

## Nevada Comprehensive Licensing Exam

### Three-part assessment:

- **Foundational Law Exam**, multiple choice, taken during law school (like MPRE)
- **Lawyering Performance Exam**, performance tests after graduation (June & Jan.)
- 40-60 hours of **supervised practice** (in law school or after, instead of bar prep).



## Proposed Timeline to Nevada Bar Admission

START LAW SCHOOL	
Open online application with Bar Admissions Department	any time after starting law school
Multistate Professional Responsibility Exam (MPRE)	offered 3 times per year; eligible to take during law school
Foundational Law Exam (FLE)	offered 4 times a year; eligible to take after 42 credits (about 3 semesters)
Supervised Practice Requirement	complete during or after law school; eligible for student lawyer certification after 45 credits
Character & Fitness Review	timing under Admissions Department policy & Supreme Court rules
LAW SCHOOL GRADUATION	
Lawyering Performance Exam (LPE)	take any time after graduation; offered June & January
ADMITTED TO BAR	
	when each component completed successfully

## Nevada Foundational Law Exam (FLE)

- 100 multiple-choice questions
- MBE subjects (Civ Pro, Contracts, Crim & Crim Pro, Con Law, Evidence, Property, & Torts)
- Public blueprint of 20 concepts to be tested for each subject
- Offered in testing centers 4 times a year
- Can be taken during law school (after 3 semesters) or after graduation

## Nevada Lawyering Performance Exam (LPE)

- Three 2-hour performance tests
- One day, post-graduation
- Twice a year, January & June
- Authentic & valid
- Rubrics & calibration for reliability

## Nevada Supervised Practice Requirement: 2 parts

- 1) Client Work**
  - 40-60 hours
  - Certified under student practice rule
  - Law school clinics, externships, or pro bono work with supervising lawyers
  - Timed to be done instead of bar prep if not done in law school
- 2) Several self-directed learning explorations**
  - Relating to the practice of law in Nevada
  - From Nevada's currently required mentoring program

## Better Public Protection

- Assesses foundational knowledge and actual lawyering skills
- Based on best contemporary research on attorney competence, assessment, and cognition
- Psychometrically sound—i.e., valid, reliable, fair, educationally effective, and feasible.
- Requires live client & case management experience instead of attempting to assess those in a written test

## Benefits of Staged Licensing

- Staged licensing, from foundational to advanced, is consistent with cognitive science and other professions
- Foundational Law Exam (FLE) multiple-choice test requires appropriate but not excessive memorization
- Lawyering Performance Exam (LPE) requires more advanced writing, analysis, and strategic competence

## Better Timing

- Early stand-alone multiple-choice exam (FLE) provides crucial feedback to students during law school, when professors can help students improve
- Early multiple-choice exam frees up time after graduation for supervised practice
- Months of post-graduation cramming not necessary
- Less time to licensure

## Fairness & Feasibility

- Better alignment of licensing with law school and legal practice
- Reduced barriers unrelated to competence to practice law (excessive memorization, costs, inflexible schedules)
- Keep applicant and administrative costs the same