COURSE REQUIREMENTS: JURIS DOCTOR

Core Course Requirements
- Civil Procedure (4 credits)
- Constitutional Process (4 credits)
- Contracts (4 credits)
- Criminal Law (3 credits)
- Property (4 credits)
- Torts (4 credits)
- LARC I (2 credits)
- LARC II (3 credits)
- LARC III (3 credits)
- Preparing to Practice I & II (non-credit)
- Legal Profession (3 credits)

Advanced Writing Requirement (choose one course)
The following courses are 3 credits:
- Senior Research Seminar (various topics)
- Legal Drafting (various topics)
- Law and Climate Change
- Emergency Relief and Equitable Remedies
- Independent Study
- LLM Thesis in European Business Law (Madrid Exchange Program)

Skills Course Requirement (choose one course) The following courses are 3 credits unless noted otherwise:
- Advanced Mediation (2 credits)
- Anatomy of a Deal (2 credits)
- Appellate Technique (2 credits)
- Arbitration of International Commercial Disputes
- Business Planning
- Commercial Arbitration
- Dispute Resolution
- International Moot Court
- Any Legal Clinic (3 to 6 credits)
- Litigation Lab
- Any Litigation Strategy
- Mediation
- Moot Court
- Negotiations
- Trial Advocacy I

A student must earn 86 credits to complete the Juris Doctor. Full-time students graduate in three years. They typically take 15 credits (five courses) per semester. Full-time students may take a maximum of 16 credits per semester. Part-time students graduate in four years. They generally take 9 or 10 credits (three courses) per semester. Part-time students may take a maximum of 12 credits per semester. In order to graduate in four years, part-time students must either take summer classes or must take 12 credits in some semesters.

REGISTRATION AND CLASS SEARCH

College of Law Web Registration Instructions:
Before registration each semester, you will receive the College of Law’s Web Registration Instructions by email. You can also access them at law.depaul.edu > Student Resources > Student Affairs/Registrar > Registration > Web Registration Instructions.

University Registration Video Tutorials: The various registration functions are explained in detail in university video tutorials, which you can access at law.depaul.edu > Student Resources > Student Affairs/Registrar > Registration > Registration Resources > Learning Center and Tools. Under Academics, click on “Registration Overview” video. You are responsible for reading the instructions and guidelines and viewing the video tutorials before registering.

Search for Classes: Search for Classes provides course descriptions, days and times classes meet, and final exam dates and times.

For additional information on a specific course, such as final exam dates and times, see campusconnect.depaul.edu: Campus Connection (log in) > Main Menu > Class Search/Browse Catalog > Search for Classes. Enter the Term, Course Career (Professional), College or School (College of Law), and any relevant Class Search Criteria, such as Course Title, 3-digit Course Number, or 5-digit Class Number.

To view the exam dates and to see a course description, click on the Class Number. Search for Classes is updated immediately as changes are made. Before the actual enrollment date, you also may add courses to the Course Cart in Campus Connection, see campusconnect.depaul.edu: Campus Connection (log in) > Student Center > Course Cart > Search.
Enrollment Dates: Registration enrollment dates are assigned by DePaul Central/Office of Student Records and are based on seniority by cumulative earned credits. Student Records will notify students of the date and time to enroll in classes.

To view your enrollment date, see campusconnect.depaul.edu: Campus Connection (log in) > Main Menu > Student Center > Student Center (again) > Enrollment Dates.

Class Registration: You may begin to register for classes on your enrollment date, including courses previously selected in the Course Cart. To register for classes, see campusconnect.depaul.edu: Campus Connection (log in) > Main Menu > Student Center > Course Cart. Be sure to check exam dates and times to avoid exam conflicts. Part-time students, including those who change to full-time status for fall 2015, will be pre-registered for their second-year required courses.

Summer and Fall Registration: You may register for summer 2015 and fall 2015 classes on the same day, but must change the term before registering. In the search criteria, enter term “2014–2015 Summer” or “2015–2016 Autumn.”

Registration Holds: If you have not provided proof of immunizations to the DePaul Center Office as required by state law or if you have an outstanding tuition bill, a hold will be placed on registration. Holds can be viewed on Campus Connection. DePaul Central, located on the 9th floor of the DePaul Center, must clear holds before you can register.

Calculating Credits: Students are responsible for keeping track of their earned credits to ensure that they earn at least 86 JD credits (or 24 LLM credits) by the end of their final semester in order to graduate. View your Unofficial Transcript at depaul.edu > Campus Connect (log in) > Main Menu > Self Service > Academic Records > View Unofficial Transcript. Upon opening your transcript and going into your current semester, go to the column labeled “Earned”, which will indicate your total credits earned to date.

LEGAL CLINICS
The DePaul Legal Clinic is located on the first floor of the Daley Building, 14 E. Jackson Blvd., across from the DePaul Center. To register for a clinic, students must obtain the written consent of the professor. The College of Law has the following clinics:

- Asylum/Immigration
- Civil Rights
- Criminal Appeals
- Family Law
- Housing & Community Development
- Misdemeanor
- Poverty Law
- Technology/Intellectual Property

For more information, see law.depaul.edu > Academics > Experiential Learning > Legal Clinics.

CERTIFICATE PROGRAMS
The College of Law awards certificates to students who wish to focus on specific areas of the law. Students may earn one certificate. Certificate requirements are described on the College of Law website, law.depaul.edu > Academics > JD Programs > Certificates. The following certificates are offered:

- Business Law
- Criminal Law
- Family Law
- Health Law
- Intellectual Property (IP)
- IP: Arts and Museum Law
- IP: Information Technology Law
- IP: Patents
- International & Comparative Law
- Public Interest Law
- Taxation

NONCLASSROOM CREDITS
A JD student may earn a maximum of 12 credits for nonclassroom courses. A student enrolled in the Third Year in Practice (3YP) program may earn a maximum of 21 credits for nonclassroom courses. Nonclassroom credits include editorial positions on law journals, moot court competitions, guided research, independent study, field placements and LARC and ASP teaching assistants.
FIELD PLACEMENT PROGRAM
To register for the Field Placement Program, a student must obtain consent from Natalie Wolfe, Field Placement Program director, who will give a permission slip to the Office of Student Affairs for processing. A student may qualify for Field Placement once she or he completes 28 or more credits with at least a 2.00 GPA. A student may enroll for a maximum of three semesters, as long as one of them is in the summer. For more information, see law.depaul.edu > Academics > Experiential Learning > Field Placement Program. Many agencies involved in the Field Placement Program prefer students to have a 711 license. A student may qualify for a 711 student license to practice after the student completes 43 credits. Information about 711 licenses is available on the Illinois Courts website: state.il.us/court.

STUDY ABROAD PROGRAMS
The College of Law offers study abroad programs in the following locales:
- Berlin, Germany
- Buenos Aires, Argentina
- Chiapas, Mexico
- Dublin, Ireland
- Heredia, Costa Rica
- Madrid, Spain
- Vienna, Austria
In addition, a collaborative program with Tulane University is offered in Siena, Italy. Students may apply for study abroad programs through the DePaul University Study Abroad Office. For more information, see law.depaul.edu > Academics > Study Abroad.

LAW JOURNALS AND MOOT COURT
Competitions are held each year for the law journals and moot court society teams. Editors of the journals receive credit for their work. Faculty advisors oversee the journals and moot court society. The following journals offer editors credit:
- Law Review
- Business & Commercial Law Journal
- Journal of Art, Technology & Intellectual Property
- Journal of Health Care Law
- Journal for Social Justice
- Journal of Sports Law & Contemporary Problems
- Journal of Women, Gender & the Law

Other journals publish but do not offer credit to editors:
- International Human Rights Law Journal

Moot court offerings include:
- Moot Court National
- Moot Court International
- Moot Court Patent
- Moot Court International Air Law

JOINT DEGREES
The College of Law website, law.depaul.edu > Academics > Joint Degrees, describes the admission requirements for the joint degree programs administered with other colleges in the university. Before a student can apply to a joint degree program, the student must complete 28 hours in the College of Law with a minimum GPA of 3.00 and must be separately admitted by the other college. Interested students should contact Michael Burns, Associate Dean of Student Affairs. DePaul offers the following joint degrees:
- JD/Master of Business Administration (Kellstadt Graduate School of Business)
- JD/MS in Computer Science Technology (College of Computing and Digital Media: CDM)
- JD/MA in International Studies (College of Liberal Arts and Sciences)
- JD/MS in Public Services Management (College of Liberal Arts and Sciences)
- JD/LLM (see below)

DePaul’s JD/LLM (Juris Doctor/Master of Laws) program gives students an opportunity to intensively develop knowledge and practice skills in a specific area of law. Students in the program may simultaneously earn a JD and an LLM, an internationally recognized postgraduate law degree, in one of four areas of concentration: Health Law, Intellectual Property Law, International Law or Taxation. DePaul students already enrolled in the JD program may apply for admission to the joint JD/LLM at any time prior to completion of the JD degree. For more information, see law.depaul.edu > Academics > Joint Degrees > JD/LLM.
THIRD YEAR IN PRACTICE (3YP)

The 3YP program provides qualifying students with a unique third-year experience engaging in the actual and simulated practice of law. The program employs a combination of select courses and externships, tailored to a student’s professional interests, in order to facilitate a student’s transition into the practice of law. Students can apply for the 3YP program after completing their first year of law school. Eligibility criteria will include academic performance and a demonstrated commitment to spending one’s third year in practice. For more information, go to law.depaul.edu > Academics > Experiential Learning > Third Year in Practice (3YP).

THE BAR EXAM

Each state administers the bar examination twice each year: once in February and once in July. The supreme court of each state determines the material to be tested on its bar exam. Generally, an applicant must pass two exams: (1) an academic qualification exam (e.g., “The Illinois Bar Exam”) and (2) a professional responsibility exam (e.g., “The Multistate Professional Responsibility Examination”).

The Illinois Bar Exam: The Illinois Bar Exam is a two-day academic qualification exam consisting of three components: an essay component (nine questions), a multiple-choice component (200 questions), and a performance component involving a LARC-like, closed-universe problem (in which the applicant is instructed to draft a memo, a brief or other kind of analytical document). Three of the essay questions are created by Illinois bar examiners. The remaining essay questions and other exam components are created by the National Conference of Bar Examiners, which designs questions used in bar exams across the country. The 24 subjects tested on the exam are listed in Illinois Supreme Court Rule 704(b): state.il.us/court/supremecourt/rules/Art_VII/artVII.htm#Rule704. They include all DePaul first-year subjects plus several core electives, most of which DePaul recommends taking before graduation. Illinois bar applications are available for electronic filing on the Illinois Board of Admissions website. Go to ILBarAdmissions.org > Information and Applications > Bar Exam Application.

Bar exams in other states: Each state administers its own bar exam. Generally, the exam consists of an essay component, a multiple-choice component, and a performance component involving a LARC-like, closed-universe problem. The proportion of questions designed by a state’s own bar examiners versus questions designed by the National Conference of Bar Examiners can vary widely from state to state, as well as whether a state administers a particular component at all. Thus, you will need to check the state’s bar admissions website to learn specifically what subjects are tested and which components are used. For information about applying to take the bar exam in another state or jurisdiction, go to the National Conference of Bar Examiners website: ncbex.org > Bar Admission Offices.
PREPARING FOR THE BAR EXAM

Whether you are a 3L, a 2L or even a 1L, it is not too early to begin preparing for the bar exam. Although our pass rates in recent years have been very good, the fact remains that every year there are DePaul grads who fail. Don’t let that happen to you.

5 Risk Factors for Bar Exam Failure
1. Class rank in the bottom 25 percent.
2. Poor performance in first-year subjects.
3. Working during the 10-week bar review period (including caring for family), or otherwise not treating bar study as a full-time job.
4. Failure to take a sufficient number of bar-tested electives (or poor performance in those electives).
5. Poor study habits, inability to manage time or stress.

5 Steps to Minimize or Eliminate Risk of Bar Failure
1. Plan ahead to study full time for the bar. The bar exam is the equivalent of 24 final exams rolled into two days. But, unlike a law school final, the bar exam tests all these subjects at the same time. It is not open book. You must answer hundreds of questions under narrow time constraints and demonstrate not merely a general familiarity with the subjects, but a mastery of them. During the 10 weeks between graduation and the exam, you will need to study at least 600 hours. The experience will be a marathon requiring intellectual, physical and emotional endurance—but if you plan ahead, invest enough time and study effectively, you will very likely succeed.

2. Plan ahead financially, so that you can afford to take enough time off to study full time for the bar. Some students feel trapped financially into working through the bar review period. This unfortunate situation can often be avoided by planning ahead—a year or two before the bar—and saving enough funds (or taking out a bar loan) to cover living expenses during the review period. After investing three or more years into your legal education, now is not the time to drop the ball.

3. Select a balance of bar-tested courses. The Illinois bar exam covers 24 subjects. You have already been required to take a number of them, including: Constitutional Law, Federal Civil Procedure, Criminal Law, Contracts, Property (including Future Interests), and Torts. There are 18 additional subjects that may be tested, as listed in Illinois Supreme Court Rule 704(d), available at state.il.us/court/supremecourt/rules/Art_VII/artVII.htm#Rule704.

4. Attend our Bar Skills Workshops in your final semester. Be sure to attend the Bar Skills Workshops conducted in your last semester. They will introduce you to the different components of the bar, exam-taking techniques, effective study and scheduling habits, as well as stress management techniques that you need to know before starting any commercial bar review course. Every summer, workshop participants report feeling more confident and less stressed than many others around them about their rigorous bar preparation, because the workshops taught them what to anticipate and how to plan ahead.

5. Identify whether you are at risk for bar failure, and develop a strategy to reduce or eliminate the risk. By addressing a bar exam risk, you are in a position to reduce it or eliminate it entirely. If you feel that you are at risk—or if you have any questions or concerns about the bar exam—we encourage you to come talk to Professor Benjamin Alba, director of Academic Support, Student Advising and Bar Passage. We at the College of Law are committed to your success.
RECOMMENDED BAR-TESTED ELECTIVES

We strongly recommend that you take each of the following courses, starting in your second year.
• Business Organizations  • Remedies
• Criminal Procedure  • Secured Transactions
• Evidence  • Wills and Trusts

We also encourage you to take at least two of the following courses:
• Conflict of Laws
• Illinois Civil Procedure
• Real Estate Transactions

In addition, we encourage you to take at least one course in:
• Administrative Law
• Commercial Law Survey

Moreover, the above courses should not be considered merely “bar courses.” They are important core electives that will make you a well-rounded attorney, regardless of whether you practice in the area in question.

To pass the bar, must I take each and every bar-tested subject? Won’t my commercial review course teach me all the subjects I skip in law school?

Although taking many bar-tested subjects will increase your chances of passing, you should not select courses based primarily on what is tested on the bar. Few students, if any, take every single bar-tested elective. But if you take only a few of them, you will end up having to learn many of them after graduation in a commercial bar review course—and that can be stressful and ineffective.

For example, would you rather learn all the complex rules of evidence in a three-month class, or in an accelerated, three-hour lecture?

Remember: You cannot begin to practice in your area of interest until you first pass the bar exam.

Therefore, in selecting courses, aim for a balance of bar-tested electives, and anticipate how the non-bar electives you select today will affect what you may need to learn anew after graduation.

MULTISTATE PROFESSIONAL RESPONSIBILITY EXAMINATION

The Multistate Professional Responsibility Examination (MPRE) is a separate exam from the academic qualification exam described in the preceding section. The MPRE is a two-hour exam that tests knowledge of ethical standards of the legal profession. It is administered three times a year in March, August and November. To be licensed in most states, an applicant must take and pass both the MPRE and that state’s bar examination.

Registration and qualification for the MPRE.
To register for the MPRE, go to the National Conference of Bar Examiners website: ncbex.org > NCBE Account > Register for the MPRE (you must first create an account). For a DePaul law student’s MPRE score to be accepted in Illinois, before sitting for the MPRE, the student must have earned at least 58 credits. A student who takes the MPRE before earning 58 credits will have to take the MPRE again.