session is inappropriate. Examples of inappropriate use include, but are not limited to, the following: playing games; displaying web pages; playing video or audio files; receiving, reading, composing, or sending e-mail or instant messages; and making or receiving phone calls. Each course instructor retains the right to set a different, more restrictive policy as he or she deems advisable. This computer use policy is subject to exceptions necessary to provide students with accommodations under the Americans with Disabilities Act.

6.02 Policy on Recording Classes

No student may audio-record or video-record any class, or arrange for it to be recorded, without the permission of the course instructor. Each course instructor may allow or disallow recording on such occasions and on such terms as he or she deems advisable. The instructor may rescind permission anytime during the course. The recording policy is subject to exception necessary to provide students with accommodations under the Americans with Disabilities Act.

6.03 Third Semester Lawyering Process Requirement

A course that satisfies the third semester LP requirement will devote more than half of class time to writing instruction. It will require students to devote most of their class preparation time to research and writing tasks. In each course, students will have multiple writing assignments, about which the students will receive extensive and detailed feedback, and at least one of which requires successive drafts and an individual conference with the professor. A course that includes writing assignments, but devotes most class time to substantive law will not ordinarily fulfill the requirement. The Associate Dean for Academic Affairs will determine which courses satisfy this requirement, in consultation with the Director of the Lawyering Process program and, when necessary, the Curriculum Committee. (See Section 5.02.)

7. EXAMS

7.01 Exam Deferment

Students are required to take examinations at the scheduled dates and times. A student may be excused from scheduled exams only:

1. if serious illness, personal hardship (such as the death or serious illness of a spouse, significant other, parent, child, sibling, grandparent or other close family member), accident or other emergency exists during the examination period. The student requesting a deferred exam for such an emergency must have appropriate documentation demonstrating that the student was unable to take the examination at the scheduled time.
2. if a student has two examinations scheduled on the same day. The student may take the first examination at the scheduled time and the second examination on the next available day in the student's examination schedule.
3. if a student has four exams on four consecutive days. The student may take the first three examinations at the scheduled times and the fourth examination the next available day in the student's examination schedule.

All requests to reschedule examinations must be made in writing using the Finals Schedule Exemption form. All requests must be approved by the Associate Dean for Student Affairs. Examinations deferred under Section (1) must be made up as soon as possible, but no later than three weeks after the end of the examination period. If a student cannot take the examination within that time, the student will receive an incomplete in the course and will be required to take the examination the next time the course is offered. The Associate Dean for Student Affairs and BSL Registrar schedule all examination deferments. Students should not make arrangements with their faculty or notify their faculty of the examination deferment; faculty cannot authorize any changes to the examination schedule.

All requests made under Section (2) and Section (3) above, must be submitted to the BSL Registrar's office by the date at the top of the form.

Students making requests under Section (1) must contact the Associate Dean for Student Affairs or Registrar before the start of the examination and provide documentation within one week after the examination. In the case of a medical deferral, the student must be examined by a physician prior to or within 24 hours after the examination.

8. GRADING AND CLASS RANKS

8.01 Grading System

The law school grades all course work on a letter grading system:

A	Superior	4.0
A-		3.7
B+		3.3
B	Above Average	3.0
B-		2.7
C+		2.3
C	Average	2.0
C-		1.7
D+		1.3
D	Below Average	1.0
D-		0.7
F	Failure	0.0
P	Pass	
S	Satisfactory	
U	Unsatisfactory	
I	Incomplete	
AD	Audit	
W	Withdrawal	
NR	Not reported	

Grade point averages are calculated for every student upon the submission of course grades for each semester and summer term, where applicable. A course taken on a pass-fail basis that is not failed shall not be considered in computing a student's grade point average.

8.02 Pass-Fail Courses

In certain courses, a grade of "P" (Pass) is assigned if the student satisfactorily completes the course. A grade of "P" in a pass-fail course does not have a grade point value, but is intended to reflect work equivalent to the letter grades of "A" through "C". If the student's work does not reflect work equivalent to the letter grade of a "C", the faculty member can assign a grade of "C-" through "F".

8.03 Pass/Fail Grading

Up to fifteen (15) credit hours of pass/fail course work will be credited toward the graduation requirement of 86 credit hours (for students admitted before Fall 2004) 89 credit hours (for students admitted in Fall 2004 and after.) If students choose to take more than 15 credit hours of pass/fail course work, they must graduate with more than 86/89 credit hours (i.e., if a student takes 20 hours of pass/fail course work, the student must take a total of 91/94 credit hours to graduate). The following courses and activities will be graded pass fail: law journal, moot court, externships, approved competitions and any course so designated by the faculty. Directed research and directed reading courses may be pass/fail or graded. The grading method for these courses will be determined at registration upon the agreement of the student and the faculty member.

8.04 Grading of Retaken Required Courses Due to Grade of "F"

When a student fails a required course, that "F" is recorded and becomes part of the grade point average calculation. The student must repeat the course and obtain a passing grade. The grade for the repeated course is recorded and used in the calculation of the grade point average.

8.05 Anonymous and Nonanonymous Grading

Professors grade examinations while they are identified only by anonymous numbers. In assigning grades in any examination course, the professor may also consider projects graded nonanonymously and each student's classroom performance in a manner and to the extent determined by the professor. The professor must announce in writing before the end of the first week of the semester the criteria on which classroom performance will be evaluated and the maximum extent to which classroom performance can affect the final grade in the course. A professor may choose to combine anonymous and nonanonymous grade components with or without first obtaining examination number identities from the registrar. If the professor wishes to combine the components after learning student identities, this must be disclosed in writing before the end of the first week of the semester.

8.06 Grade Distribution

In all classes of 20 or more students, faculty members must have a median grade of B, and meet the following grade distribution guidelines:

A & A-: 10 to 20%
C+ & below: At least 20%

Faculty members who teach more than one section of the same course during the same semester may, at their discretion, combine the sections for purposes of complying with grade distribution guidelines. Variance from these guidelines must be approved by the Associate Dean for Academic Affairs.

8.07 Class Ranking

At the end of each Spring semester, the Registrar shall compute class ranks based on cumulative grade point averages. Students are ranked with other students who are at approximately the same stage of the law school program according to the following credit ranges:

10-19 credits (primarily 1L/PT students)
20-35 credits (primarily 1L/FT students)
36-50 credits (primarily 2L/PT students)
51-85 credits (primarily 2L/FT & 3L/PT students)
51-88 credits (for students in Fall 2004 and after matriculating)
86 or more credits (3L/FT & 4L/PT students)
89 or more credits for students matriculating in Fall 2004 and after (3L/FT & 4L/PT students)

Only students in the top one-third of each credit range will be ranked in numerical order and the Registrar will announce the grade point average that was required to be in the top one-third of each credit range.

Final class ranks will be based on final grades. Students who graduate in December will have the last available semester rank recorded on their transcripts and will receive their final class ranks the following May. Students who graduate in August will be ranked as if they had graduated the preceding May.

Students who transfer to the Boyd School of Law from another law school shall be ranked and accorded appropriate honors in their Boyd School of Law graduating class on the basis of the grades received at the Boyd School of Law, if they have taken at least 47 graded credits at the Boyd School of Law.

Class ranks will not be changed once they have been computed. Class rank information may be released in writing only to the student or to someone authorized in writing by the student.

8.08 Incomplete Grades

Any student who receives an incomplete grade must complete the course requirements within one year from the date of the grade report on which the incomplete is recorded or the student's graduation, whichever comes first. Incomplete grades not removed within one year will be changed to a grade of "F". The Associate Dean for Student Affairs may make an exception for a student who voluntarily withdraws from school.

8.09 Review of Grades

Course grades are subject to review only if there has been an arithmetical and/or clerical error. A student may obtain verification of a course grade by submitting a request to the Registrar who will ask the faculty member to review the grade calculations. Once the grade calculations have been reviewed, the faculty member will notify the Registrar of the results of the review. If an error is discovered, the grade change can be made and the student notified only after the approval of the Associate Deans.

8.10 Dean's List

Students who earn a grade point average of 3.5 and above in any semester (excluding summer sessions) will be recognized on the Dean's List. Full-time students are eligible in any semester in which they earn at least 12 graded credits; part-time students are eligible in any semester in which they earn at least eight (8) graded credits. Dual degree students are eligible in any semester in which they earn at least six (6) graded credits in the law school and a total of at least 12 graded credits in their dual degree programs. Their grade point averages for Dean's List determinations will be based solely on their graded credits in law school courses.

8.11 Policy on Grading and Academic Dishonesty

Faculty grading of student work is a separate matter from disciplinary sanctions for academic dishonesty under the Student Code of Honor and Professional Responsibility (Honor Code). Faculty members retain the freedom to judge the merit of student work based on their evaluative criteria, which may include, but are not limited to, research quality and originality of ideas.

If a faculty member believes a student has committed an act of academic dishonesty the faculty member shall refer the matter to the Associate Dean for Administration and Student Affairs for appropriate action under the Honor Code. Among the sanctions for academic dishonesty that the Dean may impose under part IV of the Honor Code is the reduction of a course grade assigned by a faculty member.

9. RETENTION STANDARDS

9.01 Good Standing

To be a student in good standing a student must: 1) have a cumulative grade point average of 2.30 or above; 2) not be on academic probation; and 3) not be subject to disciplinary sanction or action.

9.02 Graduation Grade Point Average (GPA)

The minimum cumulative GPA required for graduation is 2.30. The minimum cumulative GPA required for students admitted before Fall 2005 is 2.00.

9.03 Minimum GPA for Advancement

The minimum cumulative GPA for advancement to the second year or third year of the full-time program or to the second, third or fourth year of the part-time program is a cumulative GPA of 2.30. In order to advance to the second year a student must obtain a minimum cumulative GPA of 2.30 after the completion of 32 hours (30 hours for students admitted before Fall 2005). Any student who fails to meet this academic standard is subject to dismissal. Any student who earned credits before Fall 2007 will not be placed on academic probation or subject to academic dismissal without prior review by the Academic Standards Committee.

9.04 Academic Probation

A student who fails to achieve a grade point average of 2.30 in any one semester, regardless of cumulative grade point average, is automatically placed on academic probation. Any student who fails to achieve a GPA of 2.30 or above in any two consecutive semesters (exclusive of summer sessions) regardless of cumulative grade point average is subject to dismissal. Any student who fails to meet this academic standard is subject to dismissal. Any student who earned credits before Fall 2007 will not be placed on academic probation or subject to academic dismissal without prior review by the Academic Standards Committee.

10. DISMISSAL

10.01 Notice

A student subject to dismissal shall be notified in writing by the Associate Dean for Student Affairs. The notice will be accompanied by a statement of the Handbook provisions relating to dismissal and procedures for filing a show cause petition. Notice will be sent to the student's last known address. Each student is required to provide and keep current her or his mailing address with the Office of the Registrar.

10.02 Request for Retention

A student subject to dismissal may, within three calendar weeks from the date of the notice sent by the Associate Dean, file a request for retention explaining why the student should not be dismissed. The burden is on the student to show why he or she should not be dismissed. The Academic Standards Committee (ASC) shall review requests for retention and at its discretion may conduct a hearing. The ASC may deny the request, grant it, or grant it upon conditions. In reaching a determination, the ASC will be guided by the following considerations:

1. Reason for Academic Failure. The student must prove that she or he possesses the requisite ability to achieve satisfactory performance in law school and that her or his disqualification does not indicate a lack of capacity to complete her or his legal studies at the law school.
2. Extraordinary Circumstances. The student must prove that her or his academic failure was the result of extraordinary circumstances beyond her or his control and show that the student's poor scholarship was not due to lack of ability or failure to apply herself or himself diligently to the study of law.
3. Medical or Psychological Causes. If extenuating circumstances raised by the student are related to physical or psychological incapacity in the course of a semester or before or during an examination, convincing medical proof of the existence of the conditions and proof that the conditions will no longer prevent completion of studies at the law school must accompany the petition.
4. Recent changes, if any, in Grade Distribution and Retention Standards.

10.03 Dismissal Upheld

The student is automatically dismissed if the student does not timely file a request for retention, or if the request is not granted, or if the request was granted on conditions and the conditions were not met.

11. VOLUNTARY WITHDRAWAL AND LEAVE OF ABSENCE

11.01 Voluntary Withdrawal

Students who wish to voluntarily withdraw from the J.D. program should submit a letter to the Dean for Student Advancement stating the reasons for the decision to withdraw. Students who withdraw after the tenth week of the semester will be given the grade of F in each of their courses. Students who withdraw will receive a refund based on the tuition refund schedule in the School's Bulletin and Registration Materials. University and Student Activity fees are not refundable.

Students who voluntarily withdraw from the law school after completing at least one semester of course work must petition the Academic Standards committee should they wish to seek reinstatement to the J.D. program at a later point. Students who withdraw without completing at least one semester of course work are not eligible for reinstatement.

Students who fail to register for and complete course work in a fall or spring semester, and who have not been granted a leave of absence, are deemed to have withdrawn from the J.D. program, and must petition the Academic Standards Committee should they wish to seek reinstatement to the J.D. program at a later point.

11.02 Leave of Absence

Students who have completed a minimum of 32 credit hours and are in good academic standing are eligible to apply for a leave of absence. No later than two weeks prior to the start of the semester in which the student seeks to begin a leave, the student must submit to the Dean for Student Advancement a written request describing the circumstances prompting the request for a leave. The Dean for Student Advancement may approve leaves of up to one academic year. Requests for leaves extending beyond one academic year must be approved by the Academic Standards Committee. Students to whom a leave has been granted must meet with the Dean for Student Advancement prior to registration for the semester in which the student is scheduled to return. During a leave of absence, a student remains subject to the William S. Boyd School of Law Student Code of Professional Responsibility and the UNLV Student Conduct Code.

12. REINSTATEMENT AFTER ACADEMIC DISMISSAL OR WITHDRAWAL

12.01 Reinstatement After Academic Dismissal

12.01a Reinstatement to Complete All First-Year Courses

A student who has been academically dismissed at the end of the first year may file a petition for reinstatement with the Dean for Administration and Student Affairs. The Academic Standards Committee (ASC) may reinstate a first-year student on condition that the student repeats the first year. If a student is reinstated and required to repeat all first-year courses, the following rules apply: a) the earlier grades he or she received will not be removed from the transcript, b) the new grades will be shown on the transcript as repeat work, c) only the new grades will be considered for determining grade point averages, and d) a notation shall appear on the student's transcript indicating dismissal for academic reasons and reinstatement. Students who are required to repeat all first-year courses must attain a 2.00 grade point average for the repeat year. If the student does not attain a 2.00 grade point average for the repeat year, the student will be permanently dismissed without possibility for reinstatement.

12.01b Reinstatement to Repeat Some But Not All First-Year Courses

The ASC may reinstate a first-year student who has been academically dismissed on condition that the student repeats some, but not all first-year courses. If a student is reinstated under this condition, the following rules apply: a) the earlier grades will not be removed from the transcript, b) the new grades will be shown on the transcript as repeat work, c) both the original grades and the new grades will be considered for determining grade point averages, and d) a notation shall appear on the student's transcript indicating dismissal for academic reasons and reinstatement. Students who are required to repeat some but not all first-year courses must attain a 2.00 grade point average at the end of the academic year of reinstatement.

12.01c Reinstatement to Second, Third or Fourth Year

The ASC may reinstate a second-, third-, or fourth-year student who has been academically dismissed on condition of repeating one or more courses. If the ASC determines to reinstate a student under this condition, the following rules apply: a) the earlier grades will not be removed from the transcript; b) the new grades will be shown on the transcript as repeat work; c) both the original grades and the new grades will be considered for determining grade point averages, and d) a notation shall appear on the student's transcript indicating dismissal for academic reasons and reinstatement. Students who are reinstated under this section must attain a 2.00 grade point average for every repeat course and for the semester.

12.02 Reinstatement After Voluntary Withdrawal

In assessing petitions for reinstatement after voluntary withdrawal, the Academic Standards Committee will consider the student's academic performance prior to withdrawal, the length of time since withdrawal, the circumstances that led to the withdrawal, and the circumstances which led the student to seek reinstatement.

13. COURSE PLANNING INFORMATION

13.01 *Course Descriptions*

13.01a **Required Courses (for students admitted before Fall 2005)**

Civil Procedure/Alternative Dispute Resolution I

LAW 511 3 credits

Exploration of the nature and structure of dispute resolution systems, with a focus on formal adjudicatory procedure for civil lawsuits while exposing students to the spectrum and interrelation of dispute resolution systems. Includes jurisdiction, venue, rules of procedure, and choice of law.

Civil Procedure/Alternative Dispute Resolution II

LAW 531 3 credits

Continuation of Civil Procedure and Alternative Dispute Resolution I. Includes pretrial practice, pretrial dispositions, and court-imposed alternative dispute resolution mechanisms.

Constitutional Law I

LAW 517 3 credits

Role of the courts in the federal system, distribution of powers between state and federal governments, and the role of procedure in litigation of constitutional questions.

Contracts I

LAW 503 3 credits

Overview of basic contract law. Exploration of common law legal method and the structure of Article 2 of the Uniform Commercial Code in the context of issues of contract formation.

Contracts II

LAW 519 3 credits

Continuation of Contracts I with an emphasis on interpretation of contracts.

Criminal Law

LAW 616 3 credits

Introduction to criminal law with emphasis on principles of criminal liability.

Lawyering Process I

LAW 505 3 credits

Provides students, through course work and simulated cases, the opportunity to examine the relationship between legal analysis and lawyering tasks such as effective legal research strategies, legal writing, oral advocacy, and client interviewing and counseling, with an emphasis on professionalism and ethics.

Lawyering Process II

LAW 515 3 credits

Students continue to develop skills in legal research, analysis, reasoning and writing. In Lawyering Process II, students learn to write persuasively as an advocate, through increasingly complex simulations that focus on analyzing statutory and administrative materials. Assignments include letters to clients and attorneys, a trial court memorandum and an appellate brief and are staged to allow for extensive individual feedback and instruction during the writing process. Each student also makes an oral argument to a mock appellate court.

Third Semester Lawyering Process Requirement (See Section 5.02 and 6.03)

Lawyering Process III

The final semester of the Lawyering Process program provides students with an advanced legal writing experience. Each semester at least three sections of LP III will be offered. Students may choose from a menu of courses so they can focus on the types of legal writing that most interest them. Courses will include advanced advocacy with a focus on appellate court, trial court or administrative agency settings; advanced analysis and writing; basic legal drafting; special topics in drafting, which may focus on transactional drafting, litigation drafting, legislative drafting or ADR drafting; writing in law practice, a simulation course with a variety of writing and drafting assignments; and judicial opinion writing. In each section, students will have multiple assignments, will write successive drafts of at least one major assignment and receive extensive individual feedback and instruction. Students may take more than one LP III offering but must complete at least one before their final semester. Courses that will satisfy this requirement are Law 610 Advanced Legal Analysis and Writing: Special Topics, Law 669, Legal Drafting; Law 671 Judicial Writing; and Law 718 Advanced Advocacy: Special Topics.

Professional Responsibility

LAW 613 3 credits

This course examines the law governing lawyers, the rules that govern how members of the legal profession, including judges as well as lawyers, may or must behave. Sources of these rules are many - the Constitution, statutes, procedural, evidentiary, and court rules, and rules of professional conduct.

Property I

LAW 521 3 credits

Acquisitions of property interests, estates in land and future interests, and landlord-tenant issues.

Property II

LAW 525 3 credits

Real estate transactions, easements and other servitudes, and public land use regulation.

Torts I

LAW 523 3 credits

Law of civil injuries, including legal protection of personality, property, and relational interests against physical, economic, and emotional harms.

Torts II

LAW 529 3 credits

Continuation of Torts I with an emphasis on strict liability and products liability.

Note: 500 level courses are prerequisites to all 600 and 700 level courses. In addition, in the semester a student registers for a course to fulfill the writing requirement, the student must attend two scholarly writing workshops.

13.01b Required Courses (for students admitted Fall 2005 and after)

Civil Procedure/Alternative Dispute Resolution I

LAW 511 3 credits

Exploration of the nature and structure of dispute resolution systems, with a focus on formal adjudicatory procedure for civil lawsuits while exposing students to the spectrum and interrelation of dispute resolution systems. Includes jurisdiction, venue, rules of procedure, and choice of law.

Civil Procedure/Alternative Dispute Resolution II

LAW 531 3 credits

Continuation of Civil Procedure and Alternative Dispute Resolution I. Includes pretrial practice, pretrial dispositions, and court-imposed alternative dispute resolution mechanisms.

Constitutional Law I

LAW 517 3 credits

Role of the courts in the federal system, distribution of powers between state and federal governments, and the role of procedure in litigation of constitutional questions.

Constitutional Law II

LAW 624 3 credits

Examination of fundamental protections for persons, property, and political and social rights. Full-time students must complete this course before the end of the second year; and part-time students must take this course before the end of the third year.

Contracts I

LAW 503 5 credits

Overview of basic contract law. Exploration of common law legal method and the structure of Article II of the Uniform Commercial Code in the context of issues of contract formation and interpretation.

Criminal Law

LAW 616 3 credits

Introduction to criminal law with emphasis on principles of criminal liability.

Lawyering Process I

LAW 505 3 credits

Provides students, through course work and simulated cases, the opportunity to examine the relationship between legal analysis and lawyering tasks such as effective legal research strategies, legal writing, oral advocacy, and client interviewing and counseling, with an emphasis on professionalism and ethics.

Lawyering Process II

LAW 515 3 credits

Students continue to develop skills in legal research, analysis, reasoning and writing. In Lawyering Process II, students learn to write persuasively as an advocate, through increasingly complex simulations that focus on analyzing statutory and administrative materials. Assignments include letters to clients and attorneys, a trial court memorandum and an appellate brief and are staged to allow for extensive individual feedback and instruction during the writing process. Each student also makes an oral argument to a mock appellate court.

Third Semester Lawyering Process Requirement (See Section 5.02 and 6.03)

Lawyering Process III

The final semester of the Lawyering Process program provides students with an advanced legal writing experience. Each semester at least three sections of LP III will be offered. Students may choose from a menu of courses so they can focus on the types of legal writing that most interest them. Courses will include advanced advocacy with a focus on appellate court, trial court or administrative agency settings; advanced analysis and writing; basic legal drafting; special topics in drafting, which may focus on transactional drafting, litigation drafting, legislative drafting or ADR drafting; writing in law practice, a simulation course with a variety of writing and drafting assignments; and judicial opinion writing. In each section, students will have multiple assignments, will write successive drafts of at least one major assignment and receive extensive individual feedback and instruction. Students may take more than one LP III offering but must complete at least one before their final semester. Courses that will satisfy this requirement are Law 610 Advanced Legal Analysis and Writing: Special Topics, Law 669, Legal Drafting, Law 671 Judicial Writing, and Law 718 Advanced Advocacy: Special Topics.

Professional Responsibility

LAW 613 3 credits

This course examines the law governing lawyers, the rules that govern how members of the legal profession, including judges as well as lawyers, may or must behave. Sources of these rules are many - the Constitution, statutes, procedural, evidentiary, and court rules, and rules of professional conduct.

Property I

LAW 521 3 credits

Acquisitions of property interests, estates in land and future interests, and landlord-tenant issues.

Property II

LAW 525 2 credits

Real estate transactions, easements and other servitudes, and public land use regulation.

Torts

LAW 523 4 credits

Law of civil injuries, including legal protection of personality, property, and relational interests against physical, economic, and emotional harms. Emphasis on intentional torts, negligence and strict liability.

Note: 500 level courses are prerequisites to all 600 and 700 level courses. In addition, in the semester a student registers for a course to fulfill the writing requirement, the student must attend two scholarly writing workshops.

13.01c Electives**Administrative Law**

LAW 604 3 credits

Examines the legal structure of federal and state government agencies, how they may be structured under the Constitution, how they issue and enforce regulations, and how they make decisions.

Advanced Advocacy: Special Topics

Law 718 3 credits

This course will involve analysis and writing about complex legal problems and writing documents that would be submitted to a court or quasi-judicial decision-maker. The emphasis of the course and the types of assignments will vary depending on the professor who is teaching each semester. This course satisfies the 3rd semester Lawyering Process requirement. Prerequisites: Law 505 Lawyering Process I & Law 515 Lawyering Process II.

Advanced Intellectual Property Seminar

Law 733 2-3 credits

This course covers advanced topics in copyright, trademark and unfair competition law, trade secrets, and patent law. Exact topics will depend on students' backgrounds and interests, as well as recent legal developments. Each student will write an individual research paper on a topic selected in consultation with the instructor. Prerequisite: Law 621 Intellectual Property I, or Law 629 Intellectual Property II.

Advanced Legal Analysis and Writing: Special Topics

Law 610 3 credits

This course involves analysis and writing about complex legal problems, interpretation of various authorities and use of various forms of legal reasoning, types of argument, and techniques for clean and effective writing. The emphasis of the course and the types of assignment will vary depending on the professor who is teaching each semester. This course satisfies the 3rd semester Lawyering Process requirement. Prerequisites: Law 505 Lawyering Process I & Law 515 Lawyering Process II.

Advanced Legal Research

LAW 729 2-3 credits

The goal of Advanced Legal Research is to expand the research skills that have been introduced in Lawyering Process I as well as introduce new topics. Practitioner-oriented materials and their use are a focus of the class. In addition, research in specific subject areas also are explored.

Alternative Dispute Resolution Survey

LAW 670 3 credits

Students engage in simulated situations involving various means of alternative dispute resolution in action, including simulated forms of mediation, arbitration, and various hybrids of ADR. Prerequisite: LAW 531 Civil Procedure/Alternative Dispute Resolution II.

American Legal History

LAW 602 3 credits

Examination of major issues in American legal history such as the role of lawyers in society, the role of law in developing the economy, and the development of American legal institutions.

Arbitration

LAW 717 3 credits

Examination of the history and use of arbitration as well as its current legal status. Focus will be on substantive legal doctrines of arbitration, particularly enforcement of arbitration agreements, and on arbitration procedure, particularly the manner in which arbitration may be conducted in various contexts.

Basic Bankruptcy

LAW 605 3 credits

This course will review the basic elements of business and consumer bankruptcy under federal bankruptcy statutes. Emphasis will be placed on problem solving and ethical issues.

The Bill of Rights in Law and History

LAW 710 2-3 credits

Students will read recent works on the Bill of Rights and consider contemporary and historical questions about the meaning and purpose of the Bill of Rights or one of its particular provisions. Topics covered will include federalism, populism, the role of reason in conceptualizations of the Constitution and Bill of Rights, the problem of unenumerated rights and issues raised by the incorporation controversy. Prerequisite: LAW 517 Constitutional Law I.

Business Bankruptcy

LAW 730 2-3 credits

This course studies financially distressed businesses with emphasis on business reorganizations under Chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code. Emphasizes lawyering skills and may include students representing parties in a simulated Chapter 11. Prerequisite: LAW 605 Basic Bankruptcy or LAW 615 Secured Transactions.

Business Organizations

LAW 626 3-4 credits

This course covers the basic principles of law applicable to agency relationships, partnerships, limited liability companies, and corporations. Business Organizations serves as the law school's introduction not only to business law but also to business generally, and some attention will be given to introducing basic business concepts and financial theory. In Business Organizations, students study the Restatement (Second) of Agency, the Restatement (Third) of Agency, the Uniform Partnership Act, the Revised Uniform Partnership Act, the Revised Uniform Limited Partnership Act, Delaware General Corporate Law, and the Revised Model Business Corporations Act.

Child Welfare Clinic

LAW 770 6 credits

Under direct supervision of the professor, students represent clients in civil litigation regarding child protection, termination of parental rights, adoption or other related matters. In order to represent clients in court, students must be licensed under Nevada's student practice rule. Course will also have classroom component.

Commercial Law: Concepts in Secured Transactions and Payment Systems

LAW 668 4-5 credits

This course will give students a familiarity with, and the ability to manipulate, basic concepts in secured transactions (Article 9 of the Uniform Commercial Code) and certain aspects of payment systems (Article 3,4 and 5 of the Uniform Commercial Code).

Community Property

LAW 630 1-3 credits

This course examines the law dealing with the classification, management and distribution of marital property within the community property jurisdictions of the United States.

Conflict of Laws

LAW 635 2-3 credits

This course will focus on the problem of choosing which jurisdiction's law should be applied to transactions, relationships, or events with contacts in more than one jurisdiction.

Congressional Externship

LAW 750 3-6 credits

Explores the legislative process by placing students in legislative offices in Washington, D.C.

Constitutional Law II

(required course for students admitted Fall 2005 and after)

LAW 624 3 credits

Examination of fundamental protections for persons, property, and political and social rights.

Criminal Procedure - Adjudication

LAW 664 3 credits (f.k.a. Criminal Procedure II)

Covers law and practices after a defendant is charged until final disposition. Includes prosecutorial discretion, bail, plea bargaining, right to counsel, grand jury, discovery, jury selection, speedy trial, self-incrimination, confrontation, prosecutorial misconduct, double jeopardy, adequacy of counsel and sentencing. Law 653, Criminal Procedure – Investigation (formerly Criminal Procedure I) is NOT a prerequisite for this course. The topics addressed in this course are tested on the bar exam. Constitutional Law II is a good pre- or co-requisite, but is neither required nor necessary to benefit from this course. **Law 653 Criminal Procedure – Investigations is NOT a prerequisite for this course.**

Criminal Procedure - Investigation

LAW 653 3 credits (f.k.a. Criminal Procedure I)

This course covers the laws regulating the daily interactions of law enforcement agents with the public, namely the laws of search and seizure, arrests, confessions and interrogation. This course will introduce the majority and minority rules on the laws regulating law enforcement practices in the United States and acquaint you with the procedural variety of this area of law. In addition, this course will discuss the major policies behind the law and encourage you to consider interactions among multiple institutions at the state and federal level. Finally, this course will touch on current issues of enormous importance to law enforcement, such as drugs, race, national security, and technology. This course will not cover the rights of persons charged with crimes in criminal trials. **This course is NOT a prerequisite for Law 664 Criminal Procedure – Adjudication (f.k.a. Criminal Procedure II).**

Cyberlaw

LAW 646 3 credits

Study of legal issues attending use of computers and electronic communications and commerce, including intellectual property concerns related to cyberspace and features such as websites, e-commerce, and communications. Law 629 Intellectual Property is strongly recommended before students take Cyberlaw.

Directed Readings

LAW 780 1 credit

Students earn credit for completing readings under the supervision and approval of a faculty member.

Directed Research

LAW 781 1-3 credits

Students research and write about a legal topic of their choice under the guidance and supervision of a faculty member who has approved their choice of topic. Students further their knowledge of the area, as well as their legal research and writing skills.

Disability Law

LAW 617 3 credits

This course examines the law of disability discrimination, focusing on the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 and other federal and state statutes, case law, and regulations governing the civil rights of persons with disabilities with respect to education, employment, public accommodations, and housing.

Education Law and Policy

LAW 638 3 credits

This seminar examines six distinct and highly visible areas of education law and policy, primarily in K-12: compulsory education, school governance and due process, school finance, private schools, religion and public schools, and equal educational opportunity.

Education Clinic

LAW 769 3 credits

Students will represent children and their adult educational decision makers in educational matters in administrative foray including informal and formal hearings within the Clark County and State of Nevada school systems and possibly in state and federal court. Students, teamed with professionals from other disciplines including education, social work and psychology, will also work on educational policy and advocacy.

Employment Discrimination Law

LAW 618 3 credits

This course examines the law of employment discrimination, focusing on Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the Civil Rights Act of 1991, the Age Discrimination in Employment Act of 1967, and other federal and state statutes, case law, and regulations protecting the civil rights of employees and job applicants.

Employment Law

LAW 619 3 credits

This course surveys the law of employment relations focusing on common law exceptions to the employment-at-will doctrine through public policy, individual contracts, handbooks, and tort doctrine. The course examines just cause provisions of the Model Termination Act, analyzes common law and statutory protections afforded to employee speech and employee privacy, and examines federal wages and hours legislation.

Entertainment Law

LAW 641 3 credits

This course surveys a wide range of legal issues pertinent to live and recorded entertainment, including intellectual property rights, contract formation and breach, regulatory schemes, labor issues, and First Amendment considerations. Prerequisite: LAW 629 Intellectual Property II.

Environmental Quality Law

LAW 651 3 credits

This course provides an overview of the law and policy of environmental quality and pollution control. The course addresses the origins and development of modern statutory environmental law as it relates to the various media: air, water and soil.

Estate and Gift Tax

LAW 650 2-3 credits

This course examines the federal taxation regime applicable to gifts and inheritances.

Estate Planning

LAW 673 3 credits

This course will cover various estate planning strategies, including but not limited to, the estate planning process, wills and living trusts, gifting considerations, life insurance, limited partnerships and limited liability companies and charitable giving. Prerequisites: Law 632, Law 650 or permission of instructor.

Evidence

LAW 606 3 credits

This course focuses on the Federal Rules of Evidence and the issues that arise out of their use and provides an understanding of the rules including both their theoretical basis and how they function in the courtroom. This course addresses preparation and presentation of various kinds of evidence, including proof of writings, qualifications and examination of witnesses, privilege, opinion testimony, demonstrative, experimental, scientific evidence, determination of relevancy, and application of the hearsay rule.

Family Law

LAW 607 3 credits

Basic family law course which covers the legal construction of the family, the relationship between the state and the family, marriage, divorce, custody, and adoption.

Federal Courts

LAW 634 3 credits

This course examines federal jurisdiction and the law of federal-state relations. Specific topics covered are the federal judicial powers, congressional allocation of jurisdiction, choice of law, district court jurisdiction, appellate review, civil judicial reform, 42 USC Section 1983, Implied Right of Action, 11th Amendment, and federal habeas corpus.

Federal Income Tax

LAW 603 3 credits

Overview of the code provisions governing the taxation of individual income and the basic concepts and legal doctrines which courts employ in implementing those provisions.

Federal Taxation

LAW 661 1-5 credits

Surveys the 3 major federal tax topics: income tax (two-fifths of course), taxation of business entities (two-fifths), and estate and gift tax (one-fifth). Students may enroll for all 3 components (5 credits), or two components, or one component (credits depend on components taken). Prerequisite for Module 2 is Module 1 (Income Tax) or LAW 603 Federal Income Tax.

Gaming Law

LAW 622 3 credits

A study of the law relating to gaming activities with an emphasis on the laws, policies, and procedures that have developed through court decisions and the regulatory activities of administrative agencies.

Gaming Policy Law Seminar

LAW 725 1-3 credits

Students study gaming law policy and sophisticated legal issues surrounding gaming law and regulation, primarily through case studies. Focus is on legislation and administrative action as well as litigation. Prerequisite: LAW 622 Gaming Law.

Government & Public Interest Externship

LAW 773 1-12 credits

This program is designed to provide experiential learning opportunities in a variety of public law agencies including the offices of the U.S. Attorney, Special Public Defender, Clark County District Attorney, Federal Defender, Nevada Legal Services, Clark County Legal Services and Henderson City Attorney. Supervised fieldwork is coupled with a weekly seminar. Prerequisite: LAW 613 Professional Responsibility and prior or concurrent enrollment in LAW 606 Evidence for the U.S. Attorney and District Attorney externships.

Immigration Clinic

LAW 775 1-6 credits

Under direct supervision of the professor, students represent clients in judicial and administrative proceedings involving immigration and related and naturalization law, lawyering and professionalism. Students must be eligible to represent clients under the applicable student practice rules. Prerequisite: LAW 658 Immigration Law.

Immigration Law

LAW 658 3 credits

This course covers legal issues and policies pertaining to non-citizens of the United States, including the regulation of admission, exclusion, and deportation of immigrants seeking to enter the United States. The course will also examine the rights of non-citizens who are in U.S. territory in the areas of health, education, and labor. These topics will be covered from various perspectives, including constitutional law, international human rights, comparative law, ethics and morality, and history.

Insurance Law

LAW 608 3 credits

Overview of the theory and operation of insurance, including the marketing, underwriting, and claims processes. The major forms of insurance will be surveyed while the primary focus will be on issues of insurance policy construction and judicial resolution of recurring coverage issues.

Intellectual Property I

LAW 621 3 credits

This course explores federal and state laws pertaining to patents, trademarks, trade secrets, unfair competition, "cyber squatting," idea protection, and the right of publicity.

Intellectual Property II

LAW 629 3 credits

This course covers the fundamental principles and public policy questions of federal copyright law. This course is a prerequisite to LAW 641 Entertainment Law.

International Business Transactions

Law 672 3 credits

The course explores a wide range of legal problems involving international trade, licensing, and investment issues.

International Criminal Law

LAW 667 3 credits

This course covers the basics of public international law in the context of international criminal law including the nature of international crime, aspects of the international substantive system of laws, and specific offenses, as well as how this law is adjudicated and enforced. Specific offenses covered will include both international and transnational crimes as well as the procedural and adjudicative mechanisms established to deal with these offenses. Must have completed or be concurrently enrolled in LAW 616 Criminal Law.

International Human Rights Law

LAW 727 2-3 credits

This seminar studies the norms, procedures, and actors of international human rights, and emphasizes the role of the United States in international human rights and the significance of international human rights in U.S. domestic law.

International Public Law

LAW 652 3 credits

This course is designed to introduce students to the doctrines, institutions, and methodology of modern international law. The course examines the legal systems governing relations among states and their expansion to non-state actors. Students will also analyze the application on international law in domestic courts, international tribunals and organizations, and the doctrines of jurisdiction, immunities, and human rights.

Interviewing, Counseling and Negotiations

LAW 713 3 credits

Students study three principal forms of lawyering that take place outside the courtroom. Through participation in exercises and simulations, students examine issues of client relations, decision-making, and ethics in dealing with opponents as well as in guiding clients.

Judicial Externship

LAW 751 3-6 credits

Explores the role of the judiciary in the legal system by means of in-class discussions and field placements in judicial chambers in federal and Nevada state courts.

Juvenile Justice Clinic

LAW 771 6 credits

Under direct supervision of the professor, students represent juveniles in juvenile court and district court proceedings involving charges of criminal conduct. To represent these clients, students must be licensed under Nevada's student practice rule for court appearances. The course will also have a classroom component. Prerequisite: LAW 653 Criminal Procedure I or LAW 664 Criminal Procedure II or LAW 644 Juvenile Law and LAW 613 Professional Responsibility.

Labor Law

LAW 640 3 credits

This course will explore the employer/employee/union relationship, its historical and economic developments, and its modern statutory framework.

Land Use Regulation

LAW 633 3 credits

The course focuses on public regulation of land use, including zoning, subdivision regulation, and regulation of urban growth. Coverage will include the planning process, constitutional limitations on land use controls, state and regional regulation, aesthetic regulation and discriminatory zoning, and private land use alternatives.

Law and the American Indian

LAW 625 3 credits

An anthropological, historical, and legal study of the American Indian, including a focus on American Indian traditional law and values, federal policy, and current legal issues.

Law Journal

LAW 760 1-3 credits

Academic credit for successful completion of work by a member of the Nevada Law Journal.

Law Practice Management

LAW 724 1-3 credits

Students study how to maintain a law practice for clients, including not only law office management but also issues of handling client funds, legal ethics, and the economics of successful law practice.

Legal Drafting: Special Topics

Law 669 3 credits

Students will draft legal documents such as contracts, leases, will, by-laws, and employment agreements and learn the importance of determining the client's objectives, researching the relevant law, organizing the document effectively, and drafting with accuracy, clarity, brevity, and appropriate tone. The emphasis of the course and the types of assignments will vary depending on the professor who is teaching each semester. This course satisfies the 3rd semester Lawyering Process requirement. Prerequisites: Law 505 Lawyering Process I & Law 515 Lawyering Process II.

Legislation and Statutory Interpretation

LAW 643 3 credits

This course will explore some of the various procedural, constitutional, and jurisprudential issues raised by a study of the unique role that the state and federal legislatures play in our constitutional order.

Legislative Externship

LAW 752 1-12 credits

Explores the state legislative process by placing students in the Legislative Counsel Bureau in Carson City and Las Vegas. Students are assigned to work with the Legislative Counsel Bureau, the House and Senate Judiciary

Committees, and interim committees. Prerequisite: Prior or concurrent enrollment in LAW 643 Legislation and Statutory Interpretation.

Mediation

LAW 715 3 credits

This course examines the theory, practice, and public policy of mediation. Focusing particularly on issues of relevance to attorneys representing clients in mediation, the course includes simulations.

Public Lands and Natural Resources Field Seminar

Law 776 2 credits (special permission required by instructor)

This advanced course will focus on the application of law and science to a variety of natural resource issues on public lands in our desert region. An essential aspect of the course will be a six-day field trip to the Kaibab Plateau, near the North Rim of the Grand Canyon. On each of the five days during the trip, students visit areas on public land where significant legal issues have arisen concerning the management of natural resources, including old growth forests, rangelands, the Colorado River, and critical endangered species habitat. At each location, students discuss resource management and legal issues with federal/state land managers and, in some cases, representatives of the environmentalist community and resource industries.

In addition to the field component, BSL students will meet for three two-hour sessions in Las Vegas to discuss the reading materials for the trip, and students will be required to complete a substantial paper before the end of the summer term.

Students should normally have taken either Public Land and Natural Resources Law, Water Law, or Environmental Law, but applications from other students will also be considered.

Negotiation

Law 719 3 credits

This course examines the theory, practice, and public policy of negotiation. Focusing particularly on issues of relevance to attorneys representing clients in negotiation, the course includes numerous simulations.

Perspectives on the Law

LAW 674 - 3 credits

This course explores American Legal history and the best thinking about the nature of law and how it functions.

Pretrial Litigation

LAW 627 3 credits

A hands-on experience of the pretrial litigation process in the federal court system. Students act as lawyers in a simulated civil case, interviewing and counseling clients, conducting legal research, drafting pleadings, and engaging in discovery practice, settlement negotiations, and pre-trial motion practice.

Privacy, Publicity & Defamation

LAW 732 3 credits

Discusses the four privacy torts, the right against defamation, and the right of publicity.

Products Liability

LAW 611 3 credits

This course analyzes the substantive law, underlying theory and policy, and practice of products liability-liability for injuries by defective consumer products.

Public Lands and Natural Resources Law

LAW 654 3 credits

This course provides an introduction to federal public lands and natural resources law. Focusing on the laws and legal systems that govern the classification and use of the federally-owned lands constituting a third of America and the vast majority of the West, the course examines the major resource areas, including: minerals, timber, range, wildlife, recreation, wilderness, and cultural resources. Importantly, the course explores the interplay between environmental, economic, cultural, social and political factors in managing our national parks, forest, and the public domain.

Real Estate Finance

LAW 614 3 credits

Mortgages, deeds of trust, installment land contracts, construction financing, mechanics' liens, effect of CERCLA on lenders, sale and leaseback financing, ground lease financing, shopping center leases, and condominiums.

Remedies

LAW 631 3 credits

This course will explore what lawyers and courts do to help someone who has been, or is about to be, wronged. The course will provide an in-depth look at the four major categories of remedies: damages, coercive remedies, declaratory relief, and restitution.

Sales and Leases

LAW 637 3 credits

This course examines the laws governing sales and leases of goods, including Articles 1, 2 and 2A of the Uniform Commercial Code, the U.N. Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods, and the Uniform Electronic Transactions Act.

Secured Transactions

LAW 615 3 credits

Covers Article 9 of the Uniform Commercial Code with respect to taking security interests in personal property. Emphasis on interplay with real property security and bankruptcy, problem solving, and ethical issues.

Securities Regulation

LAW 736 1-3

A study of federal and state securities regulation, including statutes, administrative rules, decisions, and interpretations, and cases governing the duties of participants in securities offerings and other securities transactions. Coverage will include registration, disclosure, and antifraud provisions and, time permitting, may include international and comparative topics.

Seminar in Race, Gender, Sexual Orientation and the Law

LAW 731 2-3 credits

Students select the specific topics covered. Examines race, ethnicity, culture, gender, and sexual orientation and how legal norms address tensions raised by such diversity.

Separation of Powers Law

LAW 726 2-3 credits

This course explores the separation of powers in our federal constitutional system. Topics covered include allocation of authority in the Constitution relating to the conduct of American foreign policy and the conduct of war-making activities.

Society of Advocates

LAW 716 1-3 credits

Students participate in forensic competitions, such as moot court and trial practice, involving legal research and analysis and brief writing as well as oral arguments or other advanced lawyering tasks.

Special Topics in Law

LAW 790 2-4 credits

This course involves the study of a specialized topic in law that is not covered elsewhere in the law school curriculum. The particular topic will be announced during registration for the semester in which the course is offered.

State and Local Taxation

Law 675 1-3 credits

This course explores the state and federal constitutional limits on state taxation and the principle kinds of state taxes: income, sales, and property taxes.

Taxation of Business Entities

LAW 649 3 credits

This course surveys federal income taxation of business entities and their owners, including corporations and partnerships. Prerequisite: LAW 603 Federal Income Tax.

Trial Advocacy

LAW 712 3 credits

Students design, execute, and practice the lawyering tasks specifically associated with actual courtroom trials, including opening statements, direct examination, cross-examination, evidentiary objections, and closing arguments. Students perform these tasks in the context of hypothetical cases. Prerequisite: Must have completed LAW 606 Evidence.

U. S. Taxation of International Transactions

LAW 735 3 credits

Examines how the federal income tax applies to out-bound (U.S. persons doing business abroad) and in-bound (foreign persons doing business in U.S.) transactions. Also examines tax treaties. Prerequisite: LAW 603 Federal Income Tax.

Water Law

LAW 620 3 credits

Acquisition and exercise of private rights in water, public rights and environmental protection, water distribution organizations, interstate water allocation, and federal-state relations in water resource management.

Wills, Trusts and Estates

LAW 632 3 credits

This course examines intestate succession, family protection, execution of wills, will contests, will substitutes, creation of trusts, modification and termination of trusts, and administration of estates and trusts.

13.02 Course Prerequisites and Corequisites

Course

Advanced Advocacy (Law 718)

Prerequisite

Must have completed Law 505 Lawyering Process I and Law 515 Lawyering Process II

Advanced Intellectual Property Seminar (Law 733)

Must have completed Law 621 Intellectual Property I or Law 629 Intellectual Property II

Advanced Legal Analysis and Writing:
Special Topics (Law 610)

Must have completed Law 505 Lawyering Process I and Law 515 Lawyering Process II

Alternative Dispute Resolution Survey (Law 670)

Must have completed Law 531 Civil Procedure ADR II

Bill of Rights in Law & History (Law 710)

Must have completed Law 517 Constitutional Law I

Cyberlaw (Law 646)

Law 629 Intellectual Property III is strongly recommended before students take Cyberlaw.

Entertainment Law (Law 641)

Must have completed Law 629 Intellectual Property II.

Federal Taxation (Law 661)

Must have completed Module 1 (Federal Income Tax) or Law 603 before enrolling in Module 2 (Taxation of Business Entities) or Module 3 (Estate and Gift Tax).

Gaming Policy Seminar (Law 725)

Must have completed Law 622 Gaming Law

Government and Public Law Externship (Law 773)	Must have completed Law 613 Professional Responsibility and prior to concurrent enrollment in Law 606 Evidence for the U.S. Attorney and District Attorney externships.
Immigration Clinic (Law 725)	Must have completed Law 658 Immigration Law
International Criminal Law (Law 667)	Must have completed or be concurrently enrolled in Law 616 Criminal Law
Juvenile Justice Clinic (Law 771)	Must have completed Law 613 Professional Responsibility and Law 653 Criminal Procedure I or Law 664 Criminal Procedure II or Law 644 Juvenile Law
Legal Drafting (Law 669)	Must have completed Law 505 Lawyering Process I and Law 515 Lawyering Process II
Legislative Externship (Law 752)	Prior or concurrent enrollment in Law 643 Legislation and Statutory Interpretation
Natural Resources Field Seminar (Law 776)	Must have completed Law 654 Public Lands and Resources Management or Law 620 Water Law
Taxation of Business Entities (Law 649)	Must have completed Law 603 Federal Income Tax
Trial Advocacy (Law 712)	Must have completed Law 606 Evidence
U.S. Taxation of International Transactions (Law 735)	Must have completed Law 603 Federal Income Tax

Note: 500 level courses are prerequisites to all 600 and 700 level courses. In addition, in the semester a student registers for a course to fulfill the writing requirement, the student must attend two scholarly writing workshops.

13.03 Course Planning Guide

Students may access the Law School's Course Planning Guide [here](#)

13.04 Writing Requirement Guidelines

The Writing Requirement reflects both the faculty's recognition that lawyers are professional writers and the obligation of law schools to cultivate writing skills. One purpose of the Writing Requirement is to encourage professional interaction between a student and his or her faculty advisor during the writing process. The student and the faculty member must meet during and after the writing process:

1. to discuss the topic of the paper
2. to discuss the bibliographic essay
3. to discuss the first complete draft; and
4. to discuss the final draft and, if required by the faculty member, the self assessment of the student's paper.

We require that you complete your Writing Requirement paper in stages, and that you work with your advisor during the stages:

1. Your faculty advisor will specify a due-date for a topic selection statement. This date will not be more than four weeks into the semester. The topic selection statement should briefly describe the topic, your particular focus, and your reasons for choosing the project. On that date, your advisor will schedule a conference to

- discuss your paper topic. Your advisor must approve your topic. We encourage you to meet with you advisor prior to that date so that s/he can offer suggestions on the topic selection process.
2. Your faculty advisor will specify a due-date for a bibliographic essay. This date will not be more than seven weeks into the semester. This essay must include:
 - a) a report on the status of your research by summarizing articles/cases read;
 - b) a formulation of your thesis or major themes;
 - c) an indication of open or difficult questions that remain;
 - d) an indication of further research plans;
 - e) a one or two page outline of your paper.
 3. Your faculty advisor will specify a due-date, not more than ten weeks into the semester, for a first draft. Your advisor will review this draft, which may or may not be graded, at the advisor's discretion. Your draft must have a strong introduction that includes at least three parts:
 - a) a statement of purpose, main point or focus;
 - b) a statement of the different sections of the paper and organizing principle or procedures by which you address the subject; and
 - c) a statement of your major conclusions, findings or thesis.
 4. Your advisor will schedule a conference to discuss your draft. If your draft is inadequate, your advisor will require you to submit another draft before you turn in the final draft of the paper.
 5. Your advisor may specify a due-date for a peer edit. The exact form of the peer edit will be within the discretion of the professor. The professor may choose to have each student in a seminar peer-edit other students' papers before a class presentation, or may choose a more informal and less extensive peer editing process.
 6. Your faculty advisor may require you to submit a self-assessment of your final draft of the paper. The self-assessment should answer the following questions:
 - a) How well did you locate and incorporate the authorities relevant to your topic?
 - b) How well did you identify and develop your thesis?
 - c) How well did you support your thesis, using the authority included in your paper?
 - d) How well would a reader be able to follow your argument?

14. STATEMENT ON MILITARY RECRUITING

Despite its discriminatory employment policies toward gay men and lesbians, each branch of the military will be given the access to students at William S. Boyd School of Law that is required by federal law. Military recruiters will be given a room in which to conduct one-on-one interviews of students who have signed up for interviews.

As part of the William S. Boyd School of Law's efforts to ameliorate the military's discriminatory recruitment policies, the Department of Career Services will make the following available to students:

1. The Boyd School of Law Statement on Diversity and Equal Opportunity.
2. The AALS Executive Committee Memorandum B Carl Monk Memorandum 02-03 January 18, 2202; and
3. A sign stating, "The military discriminates in its employment and hiring policies on the basis of sexual orientation. While on-campus interviews of students by recruiting organizations that discriminate on the basis of sexual orientation is against the AALS, UNLV and BSL policies, the faculty of William S. Boyd School of Law has decided to permit military recruitment on campus in order to assure that UNLV does not experience a loss of federal funding."

15. WILLIAM S. BOYD SCHOOL OF LAW STUDENT CODE OF PROFESSIONAL RESPONSIBILITY

Philosophy

Acceptance to the William S. Boyd School of Law represents much more than just admission to the study of an intellectual discipline. It represents the first step toward full participation in a profession entrusted with protecting the rights of people everywhere. The privilege of admission comes with a unique set of responsibilities not only to fellow students, but to the law school, to the legal profession, and to the public. The legal profession demands the highest degree of trustworthiness, honesty and public integrity. As future members of that profession, students of the William S. Boyd School of Law are bound to observe principles that reflect the same high standards that govern the practice of law. Students who abide by long-established principles of honor and integrity will not have their conduct questioned. This Student Code of Honor and Professional Responsibility (the Honor Code) sets forth conduct that is unacceptable, and therefore, prohibited. This Honor Code establishes minimum standards for student professional responsibility. The standards of conduct in this Honor Code are in addition to the standards set forth in the UNLV Student Conduct Code, and violations of this Honor Code will be subject to the procedures and sanctions of this Honor Code, as set forth below.

The Law School's mission is to promote a community where each student can obtain an outstanding legal education. To that end, this Honor Code is not intended to regulate ideas, but to foster an atmosphere of professionalism, trust, mutual respect, civility, and accountability in which those ideas can be created and explored. Upon admission, all students become part of the Law School community and share in its mission. Accordingly, by matriculating at the William S. Boyd School of Law, students accept the responsibilities set forth by this Honor Code, including the responsibility to participate in its implementation. As described below, the failure to uphold these responsibilities violates the terms on which the community is based and may result in disciplinary action.

I. AUTHORITY

The Dean of the William S. Boyd School of Law is responsible for enforcing the Honor Code. The authority is delegated to the Associate Dean for Administration and Student Affairs (Associate Dean), or other person designated by the Dean, and a Hearing Panel of faculty and students to be appointed by the Dean.

II. CONDUCT PROHIBITED

The following conduct is prohibited and may result in disciplinary action, including dismissal, from the William S. Boyd School of Law: academic dishonesty; misrepresentation; wrongful use or procurement of goods, services or information; or unlawful conduct.

- A. Academic dishonesty includes, but is not limited to:
 - 1. Cheating. Cheating is an act of fraud or deception by which a student gains or attempts to gain a benefit or an advantage, or attempts to provide a benefit or advantage to another student; and
 - 2. Plagiarism. Plagiarism is copying the words or ideas of another and representing them to be one's own. Plagiarism can occur even though the student did not intend to plagiarize the words of another.

- B. Misrepresentation includes, but is not limited to:
 - 1. Furnishing material information in the law school application process that the student knows to be false;
 - 2. Falsely representing one's qualifications on a resume, in an interview, or in an application for employment or subsequent academic studies;
 - 3. Forging or altering transcripts, or other university documents;
 - 4. Falsely signing another student's name;
 - 5. Knowingly making a false accusation that a student committed acts that may be in violation of the Honor Code; and

6. Any misrepresentation by which the student gains or attempts to gain an unfair advantage from the university, faculty, students or staff.
- C. Wrongful use or procurement of goods, services, or information includes, but is not limited to:
 1. Stealing, destroying, damaging or hiding library materials;
 2. Stealing, destroying or damaging university property or the property of other students; and
 3. Unauthorized use of on-line legal research resources.
 - D. Unlawful conduct includes, but is not limited to: The commission of any felony or misdemeanor (except for misdemeanor traffic violations), whether defined by federal, state, or local law. Such conduct may result in disciplinary action. All law students have a continuing obligation to disclose to the office of the Associate Dean any conviction while they are students of the Law School.
 - E. Reporting violations of this Honor Code. Students should report incidents they reasonably believe violate this Honor Code. Students are reminded that as members of the bar they will have the obligation to report professional misconduct. Nevada Supreme Court Rule 202 provides: A lawyer having knowledge that another lawyer has committed a violation of the Rules of Professional Conduct that raises a substantial question as to that lawyer's honesty, trustworthiness or fitness as a lawyer in other respects, shall inform the appropriate professional authority. See also ABA Model Rules of Professional Conduct 8.3.

III. DISPOSITION OF COMPLAINTS

- A. Reporting Complaints. Any person knowing of an incident that may constitute a violation of the Honor Code should report the incident to the Associate Dean, or the Dean, or the Associate Dean for Academic Affairs.
- B. Investigation of Complaints. When the Associate Dean receives information of an incident that may constitute a violation of the Honor Code, the Associate Dean shall promptly conduct an investigation.
- C. Resolving Complaints. If, upon completion of the investigation, the Associate Dean determines that there are grounds for believing that a student has violated the Honor Code, the Associate Dean shall either (1) attempt to resolve the complaint informally, or (2) refer the complaint to a Hearing Panel for formal resolution.
 - a. Informal Resolution. The Associate Dean may informally resolve the complaint with the consent of the person charged and the approval of the Dean of the Law School by:
 1. Conciliating with the parties;
 2. Permitting the complainant to voluntarily drop the complaint; or
 3. Permitting the person(s) charged to voluntarily accept disciplinary sanctions.

If the student accepts the decision and sanctions recommended by the Associate Dean, and the Dean approves the decision and sanctions, there is no further appeal and the matter is concluded. If the student rejects these commended sanctions, the Associate Dean shall schedule a formal hearing. Any written notice required under this section shall be provided to the student in person or by certified mail, return receipt requested.
 - b. Formal Resolution. If upon completion of the investigation, the Associate Dean determines that the matter should be referred to a Hearing Panel for formal resolution or if the complaint is not informally resolved, the Associate Dean will refer the matter to a Hearing Panel for a formal proceeding.
 1. Hearing Panel. A Hearing Panel will be appointed by the Dean. The Panel shall consist of three (3) members of the Law School faculty, and two (2) Law School students from a list recommended by the Student Bar Association. The Dean shall designate one of the faculty appointees as Chair of the Hearing Panel. Where circumstances warrant, the Dean may appoint UNLV faculty from outside the Law School to the Hearing Panel in place of one or more Law School faculty.

2. Notice of the Charges. The Associate Dean shall state in writing the grounds upon which the complaint is based and shall furnish a copy to the student and to the Chair of the Hearing Panel.
3. Notice of the Hearing. The Chair of the Hearing Panel shall prepare and provide to the Associate Dean and the student a notice containing the following:
 - i. the date, time and place of the hearing;
 - ii. the student's right to bring witnesses and provide documentary evidence at the hearing;
 - iii. the student's right to have an advisor (for example, an attorney, family member, fellow student, or faculty member) present and represent him/her at the hearing; and
 - iv. a date by which the Associate Dean and the student shall furnish to each other and the chair of the Hearing Panel a list of witnesses and documents that may be introduced at the hearing.
4. Ex Parte Contacts. The members of the Hearing Panel shall not have any ex parte communications regarding the substance of the matter before the Panel.
5. Hearings. The Chair of the Hearing Panel will preside over the hearing. Unless the Hearing Panel decides that a different procedure is required, the Associate Dean shall present the evidence supporting the charges first, and the student will then present his/her side of the case. The members of the Hearing Panel, the Associate Dean, and the student shall have an opportunity to examine the witnesses and the evidence. The Hearing Panel may consider all evidence that has probative value. The rules of evidence applicable to court proceedings shall not apply.
6. Standard of Proof. At the conclusion of the proceedings, the Hearing Panel shall consider the charges. It may affirm the charges only upon a showing of clear and convincing evidence of a violation and by majority vote.
7. Written Decision and Recommendation. The Hearing Panel shall prepare a written explanation of its decision, which may include any dissenting views. If it has voted to affirm the charges, the Hearing Panel shall recommend a sanction. The Hearing Panel shall furnish its written explanation and recommendation to the Dean, the Associate Dean, and the student.
8. Appeals. The student shall have ten (10) law school working days after receipt of the Hearing Panel's decision and recommendation to appeal the decision and recommendation to the Dean. Procedural irregularities are appealable only when they result in actual prejudice. The Dean may request the views of the Associate Dean and the Hearing Panel.
9. Final Decision. The Dean may approve or disapprove the Hearing Panel's decision and recommendation. If the Dean decides to modify the sanction, he shall consult with the Hearing Panel. If there is no appeal, the Dean's decision shall be final. Any further appeal to the President of the University or her/his designee or the Board of Regents will be governed by their respective procedures Article IX of the UNLV Student Conduct Code.

IV. SANCTIONS

Depending on the seriousness of the violation, the following sanctions may be recommended by the Associate Dean or Hearing Panel and imposed by the Dean. These sanctions may be imposed in any order or combination. The Dean may report violations to the appropriate State Bar.

- A. Expulsion. A student who is expelled may not be readmitted to the William S. Boyd Law School. The official transcript of the student shall be marked Disciplinary Expulsion and the effective date.
- B. Suspension. A student who is suspended suffers temporary termination of student status for a specified academic term or terms with reinstatement thereafter. The official transcript of the student shall be marked Disciplinary Suspension and the term.
- C. Probation. If a student is placed on probation, the student must satisfy the terms of the probation for a specified period of time.

- D. Warning Notice. If a violation is minor, a student may receive a written warning. The warning notice may state that continued or repeated violation of the Honor Code may be cause for further disciplinary action.
- E. Reduction in Grade or Failing Grade. If a violation is related to a particular course, a student may receive a reduction in grade or a failing grade in the course.
- F. Restitution. A student may be required to reimburse the legal owners for a loss due to defacement, damage, fraud, theft, or misappropriation of property. Reimbursement may take the form of monetary payment or appropriate service to repair or otherwise compensate for damages. The failure to make restitution shall be cause for more severe disciplinary action.
- G. Loss of Law School Privileges. A student may lose law school privileges, including the loss of law library borrowing privileges; expulsion from extra-curricular or cocurricular programs such as Law Journal, Society of Advocates, SBA, or other student organizations; or reduction of registration priority.
- H. Other Sanctions. In addition to these formal sanctions, a student may be required to perform community service, to seek academic or personal counseling or other specialized supportive service, or to participate in a specified activity or program.

V. ADOPTION AND AMENDMENT

This Honor Code and any amendments thereto become effective upon the approval of a majority of the students voting, approval by a majority of the faculty and deans, present and entitled to vote; and upon the approval of the Provost and President of the University of Nevada, Las Vegas, and the Board of Regents. Any person may petition to amend the Honor Code. The petition shall be submitted to the Honor Code Committee for consideration and recommendation to the students and faculty. Any amendment or any petition to amend the Honor Code signed by at least one-third of the student body shall be referred to the students and faculty for approval.

16. UNLV POLICIES

16.01 Student Expectations

You are starting a journey of discovery as you further your education at UNLV. Although each student's journey is unique, five areas of your experience are particularly valuable to emphasize. By focusing on these areas, you will acquire effective tools that will assist you on your personal journey to a full and productive life.

RESPONSIBLE CITIZENSHIP

- 1 Understanding ethics and honesty
- 2 Accepting responsibility for one's choices
- 3 Understanding one's strengths and areas in need of improvement
- 4 Involving self in activities which complement learning
- 5 Developing a world view

CRITICAL THINKING

- 6 Enhancing problem solving and decision making skills
- 7 Learning to resolve conflicts
- 8 Strengthening analytical and objective thinking skills
- 9 Developing creative ways of thinking

LEADERSHIP SKILLS

- 10 Becoming a seeker of knowledge and understanding
- 11 Developing foresight and persistence
- 12 Developing effective communication and interpersonal skills
- 13 Enhancing organizational and planning skills
- 14 Increasing motivation and determination toward reaching goals

SOCIAL INTEGRITY

- 15 Respecting individual differences
- 16 Working cooperatively
- 17 Exploring alternative theories and viewpoints
- 18 Expanding the mind and heart

AESTHETIC SENSITIVITY

- 19 Appreciating the unique abilities of self and others
- 20 Respecting various forms of self expression
- 21 Developing cultural appreciation
- 22 Appreciating the various forms of artistic expression
- 23 Achieving personal health and wellness
- 24 Respecting and preserving the Earth and its beauty

UNLV will provide a plethora of challenges, experiences and services to help you on this journey. The more you are involved in your education, the greater your chances will be for a successful journey of self discovery and growth.

16.02 UNLV Student Conduct Code and Selected Policies

GENERAL PROVISIONS

I. PURPOSE

The University of Nevada, Las Vegas established as a goal to create an inclusive and just community. We strive to establish a spirit of community in accordance with the highest standards of academic excellence and freedom, institutional and individual integrity, and constitutional protections. Such an environment is essential to foster intellectual growth and achievement. Each member of the University shares responsibility for maintaining conditions conducive to the achievement of the University's goals. The UNLV Student Conduct Code is designed to provide basic standards to ensure a means to fulfill this purpose. To maintain an effective campus environment, each member of the campus community is strongly encouraged to notify appropriate officials of any violation of the Student Conduct Code and to assist in its enforcement. As citizens of the larger community in which the University is located, students have all the responsibilities and rights that are incumbent upon any citizen. The University is concerned with what happens to students both on and off its campuses and holds students responsible for their own actions. Students are subject to local, state and federal laws, and also, when necessary, to the University's internal discipline procedures.

II. GOVERNANCE

The behavior of all students, as members of the University community, is governed by the Nevada System of Higher Education (NSHE Code) and the UNLV Student Conduct Code. Students may also be members of other University-based communities that impose additional standards of conduct, including but not limited to college honor codes, campus housing standards, intercollegiate athletic teams' expectations, and Greek-letter social organizations' expectations. The rights and responsibilities accorded students by the Student Conduct Code extend to all such student conduct codes, standards, and governing documents. All UNLV students have access to the provisions of the NSHE and UNLV Student Conduct Codes, which include conduct regulations and disciplinary procedures. Copies of both Codes are available in the Office of the Vice President for Student Life, the Library, offices and annexes of the Consolidated Students of the University of Nevada (CSUN), the Graduate & Professional Student Association (GPSA), the Office of the Director of Campus Housing, and on the Worldwide Web at www.unlv.edu/studentlife/judicial/.

III. AUTHORITY AND JURISDICTION

The Nevada System of Higher Education (NSHE) Board of Regents reserves to the President of the University the authority and responsibility for matters of student discipline. This authority is delegated by the President to the Vice President for Student Life for the processing of disciplinary hearings and appeals. The Student Conduct Code is published and administered by the Office of the Vice President for Student Life and is the product of a representative process. The ultimate authority for determining procedures for hearings, however, rests with the institutional President or her/his designee. The Student Conduct Code consists of standards, procedures, and sanctions in accordance with the procedures outlined in Chapter 6 of the NSHE Code, "Rules and Disciplinary Procedures for Members of the University Community." In the event of a conflict between the Student Conduct Code and the NSHE Code, the NSHE Code governs. The NSHE and Student Conduct Code provisions are designed to enable the University to protect against the conduct of those who, by their actions, impair or infringe on the rights of others or interfere with the orderly operations of the University. The Student Conduct Code addresses misconduct that takes place on University premises and campuses. In addition, this Code addresses off campus conduct to the extent that such conduct has impacted or is likely to impact the University community. The Code also applies to University sponsored events, trips, and activities that may occur at off campus locations. The Student Conduct Code applies to all students taking a course at UNLV, during break periods, and to all persons who are not officially enrolled for a particular term but who have a continuing relationship with the University. Persons found in violation may be accountable to both civil and criminal authorities and to the University for actions that constitute violations of the Student Conduct Code. At the discretion of University officials, disciplinary action at the University may be delayed or moved forward while other proceedings are pending or in progress.

IV. EMERGENCY CLAUSE

When there is cause to believe a student endangers the health, safety, or welfare of the University community or its property, the President or his/her designee may order the immediate suspension of such student for an interim period pending a disciplinary hearing. Simultaneous with such suspension, the President or his/her designee shall refer the charges to the Vice President for Student Life, who shall process such charges in the manner and within the time limits required by this Code.

STUDENT RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

I. STUDENT RIGHTS

The University of Nevada, Las Vegas, is an academic community in which all persons share responsibility for its quality and well being. As members of the University community, students can reasonably expect all the guarantees and protections afforded students of public institutions by the United States and Nevada Constitutions, including:

- A. The right to fair process, guaranteeing both substantive rights and equitable procedures in all matters pursuant to this code.
- B. The right to exercise their freedoms without fear of University interference.
- C. The right to be free from discrimination on the basis of race, gender, age, religion, creed, national origin, disability, or sexual orientation.
- D. The right to engage in inquiry and discussion, to exchange thought and opinion, and to speak, write, and print freely on any subject in accordance with the guarantees of federal and state laws.
- E. The right to engage in peaceful and orderly speech, protest, demonstration, and picketing within the public forum to the extent that such activities do not disrupt the educational functions of the University. The University reserves the right, in accordance with federal and state law, to approve the time, place and manner of such activities.
- F. The opportunity to participate in the formulation of policy directly affecting students through membership on appropriate committees as determined by the President of the University, the student government and other recognized groups within the University.
- G. Ready access to established University policies and procedures.
- H. Protection from unreasonable search and seizure.

II. STUDENT RECORDS

Student records will be maintained in accordance with the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA) of 1974 and the U.S. Department of Education guidelines for implementation. Academic and disciplinary records shall be maintained separately. Transcripts of academic records shall contain information about academic status, including disqualification for academic reasons, and expulsion, suspension and revocation of admission for disciplinary reasons. Information from student records will not be made available to persons on or off campus except as provided for by FERPA. With the exception of records relating to expulsion, suspension and revocation of admission, all disciplinary records shall be destroyed five years after fulfillment of sanctions. Records relating to expulsion, suspension and revocation of admission shall be held permanently. The University's complete FERPA policy is located in the Office of the Vice President for Student Life, FDH 330, 702-895-3656.

III. STUDENT RESPONSIBILITIES

Members of the University community are strongly encouraged to participate in any disciplinary proceedings and to testify as witnesses when reasonably notified. This is not to limit the right against self-incrimination. The following acts are prohibited and may result in expulsion from the University or any lesser disciplinary sanction:

- A. Any act committed by a student within the authority and jurisdiction of the Student Conduct Code that is in violation of federal, state, or local law.
- B. Any act or conduct that obstructs or hinders the application and enforcement of the Student Conduct Code.
- C. Trespassing, forcefully entering and/or occupying University owned, leased, or controlled premises without authorization.

- D. Destroying or vandalizing personal and/or public property; unauthorized, mischievous and/or inappropriate use of such property with intent to damage or destroy it.
- E. Unauthorized use of a computer system, access code[s], keys, or similar device to access controlled data, University property, or a restricted area of a University campus.
- F. Theft of property of the University or its members or visitors. Possession of property acquired from the University or its members or visitors without proper authorization.
- G. Supplying false information to the University or engaging in other similar forms of dishonesty, including making a wrongful accusation against a University official, disciplinary body, or other member of the University community.
- H. Willfully failing to comply with reasonable directions of University officials or law enforcement officers who have identified themselves as such and are acting in performance of their duties and/or willfully failing to identify oneself to these persons when requested to do so.
- I. Falsifying information or withholding required information in any form from a University official. Misusing, falsely representing, defacing, mutilating or stealing a University document. Lending or giving to another a University identification card or any other document that is intended for use solely by the individual to whom the document was issued.
- J. Committing an academic offense, including cheating, plagiarism, and other forms of academic dishonesty. (See attached Cheating, Plagiarism, and Academic Dishonesty Policy).
- K. Disrupting classroom activity and/or other University functions including the use of such items as cell phones, beepers, and laser pointers.
- L. Disrupting the operations of the University by an action or combination of actions that unreasonably interfere with, hinder, obstruct, or prevent the right of others to freely participate in an activity, program, or service of the University except as protected in Article I. (E) under A Student Rights above.
- M. Violating a student safety regulation, including:
 1. Falsely reporting a fire, bomb, or any other emergency by means of activating an alarm or any other means;
 2. Engaging in the unauthorized possession, use, or alteration of any University owned emergency or safety equipment;
 3. Failure to evacuate a building or other structure during an emergency or an emergency drill; and
 4. Taking any action that creates a substantial risk so that the safety of an individual may be compromised.
- N. Operating a vehicle, including a motorized cart, in violation of traffic rules or so as to endanger person or property.
- O. Without prior written authorization from the President or designee, possessing or using a functioning or nonfunctioning firearm, firework, explosive, or other device classified as a weapon by the State of Nevada, or utilizing any instrument to simulate a weapon in a manner that endangers or tends to endanger, threaten, or intimidate any person.
- P. Selling, using, possessing, distributing, or being under the influence of an alcoholic beverage, except as permitted by law and University policy.
- Q. Using, possessing, distributing, selling, or being under the influence of an illegal drug or narcotic, manufacturing an illegal drug or narcotic, possessing drug paraphernalia, or setting up or possessing laboratory equipment for the purpose of making or distributing an illegal drug or narcotic.
- R. Threatening, assaulting, or causing physical harm to oneself or to another.
- S. Hazing any other person, including inflicting emotional and/or psychological harm. Defined as any method of initiation into or affiliation with the University community, a student organization, a sports team, and academic association, or other group engaged in by an individual that intentionally or recklessly endangers another individual or that destroys or removes public or private property.
- T. Harassment, which is any verbal, visual, electronic, or physical conduct that is sufficiently severe, persistent or pervasive that it adversely affects, or has the purpose or logical consequence of interfering with any student's educational program or creates an intimidating, hostile or offensive environment within the University community. Harassing any person because of race, ethnicity, religion, gender, sexual orientation, age, creed, national origin, disability, veteran status, or on any other basis.
- U. Sexually harassing any person, male or female, by making repeated and/or unwelcome sex related comments or sexual overtures, engaging in other similar physical behaviors, or displaying offensive visual materials which interfere, or are intended to interfere, with another person's work or study.

- V. Engaging in sexual misconduct, including any physical act that is sexual in nature and is committed under pressure, force, threat, or coercion, or without the full and informed consent of all persons involved. For the purposes of this policy, consent must be freely and actively given through mutually understandable terms or actions. A person is deemed incapable of giving consent when that person is a minor or is mentally disabled, mentally incapacitated, physically helpless, under the influence of drugs or alcohol to the point of being unable to make a rational decision, or is unconscious or asleep. A person always retains the right to revoke consent at any time during a sexual act. Failure to say no does not imply consent.
- W. Abusing the Student Conduct Code disciplinary system, including but not limited to:
 - 1. Knowingly filing a false, inaccurate, or misleading statement or accusation against another person;
 - 2. Knowingly providing false, inaccurate, or misleading information to a disciplinary officer or body;
 - 3. Disrupting or interfering with the orderly conduct of a disciplinary proceeding;
 - 4. Failing to attend a meeting required by a disciplinary officer or body;
 - 5. Discouraging, or attempting to discourage, an individual's participation in, or use of, the student disciplinary process;
 - 6. Influencing, or attempting to influence, the impartiality of any disciplinary officer or member of a disciplinary body prior to, during, and/or after a disciplinary proceeding;
 - 7. Intimidating or harassing, or attempting to intimidate or harass, any disciplinary officer or member of a disciplinary body prior to, during, and/or after a disciplinary proceeding;
 - 8. Failing to comply with sanctions imposed under the Student Conduct Code;
 - 9. Violating the terms of a disciplinary sanction; and
 - 10. Influencing, or attempting to influence, another person to commit an abuse of the disciplinary system.
- X. Violating the University policy regarding selling or solicitation.
- Y. Violating the student posting policy.
- Z. Assisting in or inciting others into violating any provision of the Student Conduct Code.
- AA. Attempting to violate any provision of the Student Conduct Code. Not limited to.
- BB. Bias-Related Incidents: Any violation of the Student Code that is motivated by race, ethnicity, religion, gender, sexual orientation, age, creed, national origin, disability, or veteran status may subject the student to the imposition of a sanction more severe than would be imposed in the absence of such motivation.
- CC. Littering and/or inappropriate disposal of refuse, including ejecting any objects from windows in residence halls, balconies or other University buildings, or vehicles.

IV. STUDENT ORGANIZATIONS

Student organizations may be charged with violations of this Code or violations of the NSHE Code. Student organizations, including social fraternities and sororities, as well as their members, may be held collectively and/or individually responsible for such violations when the misconduct occurs:

- a. On University property;
- b. On premises used or controlled by the organization; or
- c. At University or organization-sponsored activities.

The officers or leaders of a student organization may be held collectively and/or individually responsible when such violations are committed by persons associated with the organization who have received consent or encouragement from the organization or from its officers or leaders. University officials may direct the officers or leaders of a student organization to take action designed to prevent or end such violations by the organization or by any persons associated with the organization who can reasonably be said to be acting on its behalf. Failure to make reasonable efforts to comply with such a directive shall be considered a violation of this Code, both by the officers or leaders of the organization and by the organization itself. Sanctions for organizational misconduct may include revocation of the use of University facilities or privileges for a definite period of time, denial of University recognition or registration, and suspension of participation in or sponsorship of social or intramural activities or events, as well as other appropriate sanctions permitted under this Code or other codes, standards, and governing documents of the University.

STUDENT CONDUCT CODE ADMINISTRATION

I. AUTHORITY

The President of the University has the responsibility for student conduct and discipline and shall exercise this responsibility through established procedures as prescribed in the Student Conduct Code and the NSHE Code. Authority is delegated to the Vice President for Student Life who appoints the Judicial Affairs Officer provided for under the Student Conduct Code.

- A. An Assistant Judicial Affairs Officer may be designated by the Vice President for Student Life to administer selected disciplinary issues for specific campus populations who violate published rules for their specific populations (e.g. residence halls)
- B. The procedures established by the Greek Life Review Board govern violations of the standards of conduct set forth by the Panhellenic and Interfraternity organizations. However, in cases in which such violations also may have violated the Student Conduct Code, the office of the Vice President for Student Life will have concurrent jurisdiction over the matter, and it must also be referred to the Student Judicial Affairs Office.
- C. The Vice President for Student Life may appoint Hearing Officers and special Hearing Panels as required (6.10.1, 6.12.1, and 6.12.3 NSHE Code).
- D. Consistent with the requirements of the Clery Act, both parties to an alleged sexual misconduct offense will be notified of the outcome of any disciplinary proceedings.

II. FILING A COMPLAINT

Complaints alleging a violation of the Student Conduct Code shall be filed with the Student Judicial Affairs Office or the Vice President for Student Life. Such complaints must meet the following criteria:

- A. The complaint must be in writing and should be dated;
- B. It must be clear that the complaint was filed by the complainant. If necessary, follow-up documentation may be requested before a complaint is acted upon;
- C. To the extent possible, the date, time, place, name of person(s) involved and the circumstances of the alleged violation should be specified; and
- D. The name(s) of any person(s) who may have witnessed the alleged prohibited conduct should be listed (6.8.1 NSHE Code).

III. NOTIFICATION AND INFORMATION GATHERING

- A. The Student Judicial Affairs Office will notify the student named in the complaint of the alleged violation, who to contact for an interview and the date by which that contact must occur. The notice will be by letter and will describe the alleged violation and advise the student that an administrative hold may be placed on the student's academic records pending investigation and resolution of the complaint. The letter will include a copy of the Student Conduct Code. The Student Judicial Affairs Officer will gather information relevant to any complaint indicating that a Student Conduct Code violation may have occurred. The Student Judicial Affairs Officer responsible for gathering that information has the authority to contact and meet with any persons believed to have information relevant to the complaint and encourage them to discuss the allegations in the complaint. In the absence of compelling circumstances, the process shall be completed within sixty (60) calendar days after the filing of the complaint.
- B. During the information gathering process, a Contact Order may be requested or required if it is determined by the Student Judicial Affairs Officer or any concerned person to be in the best interest of the investigation or protection of individuals involved. Failure to comply with a "No Contact Order" may result in further disciplinary proceedings and may result in outside legal charges.
- C. Based on the information gathered, the Student Judicial Affairs Officer will decide whether to dismiss the charge as presented or forward it as is or amended for disciplinary action.
 - 1. If the complaint is to be dismissed, the Student Judicial Affairs Officer will notify all concerned persons in writing.
 - 2. If the charges are to be modified or forwarded as presented, the Student Judicial Affairs officer will notify all concerned persons and will clearly outline the appropriate procedures to be followed.
- D. If the proposed action against the accused person may lead, in the opinion of the Student Judicial Affairs Officer, to suspension or expulsion and the accused person is a minor, the parents or legal guardians may be notified of the charges and of the proposed hearing at least fourteen (14) calendar days prior to the pending

hearing. Notification shall be sent by certified or registered mail, return receipt requested, to the parents' or legal guardians' last known address posted on the records of the registrar.

- E. Mediated Disciplinary Agreements. In certain disciplinary cases involving both an accused student and an aggrieved party, the Student Judicial Affairs Office may recommend that the case be referred to mediation. The goal of the mediation session is to develop an agreement between the involved parties. In such a case, the following shall apply:
1. All parties involved must agree to the mediation.
 2. The accused student must accept responsibility for the alleged violations.
 3. The Student Judicial Affairs Officer or designee must approve all agreements.
 4. Cases that involve sexual harassment, which could result in suspension or expulsion, may not be referred to mediation.
 5. If a mutual agreement is reached, it must be signed by all parties and kept for the appropriate amount of time in the student's judicial file.
 6. If a mutual agreement cannot be reached, the case will be referred to a hearing officer or panel for resolution. No information disclosed at the mediation session may be provided in the hearing.

IV. INFORMAL RESOLUTION

In all cases, accused students have the right to a formal hearing. However, an accused student may request in writing that the Student Judicial Affairs Officer resolve the complaint informally.

- A. The Student Judicial Affairs Officer may informally resolve the complaint with the consent of the person charged and the approval of the Vice President for Student Life by:
1. Reaching consensus with the original complainant and the accused student;
 2. Permitting the complainant to voluntarily drop the complaint; and/or
 3. Permitting the person charged to voluntarily accept disciplinary sanctions (NSHE Code 6.8.2-c).
- B. In all informal proceedings conducted pursuant to this Article IV, the Student Judicial Affairs Officer will conduct a resolution discussion at which the accused student may have an advisor present.
1. All information-gathering pursuant to Article IV of this code shall be completed before the conclusion of the informal resolution process.
 2. Throughout the informal resolution process, and until such time as the accused student voluntarily accepts sanctions, the student has the right to request a formal hearing
 3. After the information gathering and resolution discussion, the Student Judicial Affairs Officer will provide the accused student with a letter containing a complete accounting of the proposed sanctions within ten (10) calendar days of the date of the resolution meeting at which the sanctions were outlined. If the sanctions contained in the written report differ from what was presented at the resolution discussion, those differences must be noted and explained.
 4. In addition, the letter will inform the accused student that the student may accept or reject the sanctions. If the student rejects the sanctions in whole or in part, the informal process ends, and a formal hearing will be scheduled.
 5. The informal process does not provide for an appeal other than to opt for a formal hearing.
 6. The accused student has the responsibility to notify the Student Judicial Affairs Officer in writing of the student's choice to accept or reject the sanctions within ten (10) calendar days of the date the student received the notice of the proposed sanctions. If the student rejects the proposed sanctions, the Student Judicial Affairs Officer will notify the student that the informal resolution process has ended and the formal hearing process will begin.

V. FORMAL RESOLUTION

- A. Within ten (10) calendar days of the completion of the initial information gathering process, or the informal resolution process, the Student Judicial Affairs Officer shall make a recommendation to the Vice President for Student Life whether to proceed to a formal hearing.
- B. The Vice President for Student Life shall notify the Student Judicial Affairs Office of a decision to accept or reject the recommendation within ten (10) calendar days of receipt of the recommendation.

- C. Once the Vice President for Student Life determines that the matter should proceed to a formal hearing, any additional investigation by the Student Judicial Affairs Officer must be concluded within fourteen (14) calendar days, absent compelling circumstances.
- D. The Vice President for Student Life may determine that the matter should not proceed to a formal hearing. Unless new evidence sufficient in the opinion of the Vice President for Student Life to reopen the case is subsequently discovered, the disciplinary procedures shall be closed. All documents shall be handled in accordance with 6.8.2-f of the NSHE Code.

VI. TYPES OF FORMAL HEARINGS

- A. Within ten (10) calendar days after receipt of the decision of the Vice President for Student Life, the Student Judicial Affairs Officer shall notify the charged student of the type of hearing to be held (a General Hearing Officer or a Hearing Panel).
 - 1. Individual Hearing Officer: A formal hearing held individually with a Hearing Officer who is appointed by the Vice President for Student Life. The Hearing Officer's role is to be an objective party, aware of and knowledgeable about the Student Conduct Code and hearing procedures.
 - 2. Hearing Panel: A hearing, administered by the Student Judicial Affairs Officer, with members drawn from a pool of faculty, staff, and students who have completed the approved judicial training. The Hearing Panel shall be composed of a chair and at least three additional members one of whom is a student. The chair shall serve without a vote and preside over the hearing.
- B. A charged student may petition the Vice President for Student Life to request, or the Vice President for Student Life may choose to have a hearing before a Special Hearing Officer or a Special Hearing Committee. The decision rests with the Vice President for Student Life.
 - 1. Special Hearing Officer: A formal hearing held with a Hearing Officer, appointed by the Vice President for Student Life, who is an attorney or has the professional experience in presiding at judicial or quasi-judicial adversarial proceedings and who holds no contractual relationship with any NSHE institution during the term of the appointment.
 - 2. Special Hearing Committee: A formal hearing committee, administered by a Hearing Officer, appointed by the Vice President for Student Life and an elected Hearing Committee. The composition of the panels and method of election shall be consistent with section 6.12.3 of the NSHE Code.
- C. The charged student may challenge a hearing officer or a panel or committee member for cause (6.11.4, 6.12.6 NSHE Code), and may challenge a VI (B) decision by the Vice President for Student Life by following the appeal process outlined in Article X of this Code.

VII. NOTICE

When giving notice for all formal hearing options, these procedures will be followed:

- A. The Student Judicial Affairs Officer shall provide a notice of hearing letter to the charged student and the complainant a minimum of fourteen (14) calendar days prior to any hearing (6.9.3-a NSHE Code). That letter shall include the following information:
 - 1. Date, time, place of hearing;
 - 2. Specific misconduct charged;
 - 3. Name of complainant;
 - 4. Specification, to the extent possible, of the time, place, person(s) involved and circumstances of alleged prohibited conduct and name(s) of possible witness(es); and the names of persons who may have witnessed the alleged prohibited conduct.
 - 5. Notification that an advisor selected by charged person may accompany the person (6.9.6-b NSHE Code);
 - 6. A copy of the applicable disciplinary hearing procedures (6.9.3-b NSHE Code); and
 - 7. Such other information as the Student Judicial Affairs Officer may wish to include (6.9.3-b NSHE Code).
- B. Notices shall be either delivered directly to the person charged or sent by certified or registered mail. Notices sent by mail are considered delivered when sent, provided that three (3) additional calendar days shall be added to the fourteen (14) day time period set forth for minimum notice (6.9.3-b NSHE Code).

- C. If the person charged intends to have an advisor or other representative present, he or she must notify the Student Judicial Affairs Officer at least seven (7) calendar days in advance of the hearing and specify the name and address of the advisor, if any, and whether the advisor is an attorney. If, at any time during the proceeding, the student desires a representative or a change of representative, the student may invoke the right to obtain or change a representative. The proceeding will be stayed for a period of no fewer than seven (7) and no more than twenty (20) calendar days to be determined by the Student Judicial Affairs Officer. The student may invoke the right to obtain or change her/his representative only once in any disciplinary proceeding, unless the Student Judicial Affairs Officer agrees to any additional requests for such changes or unless the student's representative withdraws.

VIII. HEARING PROCEDURES

The Student Judicial Affairs Officer is responsible for providing a written summary of the charges including all information that resulted from the investigation process, to the hearing officer or panel or committee members and the charged student. The summary of charges and supporting information will provide the basis of the formal hearing proceedings.

- A. Upon request, the student charged, the student's advisor or other representative, if any, and the Student Judicial Affairs Officer have the right to examine any supporting documentation to be presented at the hearing, at least seven (7) calendar days prior to the hearing during regular business hours.
- B. All hearings are closed unless the person charged requests an open hearing (6.9.8 NSHE Code).
- C. All formal hearings conducted by a Hearing Panel or Special Hearing Committee require a majority to find a student responsible for violating the Student Conduct Code.
- D. All determinations by a hearing officer or panel shall be made on the basis of whether it is more likely than not that the accused student violated the code.
- E. Relaxed evidentiary standards apply in all hearings, as they are not legal proceedings.
- F. The complainant and the charged student have the right to be assisted by any advisor they choose, at their own expense. The advisor may be an attorney. The complainant and the charged student are responsible for presenting their own witnesses and other evidence. Advisors are not permitted to speak on behalf of either the complainant or the charged student.
- G. The complainant, the charged student, and hearing officer or panel have the right to present and question witnesses.
- H. The charged student has the right to appear at a hearing to hear the evidence, offer explanatory and clarifying information and evidence, and question any witnesses. The charged student may choose not to attend the hearing. In such cases, failure to respond or appear will not create a presumption of either responsibility or nonresponsibility (6.9.10 NSHE Code).
- I. All findings of fact, recommendations, and decisions must be based solely on the information made available for use at the hearing. This includes, but is not limited to, all information made available to the charged student as part of the judicial hearing file.
- J. Minor technical departures or errors in the procedures established by the Student Conduct Code or applicable rulings will not necessarily be grounds to withhold disciplinary action. The Vice President for Student Life shall determine whether such errors were substantial and egregious enough to prevent a fair hearing.
- K. A single hearing may be held for more than one person charged in cases arising out of a single or multiple occurrences. The Student Judicial Affairs Officer makes such determinations, subject to review by the Vice President for Student Life. However, each accused student retains the right to have his/her case heard individually (6.9.9 NSHE Code).
- L. An audio tape recording will be made of the hearing for the purpose of review by any Appeals Panel. The recording shall be the property of UNLV and will be maintained as such for a period of two calendar years or longer if the matter is before the courts (6.12.5 NSHE Code). Upon the written request of the charged student, a copy of the tape shall be made available to the student, at the student's expense, by the Student Judicial Affairs Officer, within fourteen (14) calendar days of the request. Confidentiality of tapes from closed hearings shall be maintained by all parties and their representatives.
- M. Findings of fact and recommended sanction(s), if any, shall be made in writing by the Hearing Officer or Chair to the Vice President for Student Life within fourteen (14) calendar days after the close of the hearing.
- N. The Vice President for Student Life shall review the findings of fact and recommended sanctions reported by the Hearing Officer or Chair, and may:
 - 1. Dismiss the charge or charges, in any combination;

2. Affirm the recommended sanctions;
 3. Impose a greater or lesser sanction than recommended; or
 4. Order a new hearing.
- O. The Vice President for Student Life shall submit a written decision within fourteen (14) calendar days after receipt of the findings and recommended sanctions. Also within fourteen (14) calendar days, the Vice President for Student Life shall provide notice and copies of the decision to the student charged and the Student Judicial Affairs Officer. That notice shall include an explanation of any decision made by the Vice President for Student Life, other than to affirm the recommended sanctions, as to why the recommended sanctions were amended. The notice shall also contain a notice of appeal rights and procedures and shall be made by personal delivery to the student charged or by certified mail, return receipt requested. When a minor student is suspended or expelled, the minor's parents or legal guardians shall be notified by certified mail, return receipt requested, sent to the parents or legal guardian's last known address posted in the records on file with the Registrar.
- P. If the charged student does not appeal within the specified time frame, the decision issued by the Vice President for Student Life shall be final.

IX. APPEAL RIGHTS

- A. A student found responsible for a violation of the Student Conduct Code and/or the NSHE Code has the right to appeal that decision and any sanctions imposed to the Vice President for Student Life. A request for appeal must be filed within fourteen (14) calendar days from the student's receipt of findings.
- B. The right of appeal is the right to seek review of a formal hearing decision or other action by a higher university authority; it is not a right to a new hearing.
- C. To prepare the appeal request, the charged student and her/his advisor have the right to review the student's disciplinary file, including any verbatim record (tape recording) of a hearing.
- D. Any sanction imposed as a result of a hearing shall not be effective during the fourteen (14) college working days during which an appeal may be filed, or until any such appeal has been decided, except that the Vice President for Student Life has the authority, under extenuating circumstances, to immediately impose the sanction.

X. APPEAL PROCEDURES

- A. The President or her/his designee shall appoint an appeal panel which shall hear all appeals from formal hearings and from decisions pursuant to Articles VI(B) and IX(D).
- B. The appeal panel shall consist of three members, and shall include at least one faculty or professional staff person, and one student.
 1. Members of the Appeal Panel shall be drawn from a pool of faculty, staff, and students who have completed the approved judicial training.
 2. Members of the Appeal Panel shall elect their own chair.
- C. Time for Appeal:
 1. All appeals shall be filed within fourteen (14) calendar days from receipt of the written decision (NSHE Code 6.14.1).
 2. The Vice President for Student Life shall direct the appeal to the Appeal Panel within fourteen (14) calendar days of receipt of the appeal.
- D. Procedures for appeals from formal hearing decisions:
 1. All appeals shall be in writing and filed with the office of the Vice President for Student Life.
 2. The student who is appealing must include the following in her/his letter of appeal:
 - a. The specific grounds for the appeal (See E.1-4 below);
 - b. Supporting arguments and documentation; and
 - c. All other relevant information the student wishes to include for consideration.
 3. The Appeal Panel may request a personal appearance of the student charged for the sole purpose of addressing issues raised by the appeal. The student is not required to appear, and the fact that a student does not appear upon request will not prejudice the appeal.
- E. Grounds for appeals from formal hearing decisions. An appeal from a decision following a formal hearing and/or the sanctions imposed must be based on at least one of the following:
 1. That the procedures under which the student was charged are invalid, or if valid, were not followed;

2. That the student charged did not have an adequate opportunity to prepare and present a defense to the charges;
 3. That the evidence presented at the hearing was not sufficiently substantial to justify the decision;
 4. That the sanction imposed was not in keeping with the gravity of the violation (NSHE Code 6.14.1).
- F. Student Appeal Record: In considering the appeal, the Appeal Panel will conduct a review of the existing record of the case, which will include, but is not limited to:
1. The original statement sent to the student as written notice of the charges;
 2. The written decision of the formal hearing officer or body;
 3. The audio recording of the formal hearing officer or body; and
 4. The student's letter of appeal.
- G. Appeal Result: The appeal panel shall recommend whether to:
1. Affirm the charge;
 2. Impose greater or lesser sanctions; or
 3. Order a new hearing.
 4. The Appeal Panel's decision shall constitute a recommendation to the Vice President for Student Life and must be made within fourteen (14) calendar days following the Appeal Panel's receipt of the appeal from the Vice President for Student Life.
 5. In all cases, except those that recommend suspension or expulsion, the Vice President for Student Life shall have the final authority. In cases resulting in suspension or expulsion, the Appeal Panel's decision shall constitute a recommendation to the President, who shall have the final authority. In cases of expulsion, decisions may be appealed to the NSHE Board of Regents. The Board of Regents decision is final and not subject to appeal.
- H. The Vice President for Student Life shall send copies of the Appeal Panel recommendation and her/his decision within seven (7) calendar days of receipt of the decision, to:
1. The student charged;
 2. The Hearing Officer or chair of the Hearing Panel or Committee; and
 3. The Judicial Affairs Officer.
- I. New Hearing
When the appeal results in a new hearing for the student charged, a new hearing officer or body not involved in the initial hearing will conduct the new hearing. The student retains the right to appeal a new hearing decision as if it were an original hearing.

X. SANCTIONS

Depending upon the seriousness of the violation, sanctions may be imposed by the Hearing Officer, Hearing Panel or Committee, Student Judicial Affairs Officer or Vice President for Student Life in any order or combination (6.9 NSHE Code). In addition to the formal sanctions identified below and depending on the circumstances, a student may be required to perform community restitution service, to seek counseling or other specialized support services, or be required to participate in an activity or program whose purpose is to redirect behavior. Failure to comply with any such requirements will constitute a violation of the Student Conduct Code.

Formal Sanctions:

- A. Warning. Notice, oral or written, that continued or repeated violations of University policies or regulations may be cause for further disciplinary action, normally in the forms of censure, loss of privileges and exclusion from activities, probation, suspension, or expulsion.
- B. Restrictions, Loss of Privileges, and Exclusion from Activities. Exclusion from participation in privileges and extracurricular activities or holding office. Removal from a University living environment or from the use of specific University facilities, or denial of the use of a vehicle on campus, or other restrictions consistent with the violation committed.
- C. Restitution. The requirement to reimburse the legal owners for a loss due to defacement, damage, fraud, theft, or misappropriation of property. Restitution may be imposed either exclusively or in combination with other disciplinary action. Such reimbursement may take the form of monetary payment or appropriate services to repair or otherwise compensate for damages. Failure to make restitution shall be the cause for more severe disciplinary actions.
- D. Disciplinary Probation. The terms of probation will be determined at the time the probation is imposed. Probation may include exclusion from participation in privileges or extracurricular activities. The person

- placed on probation shall be notified in writing that the commission of prohibited acts will lead to additional severe disciplinary sanctions. A student on probation is not in disciplinary good standing with the University.
- E. Suspension is the temporary separation of the student from the University for a specified period of time and/or until specific conditions, if imposed, have been met. A suspended student shall not participate in any University-sponsored activity and shall be barred from all University campuses and properties. The student will be notified in writing of the suspension. The official transcript of the student shall be marked "Disciplinary Suspension Effective (date) to (date)." Parents or legal guardians of minor students shall be notified of the action. After the suspension period has elapsed, the student will be placed on disciplinary probation for a period of time that is equal to the amount of time that the student was suspended. At the end of the probationary period, the student will be classified as being in "good standing" provided that no further Student Conduct Code violations have occurred.
 - F. Expulsion or Termination. Permanent separation of the student from the University. The expelled student shall not participate in any University-sponsored activity and shall be barred from all NSHE campuses and properties. The official transcript of the student shall be marked "Disciplinary Expulsion Effective (date)." The parents or legal guardians of a minor student shall be notified of the action.
 - G. Parent/Guardian Notification of Drug and Alcohol-Related Violations. The University may notify the parents or legal guardians of any student under 21 years of age who is found responsible for violating the alcohol or drug and narcotic policy.
 - H. Required Educational/Restitution Activities. Mandatory participation in educational activities or programs of community restitution service on campus or in the community as approved.
 - I. Administrative Judicial Hold. A status documented in the registrar's official file that precludes the student from registering for classes and/or accessing official transcripts until clearance from the Student Judicial Affairs Office or the Vice President for Student Life.

16.03 Student Computer Use Policy

Public computer laboratories and mainframe computers are provided as a service to students. Use is a privilege, not a right. Users should be good citizens: they must refrain from doing anything that annoys others, or disrupts the educational experiences of their peers. Failure to comply with the regulations below may result in suspension under the University and Nevada System of Higher Education (NSHE) System Code, or civil or criminal action under the Nevada Revised Statutes, or federal law.

It is a violation of UNLV policy to:

1. Copy any copyrighted software provided by UNLV. It is a criminal offense to copy any software that is protected by copyright, and UNLV will treat it as such.
2. Use licensed software in a manner inconsistent with the licensing arrangement. Information on licenses is available through your instructor.
3. Copy, rename, alter, examine, or delete the files or programs of another person or UNLV without permission.
4. Use a computer to annoy others, including, but not limited to, sending offensive messages, or knowingly causing a system crash.
5. Create, disseminate or run a self-replicating program ("virus"), whether destructive in nature or not.
6. Use a computer for non-university work, such as for private business, or non-UNLV sanctioned club.
7. Tamper with switch settings, move, reconfigure or do anything that could damage terminals, computers, printers or other equipment.
8. Collect, read, or destroy output other than your own work without the permission of the owner.
9. Use the computer account of another person with or without their permission unless it is designated for group work.
10. Use software not provided by UNLV in the lab unless the student is legally authorized to do so.
11. Continue to use a computer account after withdrawing from the class for which it was obtained.
12. Access or attempt to access a host computer, either at UNLV or through a network, without the owner's permission, and/or through use of log-in information belonging to another person.
13. SEE ALSO Section 6.01 of this Handbook for the Law School Computer Use policy.

16.04 Policy Against Sexual Harassment and Complaint Procedure

Board of Regents Handbook Title 4, Chapter 8, Section 13

A. Sexual Harassment is Illegal Under Federal and State Law.

The Nevada System of Higher Education (NSHE) is committed to providing a place of work and learning free of sexual harassment. Where sexual harassment is found to have occurred, the NSHE will act to stop the harassment, to prevent its recurrence, and to discipline those responsible in accordance with the NSHE Code or, in the case of classified employees, the Nevada Administrative Code. Sexual harassment is a form of discrimination; it is illegal. No employee or student, either in the workplace or in the academic environment, should be subject to unwelcome verbal or physical conduct that is sexual in nature. Sexual harassment does not refer to occasional compliments of a socially acceptable nature. It refers to behavior of a sexual nature that is not welcome, that is personally offensive, and that interferes with performance. It is expected that students, faculty and staff will treat one another with respect.

B. Policy Applicability and Sanctions.

All students, faculty, staff, and other members of the campus community are subject to this policy. Individuals who violate this policy are subject to discipline up to and including termination and/or expulsion, in accordance with the NSHE Code or, in the case of classified employees, the Nevada Administrative Code. Other, lesser sanctions may be imposed, depending on the circumstances. This policy is not intended to and does not infringe upon academic freedom in teaching or research as established in the NSHE Code, Ch. 2.

C. Training.

All employees shall be given a copy of this policy and each institution's Human Resources Office shall maintain documentation that each employee received the policy. New employees shall be given a copy of this policy at the time of hire and each institution's Human Resources Office shall maintain documentation that each new employee received the policy.

Each institution shall include this policy and complaint procedure in its general catalog.

Each institution shall have an on-going sexual harassment training program for employees.

D. Sexual Harassment Defined.

Under this policy, unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, and other visual, verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature constitute sexual harassment when:

1. submission to such conduct is made either explicitly or implicitly a term or condition of an individual's employment or academic status;
2. submission to or rejection of the conduct is used as a basis for academic or employment decisions or evaluations, or permission to participate in an activity; or
3. the conduct has the purpose or effect of substantially interfering with an individual's academic or work performance, or of creating an intimidating, hostile or offensive environment in which to work or learn.

Sexual harassment may take many forms, subtle and indirect, or blatant and overt. For example,

- It may occur between individuals of the opposite sex or of the same sex.
- It may occur between students, between peers and/or co-workers, or between individuals in an unequal power relationship.
- It may be aimed at coercing an individual to participate in an unwanted sexual relationship or it may have the effect of causing an individual to change behavior or work performance.
- It may consist of repeated actions or may even arise from a single incident if sufficiently severe.
- It may also rise to the level of a criminal offense, such as battery or sexual assault.

Determining what constitutes sexual harassment under this policy will be accomplished on a case by case basis and depends upon the specific facts and the context in which the conduct occurs. Some conduct may be inappropriate, unprofessional, and/or subject to disciplinary action, but would not fall under the definition of sexual harassment. The specific action taken, if any, in a particular instance depends on the nature and gravity of the conduct reported, and may include disciplinary processes as stated above.

Examples of unwelcome conduct of a sexual nature that may constitute sexual harassment may, but do not necessarily, include, and are not limited to:

- physical assault;
- sexually explicit statements, comments, questions, jokes, innuendoes, anecdotes, or gestures;
- unnecessary touching, patting, hugging, or brushing against a person's body or other inappropriate touching of an individual's body;
- remarks of a sexual nature about a person's clothing or body;
- use of electronic mail or computer dissemination of sexually oriented, sex-based communications;
- sexual advances, whether or not they involve physical touching;
- requests for sexual favors in exchange for actual or promised job or educational benefits, such as favorable reviews, salary increases, promotions, increased benefits, continued employment, grades, favorable assignments, letters of recommendation;
- displaying sexually suggestive objects, pictures, magazines, cartoons, or screen savers;
- inquiries, remarks, or discussions about an individual's sexual experiences or activities and other written or oral references to sexual conduct.

Even one incident, if it is sufficiently serious, may constitute sexual harassment. One incident, however, does not usually constitute sexual harassment.

E. Procedure.

The Chancellor and each president shall designate no fewer than two administrators to receive reports or complaints of alleged sexual harassment. Any incidents of alleged sexual harassment should be reported to any of the following. The administrators designated to receive the complaints may include the following: (1) the Human Resources Officer at the institution; (2) the Affirmative Action Program Officer; or (3) any other officer designated by the president. If the Human Resources Officer or the Affirmative Action Program Officer or another officer designated by the president, is not the individual who initially receives the complaint of alleged sexual harassment, then the individual receiving the complaint must immediately forward the complaint to either the Human Resources Officer or the Affirmative Action Program Officer.

An individual filing a complaint of alleged sexual harassment shall have the opportunity to select an independent advisor for assistance, support, and advice and shall be notified of this opportunity by the Human Resources Officer or the Affirmative Action Program Officer, or by their designee. It shall be the choice of the individual filing the complaint to utilize or not utilize the independent advisor. The independent advisor may be brought into the process at any time at the request of the alleged victim. The means and manner by which an independent advisor shall be made available shall be determined by each institution or unit.

Supervisors' Responsibilities: Every supervisor has responsibility to take reasonable steps intended to prevent acts of sexual harassment, which include, but are not limited to:

- Monitoring the work and school environment for signs that harassment may be occurring;
- Refraining from participation in, or encouragement of actions that could be perceived as harassment (verbal or otherwise);
- Stopping any observed acts that may be considered harassment, and taking appropriate steps to intervene, whether or not the involved individuals are within his/her line of supervision; and
- Taking immediate action to minimize or eliminate the work and/or school contact between the two individuals where there has been a complaint of harassment, pending investigation.

If a supervisor receives a complaint of alleged sexual harassment, or observes or becomes aware of conduct that may constitute sexual harassment, the supervisor must immediately contact any one of the individuals identified above to forward the complaint, to discuss it and/or to report the action taken.

Failure to take the above action to prevent the occurrence of or stop known harassment may be grounds for disciplinary action.

Complaints of sexual harassment must be filed within one hundred eighty (180) calendar days after the discovery of the alleged act of sexual harassment with the supervisor, department chair, dean, or one of the administrators listed above and/or designated by the president to receive complaints of alleged sexual harassment. Complaints of prohibited conduct, including sexual harassment, filed with an institution's administrative officer pursuant to NSHE Code Chapter 6, Section 6.8.1, are not subject to this 180 day filing requirement.

1. Employees.

- a. An employee who believes that he or she has been subjected to sexual harassment by anyone is encouraged, but it is neither necessary nor required, to promptly tell the person that the conduct is unwelcome and ask the person to stop the conduct. A person who receives such a request must immediately comply with it and must not retaliate against the employee for rejecting the conduct.
- b. The employee may also choose to report the incident through filing a complaint with his or her immediate supervisor, who will in turn immediately contact one of the officials listed above.
- c. If the employee feels uncomfortable about discussing the incident with the immediate supervisor, the employee should feel free to bypass the supervisor and report the incident to file a complaint with one of the other listed officials or to with any other supervisor.
- d. After receiving any employee's report complaint of an incident of alleged sexual harassment, whether or not the complaint is in writing, the supervisor will immediately contact any of the individuals listed above to forward the complaint, to discuss it and/or to report the action taken. The supervisor has a responsibility to act even if the individuals involved are not supervised by that supervisor.

2. Students.

- a. A student who believes that he or she has been subjected to sexual harassment by anyone is encouraged, but it is neither necessary nor required, to promptly tell the person that the conduct is unwelcome and ask the person to stop the conduct. A person who receives such a request must immediately comply with it and must not retaliate against the student for rejecting the conduct.
- b. The student may also choose to report the incident through filing a complaint with his or her major department chair, who will in turn immediately contact one of the officials listed above.
- c. If the student feels uncomfortable about discussing the incident with the department chair, the student should feel free to bypass the chair and report the incident to file a complaint with one of the above officials or to any chair or dean, who will in turn immediately contact one of the officials listed above to forward the complaint, whether or not the complaint is in writing, to discuss it and/or to report the action taken. The chair or dean has a responsibility to act even if the individuals are not supervised by that chair or dean.

3. Non-Employees and Non-Students.

Individuals who are neither NSHE employees nor NSHE students and who believe they have been subjected to sexual harassment by a NSHE employee during the employee's work hours or by a NSHE student on campus or at a NSHE-sponsored event may utilize either any of the complaint processes set forth above in paragraphs 1, 2, and 3 this section 2.

4. Investigation and Resolution.

- a. After receiving a report complaint of the incident or behavior, an investigation by one of the above listed officials will be initiated to gather information about the incident. Each institution may set guidelines for the manner in which an investigation shall be conducted.
- b. At the completion of the investigation, a recommendation will be made to the appropriate management regarding the resolution of the matter. The recommendation is advisory only.
- c. After the recommendation has been made, a determination will be made by appropriate management regarding the resolution of the matter. If warranted, disciplinary action up to and including

involuntary termination or expulsion will be taken. Any such disciplinary action shall be taken in accordance with NSHE Code Chapter 6, or, in the case of classified employees, NAC Chapter 284. Other appropriate actions will be taken to correct problems, if any, caused by or contributing to the conduct. If proceedings are initiated under Chapter 6, the investigation conducted pursuant to this policy may be used as the Chapter 6 investigation. The administrative officer, in his or her discretion, may also supplement the sexual harassment investigation with additional investigation.

- d. After the appropriate management has made a determination regarding the resolution of the matter, and depending on the circumstances, both parties may be informed of the resolution. Certain actions made confidential under NSHE Code Chapters 5 and 6 or NAC Chapter 284 shall remain confidential.

F. Prompt Attention

Reports Complaints of sexual harassment are taken seriously and will be dealt with promptly. The specific action taken in any particular case depends on the nature and gravity of the conduct reported, and may include disciplinary processes as discussed more fully above. Where sexual harassment is found to have occurred, the NSHE institution or unit where it occurred will act to stop the harassment, to prevent its recurrence, and to discipline those responsible.

G. Confidentiality

The NSHE recognizes that confidentiality is important. However, confidentiality cannot be guaranteed. The administrators, faculty or staff responsible for implementing this policy will respect the privacy of individuals reporting or accused of sexual harassment to the extent reasonably possible and will maintain confidentiality to the extent possible. Examples of situations where confidentiality cannot be maintained include, but are not limited to, necessary disclosures during an investigation, circumstances where the NSHE is required by law to disclose information (such as in response to legal process), or when an individual is in harm's way.

H. Retaliation

Retaliation against an individual who in good faith reports complaints of alleged sexual harassment or provides information in an investigation about behavior that may violate this policy is against the law, will not be tolerated, and may be grounds for discipline. Retaliation in violation of this policy may result in discipline up to and including termination and/or expulsion. Any employee or student bringing a sexual harassment complaint or assisting in the investigation of such a complaint will not be adversely affected in terms and conditions of employment and/or academic standing, nor discriminated against, terminated, or expelled because of the complaint. Intentionally providing false information is also grounds for discipline.

“Retaliation” may include, but is not limited to, such conduct as: the denial of adequate personnel to perform duties; frequent replacement of members of the staff; frequent and undesirable changes in the location of an office; the refusal to assign meaningful work; unwarranted disciplinary action; unfair work performance evaluations; a reduction in pay; the denial of a promotion; a dismissal; a transfer; frequent changes in working hours or workdays; an unfair grade; an unfavorable reference letter.

I. Relationship to Freedom of Expression

The NSHE is committed to the principles of free inquiry and free expression. Vigorous discussion and debate are fundamental rights and this policy is not intended to stifle teaching methods or freedom of expression. Sexual harassment, however, is neither legally protected expression nor the proper exercise of academic freedom; it compromises the integrity of institutions, the tradition of intellectual freedom and the trust placed in the institutions by their members.

16.05 Non-Discrimination Policy

It has been and will continue to be the policy of the University of Nevada, Las Vegas, to be an equal opportunity institution. All decisions of admissions and employment are based on objective standards that will further the goals of equal opportunity.

The University is committed to assuring that all programs and activities are readily accessible to all eligible persons without regard to their race, color, religion, gender, national origin, ancestry, age, disability, Vietnam-Era and/or disabled veteran status, any protected class under relevant state and federal laws, and, in accordance with university policy, sexual orientation.

Persons having questions regarding University policies relating to nondiscrimination law are encouraged to contact the Director of Diversity Initiatives, Campus Services Building, Room 143 or call 895-3891.

16.06 Rights of Privacy Act of 1974

The Federal Family Education Rights and Privacy Act of 1974 affords persons who are currently, or who were formerly, in attendance at the University as registered students a right of access to their "educational records", which contain information directly related to such persons and the right to challenge the accuracy of their records. The act also restricts the persons to whom the University may disclose a student's educational records without the student's written permission. The University's policy is to comply fully with all provisions of the act, and a detailed statement concerning the rights afforded current and former students is available, at no cost, in the office of the NSHE Assistant General Counsel. Any person who feels the University has failed to comply with the Federal Family Education Rights and Privacy Act may file a complaint with the Family Education Rights and Privacy Act Office, Department of Education, 300 Independence Avenue S.W., Washington, DC 20201.

The Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act of 1974 ("Act") provides the following rights for students attending the University of Nevada, Las Vegas, William S. Boyd School of Law:

1. The right of a student, with minor limitations, to inspect and review his or her educational records.
2. The right, with certain exceptions, to prevent disclosure of information from his or her education records to third parties.
3. The right to withhold public disclosure of any or all items of so-called "directory information" by written notification to the Associate Dean's or Registrar's Office within two (2) weeks after the beginning of the Fall and Spring semesters of each academic year. All such notifications by students shall remain in effect only for the remainder of the academic year during which notification is made. Under current law school policy, "directory information" includes a student's name, campus address, home address, campus telephone number, home telephone number, date and place of birth, major field of study, participation in officially recognized activities and sports, weight and height of members of athletic teams, dates of secondary school and previous educational agencies or institutions attended by the student.
4. The right to file a complaint with the Department of Education, concerning the alleged failure of the University of Nevada, Las Vegas, William S. Boyd School of Law to comply with the requirements of the Act and the regulations promulgated thereunder.

16.07 Accommodations for Students with Documented Disabilities

If you have a documented disability that may require assistance, you will need to contact Disability Resources Center (DRC) for coordination of your academic accommodations. DRC is located in the Reynolds Student Services Complex, suite 137. The phone number is 702-895-0866, or TDD 702-895-0652. You may also visit their website at www.unlv.edu/studentlife/les.

17. STATE BAR OF NEVADA, BOARD OF BAR EXAMINER POLICIES FOR BAR ADMISSION

Outlined below are relevant sections of the State Bar of Nevada policies for bar admission. Students planning on taking the Nevada bar exam after graduation, should read these policies and contact the State Bar of Nevada at 382-2200 if they have any questions about Nevada bar admission. For more information about the Nevada State Bar and the bar examination, go to the State Bar website at www.nvbar.org

I. ELIGIBILITY OF APPLICANTS

1. Burden of Proof. The burden of establishing eligibility to take the bar examination is on the applicant in all instances and in all proceedings before the board, its subcommittees or the court.
2. College Education. Unless otherwise ordered by the court, each applicant is required to have successfully completed at least three-fourths of the work acceptable for a baccalaureate degree at an accredited college or university before beginning the study of law.
3. Law School Education. In accordance with S.C.R. 51(3), each applicant is required to have completed all requirements for graduation with a J.D. or LL.B. degree from a law school approved by the American Bar Association. Neither private study, correspondence study or law office training, nor age or experience may be substituted for law school education. However, a prospective applicant who fails to meet the law school accreditation requirement of S.C.R. 51(3), but who meets the requirements set forth in S.C.R. 51.5, may be permitted to petition the functional equivalency committee for certification in accordance with the procedures set forth in S.C.R. 51.5 and the policies and procedures of the functional equivalency committee. Such certification must be obtained prior to applying for admission to the State Bar of Nevada. Applications for admission submitted without prior certification shall immediately be rejected, and the application fee shall not be refunded.

II. APPLICATION PROCEDURES

4. Application Packages. Application packages are available for the July exam after December 15 of the year immediately preceding the exam. Application packages are available for the February exam after August 15 of the year immediately preceding the exam. Applicants are required to submit a written request which must be accompanied by a \$50.00 application package fee. Application packages from prior examinations may not be utilized. Application forms submitted from previous administrations of the examination shall be rejected in accordance with S.C.R. 52(1)(a). Resubmission following a rejected application shall be subject to such late fees as are set out in S.C.R. 54. [As amended; effective May 28, 2003.]
5. Filing. Applications must be filed in duplicate, each containing original signatures, notaries and photographs and must be accompanied by an original and four copies of a properly executed Authorization and Release Form and two completed FBI fingerprint cards. Applicants shall, at their own expense, arrange to be fingerprinted on cards provided to them by the board. Applications submitted with fingerprint cards obtained from any other agency or jurisdiction shall be rejected. Resubmission following a rejected application shall be subject to such late fees as are set out in S.C.R. 54.
6. Supplemental Information. In addition to an original and one copy of the application for admission, all applicants must submit two letters of reference, certified law school transcripts, and Department of Motor Vehicle printouts from every state in which the applicant has been licensed to drive in the five years immediately preceding the filing of the application. In addition to the foregoing, all attorney applicants (as defined in S.C.R. 54(2)) must provide certificates of good standing and disciplinary history reports from each jurisdiction in which they have successfully taken and passed the bar examination, whether or not the applicant is licensed in that jurisdiction. If possible, these items should accompany the application, but in any event shall be filed not later than 30 days after the filing of the application [As amended; effective May 28, 2003].
7. Applicants Reapplying for Admission. Applicants who have previously applied for admission to the State Bar of Nevada must submit all the documentation required for first-time applicants, with the

- exception of educational transcripts and letters of reference. If prior application was made more than one year preceding the year of application, however, letters of reference must be resubmitted.
8. Rejected Applications. Applications that are incomplete, illegible or are not submitted in duplicate with original signatures, notaries and photographs (photocopies of photographs are not acceptable), shall immediately be rejected. Resubmission following a rejected application shall be subject to such late fees as are set out in S.C.R. 54.
 9. Fees.
 - A. Timely Submission. Applications for the July bar exam filed on or before March 1 shall be accompanied by the appropriate filing fees as set out in S.C.R. 54(1) and (2). Applications for the February bar exam filed on or before October 1 of the preceding year shall be accompanied by the appropriate filing fees as set out in S.C.R. 54(1) and (2). Applicants who have not been previously admitted in another jurisdiction, or who have not taken and passed a bar exam in another jurisdiction shall pay to the State Bar of Nevada \$450.00. Applicants who have taken and passed a bar exam or who have been admitted in another jurisdiction shall pay to the State Bar of Nevada \$650.00. Application fees must accompany the application at the time of filing. In the event that an application fee check is returned for any reason (i.e. insufficient funds, stop payment), the applicant shall be assessed a late fee (if applicable), as well as a return check charge. After a check is returned, all subsequent fees must be paid by cashier's check, money order or credit card.
 - B. Refunds. There is no provision for a refund of application fees, and except as provided in S.C.R. 56(3), applications and fees may not be held in abeyance for subsequent bar examinations. If for any reason an applicant is not issued a license to practice law, only the \$25.00 licensure fee shall be refunded.
 - C. Late Fees. Applications for the July exam filed after March 1, and applications for the February exam filed after October 1, in addition to a \$25.00 licensure fee, shall be accompanied by such late fees as are set out in S.C.R. 54(3), (See the inside cover of the Nevada Supreme Court Rules Regulating Admission). [As amended; effective May 28, 2003.]
 10. Deficient Applications. The director of admissions shall attempt to notify applicants within 60 days of receipt of the filed application of any deficiencies in the application. Pursuant to S.C.R. 56(1)(a), deficient applications must be cured within thirty (30) days of receipt of said notification. Except as provided by S.C.R. 51(3), S.C.R. 55(2), S.C.R. 65.5, and S.C.R. 69, if the application is not completed within the allotted time, the admissions director shall recommend to the board that the application be rejected. The board shall reject the application if the deficiencies in the application are such that the board cannot adequately and thoroughly investigate the applicant's moral character, qualification and fitness to practice law.
 11. Attorney Applicants.
 - A. Admission by Motion or Reciprocity. S.C.R. 42 provides that an attorney admitted to practice in another jurisdiction shall not be admitted to practice law in the State of Nevada by motion or on the basis of reciprocity. Attorney applicants must make application for admission and be examined in accordance with Supreme Court Rules 49-75, inclusive, in the same manner as all applicants.
 - B. Multistate Bar Exam Scores. There is no "Attorney Exam" and applicants may not substitute scores from any other jurisdiction's Multistate Bar Exam for the Multistate Bar Exam portion of the Nevada Bar Exam.

IV. MORAL CHARACTER AND FITNESS

12. Purpose. The purposes of character and fitness screening before admission to the bar are the protection of the public, the efficient administration of the system of justice, and the protection of the reputation of the legal profession. The lawyer licensing process is incomplete if only testing for minimal competence is undertaken. The public is protected better by a system that attempts to evaluate character and fitness as those elements relate to the practice of law. The public interest to be served is that those who are admitted to the bar are worthy of the trust and confidence that clients may reasonably place in their lawyers.
13. Duty. This C & F Committee is a subcommittee of the board and is responsible to the Court to administer character and fitness screening by appropriate investigation.

14. Development and Publication of Standards. Character and fitness standards are articulated and published herein and are approved by the court. Standards are to be applied in a consistent manner.
15. The Investigative Process. The burden of producing information always remains on the applicant. The applicant, upon making application for admission, authorizes the state bar, and its agency and representatives, to acquire from any source any information it may request concerning the applicant's professional, academic and moral character and fitness qualifications and shall consent to the disclosure of all such information pursuant to any request by the applicant's law school(s), any state bar, bar association, the National Conference of Bar Examiners or other admitting authority.
 - A. Authorization and Release. Each investigation is initiated by requiring the applicant to execute under oath a thorough application and to sign an authorization and release form that extends to the board and its subcommittees, the state bar, and its agency or representatives, and to any persons or institutions supplying information thereto.
 - B. Further Inquiry. The applicant may be asked to provide facts and/or explanations, in addition to the questions asked on the bar application. In order to verify the accuracy of the information provided in the application, or to obtain additional information, the committee may also contact the applicant's references, the applicant's employers, colleges and law schools, courts, medical providers, police agencies, credit agencies, and the military, if the applicant has served in the Armed Forces, or any other source deemed relevant. The committee can employ its own investigator and/or may use the investigative services of the National Conference of Bar Examiners.

The board, in its discretion, may refuse to permit an applicant whose application complies with the requirements of S.C.R. 52 to take the bar examination if the board has not completed its investigation into the applicant's moral character or fitness for admission. If the applicant subsequently receives final approval of the board, the applicant shall be permitted to take the bar examination next following such approval without submission of further fees or applications, except as the board, in its discretion may order.

- C. Review and Recommendation by the Director of Admissions. The director of admissions shall review each application for admission to determine whether it has been completed and filed in compliance with the requirements of S.C.R. 51 through S.C.R. 55. After thorough investigation, the director may determine that the application is complete and that the applicant has demonstrated that he/she possesses the requisite moral character and fitness required to practice law in the State of Nevada and recommend to the board that the applicant be cleared for character and fitness. If the director determines that information within the application warrants further review by the C & F Committee, the director shall refer the application to the chair of the C & F Committee with a recommendation that the applicant be cleared or that a formal hearing or an informal interview be conducted with the applicant to determine if the applicant has failed to demonstrate good moral character, or mental or emotional fitness to practice law. The chair of the C & F Committee may accept the director's recommendation and proceed accordingly, or, may make such other determinations as the chair, in his/her sole discretion, deems appropriate. [As amended; effective May 28, 2003.]
16. Standard of Character and Fitness. A lawyer should be one whose record of conduct justifies the trust of clients, adversaries, courts and others with respect to the professional duties owed to them. A record manifesting a deficit in the honesty, trustworthiness, diligence or reliability of an applicant may form the basis for denial of admission with or without prejudice.
17. Relevant Conduct. The discovery of any of the following may be considered by the C & F Committee in determining character and fitness to practice law:
 - unlawful conduct
 - academic misconduct
 - false statements, including omissions
 - misconduct in employment
 - acts involving dishonesty, fraud, deceit or misrepresentation
 - abuse of process
 - neglect of financial responsibilities, including student loans
 - failure or neglect of child and/or spousal support

neglect of professional obligations
violation of an order of a court or other tribunal
contempt of court
mental or emotional instability
substance or alcohol dependency or abuse
denial of admission to, or suspension from, the bar in another
jurisdiction
disciplinary action by a lawyer disciplinary agency or other
professional disciplinary or licensing authority of any
jurisdiction.

18. Use of Information. The determination of the C & F Committee shall be as to the current character and fitness of an applicant and may include consideration of the following:
- the applicant's age at the time of the conduct
 - the time elapsed between the conduct and the application
 - the reliability of the information concerning the conduct
 - the seriousness of the conduct
 - the cumulative effect of conduct or information
 - the evidence of rehabilitation
 - the applicant's positive social contributions since the
conduct
 - the applicant's candor in the admissions process
 - the materiality of any omissions or misrepresentations.

The investigation conducted by the C & F Committee is to be thorough in every aspect and concluded as expeditiously as possible. Information may be developed in the course of the investigation that is not germane to the question of licensure, which will be disregarded. Conduct that is merely controversial or a disability that is not relevant to character and fitness for law practice shall not be considered.

Rehabilitation. The C & F Committee's standard for admission is current good character and fitness. Rehabilitation is an important factor the C & F Committee uses to determine whether past problems should lead to denial of admission. Generally, the C & F Committee will assess whether the problems of the past continue and, if they do not, whether the applicant's life has changed in ways that suggest the problems are unlikely to recur. To prove rehabilitation, an applicant must show some positive contribution to society; in most cases it is not enough that an applicant led a blameless life since the prior problems.

Substance or Alcohol Abuse or Dependency, or Treatment for Either.[1] Because conduct related to substance or alcohol dependency or abuse is one of the "relevant conduct" factors about which the C & F Committee must inquire, applicants should be prepared to provide treatment records, as well as other records of incidents which were associated with the addictive behavior. The C & F Committee may, in its discretion, require an applicant to undergo an alcohol and/or substance abuse or dependency assessment by a qualified and certified specialist at the applicant's expense and to submit a written report there from. This specialist shall be selected from the approved list of the C & F Committee and shall practice in the State of Nevada.

Counseling/Treatment/Recovery. If an applicant has a problem with drugs or alcohol or any other mental or emotional problems, he/she is strongly encouraged to seek counseling or treatment needed. An applicant's recognition of the problem and his/her treatment record may be evidence of recovery to be positively considered by the C & F Committee. The C & F Committee encourages active participation in a recovery program where appropriate.

Psychiatric or Psychological Counseling. [2] Mental or emotional instability, like substance dependency or abuse, is one of the factors which the C & F Committee considers. The C & F Committee may, in its discretion, require an applicant to undergo a psychological evaluation or psychiatric assessment at the applicant's expense and to submit a written report.

The C & F Committee recognizes that the stresses of law school, as well as other life factors, frequently result in applicants seeking psychiatric or psychological counseling. Again, the C & F Committee encourages applicants to

obtain such counseling or treatment. An applicant should not allow a future bar application to color that decision. Only those forms of mental or emotional problems which have been determined to have an adverse impact on the ability to practice law will trigger an investigation or have an impact on bar admission decisions.

Questions on the Application for Admission regarding professional counseling, treatment, and medication are not intended to invade unnecessarily the applicant's privacy or to discourage applicants from seeking professional assistance. Occasional short-term counseling for relationship problems or situational stress, standing alone, are generally not reasons for further inquiry. The director of admissions will not seek mental health treatment records without first notifying the applicant and obtaining the proper medical authorization and release form from the applicant.

Arrests. There are many reasons why arrests do not result in convictions, and some of which may have no bearing on guilt or innocence. The C & F Committee inquires into all areas of possible relevant applicant misconduct. Applicants are required to report all incidents, irrespective of the disposition, and to provide evidence of rehabilitation and current good character. An acquittal or dismissal is relevant, but not dispositive. Applicants maintain the obligation to be completely forthright regarding all matters about which the committee inquires.

Financial Irresponsibility. The C & F Committee recognizes that law students and attorneys sometimes have financial problems associated with the expense of law school, or with ongoing family obligations. It also recognizes that mishandling of client funds is a frequent and serious cause for professional discipline. The C & F Committee is interested in whether applicants have dealt honestly and responsibly with creditors, and whether they are doing so at the time of application. Responsible dealings may include maintaining contact with the creditor(s), making timely payments or arrangements, or reaffirming the underlying obligation. The C & F Committee may, in its discretion, require an applicant to undergo an evaluation by a credit counselor at the applicant's expense and to submit a written report there from.

Candor and Honesty. A pattern of dishonesty or deception in dealings with employers, schools, or authorities, including the board and the C & F Committee, may be a reason for denial of admission. Any false or deceptive statement on the application, or failure to supply or supplement information required on the form, shall be sufficient cause for denial of admission. Any lack of candor in the admissions process may be cause for denial of admission.

Insert as a prequel to the Sexual Harassment policy.

When sexual harassment exists on the university campus, both the integrity and the learning environment are threatened. Students, community members, and employees should feel safe and comfortable here. The university environment is a place for learning and growing – sexual harassment interferes with that process.

UNLV strives to create and maintain a safe environment where everyone can enjoy freedom from sexual harassment and intimidation. As a matter of course, the Board of Regents of the Nevada System of Higher Education and the University of Nevada Las Vegas have established policies regarding sexual harassment/discrimination and consensual relations within the NSHE environment. The NSHE Sexual Harassment Policy and Complaint procedure is contained in this document and is available on the Human Resources web page (<http://hr.unlv.edu>). The consensual relations policy along with other valuable information about the federal laws and policies governing sexual harassment are available on the Diversity Initiatives web page (http://www.unlv.edu/Finance_Admin/Diversity).

Questions about the NSHE Sexual Harassment Policy and Complaint Procedure may be directed to the Human Resources and Affirmative Action Office, the Office of Diversity Initiatives, or to the Administrative Code Officer.

(handbook updated July 12, 2007)