

Southern University
Law Center
Bar Preparation Booklet



Student Bar Association

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I. Introduction

This booklet contains information regarding bar exam preparation. Its purpose is to provide SULC students with general information about preparing for a bar exam generally and the Louisiana bar exam specifically. While the booklet will not answer every question that a student may have regarding bar preparation, it will supply sufficient foundational information regarding the subject and identify various resources which may be consulted for additional information. Therefore, this booklet is purely informational. Students should accept the full responsibility of adequately preparing themselves for a bar exam.

SULC's Class of 2015 recognized the need to collectively work towards fully informing the entire Law Center on the necessary actions required when preparing for and taking a bar exam. The class also recognized that most lawyers – with rare exceptions (see Wisconsin) – must pass a bar exam in order to practice law. As such, students should enter law school with the mindset that each and every action, in class and extracurricular, should be taken in preparation of passing a bar exam. Unfortunately, far too many students wait until their final semester (or worse – after graduation) before really committing to passing a bar exam. Thus, it became the mission of the Class of 2015 to expound upon the Law Center's efforts to expose students to the tools necessary to successfully pass a bar exam. The class also decided to collect and disseminate helpful information on bar preparation to all students enrolled in the Law Center as well as those who may come to these historic halls in the future. Further, the class set a goal to join previous classes of SULC that obtained a perfect bar passage rate on the Louisiana bar exam and took the proactive approach to do so by compiling this booklet, which will serve as a guide to bar exam preparation. This booklet will provide insight into the process of preparing for a bar exam, and will identify specific steps that students should take when preparing for a bar exam.

This booklet is not all-inclusive. For example, while general information will be contained herein for the preliminary steps necessary for any state's bar exam, the majority of the information will focus on the Louisiana bar exam. Because the overwhelming majority of SULC students take the Louisiana bar exam, this booklet was designed to serve that primary audience. In light of the aforementioned reality, it would have been unreasonable to attempt to place every other jurisdiction's bar preparation material in this booklet. This booklet also serves to enhance the mission of the Southern University Law Center, which is to provide access and opportunity to a diverse group of students from underrepresented racial, ethnic, and socioeconomic groups to obtain a high quality legal education and to train a cadre of lawyers equipped with the skills necessary for the practice of law and for positions of leadership in society.

II. Where should I take the bar exam?

One of the most difficult questions facing incoming law students is: *where should I take the bar exam?* Most out-of-state students assume that they will return to their home state but feel conflicted when job opportunities begin to materialize in Louisiana. Other students dream of practicing in a large law firm in a major metropolitan area. For every student in those categories, there are at least ten students who have no idea where they will practice law or what area of the law will serve as the focal point of their practice. Irrespective of those realities, there are certain steps that must be followed by every student who desires to practice law, regardless of where that practice will be located.

While this booklet mostly addresses the Louisiana bar exam, it does contain information for students who may take a bar exam elsewhere. Students should keep in mind that upon the completion of their matriculation at SULC, the student will most likely know more Louisiana law than at any other period of their legal careers. So, if you are uncertain as to where you will ultimately practice, please read the information regarding the Louisiana bar exam just in case you remain in the Sportsman's Paradise.

The following questions will assist students in their decision-making process:

1. Where do I want to practice law?
2. What is tested on that state's bar exam?
3. What options are offered in that state for bar review?
4. When should I register for the bar exam?
5. What deadlines should I be aware of?
6. What are the costs associated with that process?
7. How will I fund those costs?

The answers to the questions listed above will direct your next step in the process. Once you have identified where you want to practice law, you should find out what is tested on that state's bar exam. This information can be found by going to the state's Supreme Court Committee on Bar Admissions website (www.lascba.org for Louisiana). This information can also be found on the National Conference of Bar Examiners' website.

In preparation for that state's bar exam, you should also ascertain how the information will be tested. Does the bar exam use a multiple-choice question or an essay question format? Does the bar exam include a Performance test? Does the state use one of the exams produced by the National Conference of Bar Examiners, such as the MBE, MEE, or MPT? Once you have

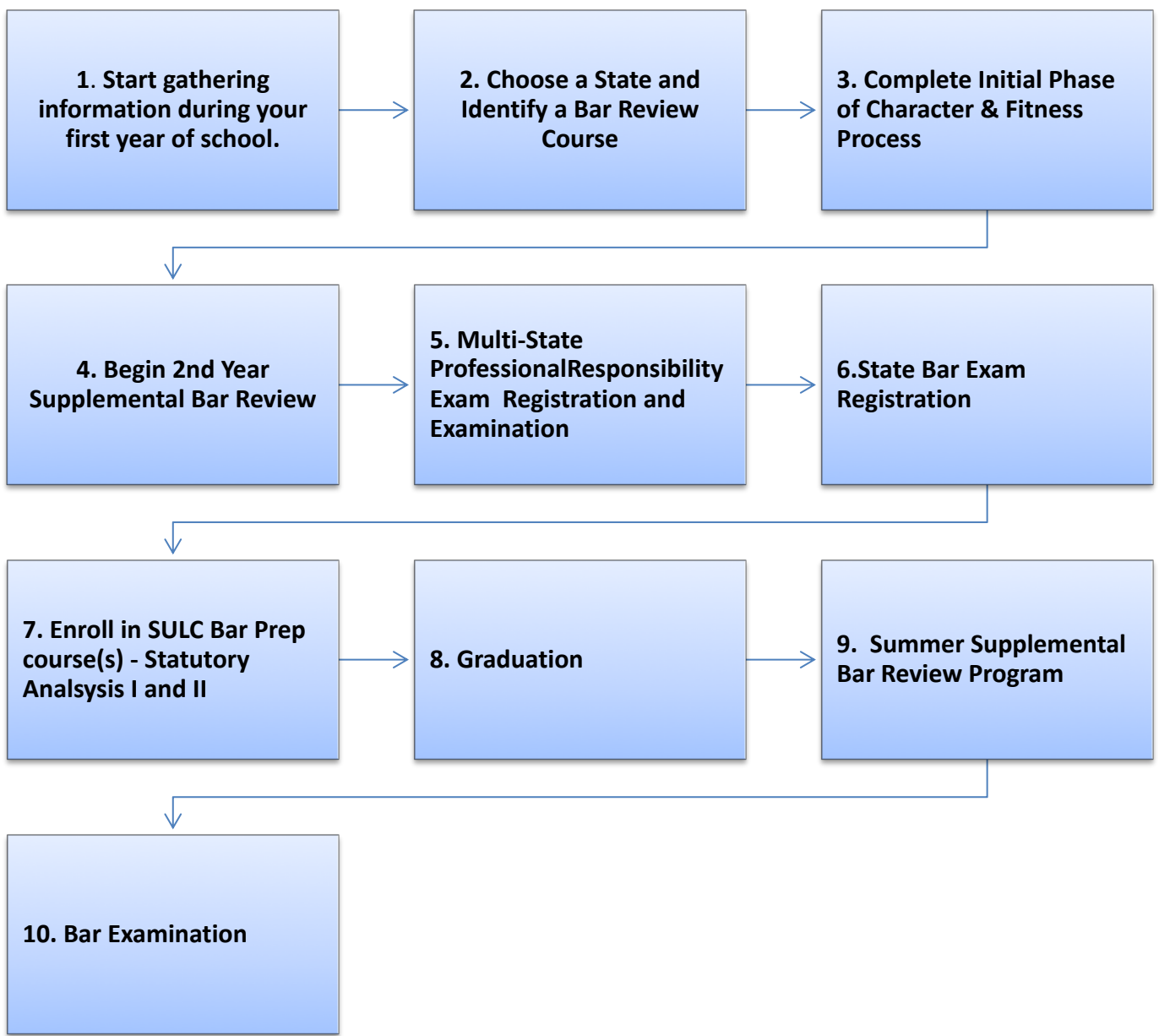
obtained information on what is tested and how it is tested, you will start gathering information regarding the application process for that exam as well as the costs associated with the application process.

You should identify the bar review options available in the state where you will be taking the bar exam. You must then develop a detailed budget that covers the application costs, the bar review costs, and your living expenses for the period in which you will be studying for the bar exam. You may have to consult with recent alumni who have taken the bar exam in that state to obtain information about the exam and the costs. Students can obtain information on alumni from the SULC Alumni Affairs Office or the Director of Bar Preparation Programs.

For direct information regarding the Louisiana bar exam application process, associated fees and deadline dates, refer to the Committee on Bar Admissions website, www.lascba.org.

III. Timeline for Preparing for the Bar Exam

Your preparation for the bar exam begins when you enter the Law Center and commence your matriculation. So, most of the questions listed in the previous section should be answered during your first year in law school. One cannot adequately prepare themselves for an examination if they know very little about the exam. Therefore, we encourage all students to start this process no later than the beginning of your second semester in law school. Below you will find a visual guide to the timeline that most students will follow in preparing for a bar exam. Each student should add details to the visual guide as necessary to address the



specific factors that are applicable to that given student. Additional information will be discussed later in this booklet about many of the steps listed below.

IV. Setting a Budget

When developing a budget of bar-related expenses, students should think about several factors beyond the costs of the actual bar exam. Bar-related expenses fall into six separate categories, and they appear at various junctures of a law student's matriculation. The six categories are as follows: 1) Character & Fitness Expenses; 2) MPRE Expenses; 3) Application Process for Bar Exam Expenses; 4) Graduation Expenses; 5) Bar Review Course Expenses; and 6) Living Expenses.

There are various factors that will determine the exact costs to be incurred in the aforementioned categories. The biggest factor is whether the expense is paid timely. Failure to pay bar-related expenses timely will delay a student's progression towards the exam and/or cause the student to incur additional expenses in the form of late fees. A brief overview of the categories of bar-related expenses is detailed below.

Character & Fitness Expenses – total cost - \$480.75

Irrespective of where one will take a bar exam, that individual must complete a character and fitness evaluation. Every state engages a screening process to ascertain whether an applicant for bar admission possess the character and fitness to practice law in a manner that protects the public. This process generally has three separate steps. The first step takes place in a law student's second year of law school and requires the student to participate in the law student registration process with LASCBA. There is a \$125.00 registration fee along with the completion of a character and fitness application through the National Conference of Bar Examiners along with a \$225.00 registration fee. Step two takes place during the student's final year in law school. The second step involves submitting a Bar Exam Application, a supplemental NCBE character and fitness application (\$90.00 fee) along with a criminal background check (\$40.75). The third and final step of this process is to download and submit a form to the Law Center. This is the form that will be used by your Chancellor to certify that you have completed your law school requirements allowing you to sit for the bar examination.

MPRE Expenses – total cost range - \$95.00 - \$190.00

As explained in greater detail below, nearly every jurisdiction in the country requires students to take the Multi-State Professional Responsibility Exam, generally referred to as the MPRE. Each state has a minimum score that it deems as acceptable for that particular jurisdiction. The MPRE is administered by the National Conference of Bar Examiners on the same dates and at the same time all across the country. As of 2017, the application fee for a given exam

administration was \$95.00; however, if a student registered late for the exam, the cost rose to \$190.00.

Application Process – Louisiana Bar Exam – total cost range – \$750.00 – \$2,050.00

The costs for applying to take a bar exam vary depending on the state. Since the majority of SULC students will take the Louisiana bar examination, this booklet contains information specific to the expenses of that exam. Students planning to take another bar exam should identify the application costs for that state's exam and adjust their budgets accordingly.

With respect to Louisiana, the initial application fee, as of January 16, 2017, was \$750.00/\$875.00. However, if an applicant did not participate in the law student registration program during their second year of law school, and additional fee of \$300.00 is required. Also, an additional fee of \$125.00 (fee subject to change) will be required to obtain the Exam4 software used for applicants who type their answers in Louisiana. SULC strongly recommends typing answers to the bar exam in that the passage rate for typing applicants is far greater than the passage rate for those writing their answer. Finally, if an applicant is late paying their application fee, Louisiana requires the payment of the initial application fee plus a late fee of \$750.00.

Graduation Expenses – minimum of \$45.00

Graduation expenses will vary depending on the individual student. There is generally a minimum fee of \$45.00 associated with the graduation check out process. However, this expense can also include other costs (i.e., outstanding parking tickets, unpaid fees, etc.). Such costs will not always appear on the BANNER system that denotes student fees.

Bar Review Course – approximately \$3,995.00

SULC strongly recommends that every student enroll in a bar review course prior to taking a bar examination. National studies have indicated that an applicant has a statistically better chance of passing a bar exam if the student has enrolled in a bar review course prior to taking the exam. While there are several bar review providers across the country, there are only two providers in Louisiana – BARBRI and Kaplan. The cost to attend the 2017 BARBRI Summer Bar Review Course was approximately \$3,995.00. Some of the costs were refundable if a participant returned their study materials to BARBRI upon the completion of the course. Additionally, it is important to note that this expense has increased by a couple of hundred dollars each year. Therefore, BARBRI offers a program whereby a student can pay a small fee to lock in the cost for the given year when the fee is paid. Thus, if a first year student pays the "lock-in" fee in 2017, then that student will pay the 2017 cost when they take the review course upon graduation. In the summer of 2014 Kaplan offered a bar review course in Louisiana for the first time. The cost to attend Kaplan's bar review course is approximately \$1,995.00.

Living Expenses (May – August) – low/high range – \$10,680.00 to \$29,600.00

A student’s living expenses will vary based upon their living arrangements. Clearly, a student living at home with family members is likely to have a different level of expenses than a student who is living on his or her own. Likewise, a student with a spouse and/or children will likely incur greater living expenses than a single student with no children. The range provided in this expense section was based on obtaining a range of living expenses from SULC students. The expenses also cover a four month period. For a summer bar exam, students will have graduated in early May; however, most states offer their summer bar exam late in July. As a consequence, students will not have earned funds for August expenses while they are studying for the bar exam. The following table reveals how the living expenses were determined.

<i>Expenses</i>	<i>Avg. Low End Cost/Month</i>	<i>Avg. Low End Cost for 4 Months</i>	<i>Avg. High End Cost/Month</i>	<i>Avg. High End Cost for 4 Months</i>
Rent:	\$700.00	\$2,800.00	\$2,000.00	\$8,000.00
Electric:	\$175.00	\$700.00	\$300.00	\$1,200.00
Water:	\$50.00	\$200.00	\$100.00	\$400.00
Cable/Internet:	\$125.00	\$500.00	\$200.00	\$800.00
Car Insurance:	\$110.00	\$440.00	\$250.00	\$1,000.00
Health Insurance:	\$160.00	\$640.00	\$450.00	\$1,800.00
Gas:	\$250.00	\$1,000.00	\$400.00	\$1,600.00
Food/Groceries	\$500.00	\$2,000.00	\$2,000.00	\$8,000.00
Cell Phone:	\$100.00	\$400.00	\$200.00	\$800.00
Misc.:	\$500.00	\$2,000.00	\$1,500.00	\$6,000
Totals:	\$2,570.00	<u>\$10,680.00</u>	\$7,400.00	<u>\$29,600.00</u>

Total Range of Bar-Related Expenses – \$14,293.00 to \$34,161.00

In light of the information listed above, the bar-related expenses can range from a low of \$14,293.00 to a high of \$34,161.00. That is amazing! These costs will most likely be substantially higher in other states because a modest evaluation of bar review expenses and bar application fees alone suggests that Louisiana's costs are relatively small in comparison to some other states.

V. Character and Fitness

As stated earlier, every state, to include Louisiana, requires persons applying to become a licensed attorney to submit to a character and fitness screening. While the process is similar in most states, the information contained herein is applicable to Louisiana. Students taking a bar exam in another state should identify the specific requirements for that state. Note that all states require applicants to commence the process early. Therefore, if an applicant has not decided where they are taking the bar exam by the end of their first year, then they should follow the timeline for completing the character and fitness process outlined herein.

According to Louisiana Supreme Court an applicant with superior legal knowledge but insufficient character is not fit to practice law in the state. Specifically, the Court's Rule XVII, Section 5(A) states that "[t]he primary purpose of character and fitness screening before admission to the Louisiana State Bar is to assure the protection of the public and to safeguard the administration of justice. The attorney licensing process is incomplete if only testing for minimal legal competence is undertaken. The public is adequately protected only by a system that evaluates character and fitness as those elements relate to the practice of law. The public interest requires that the public be secure in its expectation that those who are admitted to the Bar are worthy of the trust and confidence clients may reasonably place in their attorneys."

What is Character and Fitness?

The Louisiana Supreme Court Rule XVII, Section 5(B) defines "good moral character" as including qualities such as candor, honesty, trustworthiness, candor, a respect for the rights of other persons, and observances of fiduciary responsibility and of the laws of the State of Louisiana and of the United States of America. "Fitness" describes the mental or emotional aptness of the applicant to practice law in the state of Louisiana.

By October 1st of the second year of law school, all student applicants must do the following:

1. Second year law students enrolled in approved ABA Law Schools may register as prospective applicants for the Louisiana Bar Exam. Registrants must complete and submit a Law Student Registration Form to the Louisiana Supreme Court's Committee on Bar Admissions (LASCBA) and complete and submit a Request for Preparation of Character Report to the National Conference of Bar Examiners (NCBE).
2. NOTE: If you are a law student enrolled in one of the ABA accredited law schools in this state and you do not participate in the Law Student Registration Program you will

be assessed an additional \$300 Late Law Student Application Fee by the Committee on Bar Admissions at the time you file a Bar Examination Application.

3. The registration period for the Law Student Registration Program is August 1st through October 1st of the fall semester of the second academic year of law school. Students should:
 - a. Create an account on the website of the Committee on Bar Admissions, www.lascba.org
 - b. Submit an on-line Law Student Registration form.
 - c. Download and print a Law Student Registration form and Authorization and Release form.
 - d. Sign and notarize forms, where applicable.
 - e. Mail forms and \$125 fee to Committee on Bar Admissions:
LASCBA
2800 Veterans Memorial Blvd., Suite 310
Metairie, Louisiana 70002
 - f. In addition to sending the completed Law Student Registration form and fees to the Committee on Bar Admissions, registrants shall submit a Request for Preparation of Character Report to the NCBE. Follow the prompts on the Louisiana Supreme Court's Committee on Bar Admission website to access the NCBE forms.
 - g. Complete and submit the Request for Character Report in accordance with the directions provided and fees prescribed by the NCBE. Mail the required forms and fees to the NCBE:
National Conference of Bar Examiners
302 South Bedford Street
Madison, Wisconsin 53703-3622
 - h. Pursuant to the applicable Court Rules, hard copies of the Law Student Registration Forms, Request for Preparation of Character Report and all required fees must be received (not postmarked) by the October 1st deadline date.
 - i. The Committee on Bar Admissions will acknowledge receipt via e-mail message.

What Factors are Considered Concerning Character and Fitness?

The Louisiana Supreme Court Committee on Bar Admissions may consider any factor or circumstance when deciding whether to pursue an investigation into an applicant's character and fitness. Any of the following may be considered as a basis for further investigation:

1. Any unlawful conduct.
2. Arrests or criminal charges, whether it results in a conviction.
3. Acts involving dishonesty, fraud, deceit or misrepresentation.
4. Misconduct in employment
5. Litigation.
6. Evidence of drug or alcohol abuse, misuse, or dependency.
7. Violation of the honor code of the applicant's law school or other academic misconduct, including undergraduate studies.
8. Evidence of mental or emotional instability.
9. Neglect of financial responsibilities or professional obligations.
10. Making any false or misleading statement or omission of relevant information including any false or misleading statement during the application process for admission to the Bar of Louisiana or any other state.
11. Any other factor that would reflect adversely on the character or fitness of the applicant.

When should I file my bar exam application?

For the July bar examination, applications received December 1 through February 1 are considered timely. Applications received February 2 through May 15 are considered late and will be assessed an additional \$750.00 late fee. No applications will be accepted after May 15.

For the February bar examination, applications received September 1 through November 2 are considered timely. Applications received November 3 through December 15 are considered late and will be assessed an additional \$750.00 late fee. No applications will be accepted after December 15.

What Additional Steps Must be Taken Prior to Graduation?

Prior to graduation (during the students final year of law school), a student who participated in the Law Student Registration program shall submit a Bar Exam Application, pay the exam fee of \$750 and submit an NCBE Supplemental character and fitness report. Any bar applicant who was enrolled in one of the ABA accredited law schools in this state, and who could have, but did not participate in the Law Student Registration program shall pay a late law

student application fee of \$315. In addition to the late law student registration fee, bar applicants shall pay an examination fee of \$875.00. Additionally, the student will be required to complete a criminal background check (\$40.75 fee) and fingerprints (\$10 fee) with the Louisiana State Police.

Truthful Submissions

Students should be informed that failure to truthfully answer a question or disclose information will be deemed an indication of insufficient character and fitness to practice law. Therefore, every effort should be made to truthfully and fully complete the character and fitness application process. Also, Louisiana has a new rule for the bar. Test takers must keep their belongings in a clear zip lock bag.

All applicants will be required to clear a security checkpoint at the entrance of the examination site. You will not be allowed to bring knapsacks, book bags, computer cases or any other prohibited items into the testing facility. Be prepared to demonstrate that you do not possess prohibited items. These items should be left at home, in your hotel room or vehicle.

Candidates are permitted to bring the following items into the examination site in a clear plastic food storage type bag (maximum size one gallon):

- a. Photo I.D.
- b. Wallet
- c. Keys
- d. Earplugs
- e. Pens, highlighters, liquid paper
- f. Medication and medical items
- g. Facial tissue
- h. Non-digital watch or timepiece
- i. One clear plastic bottle or cup with lid of water/juice/soda/coffee per examination session.

The Committee will not be responsible for loss or damage to personal property or liability arising therefrom.

The following items are strictly prohibited and will not be permitted at the examination site.

- a. Food of any kind, including candy and gum
- b. Handbags/Purses
- c. Hats, hoods or any other headgear (except items of religious apparel)
- d. Backpacks, laptop bags, computer sleeves, duffle bags, briefcases, tote bags, luggage
- e. Bar review notes or other study material in any format or media
- f. Scratch paper

- g. Books, magazines, newspapers or any other reading material**
- h. Electronic, wireless communication and smart devices such as cell phones, calculators, cameras, radios, recording devices, iPods, smart watches, fitness bands, etc.**
- l. Headphones or headsets**
- j. Weapons of any kind, regardless of whether you have a permit to carry**
- k. Any other item not specifically allowed.**

VI. MPRE

The information contained herein was generally derived from the website of the National Conference of Bar Examiners. The MPRE is generally not taken until a student has completed the Professional Responsibility course at their respective law school. The MPRE is administered by the Law School Admission Council on behalf of the National Conference of Bar Examiners. The MPRE is a 60-question, two-hour, multiple-choice examination administered three times per year at established test centers across the country.

The purpose of the MPRE is to measure the examinee's knowledge and understanding of established standards related to a lawyer's professional conduct; the MPRE is not a test to determine an individual's personal ethical values. Lawyers serve in many capacities: For example as judges, advocates, counselors, and in other roles. The MPRE is based on the law governing the conduct of lawyers, including the disciplinary rules of professional conduct currently articulated in the American Bar Association (ABA) Model Rules of Professional Conduct, the ABA Model Code of Judicial Conduct, and controlling constitutional decisions and generally accepted principles established in leading federal and state cases and in procedural and evidentiary rules.

Applicants can access the online MPRE registration only through their NCBE Number accounts at www.ncbex.org/ncbe-number. Applicants who already have an NCBE Number may log in to their accounts and proceed to the online MPRE registration. Applicants who have not previously requested an NCBE Number must first create an NCBE Number account before they can access the link to register online for the MPRE. An applicant who registers online for the MPRE will receive e-mail confirmation when his or her MPRE registration is processed.

2018 MPRE Test Dates and Registration Deadlines

Registration for 2018 MPRE test dates will open on Monday, December 18, 2017.

Test Date	Regular Registration Deadline (\$95 fee)	Late Registration Deadline (\$190 fee)
Saturday, March 24, 2018	February 1, 2018	February 8, 2018
Saturday, August 11, 2018	June 4, 2018	June 28, 2018
Saturday, November 10, 2018	September 20, 2018	September 27, 2018

NOTE:

An applicant whose religious beliefs preclude him or her from taking the examination on a Saturday may apply to take the MPRE on the following Monday. Applicants requesting to take the exam on Monday must provide a letter on official stationery from the applicant's cleric confirming the applicant's affiliation with a recognized religious entity that observes its Sabbath throughout the year on Saturday. This letter must be received by the late registration deadline or the applicant will not be allowed to test.

MPRE Examination Fees

The application fee entitles the registrant to receive a score report and to have a score report sent to the board of bar examiners of the jurisdiction designated by the applicant in his or her registration application. Examinees may request additional score reports from NCBE after the examination for a fee of \$25 per report by submitting a request online via the examinee's secure NCBE Number account at www.ncbex.org/ncbe-number.

Passing Score in Louisiana and Length of Validity of MPRE Score

Louisiana requires a scaled score of 80 or higher on the MPRE. A passing score for the MPRE shall be valid for a period of five (5) years from the date of the examination. However, an applicant who has been admitted to the Bar of another state, passed the MPRE in fulfillment of the Bar Admissions requirement(s) of the applicant's state(s) of admission, and complied with the continuing legal education requirements of the applicant's state(s) of admission will be considered to have satisfied the requirement. A letter from the CLE office stating that all requirements have been met for that year must be forwarded to this office along with a certified copy from the NCBE of your MPRE score.

VII. MBE Tested Materials

The Multistate Bar Examination (MBE) is a six-hour, 200-question multiple-choice examination developed by NCBE and administered by user jurisdictions as part of the bar examination on the last Wednesday in February and the last Wednesday in July of each year.

The MBE is only one of a number of measures that a board of bar examiners may use in determining competence to practice. Each jurisdiction determines its own policy with regard to the relative weight given to the MBE and other scores. The MBE is a component of the Uniform Bar Examination (UBE). Jurisdictions that administer the UBE weight the MBE component 50%. The purpose of the MBE is to assess the extent to which an examinee can apply fundamental legal principles and legal reasoning to analyze given fact patterns.

<http://www.ncbex.org/exams/mbe/>

MBE Testing Sections and SULC Courses and Topics		
Sections of MBE	Related SULC Courses	Covered Topics
Civil Procedure	Basic Civil Procedure Federal Jurisdiction & Procedure	Jurisdiction – SMJ and Personal Venue Service of Process Law Applied by Federal Courts Pretrial Procedures <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Preliminary Injunctions • Temporary Restraining Orders • Pleadings/Supplemental Pleadings • Rule 11 • Joinder • Discovery • Pretrial Conference and Order • Adjudication without Trial Jury Trials Motions <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regarding Face of Pleadings • Motion to Dismiss • Motion for Summary Judgment • Directed Verdicts • Judgment Not Withstanding Verdict • Relief from Judgment • New Trial Verdicts and Judgments Appealability and Review
Constitutional Law	Constitutional Law I Constitutional Law II	Jurisdiction (including 11 th Amend.) “Case in Controversy” “Adequate & Independent State Ground” Political Questions & Justiciability Separation of Powers Intergovernmental Immunities Federalism State Action Substantive Due Process Procedural Due Process Equal Protection Clause Takings Clause

		Freedom of Religion Freedom of Speech Freedom of Press Freedom of Association
Contracts	Contracts	Formation of Contracts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Offer, Acceptance • Mutual Assent • Consideration • Indefiniteness and Absence of Terms • Modifications of Contracts Defenses to Enforceability <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incapacity • Duress and Undue Influence • Mistake and Misunderstanding • Fraud, Misrepresentation, and Nondisclosure • Illegality, Unconscionability, and Public Policy • Statute of Frauds Contract Content and Meaning Performance, Breach & Discharge <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Conditions • Breach • Good Faith & Fair Dealings • Warranties • Other Performance Matters • Impossibility & Impracticability • Frustration of Process • Discharge of Duties Remedies <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Expectation Interest • Causation, Certainty & Foreseeability • Liquidated Damages and Penalties • Limitation of Remedies • Avoidable Consequences & Mitigation of Damage • Rescission and Reformation • Specific Performance & Injunction • Reliance and Restitution Interests • Remedial Rights of Breaching Parties Third-Party Rights
Criminal Law & Procedure	Criminal Law Criminal Procedure	Homicide (Intentional and Non-Intentional) Theft Robbery Burglary Assault and Battery Rape Kidnapping Arson Possession Offenses Inchoate Offenses Acts and Omissions State of Mind Mental Disorder and Intoxication Causation Justification and Excuse Jurisdiction Arrest, Search and Seizure Confessions, Privilege Against Self-Incrimination

		Identifications (lineups and others) Right to Counsel Fair Trials and Guilty Pleas Double Jeopardy Cruel and Unusual Punishment Burdens of Proof and Persuasion Appeal and Error
Evidence	Evidence	Presentation of Evidence Impeachment, Contradiction, & Rehabilitation Relevance and Exclusion of Relevant Evidence Privileges & Other Policy Exclusions Writings, Recordings, & Photographs Hearsay and Exceptions to Hearsay Admissibility
Real Property	Common Law Property (E) Security Devices ~Sale and Lease	Ownership of Real Property Rights in Real Property Real Estate Contracts Mortgages Security Devices Titles
Torts	~Torts I ~Torts II	Intentional Torts <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assault • Battery • False Imprisonment • Infliction of Mental Distress • Trespass to Land • Trespass to Chattel • Conversion Negligence Strict Liability Products Liability Nuisance Defamation Invasion of Privacy Misrepresentation Intentional Interference w/ Business Relationship

VIII. Louisiana Bar Exam Breakdown

The Louisiana Bar examination consists of two separate parts. The first part is comprised of nine separate examinations that are detailed below. The second part is the MPRE exam that was discussed in Section 5 of this booklet. The nine separate examinations that make up the first part of the Louisiana bar exam are as follows: 1) Code I; 2) Code II; 3) Code III; 4) Louisiana Code of Civil Procedure; 5) Torts; 6) Business Entities and Negotiable Instruments; 7) Constitutional Law; 8) Criminal Law, Procedure and Evidence; and 9) Federal Jurisdiction and Procedure. The chart below lists specific courses offered at SULC that relate to each of the different sections of the Louisiana Bar examination. Please note that Conflicts of Laws is also a subject that is tested on the Louisiana Bar examination; however, it can appear on any of the exams during a given administration. With the exception of Matrimonial Regimes and Trusts, all of the courses listed below (which includes Conflicts of Laws) are considered required courses (students must take and pass the course to graduate) from SULC.

Part I

Code I	Code II	Code III
Civil Law Property	Succession & Donations	Contracts, Obligations,
Family Law	Trust	Sale & Lease,
Matrimonial Regimes		Security Devices (Suretyship,
		Mortgages, and Pledge)

Louisiana Code of Civil Procedure	Torts	Business Entities & Negotiable Instruments
Louisiana Civil Procedure I	Torts I	Business Entities
Louisiana Civil Procedure II	Torts II	Commercial Paper

Constitutional Law	Criminal Law	Federal Jurisdiction
Constitutional Law I	Criminal Law	Basic Civil Procedure
Constitutional Law II	Criminal Procedure	Federal Jurisdiction & Procedure
	Evidence	

Below are hyperlinks that give students a glance at questions in each coded and non-coded area covered on the Louisiana Bar Exam.

Code I

<https://www.lascba.org/BarExam/Default.aspx?tab=subjects#civilCodeI>

Code II

<https://www.lascba.org/BarExam/Default.aspx?tab=subjects#civilCodeII>

Code III

<https://www.lascba.org/BarExam/Default.aspx?tab=subjects#civilCodeIII>

Louisiana Civil Procedure

<https://www.lascba.org/BarExam/Default.aspx?tab=subjects#civilProc>

Torts

<https://www.lascba.org/BarExam/Default.aspx?tab=subjects#torts>

Business Entities

<https://www.lascba.org/BarExam/Default.aspx?tab=subjects#busEntNeg>

Constitutional Law

<https://www.lascba.org/BarExam/Default.aspx?tab=subjects#constlaw>

Criminal Law

<https://www.lascba.org/BarExam/Default.aspx?tab=subjects#criminal>

Federal Jurisdiction and Procedure

<https://www.lascba.org/BarExam/Default.aspx?tab=subjects#federal>

Below are items tested within the different sections of the bar, and when those items are taught during your matriculation.

CODE I

Family Law (1st Year) Civil Law Property (1st Year) Matrimonial Regimes (Elective)

Civil Law Property	Family Law	Matrimonial Regimes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Classification of Things and/or Rights • Accession • Acquisitive Prescription • Co-Ownership • Usufruct • Building Restriction • Right of Use • Predial Servitude 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Marriage • Divorce • Custody • Support • Paternity • Disavowal • Visitation • Interdiction • Emancipation • Tutorship • Pre-nuptial & Anti-nuptial agreements • Adoption • Parental rights 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Community Property/Obligation • Separate Property/Obligation • Rights of Reimbursement

CODE II

Successions, Donations & Trusts (3rd Year)

Successions/Donations/Trusts	Conflict of Laws
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Intestate Distribution • Testate Distribution • Absent Persons • Collation • Reduction • Capacity • Usufruct (890, 891, 1499) • Unworthiness • Disinherion • Forced Heirship • Acceptance of Donations/Successions • Renunciation • Representation • Transmission • Right of Reversion 	

CODE III

Contracts/Obligations (1st Year)

Sale & Lease (3rd Year)

Security Devices (3rd Year)

Contracts and/or Obligations	Sale & Lease	Security Devices
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formation • Irrevocable/Revocable Offers • Methods of Acceptance • How/When Acceptance Trumps • Rescission of Offer • Breach (Duty to Place in Default) • Damages for Breach • Vices of Consent 	<p>Sale</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Formation of Contract of Sale • Impact of Perfection versus Delivery • Warranties included in Sale • Waiver of Warranties • Agreements Preparatory to Sale • Lesion beyond moiety • Sale of Moveables <p>Lease</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Essential Elements of a Lease • Term – Fixed or Indeterminate • Principal Obligations of Lessor • Other Duties/Rights of Lessor • Principal Obligations of Lessee • Other Duties/Rights of Lessee • Lessor’s Warranties • Payment of Rent • Lessor’s Privilege • Transfer of Leased Thing to a Third Party • Termination of Lease <p>Exchange</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rights of Party as to Things Given • Rights of Party as to Things Received • Damages for Breach • Lesion 	<p>Mortgage</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Types: Judicial and Conventional • Creation • Perfection and Effectiveness Against 3rd Parties (Duration) • Ranking <p>Suretyship</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Creation • Effects of Multiple Sureties • Defense <p>Privilege</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vendor’s Privilege • Lessor’s Privilege • Repairman’s Privilege • Private Works Act <p>Pledge</p>

Louisiana Code of Civil Procedure

LA Civil Procedure I & II (2nd Year)

- Subject Matter Jurisdiction
- Personal Jurisdiction
- Venue
- Recusal of Judges
- Actions
- Class Actions
- Service of Process
- Time Limits
- Pleadings
- Exceptions
- Incidental Demands
- Motions
- Discovery
- Depositions
- Trials
- Jury Trials
- Judgments
- Appeals
- Executory Process
- Concursus
- Injunctions
- Real Actions
- Eviction
- Succession and Probate
- Divorce
- Tutorship
- Emancipation
- Interdiction
- Execution of Judgment
- Amending a Judgment
- Testing Sufficiency of a Surety Bond
- Responsibilities of Attorney in Interdiction Action
- Count the Calendar Questions
-

Torts

Torts I & II (1st Year)

Intentional Torts

- a. Intent
- b. Assault & Battery
- c. False Imprisonment
- d. Intentional Infliction of Emotional Distress
- e. Defamation
- f. False Light Invasion of Privacy
- g. Intentional Interference with Contract

Negligence

Wrongful Death Actions

Survival Actions

V. Medical Malpractice

LA Products Liability

Bystander Liability à CC 2315.6

Custodial Liability à CC 2317.1

Vicarious Liability à CC 2320

Merchant Liability

Liability for Buildings à CC 2322

Comparative Fault à CC 2323

Conflict of Laws

Damages

Workers Compensation

Business Entities and Mandate

Business Entities (2nd Year)
Commercial Paper (3rd Year)

Business Entities

- Types of Business Entities
- Formation of Business Entities
- Management of Business Entities
- Liability of Actors of an Entity
- Fiduciary Duties of Actors of Entity
- Operational Aspects of an Entity
- Impact of Cessation of Membership

Mandate

- Formation of Mandate
- Requirements for Mandate
- Liability of a Principal
- Liability of a Mandatary

Constitutional Law

Constitutional Law I and II (2nd Year)

Con Law I and II

- Justiciability
- Freedom of Speech
- Freedom of Religion
- Equal Protection Clause
- Substantive Due Process
- Procedural Due Process
- Commerce Clause
- Privileges and Immunities Clause
- Supremacy Clause
- Takings Clause
- Contracts Clause
- Separation of Powers
- Full, Faith, & Credit
- State's Rights (10th Amendment)
- State Action & Exceptions

Criminal Law, Procedure & Evidence

Criminal Law (1st Year)
Evidence (2nd Year)
Criminal Procedure (2nd Year)

Criminal Law	Evidence	Criminal Procedure
<p>I. Crimes</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Inchoate Offenses i. Conspiracy b. Parties i. Principal and Accessory c. Crimes against the Person <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Assault à simple, aggravated, aggravated with a firearm ii. Battery à simple, aggravated, aggravated second degree, second degree iii. Battery of a Police Officer iv. Homicide à First Degree Murder, Second Degree Murder, Manslaughter, Negligent Homicide, Vehicular Homicide, Feticide v. Felony-Murder Concept vi. False Imprisonment vii. Kidnapping à Second Degree, Aggravated viii. Negligent Injuring d. Crimes against Property <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Robbery à Simple, Armed, First Degree, Second Degree ii. Computer Fraud iii. Theft by unauthorized use of access card iv. Carjacking e. Crimes against Things <ul style="list-style-type: none"> i. Burglary à Simple, Aggravated, Of an Inhabited Dwelling ii. Theft iii. Criminal Damage to Property iv. Illegal Possession of Stolen Things v. Unauthorized Entry of an Inhabited Dwelling 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Authentication of evidence b. Admissibility of prior crimes evidence c. Admissibility of hearsay evidence and hearsay exceptions d. Admissibility of evidence of prior crimes and or bad acts e. Use of evidence of criminal convictions to attack witness's credibility 	<p>II. Trial Procedure</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Motion for Recusal of a Judge b. Motion to Quash Bill of Information c. Procedures for offering a defense of alibi d. Classifying a witness as a hostile witness e. When can one attack the character of a witness f. Number of preemptory challenges g. When can the State attack the defendant's character h. When can leading questions be used on direct examination i. Attorney client privilege j. Right to confront witnesses/hearsay testimony k. May a lay witness offer opinion testimony l. Motion for discove m. Motion to quash indictment for misjoinder of defendants and misjoinder of offenses n. Voluntary intoxication can preclude the presence of a specific intent or special knowledge required in a particular crime o. Admissibility of 'out of court' statements by other declarants p. Accountant's privilege (Code of Evidence art 515) q. Spousal privilege r. Can defendant's lawyer waive the defendant's presence at arraignment

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> vi. Unauthorized Entry of a Place of Business vii. Arson à Simple, Aggravated viii. Criminal Trespass ix. Remaining after Forbidden x. Computer Tampering xi. Unauthorized use of a movable f. Controlled Dangerous Substances Law i. Unlawful possession of controlled dangerous substance (with intent to distribute) ii. Unlawful distribution of controlled dangerous substance iii. Use of a controlled dangerous substance iv. Possession of marijuana v. Possession of Schedule I Drug – Marijuana g. Offenses Affecting Judicial Functions & Organized Government i. Obstruction of Justice ii. Stalking the jury or a jury member iii. Exploitation of the infirmed iv. Flight from Officer or Resisting an Officer v. Perjury vi. Escape à Simple, Aggravated h. Other Crimes i. Driving while under the influence of intoxicating drugs ii. Driving while under the influence of alcohol and drugs iii. Operating a vehicle while intoxicated iv. Reckless operation of a vehicle v. Reckless driving vi. Speeding vii. Disturbing the peace viii. Possession of a firearm by a felon ix. Possession of a concealed weapon by felon x. Illegal carrying of a weapon 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> s. Reasons for removing a juror under La. Code of Criminal Procedure article 1765 t. Counsel’s qualification for assignment to a capital case – Code of Criminal Procedure art 512 u. Polling of the Jury v. Change of venue w. Sequestration of trial witnesses x. Expert witnesses
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Federal Jurisdiction and Procedure

Basic Civil Procedure (1st Year)

Federal Jurisdiction (2nd Year)

BCP and Fed J

- Diversity Jurisdiction §1332
- Federal Question Jurisdiction
- Supplemental Jurisdiction
- Impleader
- Intervention
- Counterclaim and Cross-Claim
- Interpleader Remedies
- Service of Process
- Pretrial Procedures
- Venue §1391
- 12b Motion to Dismiss
- §1983 Actions
- Tax Injunction Act
- Motion for Judgement on Pleadings
- Motion for Summary Judgement
- 11th Amendment Bar to Suits
- Rule 11 Sanctions
- Removal
- Motion to Remand
- Pleadings
- Discovery Procedures
- Younger v. Harris Doctrine
- Abstention Doctrine
- Choice of Law/Conflict of Law
- Post-Trial Remedies

BAR APPLICATION DEADLINES FOR THE LOUISIANA STATE BAR

2019 Bar Application Deadlines			
Test Date	Application Dates	Late Filing Dates	Reapplication Dates
February 2019 (02/25; 02/27; 03/01)	September 01, 2018- November 1, 2018	November 2, 2018- December 15, 2018	September 1, 2018- December 15, 2018
July 2019 (07/22; 07/24; 07/26)	December 1, 2018- February 1, 2019	February 2, 2019- May 15, 2019	December 1, 2018- May 15, 2019
Bar Exam Applications Cost \$750 for applicants who participated in the “Law Student Registration Program” in the fall of their 2L year.			

IX. FAQs – Louisiana Bar Examination

How many times may I take the Louisiana bar exam?

An applicant can only take Part I of the examination five times. If the applicant does not pass the exam within those attempts, the applicant will be barred from taking the exam again.

Five Time Exam Limit Reinstated

The provision in La. Sup. Ct. Rule XVII limiting applicants to five attempts to pass the examination which was temporarily suspended has been reinstated but will not be applied retroactively. Applicants who have previously failed Part I any number of times prior to the July 2016 examination will not be penalized. The Rule currently provides:

SECTION 8. Re-examination/Time Limits. [Amended effective February 4, 2014]

(A) Failure. Part I. An applicant who fails Part I may reapply to take Part I, but shall not receive credit for any separate subject examination passed during any prior examination.

(B) Reapplication. Every applicant who fails Part I and who desires to re-take the examination must submit the application(s) and pay the fee(s) required by this Rule. After failing to pass five examinations, an applicant shall never be permitted to reapply.

Is the exam essay-formatted or multiple-choice?

Part I of the Louisiana bar exam is primarily formatted with essay-styled questions. However in recent years, the Committee on Bar Admissions has increased the use of multiple-choice formatted questions.

Are old exams released to the public?

The Committee on Bar Admissions routinely releases old exam questions shortly after the exam has been administered. The released exams do not contain the multiple-choice questions that were tested. These items are exempted from release despite requests to the contrary. The old bar exam questions are released on the Louisiana Supreme Court's website; but the exams only remain posted for a short period of time. The SULC library maintains copies of old bar exams going back for a minimum of five years.

Does the Committee release answers to previous exam questions?

No. The Committee does not release answers to old bar exam questions. Students should be mindful that commercial bar review companies, such as Barbri and Kaplan, generally provide its participants with answers to the old bar exam questions as a part of their bar review materials. It is important for students to understand that these answers are not sanctioned or approved by the Committee on Bar Admissions and the answers are not to be considered “model answers.”

Does the Committee accommodate persons with disabilities?

The Committee does provide reasonable accommodations to the administration of the exam as a result of the limitations posed by an applicant’s disabilities. However, there is a detailed process associated with such accommodations and medical documentation will be required. Persons interested in obtaining more information on this matter, should consult the website of the Committee on Bar Admissions, www.lascba.org.

When will newly enacted legislation be tested on the bar exam?

It is the policy of the Committee that newly-enacted legislation—including amendments to existing federal and state statutes, and amendments, additions, and deletions affecting federal and state rules of procedure and evidence – will be tested six months after the effective date of the legislation, as opposed to the date of enactment.

How is the bar exam graded?

The grading process is carried out by members of the Louisiana Bar who have been appointed by the Louisiana Supreme Court. Strict examinee anonymity is maintained and several measures are taken to insure uniformity and fairness in the grading process.

What is considered a passing score on the bar exam?

Examinations are scored based upon a compensatory scoring method. Nine subjects are tested on the examination. Each subject is worth 100 raw points. The five Code subjects are Code I, Code II, Code III, La. Code of Civil Procedure and Torts. The four Non-Code subjects are Business Entities and Negotiable Instruments, Constitutional Law, Criminal Law and Procedure, and Federal Jurisdiction and Procedure. Code subjects are calculated then multiplied by 1.20 and Non-Code subjects are calculated and multiplied by 0.75, then adding the two products together (resulting in a weighted score). Applicants who earn a total weighted score of 650 out of a possible 900 will pass the examination.

May a computer be used during the Louisiana Bar Exam?

Applicants may register their laptops to be utilized during the bar exam. An additional

cost to register the laptop will be incurred for all applicants who wish to type the exam. Should an applicant fail to properly register the laptop for the approved software, the applicant will be assigned a seat in the handwriting section of the bar examination.

X. Supplemental Bar Review Program

SULC operates a multi-faceted bar exam preparatory program. The program is designed for all SULC students irrespective of their status as full-time or part-time, day or evening. Students are exposed to some facet of this program in each year of their matriculation as well as the summer following their graduation. The program has three primary facets: 1) supplemental bar review sessions conducted during the school year; 2) a bar preparatory course – called Statutory Analysis; and 3) a summer supplemental bar review session.

Supplemental Bar Review Session for 1st Year Law Students

The supplemental bar review sessions focus on the Louisiana bar examination. The first year students will first be introduced to information regarding the steps needed to prepare for the bar exam during their initial orientation. This initial session will address concerns about the bar exam irrespective of what state a student desires to take the bar exam. Two sessions will be offered during the spring semester of their first year. These sessions will be focused on the Louisiana bar exam and will introduce the first year students to a “Recurring Issue Outline” concept of studying and cover one substantive bar subject.

Supplemental Bar Review Session for 2nd Year Law Students

The second-year students will have six supplemental bar review sessions (three in the fall and three in the spring). The first session will serve as an introductory session that will recap the Law Center’s Recurring Issue Outline concept while the remaining sessions will address a specific portion of the Louisiana bar exam and MBE and MPT portions of common law bar exams. All of the supplemental bar review sessions are structured to address the process of preparing for the exam instead of doctrinal subject matter. All sessions are held at no cost to students.

Bar-Prep Courses – Statutory Analysis & Statutory Analysis II

SULC offers two bar preparatory courses to students in their final year of matriculation. These courses – Statutory Analysis and Statutory Analysis II – do not contain pre-requisites. Thus, a student does not have to take one course in order to take the other course. However, by taking both courses, a student will be exposed to methods of preparing for all nine sections of the Louisiana bar examination. SULC also offers a one-semester common law version of the Statutory Analysis course that generally focuses on the MBE but also provides information on the MEE and MPT.

Summer and Winter Supplemental Bar Review Session

The summer supplemental bar review session is offered during the months immediately prior to the July bar exam. The winter supplemental bar review session is offered during the months immediately prior to the February bar exam. These programs provide an opportunity – outside of the standard law school courses – wherein faculty members have the greatest degree of contact with the participants. The level of participation of each student is measured and tracked. Students also take old bar exams under conditions similar to those that they will encounter on the bar exam. The students receive both written and oral feedback regarding their performances on the aforementioned practice exams.

As such, the Law Center has been able to group the students who participate within the program into two distinct categories – those who “actively embrace” the program’s teachings and those who do not. A student that has actively embraced the program is one who not only participates by physically attending sessions and/or taking practice exams, but one who shows a positive adjustment in, among other things, study habits, level of substantive knowledge, analytical skills, and reasoning ability.

Benefits of Attending the Program

There are many benefits of attending all of the programs listed above. Historically, students who have attended and actively embraced the supplemental bar review program have: (1) receive better scores overall than those who not participate in the program, (2) have a higher bar passage rates on their first attempts than those who do not participate, and (3) are more confidence and less anxious during the time leading up to the exam.

XI. Common Law Jurisdictions

Approximately 25-28% of SULC students will take a bar examination, for the first time, outside the state of Louisiana. In an effort to provide information to those students, some of the Common Law Bar examinations that students have taken in the past are listed below.

NCBE Common Exam Information		
MPRE	http://www.ncbex.org/exams/mpre/	<p>60 Multiple Choice Questions (2 hours)</p> <p>*Subject matter outline can be found at http://www.ncbex.org/pdfviewer/?file=%2Fdmsdocument%2F2</p>
MBE	http://www.ncbex.org/exams/mbe/	<p>190 Multiple Choice Questions (6 hours total)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 27 Civil Procedure ✓ 27 Constitutional Law ✓ 28 Contracts ✓ 27 Criminal Law and Procedure ✓ 27 Evidence ✓ 27 Real Property ✓ 27 Torts <p>*Subject matter outline can be found at http://www.ncbex.org/pdfviewer/?file=%2Fdmsdocument%2F182</p>
MPT	http://www.ncbex.org/exams/mpt/	<p>1 or 2 Tests (90 minutes each)</p> <p>Each test will have a file and a library. Examinees will be required to do the following tasks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Sort detailed factual materials and separate relevant from irrelevant facts ✓ Analyze statutory, case, and administrative materials for the applicable principles of law ✓ Apply the relevant law to the relevant facts in a manner likely to resolve a client's problem ✓ Identify and resolve ethical dilemmas ✓ Communicate effectively in writing ✓ Complete a lawyering task within time constraints <p>*Outline of skills tested can be found at http://www.ncbex.org/pdfviewer/?file=%2Fdmsdocument%2F54</p>

MEE	http://www.ncbex.org/exams/mee/	<p>6 essays (30 minutes each)</p> <p>Possible Subjects:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Business Associations ✓ Civil Procedure ✓ Conflict of Laws ✓ Constitutional Law ✓ Contracts ✓ Criminal Law and Procedure ✓ Evidence ✓ Family Law ✓ Real Property ✓ Torts ✓ Trusts and Estates ✓ UCC/Secured Transactions <p>*Subject matter outline can be found at http://www.ncbex.org/pdfviewer/?file=%2Fdocsdocument%2F183</p>
UBE	http://www.ncbex.org/exams/ube/	Requires MBE, MPT, and MEE

State	MPRE Requirement	MBE	MPT	MEE	State Exam	UBE
Florida	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	No.
Georgia	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.
Illinois	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No.
Maryland	No.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.
Missouri	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No.*	Yes.
New Jersey	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	No.
New York	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.
Texas	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	Yes.	No.
Virginia	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.	Yes.	No.
D.C.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	Yes.	No.	No.

Below are hyperlinks to those common exam subject matter outlines for the MBE, MEE, and MPT:

MBE

<http://www.ncbex.org/pdfviewer/?file=%2Fdmsdocument%2F201>

MEE

<http://www.ncbex.org/pdfviewer/?file=%2Fdmsdocument%2F183>

MPT

<http://www.ncbex.org/pdfviewer/?file=%2Fdmsdocument%2F54>

Florida

MPRE: 80

State Exam: 3 essays (3 hours) and 100 MC (3 hours)

Possible Subjects:

- Florida Rules of Civil & Criminal Procedure; Florida Rules of Judicial Administration
- Florida Constitution
- Federal Constitution
- Trusts
- Business Entities
- Real Property
- Evidence
- Torts
- Wills & Administration of Estates
- Criminal law, criminal procedure, and juvenile delinquency
- Contracts
- Article 3 and 9 of the UCC
- Family law & Dependency
- Chapters 4 & 5 of the Rules Regulating the Florida Bar
- Professionalism

*PDF study guide & specific topics available online:

https://www.floridabarexam.org/_85257bfe0055eb2c.nsf/52286ae9ad5d845185257c07005c3fe1/437db985ef81578885257c0c006546a5

Georgia

MPRE: 75

MPT: 2 tests (3 hours total)

State Exam: 4 essays (3 hours total)

Possible Subjects:

- Business organizations
- Constitutional law
- Contracts
- Criminal Law & Procedure
- Evidence
- Family Law
- Practice and Procedure (Georgia and federal)
- Professional Ethics
- Property
- Remedies
- Torts
- Trusts
- UCC articles 2, 3, and 9
- Wills & Estates

Multiple issues per question

*PDF practice tests and answers available online: <https://www.gabaradmissions.org/essay-and-mpt-questions-and-selected-answers>

Illinois

MPRE: 80

MEE: 6 essays (3 hours)

MPT: 1 test (90 min.)

State Exam: 3 essays (90 min.)

Possible Subjects:

- Administrative Law
- Agency & Partnership
- Business Organizations
- Commercial Paper
- Conflicts of Laws
- Constitutional Law
- Contracts
- Criminal Law & Procedure
- Equity
- Evidence
- Family Law
- Federal & Illinois Jurisdiction & Procedure

- Federal Taxation
- Illinois Civil Procedure
- Personal & Real Property
- Sales
- Secured Transactions
- Suretyship
- Torts
- Trusts & Future Interests
- Wills & Estates

Maryland

MPT: 1 test (90 minutes)

State Exam: 10 essays (25 min. recommended per question)

Possible Subjects:

- Agency
- Business Associations
- Commercial Transactions
- Constitutional Law
- Contracts
- Criminal Law & Procedure
- Evidence
- Family Law
- Maryland Civil Procedure
- Professional Responsibility
- Property
- Torts

*MPT & 3 essays in the morning (3 hours); 7 essays in the afternoon (3 hours).

*PDF practice tests and answers available online:

<http://mdcourts.gov/ble/examquestionsanswers.html>

Missouri

MPRE: 80

In addition to the UBE, applicants are required to complete an open book test, the Missouri Educational Component Test (11 outlines to review followed by 33 questions). This seems to be taken online, and it can be accessed at <http://www.courts.mo.gov/page.jsp?id=325>

New Jersey

MPRE: 75

State Exam: 7 essays (45 min. each)

Possible Subjects:

- Agency
- Civil Procedure
- Conflicts of Laws
- Constitutional Law
- Contracts
- Corporations
- Criminal Law
- Disciplinary Rules
- Equity
- Evidence
- Family Law
- Partnership
- Real Property
- Torts
- Trusts & Estates
- UCC articles 2, 3, and 9
- Wills
- Zoning & Planning

*PDF practice tests and answers available online: <https://www.njbarexams.org/bar-exam-questions-and-sample-answers>

New York

MPRE: 85

MPT: 1 test (90 min.)

State Exam: 5 essays and 50 MC (MC & 3 essays in the morning 3 hr. 15 min.; board recommends 40 min. per essay & 1.5 min. per multiple choice) (MPT & 2 essays in the afternoon 3 hr.)

Possible Subjects:

- Administrative Law
- Business Relationships
- New York Civil Practice & Procedure
- Conflict of Laws
- New York and Federal Constitutional Law
- Contracts & Contract Remedies
- Criminal Law & Procedure
- Evidence
- Matrimonial and Family Law
- Professional Responsibility
- Real Property

- Torts & Tort Damages
- Trusts, Wills, and Estates
- UCC articles 2 & 9

*Content outlines for these subjects are available online:

<http://www.nybarexam.org/Docs/CONTENTOUTLINE.pdf>

*PDF practice tests and answers available online:

<http://www.nybarexam.org/ExamQuestions/ExamQuestions.htm>

Texas

MPRE: 85

MPT: 1 test (90 min.)

State Exam: 20 short answer: procedure & evidence civil/criminal (90 min. total) and 12 essays (6 hours total)

Possible Subjects:

- Business Associations
- Trusts & Guardianship
- Willis and Administration
- Family Law
- UCC
- Consumer Rights
- Real Property (including oil & gas)
- Income, estate, and gift tax
- Bankruptcy
- Texas Civil Procedure & Evidence
- Federal and Texas Criminal Procedure and Evidence
- Consumer Law

*PDF explains how these subjects are used & broken down:

<http://www.ble.state.tx.us/Rules/NewRules/CurrentRuleBook.pdf>

*PDF practice tests available online: <http://www.ble.state.tx.us/>

Virginia

MPRE: 85

State Exam: 10 combined essays and short-answer questions (5 in the morning; 5 in the afternoon).

Possible Subjects:

- Agency
- Business Organizations
- Conflict of Laws
- Constitutional Law
- Conflicts

- Creditor's Rights
- Criminal Law
- Domestic Relations
- Equity
- Evidence
- Federal Practice and Procedure
- Local Government Law
- Professional Responsibility
- Real and Personal Property
- Sales
- Taxation
- Torts
- Trusts
- UCC
- Virginia Civil and Criminal Procedure
- Wills and Estate Administration

*PDF practice tests available online: <http://barexam.virginia.gov/bar/barstudy.html>

District of Columbia

MPRE: 75

IMPORTANT NOTE ON BAR ADMISSION REQUIREMENTS:

While the above listed information was obtained as a result of reviewing the websites for the Admissions Committees for the various states, the National Conference of Bar Examiners (NCBE) has produced a Comprehensive Guide to Bar Admission Requirements for all jurisdictions. The guide can be found on the NCBE's website or by following this link: <http://www.ncbex.org/pubs/bar-admissions-guide/2017/index.html>.

XII. Resources

Southern University Law Center

www.sulc.edu

Louisiana Supreme Court

www.lasc.org

Louisiana Supreme Court Committee on Bar Admissions (LASCBA)

www.lascba.org

National Conference of Bar Examiners (NCBE)

www.ncbex.org

NCBE Character and Fitness Information

www.ncbex.org/character-and-fitness

NCBE Multi-State Professional Responsibility Examination

www.ncbex.org/multistate-test/mpre

NCBE Comprehensive Guide to Bar Admission Requirements

www.ncbex.org/pubs/bar-admissions-guide/2017/index.html

Information Re: Louisiana Bar Exam Application Process

www.lascba.org/application.asp

Information Re: Louisiana Bar Exam Subjects

www.lascba.org/subjects.asp

Information Re: Louisiana Bar Exam Schedule

www.lascba.org/schedule.asp

Information Re: Admission to the Bar in Louisiana

www.lasc.org/rules/supreme/RuleXVII.asp

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