

Keep This Booklet for Reference

Test services for the MPRE are provided by ACT. For the following information, please write to the addresses shown below, or telephone between 8:30 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. central time, Monday through Friday, excluding holidays.

Application and Administration

National Conference of Bar Examiners
MPRE Applications
101 ACT Drive
P.O. Box 4001
Iowa City, IA 52243
Phone: (319) 341-2500*
mpre.registration@act.org
www.ncbex.org or www.act.org/mpre

Questions Concerning MPRE Scores


Include examinee name, Social Security number, birth date, test date, and signature.

National Conference of Bar Examiners
MPRE Records
101 ACT Drive
P.O. Box 4001
Iowa City, IA 52243
Phone: (319) 337-1304*
mpre.score@act.org

Testing Accommodations Inquiries

National Conference of Bar Examiners
MPRE Testing Accommodations
101 ACT Drive
P.O. Box 168
Iowa City, IA 52243
Phone: (319) 341-2500*

*TDD for persons with hearing impairments:
(319) 337-1701 (must call from a TDD)



NOTE: The information in this booklet is believed to be correct at the time of publication. Since rules and policies of jurisdictions change, examinees are advised to consult the jurisdictions directly for the most current information.



www.ncbex.org

National Conference of Bar Examiners
302 South Bedford Street | Madison, WI 53703-3622
Phone: 608-280-8550 | Fax: 608-280-8552 | TDD: 608-661-1275
e-mail: contact@ncbex.org

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NOTICE TO EXAMINEES

The National Conference of Bar Examiners (NCBE) assists bar admission authorities by developing bar examination components, including the MPRE. NCBE holds the copyright to these exams and to their content, and exam content may be considered for reuse in future exams or in copyrighted educational materials. Both disclosure of exam content and cheating on a test are prohibited, as such practices undermine the integrity and fairness of the examination process.

The following conduct is prohibited during the examination:

- Bringing unauthorized devices (whether turned on or off) or unauthorized materials into the testing room, including, but not limited to, cell phones, watches, calculators, cameras, pagers, personal digital assistants, text messaging devices, audio or video recording devices, scanners, language translators, and written materials;
- Bringing test materials, unauthorized devices, or unauthorized materials out of the testing room during any scheduled or unscheduled break or at the conclusion of the testing period;
- Copying answers from another examinee or sharing answers with another examinee; and
- Continuing to work after a supervisor has instructed examinees to stop writing.

The following conduct is prohibited after the examination:

- Sharing the substance or details of any test question, including the question's fact pattern, option choices, or answer, in whole or in part, with anyone via electronic (including e-mail, blogs, and online social and professional networking sites), telephonic, written, oral, or other means;
- Reproducing, paraphrasing, summarizing, or describing to any other person any test content from memory after leaving the testing room; and
- Forwarding, re-posting, hosting, or otherwise advancing the distribution of exam content, on the Internet or via other means, that others have disclosed.

Unauthorized disclosure of exam content or engaging in prohibited conduct during the examination could result in some or all of the following penalties:

- Civil liability;
- Criminal penalties;
- Cancellation of the examinee's test scores;
- Denial of the examinee's application to sit for future exams;
- Denial of the examinee's bar application on character and fitness grounds; and
- Disciplinary action by a bar authority if the examinee is already admitted to practice law.

Introduction

The Multistate Professional Responsibility Examination

The Multistate Professional Responsibility Examination (MPRE) is administered by ACT on behalf of NCBE. The MPRE is based on the law governing the conduct of lawyers, including the disciplinary rules of professional conduct currently articulated in the 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. An overview of the examination, subject matter outline, and sample questions are provided in the “MPRE Content and Preparation” section of this booklet.

Jurisdiction Information

The MPRE is required for admission to the bars of all but four U.S. jurisdictions. Since the MPRE requirements vary from one jurisdiction to another, examinees are advised to check with the board of bar examiners in each jurisdiction where admission is being sought before registering for the MPRE. Passing scores are established by each jurisdiction.

NCBE and its contractor, ACT, take steps to ensure that MPRE registration materials are properly handled and processed, and that exams and answer sheets are properly prepared, printed, handled, and scored. In the unlikely event that a mistake occurs in preparing, handling, processing, scoring, or reporting scores, NCBE will correct the error, if possible, or permit the affected examinee(s) either to retest at no additional fee or to receive a refund of his/her/their examination fee(s). **These remedies are the exclusive remedies available to examinees for errors in preparing, handling, or processing registration materials; in printing, handling, or processing exams and exam answer sheets; or in determining or reporting scores.**

About the National Conference of Bar Examiners

NCBE is a not-for-profit corporation founded in 1931. The mission of the Conference is to work with other institutions to develop, maintain, and apply reasonable and uniform standards of education and character for eligibility for admission to the practice of law; and to assist bar admission authorities by providing standardized examinations of uniform and high quality for the testing of applicants for admission to the practice of law, disseminating relevant information concerning admission standards and practices, conducting educational programs for the members and staffs of such authorities, and providing other services such as character and fitness investigations and research.

Copyright Notice

The MPRE is owned by NCBE and is a secure exam protected by U.S. copyright laws. NCBE strictly prohibits copying, reproducing, or disclosing any MPRE questions or answers, whether via electronic, telephonic, written, oral, or other means, to any party or to any public forum during or after the exam. NCBE will use every legal means available to protect its copyrighted materials. Any unauthorized disclosure of MPRE content could result in civil liability, criminal penalties, cancellation of test scores, denial of applications to sit for future exams, denial of bar applications on character and fitness grounds, and/or disciplinary action by bar authorities.

MPRE Application Procedures

Test Dates and Application Deadlines

<i>Test Date</i>	<i>Regular Application Receipt Deadline</i>	<i>Late Application Receipt Deadline</i>
March 17, 2012	January 31, 2012	February 16, 2012
August 10, 2012	June 26, 2012	July 12, 2012
November 3, 2012	September 18, 2012	October 4, 2012

*The March and November test dates fall on Saturday morning. An applicant whose religious beliefs preclude him or her from taking the examination on one of these dates may apply to take the MPRE on Sunday, March 18, 2012, or Sunday, November 4, 2012. Requests to take the exam on Sunday must be in writing and must include a letter 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 documentation must be received by the late receipt deadline** and must be sent with a copy of the online confirmation received after submission of an online application or with a completed paper application. E-mail or fax documents to mpre.ada@act.org or (319) 337-1187. The applicant will be notified whether or not the request is granted.

Online applications must be received by 11:59 p.m. central time on the published deadline date. Paper applications must be received in the MPRE Applications department in Iowa City, Iowa, by 5:00 p.m. central time on the published deadline dates. **Absolutely no applications will be accepted after the late application receipt deadline.**

Examination Fees

All fees are nonrefundable and nontransferable.

For applications received on or before the regular receipt deadline, the fee for the MPRE is \$70. For those who apply **after** the regular receipt deadline but before the late receipt deadline, the fee is \$140.

The application fee entitles the applicant to receive a score report and to have a copy sent to the board of bar examiners of the jurisdiction indicated on the applicant's answer sheet. Additional score reports may be obtained after the examination for a fee of \$25 per report. A score report request form is available at www.ncbex.org.

Fees for online registration will be calculated automatically based on the date of submission and must be paid with a credit card (MasterCard or VISA only). For applications that are mailed, all fees must be paid in the form of a personal or business check, cashier's check, certified check, or money order, payable in U.S. dollars and drawn on a bank in the United States. Checks should be made payable to the **National Conference of Bar Examiners**. Application materials that include insufficient or improper payment will not be processed.

When an applicant pays by check, the applicant authorizes ACT to convert the check to an electronic entry. The applicant will not receive the check back from his or her financial institution. If a check is returned to ACT due to insufficient or uncollected funds, it may be re-presented electronically and the applicant's account will be debited.

A \$25 fee will be assessed for a check or credit card payment returned because of insufficient funds or stop payment. Scores for the current administration or any future MPRE will not be released until all fees are paid in full. Applicants who need fee receipts should contact the MPRE Applications department at (319) 341-2500 or at mpre.registration@act.org. Fee receipts can only be provided for the current testing year.

There is no provision for makeup testing.

Online Registration

Applicants may register online at www.act.org/mpre. An online applicant who successfully submits an application will receive an immediate confirmation screen that should be printed for the applicant's records. An applicant who enters a valid e-mail address will be sent an electronic confirmation within 48 hours of a successful submission of the online application. (In an effort to reduce unwanted e-mail, many Internet service providers use various filtering techniques. Some of these filtering methods may block automatically generated correspondence from @act.org. It may be necessary to adjust the filtering settings accordingly.) **The applicant will need to keep his or her user name and password, as they will be needed to access the Admission Ticket and score report.**

The applicant will be sent an e-mail message providing instructions and a link to access a printable Admission Ticket approximately five weeks before the examination. It is the responsibility of the applicant to contact the MPRE Applications department at (319) 341-2500 or at mpre.registration@act.org if there are any difficulties with online access. NCBE cannot be responsible for online applications that are not successfully submitted or payments that cannot be processed.

Paper Application

Applicants are strongly encouraged to use online registration. Applicants who apply by paper application will not be able to access their Admission Tickets or download their score reports online.

Paper application forms may be obtained by contacting the MPRE Applications department at (319) 341-2500. The form must be completed using a No. 2 pencil or a mechanical pencil with HB lead. In each block, where required, clearly print the needed information in the boxes. Then, in the column below each box containing a letter or number, completely fill in the corresponding oval containing the same letter or number. Below each empty box, fill in the blank oval.

When application materials are received by the MPRE Applications department, they will be checked to ensure that all the necessary information is present. Complete application materials will be processed and an Admission Ticket will be sent via USPS. If application materials do not include the necessary information, they will be returned with an explanatory letter. Corrected application materials that are resubmitted must still meet the published receipt deadline for the test date requested.

It is advisable to mail application materials well in advance of the deadline. This will allow time to check on the status of application materials prior to the deadline and, if necessary, to resolve any problems. **NCBE cannot be responsible for materials lost in the mail or payments that cannot be processed.** For acknowledgment of receipt of application materials, applicants will need to send a self-addressed, stamped postcard with the completed application materials. The card will be returned to the applicant when the materials are processed. To ensure receipt of late application materials by the late receipt deadline, applicants may wish to send materials by a traceable courier service.

Admission Ticket

Applicants should download, review, and print their Admission Tickets as soon as they receive notification that their Admission Tickets are available.

The Admission Ticket will include the applicant's test date and assigned test center, and a Photo Identification section, which must be completed. The applicant must sign the ticket and attach a recent, representative, 2" x 2" passport-type photo. Digital photographs printed on photo paper will be accepted. Photocopied photographs will not be accepted.

It is the responsibility of the applicant to contact the MPRE Applications department at (319) 341-2500 or at mpre.registration@act.org if an Admission Ticket has not been received within three weeks of the examination.

Test Center Assignments

The MPRE is administered in over 200 test center locations. The applicant will have the opportunity to indicate a test center preference when registering. A list of test center locations is located in Appendix A. Test centers may change during the year. **Test center choices for applicants cannot be guaranteed.** Test center assignments are made on a first-come, first-served basis. The MPRE Applications department will make every attempt to assign the applicant to his or her first or second choice of test centers; however, if those test centers are at capacity at the time assignments are made, the applicant will be assigned to an available test center as close as possible to his or her choices. **Applicants are advised that travel to another city or state may be required.**

Additional space or a new test center sometimes will be established after most assignments have been made. Applicants who have not yet been assigned to a space are then placed in the new test center.

Occasionally, test centers will be closed **after** test center assignments have been made. It is then necessary to assign those applicants to another test center. At that time, the applicants will be sent new Admission Tickets and an attempt will be made to contact them by phone.

Change of Test Centers

If an applicant wishes to change test centers after submitting application materials, a change may be requested by contacting the MPRE Applications department at (319) 341-2500. Test center change requests will be considered if time and space permit; however, such changes are solely within the discretion of NCBE. **Applicants may request a test center change no later than two weeks prior to the test date.**

Accommodations for Applicants with Disabilities

The National Conference of Bar Examiners provides reasonable testing accommodations for MPRE examinees who have qualified disabilities as defined in the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) and who provide appropriate documentation in a timely manner. Information regarding requesting accommodations is located in Appendix B.

Reapplying to Take the Examination

If an applicant is unable to take the examination on the scheduled test date and wishes to reschedule, or does not attain a passing score on the MPRE and wishes to retake the exam, **the applicant must reapply for another scheduled examination** with all new application materials and pay the full and appropriate fee.

Test Day Information

All examinees must report to the test center by 9:00 a.m. The examination is 2 hours and 5 minutes in length. Instructions for the testing session will begin as soon as all examinees have been checked in and seated. The timed portion of the exam will begin immediately following the instructions. **Late arrivals will not be admitted.** Beginning and ending testing times may vary depending on the size of the test center and the number of rooms used. Examinees can expect testing to be completed in 2½ to 3½ hours from the reporting time.

NCBE is not responsible if examinees are delayed or unable to reach the test center. In the event of inclement weather (blizzard, flood, hurricane, etc.), listen to local radio or television stations for announcements concerning the status of the test center.

Admission and Identification

Each examinee must present a completed test center Admission Ticket in order to be admitted to the test center. If an Admission Ticket is misplaced, the examinee must contact the MPRE Applications department in Iowa City, Iowa, before the test date.

The test center supervisor will inspect each Admission Ticket to verify that it is for the correct test center and date, and that the identification portions of the Admission Ticket are properly completed. Examinees will also be asked for additional photo identification, such as a current (unexpired) driver's license, passport, or school identification card, bearing a photograph and signature. Only examinees who have been positively identified will be admitted to the testing room.

All Admission Tickets and attached photographs will be collected during the admission process on the day of the exam and will become part of examinees' MPRE files. NCBE reserves the right to notify any board of bar examiners if an examinee fails to present an Admission Ticket with a suitable photograph on it and/or if an examinee fails to present an acceptable form of identification that includes a photograph.

The examinee must know his or her Social Security number when reporting to the test centers, as this information is requested on the answer sheet. If an examinee does not fill in the corresponding ovals on the answer sheet for his or her Social Security number, he or she may be assigned an identification number for processing and record-keeping purposes. This number will appear on the score report in the space for the Social Security number.

Examinees will not be permitted to select their own seats. The test supervisor will assign seats in the testing room. Access to the testing room will be restricted to test center personnel and examinees.

If an examinee is unable to complete the test due to illness during testing, he or she must return the test booklet and answer sheet to the supervisor, who will mark the answer sheet VOID and indicate on the Testing Irregularity Report that the answer sheet should not be scored. No special testing arrangements can be made. To apply for a subsequent examination, the examinee must submit all new application materials and pay the full and appropriate fee.

What to Bring and What Not to Bring

Examinees should bring several No. 2 black lead pencils or mechanical pencils with HB lead to their assigned test center, along with their completed Admission Tickets and proper identification.

Examinees are **not** allowed to bring personal items into MPRE test centers. Cell phones or other electronic devices that are brought into the testing room will be confiscated and may be retained indefinitely. The following are examples of prohibited items:

- cell phones
- watches
- earplugs
- food or drink, including water
- pagers
- text messaging devices
- portable media players
- personal digital assistants, handheld computers, or wireless e-mail devices
- audio or video recording devices
- cameras, scanners, or other picture-taking devices
- language translators
- radios or tape recorders
- pens or highlighters
- written materials, such as books or notes
- scratch paper
- calculators
- rulers
- backpacks, purses, or briefcases
- hats or headphones
- alarms

Prohibited Behaviors

Test security procedures are designed to ensure that examinees have an equal opportunity to demonstrate their academic achievement and skills, that examinees who do their own work are not unfairly disadvantaged by examinees who do not, and that scores reported for each examinee are valid. The following conduct is prohibited at MPRE test centers:

- bringing unauthorized devices (whether turned on or off) or unauthorized materials into the testing room (see list on page 7)
- removing or attempting to remove test materials or information, including test questions or answers, or any unauthorized items from the testing room during any scheduled or unscheduled break or at the conclusion of the testing period
- looking at another examinee's test booklet or answer sheet
- giving or receiving assistance on the exam
- using any device to share or exchange information
- using unauthorized aids
- creating a disturbance
- continuing to work after a supervisor has instructed examinees to stop writing

Examinees may not retain any test materials. Pages or covers of test booklets are not to be torn out of or separated from the test booklets in any way. Examinees are not permitted to duplicate or record, by copying, photographing, or any other means, any part of the MPRE. All test materials, including test booklets and answer sheets, must be returned intact to the test supervisor after testing. The following conduct is prohibited after the examination:

- sharing the substance or details of any test question, including the question's fact pattern, option choices, or answer, in whole or in part, with anyone via electronic (including e-mail, blogs, and online social and professional networking sites), telephonic, written, oral, or other means;
- reproducing, paraphrasing, summarizing, or describing to any other person any test content from memory after leaving the testing room; and
- forwarding, re-posting, hosting, or otherwise advancing the distribution of exam content, on the Internet or via other means, that others have disclosed.

The MPRE is part of the bar examination requirements of participating jurisdictions, and the same standards of conduct by the examinees apply as if the examination were being administered by a board of bar examiners. NCBE reserves the right to report questionable conduct in connection with the MPRE to the appropriate board of bar examiners.

Disruptions in Testing and Potential Compromises

NCBE and ACT take steps to ensure standardized administration on the test day. If events occur that cause testing to be cancelled or interrupted, involve a mistiming on any part of the test, result in a deviation from required testing procedures, raise concerns about possible advance access to an exam's content by one or more examinees, and/or otherwise disrupt or compromise the normal testing process or the validity of test scores, NCBE will examine the situation and determine if corrective action is warranted, including score cancellation(s) or nonscoring of answer sheets. If NCBE, in its sole discretion, determines that action is warranted, the affected examinees will be offered the option either to retest at no additional fee or to receive a refund of their examination fees (unless the affected examinees are found to have caused or been involved in the conduct which resulted in the corrective action, in which event NCBE shall have the right to withhold either or both of these options). If NCBE offers a retest and an examinee selects that option, the examinee must retake the entire exam in order to produce a valid score.

Test Center Review

At the end of the examination, but within the time allotted, examinees will be given the opportunity to assess testing conditions by completing an optional Test Center Review section in the examination booklet. The responses provided are used to monitor and improve testing conditions and procedures for future administrations of the MPRE. Responses to the Test Center Review do not affect the test score.

Written complaints about testing conditions or procedures must be received at ACT within four weeks of the test date. Concerns may be detailed in an e-mail to **TestACT@act.org** or a letter to:

National Conference of Bar Examiners
MPRE Test Administration
301 ACT Drive
P.O. Box 168
Iowa City, IA 52243

MPRE Scores

The Scoring Process

The MPRE scaled score is a standard score. Standard scaled scores range from 50 (low) to 150 (high). The mean (average) scaled score was established at 100, based upon the performance of the examinees who took the MPRE in March 1999.

The conversion of raw scores to scaled scores involves a statistical process that adjusts for variations in the difficulty of different forms of the examination so that any particular scaled score will represent the same level of knowledge from test to test. For instance, if a test is more difficult than previous tests, then the scaled scores on that test will be adjusted upward to account for this difference. If a test is easier than previous tests, then the scaled scores on the test will be adjusted downward to account for this difference. The purpose of these adjustments is to help ensure that no examinee is unfairly penalized or rewarded for taking a more or less difficult form of the test.

Score Reports

An MPRE score report will be released to the examinee and sent to the jurisdiction, if any, requested on the answer sheet within five weeks of the examination date. Results will also be kept on file with ACT in Iowa City, Iowa. The score report includes the examinee's scaled score and the jurisdiction, if any, that the examinee requested to receive the score. If an examinee did not request on test day that his or her score be sent to a jurisdiction, no indication will appear on the score report. If the examinee wishes to send his or her score report to a jurisdiction at a later date, an additional fee will be charged.

An examinee who registered online and provided a valid e-mail address will be sent instructions and a link to access a printable version of his or her score report. Score reports are available only until the late receipt deadline of the following test date. Examinees are advised to save the file for future reference.

An examinee who registered by paper application will be sent his or her score report via USPS.

It is the responsibility of the examinee to contact MPRE Records at (319) 337-1304 or at **mpre.score@act.org** if he or she encounters difficulties with online access or does not receive the score report within five weeks of the examination.

Additional Score Reports

Additional score reports may be obtained for a fee of \$25 per report. ACT will not accept or process additional score report requests until after the examination is completed. A score report request form is available at www.ncbex.org. Requests should be sent to:

National Conference of Bar Examiners
MPRE Records
101 ACT Drive
P.O. Box 4001
Iowa City, IA 52243

Cancellation of Scores by NCBE

NCBE reserves the right to cancel test scores when there is reason to believe that the scores are invalid. Cases of testing irregularities—such as falsification of one’s identity, impersonation of another examinee (surrogate testing), unusual similarities in the answers of examinees, or other indicators that the test scores may not be valid—may result in the cancellation of test scores. When NCBE decides to cancel test scores, examinees are notified before any action is taken (except in cases of testing disruptions or compromises discussed above). The notice includes information about the options available regarding the planned score cancellation, including procedures for appealing the cancellation decision. In any such appeal, the issue to be decided is whether NCBE acted reasonably and in good faith in deciding to cancel the score(s).

Requests for Rechecking of Answer Sheets

A request to have an answer sheet rechecked must be made in writing within three months of the original test date. Results from rechecking an answer sheet may take six to eight weeks to become available. The request must include the exact name under which the examinee tested, address, Social Security number, date of birth, test date, and signature. Requests should be sent to:

National Conference of Bar Examiners
MPRE Records
101 ACT Drive
P.O. Box 4001
Iowa City, IA 52243

MPRE Content and Preparation

Overview of the Examination

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 law governing the conduct of lawyers in these roles is applied in disciplinary and bar admission procedures, and by courts in dealing with issues of appearance, representation, privilege, disqualification, and contempt or other censure, and in lawsuits seeking to establish liability for malpractice and other civil or criminal wrongs committed by a lawyer while acting in a professional capacity.

The MPRE is developed by a six-member drafting committee composed of recognized experts in the area of professional responsibility. Before a test question is selected for inclusion in the MPRE, it undergoes a multistage review process that occurs over the course of several years before the test question is administered. Besides intensive review by the drafting committee and testing specialists, each test question is reviewed by other experts. All test questions must successfully pass all reviews before they are included in the MPRE. After an MPRE is

administered, the statistical performance of each test question is reviewed and evaluated by content and testing experts before the questions are included in the computation of examinees' scores. This final statistical review is conducted to ensure that each test question is accurate and psychometrically sound.

The MPRE consists of 60 multiple-choice questions. There are 50 scored questions and 10 nonscored pretest questions. Since the pretest questions are indistinguishable from those that are scored, it is important that examinees answer all questions in the examination. These questions are followed by 10 Test Center Review items that request the examinee's reactions to the testing conditions and other aspects of the testing process. The examinee will have two hours and five minutes in which to answer all questions.

Test questions covering judicial ethics apply the current ABA Model Code of Judicial Conduct (CJC). Other questions will deal with discipline of lawyers by state disciplinary authorities; in these questions, the correct answer will be governed by the current ABA Model Rules of Professional Conduct (MRPC). The remaining questions, outside the disciplinary context, are designed to measure an understanding of the generally accepted rules, principles, and common law regulating the legal profession in the United States; in these questions, the correct answer will be governed by the view reflected in a majority of cases, statutes, or regulations on the subject. To the extent that questions of professional responsibility arise in the context of procedural or evidentiary issues, such as the availability of litigation sanctions or the scope of the attorney-client evidentiary privilege, the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and the Federal Rules of Evidence will be assumed to apply, unless otherwise stated. As a general rule, particular local statutes or rules of court will not be tested in the MPRE. However, a specific question may include the text of a local statute or rule that must be considered when answering that question. Amendments to the MRPC or the CJC will be reflected in the examination no earlier than one year after the approval of the amendments by the American Bar Association.

Each question contained in the MPRE provides a factual situation along with a specific question and four possible answer choices. The examinee should choose the best answer from the four stated options. The examinee should mark only one answer for each question; multiple answers will be scored as incorrect. Since scores are based on the number of questions answered correctly, the examinee is advised to answer every question. If a question seems too difficult, the examinee is advised to go on to the next question and come back to the skipped question later. Each question may include, among others, one of the following words or phrases:

1. "Subject to discipline" asks whether the conduct described in the question would subject the lawyer to discipline under the provisions of the ABA Model Rules of Professional Conduct. In the case of a judge, the test question asks whether the judge would be subject to discipline under the ABA Model Code of Judicial Conduct.
2. "May" or "proper" asks whether the conduct referred to or described in the question is professionally appropriate in that it
 - a. would not subject the lawyer or judge to discipline; and
 - b. is not inconsistent with the preamble, comments, or text of the ABA Model Rules of Professional Conduct or the ABA Model Code of Judicial Conduct; and
 - c. is not inconsistent with generally accepted principles of the law of lawyering.
3. "Subject to litigation sanction" asks whether the conduct described in the question would subject the lawyer or the lawyer's law firm to sanction by a tribunal such as fine, fee forfeiture, disqualification, punishment for contempt, or other sanction.
4. "Subject to disqualification" asks whether the conduct described in the question would subject the lawyer or the lawyer's law firm to disqualification as counsel in a civil or criminal matter.
5. "Subject to civil liability" asks whether the conduct described in the question would subject the lawyer or the lawyer's law firm to civil liability, such as claims arising from malpractice, misrepresentation, or breach of fiduciary duty.

6. “Subject to criminal liability” asks whether the conduct described in the question would subject the lawyer to criminal liability for participation in or for aiding and abetting criminal acts, such as prosecution for insurance or tax fraud, destruction of evidence, or obstruction of justice.
7. When a question refers to discipline by the “bar,” “state bar,” or “state disciplinary authority,” it refers to the appropriate agency in the jurisdiction with authority to administer the standards for admission to practice and for maintenance of professional competence and integrity. Whenever a lawyer is identified as a “certified specialist,” that lawyer has been so certified by the appropriate agency in the jurisdiction in which the lawyer practices. The phrases “informed consent” and “consent after consultation” have the same meaning.

Subject Matter Outline

The following subject matter outline indicates the 2012 MPRE’s scope of coverage and the approximate percentage of items that are included in each major area. The outline is not intended to list every aspect of a topic mentioned. Although the test items for each MPRE are developed from these categories, each topic is not necessarily tested on each examination.

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| <p>I. Regulation of the legal profession (6–12%)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A. Powers of courts and other bodies to regulate lawyers B. Admission to the profession C. Regulation after admission—lawyer discipline D. Mandatory and permissive reporting of professional misconduct E. Unauthorized practice of law—by lawyers and nonlawyers F. Multijurisdictional practice G. Fee division with a nonlawyer H. Law firm and other forms of practice I. Responsibilities of partners, managers, supervisory and subordinate lawyers J. Restrictions on right to practice <p>II. The client-lawyer relationship (10–16%)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A. Formation of client-lawyer relationship B. Scope, objective, and means of the representation C. Decision-making authority—actual and apparent D. Counsel and assistance within the bounds of the law E. Termination of the client-lawyer relationship F. Client-lawyer contracts G. Communications with the client H. Fees | <p>III. Client Confidentiality (6–12%)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A. Attorney-client privilege B. Work product doctrine C. Professional obligation of confidentiality—general rule D. Disclosures expressly or impliedly authorized by client E. Other exceptions to the confidentiality rule <p>IV. Conflicts of interest (12–18%)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A. Current client conflicts—multiple clients and joint representation B. Current client conflicts—lawyer’s personal interest or duties C. Former client conflicts D. Prospective client conflicts E. Imputed conflicts F. Acquiring an interest in litigation G. Business transactions with clients H. Third party compensation and influence I. Lawyers currently or formerly in government service J. Former judge, arbitrator, mediator, or other third-party neutral <p>V. Competence, legal malpractice, and other civil liability (6–12%)</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> A. Maintaining competence B. Competence necessary to undertake representation C. Exercising diligence and care |
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- D. Civil liability to client, including malpractice
 - E. Civil liability to nonclients
 - F. Limiting liability for malpractice
 - G. Malpractice insurance and risk prevention
- VI. Litigation and other forms of advocacy (10–16%)
- A. Meritorious claims and contentions
 - B. Expediting litigation
 - C. Candor to the tribunal
 - D. Fairness to opposing party and counsel
 - E. Impartiality and decorum of the tribunal
 - F. Trial publicity
 - G. Lawyer as witness
- VII. Transactions and communications with persons other than clients (2–8%)
- A. Truthfulness in statements to others
 - B. Communications with represented persons
 - C. Communications with unrepresented persons
 - D. Respect for rights of third persons
- VIII. Different roles of the lawyer (4–10%)
- A. Lawyer as advisor
 - B. Lawyer as evaluator
 - C. Lawyer as negotiator
 - D. Lawyer as arbitrator, mediator, or other third-party neutral
 - E. Prosecutors and other government lawyers
 - F. Lawyer appearing in nonadjudicative proceeding
 - G. Lawyer representing an entity or other organization
- IX. Safekeeping funds and other property (2–8%)
- A. Establishing and maintaining client trust accounts
 - B. Safekeeping funds and other property of clients
 - C. Safekeeping funds and other property of third persons
 - D. Disputed claims
- X. Communications about legal services (4–10%)
- A. Advertising and other public communications about legal services
 - B. Solicitation—direct contact with prospective clients
 - C. Group legal services
 - D. Referrals
 - E. Communications regarding fields of practice and specialization
- XI. Lawyers' duties to the public and the legal system (2–4%)
- A. Voluntary pro bono service
 - B. Accepting appointments
 - C. Serving in legal services organizations
 - D. Law reform activities affecting client interests
 - E. Criticism of judges and adjudicating officials
 - F. Political contributions to obtain engagements or appointments
 - G. Improper influence on government officials
 - H. Assisting judicial misconduct
- XII. Judicial conduct (2–8%)
- A. Maintaining the independence and impartiality of the judiciary
 - B. Performing the duties of judicial office impartially, competently, and diligently
 - C. Ex parte communications
 - D. Disqualification
 - E. Extrajudicial activities

Test Preparation

Students who have taken and reviewed a two- or three-credit law school survey course in Professional Responsibility should be reasonably well prepared to take the MPRE. However, for those wishing to engage in additional preparation, there are numerous sources available for consultation, including the American Bar Association's Annotated Model Rules of Professional Conduct and the American Law Institute's Restatement of the Law Governing Lawyers, as well as treatises collecting and discussing the authorities.

The ABA Model Rules of Professional Conduct and the ABA Model Code of Judicial Conduct are available from the American Bar Association Service Center at 321 North Clark Street, Chicago, IL 60610, (312) 988-5522 or (800) 285-2221. The website at which these publications may be purchased is www.abanet.org/abastore.

The MPRE Online Practice Exam 1 (MPRE-OPE 1) is a 60-question, annotated online practice exam. Purchasing the MPRE-OPE 1 gives an examinee a subscription for online access to the practice exam, for unlimited trials, expiring one year after the date of purchase. Examinees can take the practice exam timed or untimed and receive feedback on their answers. The practice exam is available only online.

MPRE Sample Questions

This section provides examples of test questions similar to those contained in the MPRE. While the sample questions in this booklet illustrate the kinds of questions that will appear on the MPRE, they do not represent all the material covered. Examinees are advised to review the information on MPRE content provided in this booklet, including the subject matter outline. An answer key follows on page 22.

1. An attorney represented the wife in an acrimonious divorce proceeding involving issues of property division and child custody. After one day of trial, the husband, through his lawyer, made a settlement offer. The proposed settlement required that the wife's attorney agree not to represent the wife in any subsequent proceeding, brought by either party, to modify or enforce the provisions of the decree. The wife wanted to accept the offer, and her attorney reasonably believed that it was in the wife's best interest to do so because the settlement offer was better than any potential award to the wife resulting from the case going to judgment. Consequently, the attorney recommended to the wife that she accept the offer.

Was it proper for the wife's attorney to recommend that the wife accept the settlement offer?

- (A) No, because the attorney did not obtain the wife's informed consent to the conflict of interest created by the proposed settlement.
- (B) No, because the proposed settlement restricted the attorney's right to represent the wife in the future.
- (C) Yes, because the restriction on the attorney was limited to subsequent proceedings in the same matter.
- (D) Yes, because the attorney reasonably believed that it was in the wife's best interest to accept the proposed settlement.

2. An experienced oil and gas developer asked an attorney to represent him in a suit to establish the developer's ownership of certain oil and gas royalties. The developer did not have available the necessary funds to pay the attorney's reasonable hourly rate for undertaking the case and proposed instead that, if he prevailed in the lawsuit, he would pay the attorney 20% of the first year's royalties recovered in the suit. Twenty percent of the first year's royalties would likely exceed the amount that the attorney would have received from charging his regular hourly rate. The attorney accepted the proposal.

Is the attorney subject to discipline?

- (A) Yes, because the agreement gave the attorney a proprietary interest in the developer's cause of action.
 - (B) Yes, because the fee was likely to exceed the amount that the attorney would have received from charging his regular hourly rate.
 - (C) No, because the developer rather than the attorney proposed the fee arrangement.
 - (D) No, because the attorney may contract with the developer for a reasonable contingent fee.
3. An attorney represents a company that produces chemical products. Some of the waste products of the company's manufacturing processes are highly toxic and are reasonably certain to cause substantial bodily harm if disposed of improperly. The president of the company recently informed the attorney that a new employee mistakenly disposed of the waste products in the ground behind the company plant, an area that is part of the source of the city's water supply. The attorney advised the president that, although the conduct was not criminal, the company could be civilly liable for negligence in lawsuits brought by any persons harmed by the waste products. The attorney advised the president to immediately report the problem to city authorities. Fearful of adverse publicity, the president declined to do so. The attorney further advised the president that she believed the president's decision was immoral. The president continued to decline to report the matter. The attorney then informed the president that she was withdrawing from the representation and would inform the authorities herself. Immediately after withdrawing, the attorney reported the company's conduct to the authorities.

Is the attorney subject to discipline?

- (A) Yes, because the information was given to the attorney in confidence and may not be revealed without the client's consent.
- (B) Yes, because the company's conduct was not criminal.
- (C) No, because the attorney reasonably believed that the company's disposal of the waste products was reasonably certain to cause substantial bodily harm.
- (D) No, because the attorney reasonably believed that the president was pursuing an imprudent course of conduct.

4. An attorney, a member of the state legislature, is allowed to engage in private practice under state law. The attorney represents a plaintiff in a personal injury case. The attorney reasonably believes that the trial of the case will last at least two weeks. When the case was first scheduled for trial, the attorney requested a continuance, truthfully stating, "As the court knows, I am a member of the legislature, which will be going into special session next week. Because of my legislative duties, I must be in the state capitol for the duration of the session." The continuance did not give the plaintiff any advantage in the litigation. The defendant objected to the continuance, but the court granted it.

Is the attorney subject to discipline?

- (A) No, because the attorney's statements to the court were truthful.
 - (B) No, because the continuance did not give the plaintiff any advantage in the litigation.
 - (C) Yes, because the defendant objected to the continuance.
 - (D) Yes, because the attorney used her public position to influence a tribunal.
5. An attorney worked in the legal department of a public utility company and represented that company in litigation. The company was sued by a consumer group which alleged that the company was guilty of various acts in violation of its charter. Through its general counsel, the company instructed the attorney not to negotiate a settlement but to go to trial under any circumstances since a precedent needed to be established. Although the company's defense could be supported by a good faith argument, the attorney believed that the case should be settled if possible.

Must the attorney withdraw as counsel in this case?

- (A) No, because as an employee, the attorney is bound by the instructions of the general counsel.
 - (B) No, because the company's defense can be supported by a good faith argument.
 - (C) Yes, because a lawyer should endeavor to avoid litigation.
 - (D) Yes, because the company is controlling the attorney's judgment in settling the case.
6. An attorney represented a client who was the plaintiff in a personal injury action. The personal injury action was settled, and the attorney received a check in the amount of \$10,000 payable to the attorney. The attorney deposited the check in her clients' trust account.

One day later, the attorney received a letter from a bank, which had heard of the settlement of the personal injury lawsuit. The bank informed the attorney that the client had failed to make his monthly mortgage payments for the last three months and demanded that the attorney immediately release \$900 of the proceeds of the settlement to the bank or the bank would institute mortgage foreclosure proceedings against the client. The attorney informed the client of the bank's letter. The client did not dispute the \$900 debt to the bank, but responded:

"I don't care what the bank does. The property is essentially worthless, so let the bank foreclose. If the bank wants to sue me, I'll be easy enough to find. I don't think they'll even bother. You just take your legal fees and turn the rest of the proceeds over to me."

Is the attorney subject to discipline if she follows the client's instructions?

- (A) Yes, because the client did not dispute the \$900 debt to the bank.
- (B) Yes, because the attorney knows that the client is planning to force the bank to sue him.
- (C) No, because the attorney did not represent the client in the mortgage matter.
- (D) No, because the bank has no established right to the specific proceeds of the client's personal injury judgment.

7. An attorney represented a client in an action against the client's former business partner to recover damages for breach of contract. During the representation, the client presented the attorney with incontrovertible proof that the partner had committed perjury in a prior action that was resolved in the partner's favor. Neither the attorney nor the client was involved in any way in the prior action. The attorney believes that it would be detrimental to the client's best interests to reveal the perjury because implications might be drawn from the former close personal and business relationship between the client and the partner.

Is it proper for the attorney to disclose the perjury to the tribunal?

- (A) No, because the attorney believes that the disclosure would be detrimental to the client's best interests.
- (B) No, because neither the client nor the attorney was involved in the prior action.
- (C) Yes, because the attorney has knowledge that the partner perpetrated a fraud on the tribunal.
- (D) Yes, because the information is unprivileged.

8. An attorney was engaged under a general retainer agreement to represent a corporation involved in the uranium industry. Under the agreement, the attorney handled all of the corporation's legal work, which typically involved regulatory issues and litigation.

The corporation told the attorney that a congressional committee was holding hearings concerning the extent of regulation in the copper industry. Because the corporation was considering buying a copper mine during the next fiscal year, the corporation asked the attorney to appear and testify that the industry was overregulated. The attorney subsequently testified to that effect before the relevant congressional committee. The attorney registered his appearance under his own name and did not disclose that he was appearing on behalf of a client. Afterward, the attorney billed the corporation for fees and expenses related to his testimony. The attorney's testimony was truthful.

Was the attorney's conduct proper?

- (A) Yes, because the duty of confidentiality prevented the attorney from disclosing the identity of his client.
- (B) Yes, because the attorney-client evidentiary privilege prevented disclosure of the identity of his client in this context.
- (C) No, because the attorney failed to disclose that he was appearing and testifying in a representative capacity.
- (D) No, because the attorney accepted compensation in return for his testimony.

9. An attorney represented a plaintiff in a civil suit against a defendant, who was also represented by a lawyer. In the course of developing the plaintiff's case, the attorney discovered evidence that she reasonably believed showed that the defendant had committed a crime. The attorney felt that the defendant's crime should be reported to local prosecutorial authorities. After full disclosure, the plaintiff consented to the attorney's doing so. Without advising the defendant's lawyer, the attorney informed the local prosecutor of her findings, but she sought no advantage in the civil suit from her actions. The defendant was subsequently indicted, tried, and acquitted of the offense.

Was the attorney's disclosure to prosecutorial authorities proper?

- (A) Yes, because the attorney reasonably believed that the defendant had committed a crime.
 - (B) Yes, because the attorney was required to report unprivileged knowledge of criminal conduct.
 - (C) No, because the attorney did not know that the defendant had committed a crime.
 - (D) No, because the plaintiff's civil suit against the defendant was still pending.
10. A law firm has 300 lawyers in 10 states. It has placed the supervision of all routine administrative and financial matters in the hands of a nonlawyer administrator. The administrator is paid a regular monthly salary and a year-end bonus of 1% of the law firm's net income from fees. Organizationally, the administrator reports to the managing partner of the law firm. This partner deals with all issues related to the law firm's supervision of the practice of law. The administrator has access to client files but does not have control over the professional judgment of the lawyers in the firm.

Is it proper for the partner to participate in the law firm's use of the administrator's services in this fashion?

- (A) No, because the administrator has access to client files.
 - (B) No, because the law firm is assisting a nonlawyer in the unauthorized practice of law.
 - (C) No, because the law firm is sharing legal fees with a nonlawyer.
 - (D) Yes, because the administrator does not control the professional judgment of the lawyers in the firm.
11. An attorney who had represented a client for many years prepared the client's will and acted as one of the two subscribing witnesses to its execution. The will gave 10% of the client's estate to the client's housekeeper, 10% to the client's son and sole heir, and the residue to charity. Upon the client's death one year later, the executor named in the will asked the attorney to represent him in probating the will and administering the estate. At that time, the executor informed the attorney that the son had notified him that he would contest the probate of the will on the grounds that the client lacked the required mental capacity at the time the will was executed. The attorney believes that the client was fully competent at all times and will so testify, if called as a witness. The other subscribing witness to the client's will predeceased the client.

Is it proper for the attorney to represent the executor in the probate of the will?

- (A) Yes, because the attorney is the sole surviving witness to the execution of the will.
- (B) Yes, because the attorney's testimony will support the validity of the will.
- (C) No, because the attorney will be called to testify on a contested issue of fact.
- (D) No, because the attorney will be representing an interest adverse to the interests of the client's heir.

12. An attorney has experienced several instances in which clients failed to pay their fees in a timely manner when it was too late in the representation to withdraw without prejudicing the clients. To avoid a recurrence of this situation, the attorney has drafted a stipulation of consent to withdraw if fees are not paid according to the fee agreement. She proposes to have all clients sign the stipulation at the outset of the representation. Clients will be provided an opportunity to seek independent legal advice before signing the stipulation.

Is it proper for the attorney to use the stipulation to withdraw from representation whenever a client fails to pay fees?

- (A) Yes, because a lawyer may withdraw when the financial burden of continuing the representation would be substantially greater than the parties anticipated at the time of the fee agreement.
- (B) Yes, because the clients will have consented to the withdrawal in the stipulation.
- (C) Yes, because clients will be provided an opportunity to seek independent legal advice before signing the stipulation.
- (D) No, because a client's failure to pay fees when due may be insufficient in itself to justify withdrawal.

13. An attorney was retained by a defendant to represent him in a paternity suit. The defendant's aunt believed the suit was unfounded and motivated by malice. The aunt sent the attorney a check for \$1,000 and asked the attorney to apply it toward payment of the defendant's fee. The aunt told the attorney not to tell the defendant of the payment because "[the defendant] is too proud to accept gifts, but I know he really needs the money." The attorney agreed to follow the aunt's instructions, under the condition that the aunt not attempt to influence the attorney's conduct in the case. The attorney reduced what he would normally charge the defendant by \$1,000.

Was it proper for the attorney to accept the aunt's check?

- (A) Yes, because the attorney informed the aunt that she must not attempt to influence the attorney's conduct of the case.
- (B) Yes, because the attorney reduced what he would normally charge the defendant.
- (C) No, because the aunt was attempting to finance litigation to which she was not a party.
- (D) No, because the attorney did not inform the defendant and obtain the defendant's consent to retain the payment.

14. An attorney has a highly efficient staff of paraprofessional legal assistants, all of whom are graduates of recognized legal assistant educational programs. Recently, the statute of limitations ran against a client's claim when a legal assistant negligently misplaced the client's file and suit was not filed within the time permitted by law.

Which of the following correctly states the attorney's professional responsibility?

- (A) The attorney is subject to civil liability and is also subject to discipline on the theory of respondeat superior.
 - (B) The attorney is subject to civil liability or is subject to discipline at the client's election.
 - (C) The attorney is subject to civil liability but is NOT subject to discipline unless the attorney failed to adequately supervise the legal assistant.
 - (D) The attorney is NOT subject to civil liability and is NOT subject to discipline if the attorney personally was not negligent.
15. An attorney is a general practitioner with extensive experience in personal injury litigation. The attorney has also handled legal malpractice cases, but does not hold herself out to be experienced in such cases. A man contacted the attorney by telephone and asked her to represent him in a legal malpractice case that he wanted to file against the lawyer who had handled his divorce. The attorney refused even to meet with the man, saying that she was troubled by how high malpractice insurance premiums were getting and was not going to take any new legal malpractice cases. She did not offer to refer the man to other lawyers who took legal malpractice cases.

The man tried to contact several other lawyers, each of whom indicated that he or she would be happy to accept the representation but was too busy to take on any new matters. Six months later the statute of limitations expired without the man filing his lawsuit.

If the man can establish that a legal malpractice action against the divorce lawyer would have succeeded, is the attorney subject to civil liability for refusing to accept the representation?

- (A) Yes, because the attorney did not have good cause to refuse the representation.
 - (B) Yes, because the attorney did not make reasonable efforts to find a competent lawyer to represent the man.
 - (C) No, because the attorney does not hold herself out as experienced in legal malpractice cases.
 - (D) No, because the attorney had no legal obligation to accept the man's case.
16. An attorney and her client entered into a written retainer and hourly fee agreement requiring the client to pay \$5,000 in advance of any services rendered by the attorney and requiring the attorney to return any portion of the \$5,000 that was not earned. The agreement further provided that the attorney would render monthly statements and withdraw her fees as billed. The agreement was silent as to whether the \$5,000 advance was to be deposited in the attorney's clients' trust account or in a general account. The attorney deposited the \$5,000 in her clients' trust account, which also contained funds that had been entrusted to the attorney by other persons. Thereafter, the attorney sent the client periodic accurate billings, showing the services rendered and the balance of the client's fee advance. The attorney did not withdraw any of the \$5,000 advance until one year later when the matter was concluded to the client's complete satisfac-

tion. At that time, the attorney had billed the client reasonable legal fees of \$4,500. The attorney wrote two checks on her clients' trust account: one to herself for \$4,500, which she deposited in her general office account, and one for \$500 to the client.

Was the attorney's conduct proper?

- (A) Yes, because the attorney deposited the funds in her clients' trust account.
 - (B) Yes, because the attorney rendered periodic and accurate billings.
 - (C) No, because the attorney's failure to withdraw her fees as billed resulted in an impermissible commingling of her funds and the client's funds.
 - (D) No, because the attorney required an advance payment against her fee.
17. A wife retained an attorney to advise her in negotiating a separation agreement with her husband. Even though he knew that his wife was represented by the attorney, the husband, who was not a lawyer, refused to obtain counsel and insisted on acting on his own behalf throughout the protracted negotiations. The attorney never met or directly communicated in any way with the husband during the entire course of the negotiations. After several months, the wife advised the attorney that the parties had reached agreement and presented the attorney with the terms. The attorney then prepared a proposed agreement that contained all of the agreed-upon terms.

The attorney mailed the proposed agreement to the husband, with a cover letter stating the following:

"As you know, I have been retained by your wife to represent her in this matter. I enclose two copies of the separation agreement negotiated by you and your wife. Please read it and, if it meets with your approval, sign both copies before a notary and return them to me. I will then have your wife sign them and furnish you with a fully executed copy."

Is the attorney subject to discipline?

- (A) Yes, because the attorney did not suggest that the husband seek the advice of independent counsel before signing the agreement.
- (B) Yes, because the attorney directly communicated with an unrepresented person.
- (C) No, because the attorney acted only as a scrivener.
- (D) No, because the attorney's letter did not imply that the attorney was disinterested.

Answer Key

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| 1. B | 7. A | 13. D |
| 2. D | 8. C | 14. C |
| 3. C | 9. A | 15. D |
| 4. A | 10. D | 16. C |
| 5. B | 11. C | 17. D |
| 6. D | 12. D | |

Appendix A: MPRE Test Center Locations and Codes for 2012

MPRE Test Center Locations and Codes for 2012

MAR.	AUG.	NOV.	CODE	
Alabama				
X	X	X	0056	Birmingham, University of Alabama at Birmingham
X		X	0003	Montgomery, Faulkner University
X		X	0052	Tuscaloosa, University of Alabama
Alaska				
X	X	X	5005	Anchorage, Alaska Pacific University
X	X	X	6995	Fairbanks, University of Alaska Fairbanks
X	X	X	0153	Juneau, University of Alaska Southeast
Arizona				
X		X	0092	Phoenix, Grand Canyon University
	X		0001	Phoenix, Holiday Inn Suites Phoenix Airport
X		X	0094	Phoenix, Phoenix College
X		X	0088	Tempe, Arizona State University
X	X	X	0096	Tucson, University of Arizona
Arkansas				
X	X	X	0144	Fayetteville, University of Arkansas
X	X	X	0132	Little Rock, University of Arkansas at Little Rock
California				
X	X	X	0238	Alameda, College of Alameda
X		X	0159	Folsom, Folsom Lake College
X	X	X	4598	La Jolla, University of California–San Diego
X	X	X	4500	Long Beach, Long Beach City College
X		X	0320	Los Angeles, California State Univ–Los Angeles
		X	0387	Los Angeles, Southwestern Law School
X	X	X	0448	Los Angeles, University of California at Los Angeles
X	X	X	0470	Los Angeles, University of Southern California
X	X	X	9700	Los Angeles, Westin Bonaventure Hotel
X	X	X	9805	Oakland, Alameda County Training & Ed Center
X	X	X	1596	Sacramento, California State Univ–Sacramento
X	X	X	0398	San Diego, San Diego State University
X	X	X	0394	San Diego, University of San Diego
X	X	X	3366	San Marcos, Palomar College
X	X	X	9087	San Mateo, San Mateo County Expo Center
X	X	X	9962	Union City, Crowne Plaza
X	X	X	0006	Walnut Creek, Marriott Walnut Creek
Colorado				
X	X		0532	Boulder, University of Colorado at Boulder
X	X	X	9959	Denver, Crowne Plaza Denver Intl Airport
Connecticut				
X		X	0564	Bridgeport, Bridgeport Holiday Inn
X	X	X	0606	West Hartford, University of Hartford
X		X	0576	West Haven, University of New Haven
Delaware				
X	X	X	9916	Wilmington, Widener University School of Law
District of Columbia				
X	X	X	0648	Washington, American Univ–Wash College of Law
X		X	0674	Washington, Howard University
Florida				
X		X	0758	Gainesville, University of Florida
X	X	X	0740	Jacksonville, Jacksonville University
X	X	X	5011	Lakeland, Florida Southern College
X	X	X	9601	Miami, Miami Airport Marriott
X	X	X	0767	Miami, Miami Dade College–North Campus
X	X	X	5013	Ocala, College of Central Florida
	X		5008	Orlando, Mid-Florida Technical Institute
X		X	0731	Saint Petersburg, Eckerd College
	X		9811	Tampa, Embassy Suites USF
X		X	0732	Tampa, University of South Florida

MAR.	AUG.	NOV.	CODE	
Georgia				
X	X	X	0872	Athens, University of Georgia
X	X	X	0826	Atlanta, Georgia State University
X	X	X	0838	Macon, Mercer University
X	X	X	0845	Marietta, Life University
		X	0828	Milledgeville, Georgia College and State University
Hawaii				
X	X	X	9030	Honolulu, University of Hawaii at Manoa
Idaho				
X	X	X	0917	Boise, Boise State University
X	X		0916	Caldwell, The College of Idaho
X			9320	Lewiston, Lewis-Clark State College
X	X	X	0928	Moscow, University of Idaho
Illinois				
X	X	X	1144	Carbondale, Southern Illinois Univ–Carbondale
X	X	X	1015	Champaign, Parkland College
X	X	X	1154	Champaign, Univ of Illinois–Urbana Champaign
X	X	X	9553	Chicago, Doubletree Hotel Magnificent Mile
X	X	X	1156	Chicago, Kennedy King College
X	X	X	9653	Chicago, Marriott Chicago Downtown
X	X	X	9015	Chicago, McCormick Place
X		X	1010	Danville, Danville Area Community College
X		X	1102	De Kalb, Northern Illinois University
X	X	X	1106	Evanston, Northwestern University
Indiana				
X	X	X	1210	Bloomington, Indiana University–Bloomington
X	X	X	1214	Indianapolis, Indiana Purdue University–Indianapolis
X	X	X	1252	Notre Dame, Notre Dame Law School
X	X	X	1256	Valparaiso, Valparaiso University
Iowa				
X	X	X	1294	Cedar Rapids, Coe College
X	X	X	1356	Iowa City, University of Iowa
Kansas				
X	X	X	1470	Lawrence, University of Kansas
X	X	X	1474	Topeka, Washburn University
Kentucky				
X	X	X	1535	Florence, Gateway Comm College–Boone Campus
	X	X	9947	Lexington, Best Western Lexington
X	X	X	1531	Lexington, Bluegrass Comm & Tech College
X	X	X	1554	Lexington, University of Kentucky
X	X	X	1556	Louisville, University of Louisville
Louisiana				
X	X	X	1590	Baton Rouge, Louisiana State University
X	X	X	1592	New Orleans, Loyola University
X		X	1611	New Orleans, Southern University–New Orleans
	X	X	1591	New Orleans, University of New Orleans
Maine				
X	X	X	1644	Portland, University of Southern Maine
Maryland				
X	X	X	1746	College Park, University of Maryland
X	X	X	9572	Rockville, University of Maryland System
Massachusetts				
X	X	X	1794	Boston, Boston University School of Law
X		X	1787	Boston, Wentworth Institute of Technology

MPRE Test Center Locations and Codes for 2012 (continued)

MAR.	AUG.	NOV.	CODE	
Massachusetts (continued)				
X	X	X	1900	Bridgewater, Bridgewater State University
X	X	X	1840	Cambridge, Harvard University Law School
X	X		1790	Newton Center, Boston College Law School
X			1910	Salem, Salem State University
X	X	X	1930	Springfield, Western New England University
Michigan				
X	X	X	1977	Ann Arbor, Concordia University
X	X	X	2067	Ann Arbor, Washtenaw Community College
X	X		2060	Detroit, University of Detroit Mercy
X			2032	East Lansing, Michigan State University
	X	X	9720	Lansing, Lansing Center
X	X	X	2033	Rochester, Oakland University
X		X	2072	Rochester, Rochester College
Minnesota				
X	X	X	8245	Minneapolis, Dunwoody College of Technology
X		X	2147	Minneapolis, Minneapolis Comm and Tech College
X		X	2156	Minneapolis, University of Minnesota
X		X	2102	Saint Paul, University of St. Thomas
	X		2157	Saint Paul, University of Minnesota–St. Paul
X	X	X	2174	Saint Paul, William Mitchell College of Law
Mississippi				
X	X	X	2240	Holly Springs, Rust College
X		X	2245	Jackson, Belhaven University
	X	X	2246	Jackson, Mississippi College School of Law
Missouri				
X	X	X	2382	Columbia, University of Missouri
X	X	X	2380	Kansas City, University of Missouri–Kansas City
X		X	2352	Saint Louis, Saint Louis University
X	X	X	2383	Saint Louis, University of Missouri–Saint Louis
X	X	X	2386	Saint Louis, Washington University
Montana				
X	X	X	2422	Missoula, University of Montana
Nebraska				
X	X	X	4787	Lincoln, Southeast Community College
X	X	X	2444	Omaha, Creighton University School of Law
X	X		2464	Omaha, University of Nebraska at Omaha
Nevada				
X	X	X	2496	Las Vegas, University of Nevada–Las Vegas
X		X	2498	North Las Vegas, Comm College of Southern Nevada
New Hampshire				
X	X	X	2518	Plymouth, Plymouth State University
New Jersey				
X		X	2598	Camden, Rutgers University
	X		2599	Cherry Hill, Holiday Inn Cherry Hill
New Mexico				
X	X	X	2650	Albuquerque, University of New Mexico
X	X	X	2657	Los Lunas, University of New Mexico
New York				
X		X	2679	Albany, Albany Law School
X	X	X	2714	Albany, College of Saint Rose
X	X	X	2926	Albany, University at Albany

MAR.	AUG.	NOV.	CODE	
New York (continued)				
X	X	X	9910	Brooklyn, Brooklyn Law School
X	X	X	2812	Brooklyn, Medgar Evers College
X	X	X	2690	Buffalo, Canisius College
X	X	X	2978	Buffalo, State University of New York at Buffalo
	X		2961	Central Islip, Touro Law Center
X	X	X	2950	Flushing, Queens College
X	X	X	2760	Hempstead, Hofstra University
X			8074	Ithaca, Ramada Inn
X		X	2888	Jamaica, St. John's University
X	X	X	2564	New York, City Univ of New York–Hunter College
X		X	2840	New York, Columbia University
X	X	X	9810	New York, Jacob Javits Convention Center
X	X	X	9472	New York, New York Law School
X	X	X	2838	New York, New York University
X	X	X	2939	Old Westbury, State Univ of New York–Old Westbury
X	X	X	2861	Syracuse, Bryant Stratton Business Institute
X		X	2790	Syracuse, Le Moyne College
X	X	X	2847	Syracuse, Onondaga Community College
X		X	8021	Syracuse, Sheraton University Hotel & Conference
X	X	X	2740	Williamsville, Erie Community College–North Campus
North Carolina				
X		X	3081	Charlotte, Cenral Piedmont Community College
X			9579	Charlotte, East Mecklenburg High School
X	X	X	3132	Durham, North Carolina Central University
X	X	X	3126	Raleigh, McKimmon Center
X	X	X	3168	Winston-Salem, Wake Forest University
North Dakota				
X	X	X	3218	Grand Forks, University of North Dakota
Ohio				
X	X	X	3310	Ada, Ohio Northern University
X		X	3338	Akron, University of Akron
X	X	X	5571	Cincinnati, Workforce Development Center
X	X	X	3244	Cleveland, Case Western Reserve University
X	X	X	9519	Cleveland, Cleveland State University
X	X	X	3312	Columbus, Ohio State University
X	X	X	3295	Dayton, Wright State University
X	X	X	3344	Toledo, University of Toledo
Oklahoma				
X			3390	Edmond, University of Central Oklahoma
X	X	X	3423	Oklahoma City, Oklahoma St Univ–Oklahoma City
X	X	X	3444	Tulsa, University of Tulsa
Oregon				
X		X	3490	Eugene, Lane Community College
X	X	X	3500	Portland, University of Portland
X		X	3493	Salem, Chemeketa Community College
Pennsylvania				
X	X	X	3555	Harrisburg, Dixon University Center
X	X	X	3590	Harrisburg, Temple University–Harrisburg Campus
X	X	X	3592	Philadelphia, Holy Family University
X		X	3593	Philadelphia, Lincoln Technical Institute
X	X	X	9706	Philadelphia, Sheraton University City Hotel

MPRE Test Center Locations and Codes for 2012 (continued)

MAR.	AUG.	NOV.	CODE	
Pennsylvania (continued)				
X	X	X	3724	Philadelphia, Temple University
		X	3736	Philadelphia, University of Pennsylvania Law School
X	X	X	3560	Pittsburgh, Duquesne University
X	X	X	3734	Pittsburgh, University of Pittsburgh
X	X	X	3676	Rosemont, Rosemont College
Rhode Island				
X	X	X	9600	Warwick, Community College of Rhode Island
South Carolina				
X	X	X	5009	Charleston, Charleston School of Law
	X		3846	Charleston, College of Charleston
X		X	3880	Columbia, University of South Carolina
X		X	3851	West Columbia, Midlands Technical College
South Dakota				
	X		9294	Pierre, Ramkota Hotel
X	X	X	3928	Vermillion, University of South Dakota
Tennessee				
X	X	X	4026	Knoxville, University of Tennessee at Knoxville
X		X	3992	Memphis, University of Memphis
X	X	X	3994	Murfreesboro, Middle Tennessee State University
	X	X	3946	Nashville, Belmont University
X	X	X	4036	Nashville, Vanderbilt University
Texas				
X	X	X	4104	Austin, Huston-Tillotson University
X	X	X	4240	Austin, Thompson Conference Center
X	X	X	4768	Dallas, Bill J. Priest Institute for Economic Development
X	X	X	9649	Fort Worth, Norris Conference Center
X	X	X	4264	Houston, South Texas College of Law
X		X	4216	Houston, Texas Southern University
X	X	X	4236	Houston, University of Houston Main Campus
X	X	X	4220	Lubbock, Texas Tech University
		X	0004	Plano, Collin College
X	X	X	4140	San Antonio, Our Lady of the Lake University
X	X	X	4158	San Antonio, Saint Mary's University of San Antonio
X	X	X	4062	Waco, Baylor University

MAR.	AUG.	NOV.	CODE	
Utah				
X	X	X	4278	Orem, Utah Valley University
X		X	4266	Provo, Brigham Young University
X	X	X	4274	Salt Lake City, University of Utah
Vermont				
X	X	X	4324	South Royalton, Vermont Law School
Virginia				
X	X	X	9629	Arlington, Holiday Inn National Airport
X			4412	Charlottesville, University of Virginia
X	X		9809	Falls Church, Marriott Fairview Park
X	X	X	4347	Norfolk, Old Dominion University
X	X	X	4346	Petersburg, Richard Bland College—Wm & Mary
X	X	X	4380	Richmond, Virginia Commonwealth University
X	X	X	9017	Tysons Corner, Tysons Corner Marriott
X	X	X	4443	Williamsburg, College of William and Mary
Washington				
X	X	X	4484	Seattle, University of Washington
West Virginia				
X	X	X	4540	Morgantown, West Virginia University
Wisconsin				
X	X	X	4558	Madison, University of Wisconsin Law School
X	X	X	0155	Milwaukee, Marquette University Law School
Wyoming				
	X		2720	Laramie, Laramie High School
X	X	X	5006	Laramie, University of Wyoming
Guam*				
	X		5001	Mangilao, University of Guam
Northern Mariana Islands*				
X	X	X	5003	Saipan, Northern Marianas College
Palau*				
X	X	X	5002	Koror, Palau Community College
Virgin Islands				
X	X	X	5004	Saint Thomas, University of the Virgin Islands

* Testing in these locations will take place on the Monday following the test dates in March and November and the Saturday following the test date in August.

Appendix B: Accommodations for Applicants with Disabilities

Testing of Examinees with Disabilities

The National Conference of Bar Examiners provides reasonable testing accommodations for MPRE examinees who have qualified disabilities as defined in the Americans with Disabilities Act Amendment Act of 2008 (ADAAA) and who provide appropriate documentation in a timely manner.

Applicants with diagnosed physical, mental, sensory, or learning disabilities may request accommodations such as a reader, someone to record answers, a separate testing room, stop-the-clock breaks, and/or extra testing time. Presentation of the material in Braille, large-print, or audio formats is also available. Applicants approved for large-print test materials may request 18-point or 24-point type.

All requests are reviewed, and when warranted, reasonable accommodations will be provided in light of the applicant's specific impairment. Applications with requests for accommodations are evaluated by qualified professionals and, when appropriate, may also be submitted to independent external review by specialists in the area of the disability.

In determining whether an individual has a disability for which accommodations may be appropriate, the applicable standard under the ADAAA is whether the individual has an impairment that substantially limits him or her in a major life activity.

If you are requesting accommodations due to a disability, you must provide all the supporting documentation with a copy of the online confirmation received after submission of an online application or with a completed paper application. All supporting documentation must be submitted each time you apply for the MPRE and must be received by the late application receipt deadline.

Mail all documentation to this address:

National Conference of Bar Examiners
MPRE Testing Accommodations
101 ACT Drive
P.O. Box 168
Iowa City, IA 52243

Requests that are not supported by appropriate and timely documentation demonstrating the need for the requested accommodations will be denied. If you are denied accommodations, your registration materials will be processed as a standard registration and you will be assigned to a test center.

All fees are nonrefundable and nontransferable.

All applicants who submit accommodations requests will be notified on the outcome of their evaluations by e-mail and mail. Applicants receiving accommodations will receive a Test Accommodations letter with important instructions. Read the letter carefully and bring it to the test center on test day.

Disability Documentation

1. You must provide your own written request for accommodations, preferably in the form of a letter. Include a detailed description of your diagnosed condition and indicate specifically the testing accommodations you believe are necessary for you to take the MPRE, based on your disability and your receipt of current or past accommodations. Include a telephone number where you can be reached during the day and if possible a fax number or an e-mail address. If you are requesting additional testing time, your letter must specify a precise amount of additional time (e.g., time-and-a-half). A request for an untimed examination, or simply for extra time, is not sufficient and will be denied.

2. **Include current documentation by your clinician, physician, or other professional** with training and experience appropriate to diagnose and treat your disability. An individual is deemed to be qualified to conduct a medical or health-related evaluation if s/he has had comprehensive training and experience in the relevant medical specialty and has appropriate licensure/certification. Therefore, it is not appropriate for a student or trainee to conduct the evaluation even if the final written report is signed by a qualified professional. Your professional should include a brief statement of his or her qualifications and areas of specialty.

The documentation must provide detailed results from a complete, appropriate diagnostic examination and an assessment of the functionally limiting manifestations of the condition(s) for which accommodations are needed. It must set forth in detail the diagnosis, the treatment provided, and the last date of treatment and/or consultation with the qualified professional. It must also provide an explanation of the need for the requested accommodation(s) and how the functional limitation of the disability relates to this test-taking activity. A description of the accommodations deemed appropriate should also be included. If you are requesting additional testing time, the documentation prepared by your professional must state the precise amount of additional time that is deemed necessary, as well as the rationale for the additional testing time requested.

The provision of reasonable accommodations is based on assessment of the *current* impact of your disability *on the testing activity*. As a general rule, documentation should be from an evaluation conducted within the preceding five years. Older documentation may suffice for conditions that are permanent and nonvarying if it is accompanied by a letter from a qualified professional that provides an update on the diagnosis, your current level of functioning, changes since the previous evaluation, current treatment, and continued rationale for the requested accommodations. Reports of previous diagnostic assessments can be helpful in establishing history and precedent but are not acceptable in establishing current impact on taking the MPRE under standard conditions. More recent documentation may be necessary for some conditions. Please refer to the guidelines below for more information regarding documentation currency for specific disabilities.

3. Enclose **documentation regarding accommodations that are currently being made and/or have been made in the past**, particularly on the multiple-choice sections of the ACT, SAT, and LSAT, in law school, and on any bar examinations. Note that accommodations granted elsewhere do not necessarily entitle you to accommodations on the MPRE, although considerable weight is given to past accommodations received in similar testing situations or in response to an Individualized Education Program (IEP) or Section 504 plan.
4. If you are requesting accommodations of extended time and/or a separate testing room because of a disability affecting **cognitive functioning (e.g., LD)**, your documentation must include all of the following:
 - A description of the presenting problem(s) and the related developmental history.
 - A neuropsychological or psychoeducational evaluation with reports of aptitude assessments using a complete comprehensive battery. Acceptable measures include but are not limited to the Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale-IV (WAIS-IV), the Woodcock-Johnson III NU: Tests of Cognitive Abilities, and the Kaufmann Adolescent and Adult Intelligence Test.

- A complete and comprehensive achievement battery including current levels of academic functioning in relevant areas such as reading (phonetic decoding, reading rate, and comprehension) and written language (e.g., Wechsler Individual Achievement Test (WIAT III), Woodcock-Johnson III NU: Tests of Achievement, or the Scholastic Abilities Test for Adults). Screening tests such as the Wide Range Achievement Test-3 and the Nelson-Denny Reading Test sometimes provide useful supplementary information but cannot, in themselves, determine reading ability.
- For assessments containing subtests (i.e., WIAT III or Woodcock-Johnson III NU), the scores from all subtests must also be included. All standard scores should be provided on age-adjusted rather than education-adjusted norms.
- An assessment of information processing (e.g., short- and long-term memory, sequential memory, processing speed, and executive functioning) using appropriate instruments (e.g., Wechsler Memory Scale III, Delis-Kaplan Executive Function System, or relevant subtests from the Woodcock-Johnson III NU: Tests of Cognitive Abilities).
- Other appropriate assessment measures to help support a differential diagnosis or to disentangle the cognitive disability from co-existing neurological and/or personality disorders.

Note: All tests must be reliable, valid, and standardized for use with an adult population. All standard scores must be provided in standard score and percentile formats. All standard scores should be provided on age-adjusted rather than education-adjusted norms. Your professional must provide a specific diagnosis with an interpretation of tests being provided and show evidence that alternative explanations (e.g., poor motivation or study skills, or cultural or language differences) can be ruled out. An inability to complete the test under standard time conditions is not a reason for testing accommodations. Not all standard test takers are able to complete the MPRE under standard time conditions.

5. If you are requesting accommodations because of **Attention Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD)**, the professional's report must include a review of the history of each of the DSM-IV diagnostic criteria for ADHD and specify which symptoms that cause impairment were present in childhood and which current symptoms have been present for at least the past six months. Relevant batteries described above in section 4 cannot be used as the sole basis of ADHD diagnosis, independent of history and interview. Such batteries, however, often augment the ADHD evaluation and should be reported. They are particularly necessary to rule out intellectual limitation as an alternative explanation for academic difficulty, to describe type and severity of learning problems, and to assess the severity of cognitive deficits associated with ADHD (inattention, working memory, etc.).

Although self-reporting of symptoms and events is helpful, it is critical that information from other sources (e.g., health-care professionals, relatives, teachers, school records, or employers) be presented to your professional and summarized in the report.

A well-written diagnostic summary, based on a comprehensive evaluative process, is a necessary component of the assessment. The clinical summary must include the following:

- A demonstration of the professional(s) having ruled out alternative explanations for the inattentiveness, impulsivity, and/or hyperactivity.
- An indication of the patterns of symptoms across your life span and settings used to determine the presence of ADHD.
- An indication of the substantial limitation to a major life activity (such as learning) presented by ADHD and the degree to which it impacts you in the context for which accommodations are being requested.
- An explanation of why specific accommodations are needed and how the effects of ADHD symptoms, as designated by the DSM-IV, are mediated by the accommodations.

6. If you are requesting accommodations because of a **mood or anxiety disorder**, documentation should include a review of the family history, age of onset and course of illness, psychological tests used, the history of treatment for the disorder, a detailed description of psychiatric symptoms to support the diagnosis, and a description of symptom frequency and intensity to establish the severity of the disorder. If treatment includes medication, please provide evidence of continued impairment despite benefits of medication. In addition, please provide information as to the substantial limitation experienced as a result of this diagnosis and how it is relevant to standardized testing. Due to the variable nature of these conditions, documentation of a mood or anxiety disorder should be current within the past year.
7. If you are requesting extended time because of a **visual disability**, a report of a complete ocular examination relevant to the condition is required. It must include the current diagnosis (including a statement as to whether the condition is progressive or stable), best corrected visual acuities for distance and near vision, all test results, a description of functional limitation, a discussion of the extent to which the limitation has been or can be addressed through corrective devices, and a specific recommendation and rationale for accommodations. If the diagnosed condition is purported to affect reading speed, results of a measure of reading (decoding, rate, and comprehension) are required. Documentation of visual disabilities generally should be current within one year. If you are legally blind, documentation acknowledging this specifically (e.g., from a governmental agency or your eye doctor) can substitute for a complete ocular exam.
8. If you are requesting accommodations because of a **chronic medical or physical condition**, the diagnostic report typically should be less than 12 months old. Because of the changing nature of some physical or medical disabilities, it is critical that documentation be current. Documentation that is 12 to 24 months old may be acceptable if it is accompanied by a letter from a qualified professional that provides an update on the diagnosis, your current level of functioning, changes since the previous evaluation, current treatment, and continued rationale for the requested accommodations. Reports of diagnostic assessment that are older than 24 months will be helpful in establishing history and precedent but will not be acceptable in establishing current impact.

Documentation should include all of the following:

- A clear statement of the medical diagnosis from a physician, neurologist, or other medical specialist.
- An assessment of the functionally limiting manifestations of the condition(s) for which accommodations are needed.
- A description of present symptoms which meet the criteria for diagnosis.
- A list of medications or treatments currently being used to relieve the functional manifestations of the condition.
- Medical information relating to your impairment, including the impact of medication or other treatments on your ability to meet the demands of a multiple-choice examination.
- Recommendations of reasonable accommodations as applied to the MPRE (a multiple-choice examination) are required. These recommendations should be supported by the diagnosis and by a rationale explaining how these specific accommodations address your functional limitations.

Apply as far in advance of the deadline as possible. During peak times, it may take three to four weeks to process the application and receive a reply. If you apply sufficiently early, NCBE may be able to communicate with you regarding omissions in your documentation in time for you to send supplemental material by the deadline.

Additional information will not be accepted after the late application receipt deadline.

Send all materials together. Do not ask your physician or other qualified professional, or any other individual or agency providing documentation, to send materials directly to NCBE. Due to the number of applications received, it is not possible to guarantee that materials can be matched and that an applicant's materials will be complete.

It is your responsibility to notify NCBE of your need for accommodations **at the time you apply for the examination.**

Requests for accommodations that are received after the deadline for late application will not be considered. Requests that are not supported by appropriate documentation submitted by the late application receipt deadline will be denied. You may seek clarification on policies regarding accommodations or inquire about the status of a pending request by writing to:

MPRE Accommodations
101 ACT Drive
P.O. Box 4001
Iowa City, IA 52243
Fax: (319) 337-1187
mpre.ada@act.org

During peak processing times (near application deadlines), it is generally preferable to communicate via fax or e-mail. All accommodation decisions are based on the written record. Requests for reconsideration/appeal must be in writing and should include information not previously submitted.

NCBE is not responsible for administering or determining the criteria for state bar examinations, which are separate and distinct examinations from the MPRE. Policies for determining testing accommodations available to applicants with disabilities in admitting jurisdictions may vary from the policies used to provide accommodations for the MPRE. Any accommodations provided by NCBE are for administration of the MPRE only and are in no way binding on individual admitting jurisdictions. NCBE urges all applicants taking a state bar examination who may require accommodations because of a disability to ascertain the procedure for requesting such accommodations for each jurisdiction where they propose to take the bar examination.

