

This packet is meant to be a starting point for our discussion as a committee, and to help answer the questions set forth in the Agenda below. This collection of documents is a work in progress, so feel free to give feedback for adding and extracting documents, as well as organization.

The current organization is by five main topics:

General, New Mexico, Washington, South Dakota, and Pending Developments.

Within each section the organization is chronological from oldest to latest.

Agenda for our forthcoming discussion:

1. Should our response to requests for help or information consist of providing the IL/SB packet to individuals and groups attempting to place state law on their state bar exams? The packet you will be provided is a first attempt. What does it need to become an effective resource for advocates?

2. Are committee members willing to extract from the materials and draft a basic "How To" guide?

Of course, individual state situations will require tailored approaches and campaigns that the advocates in each state find appropriate. Yet, there are some common strategies that could be used, e.g., obtaining support from law groups with mutual interests, such as environmental law and natural resources lawyers.

3. Are there nationally-based outreaches that the committee desires or should undertake to create consciousness of the need for Indian law as part of every competent attorney's qualifications? Gabriel Galanda is the person that NNABA has appointed for this topic. Are there other organizations that need to be contacted for possible collaborative relationships?

4. What, Where, and When do you as committee members want to propose for our work?

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Tab	Doc ID	Date	Document Info
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General

1	5/20/2004	Affiliated Tribes of Northwest Indians Resolution #04-65, 2004 Mid-Year Conference, Lincoln City Oregon The Examination of Indian Law on State Bar Examinations THEREFORE BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that ATNI does hereby seek the assistance and collaboration of the American Bar Association, and the bar associations, boards of bar examiners and Supreme Courts in states such as Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Alaska, Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico, Utah, North and South Dakota, Oklahoma, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, New York, Connecticut, Maine, Louisiana and Florida, to carry out the provisions of this resolution.
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General

2	6/23/2005	National Congress of American Indians National Congress of American Indians The Examination of Indian Law on State Bar Examinations Resolution identifying the need for practitioner proficiency in Indian law; Recognition of New Mexico as the first state to have Indian law on the Bar exam; Offers support to the Affiliated Tribes of Northwest Indians and the Association of Tribes, Northwest Indian Bar Association; Seeks assistance in adding Indian law to the Bar exams of the following states: Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho, Montana, Colorado, Arizona, New Mexico, Nevada, Utah, North and South Dakota, Oklahoma, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, New York, Connecticut, Maine, Louisiana and Florida.
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General

3	1/1/2007	Gloria Valencia-Weber and Sherri Nicole Thomas 82 North Dakota Law Review 743 (2006) When the state bar exam embraces Indian law: Teaching experiences and observations In 2002, New Mexico became the first state to place Indian law on the state bar exam. This decision made basic knowledge of Indian law part of the competency expected of all licensed attorneys. This result arose from the University of New Mexico School of Law's (UNM) significant role as the only law school in the state. In combination with the social and political history of the state these elements produced this historic result. This paper outlines the history of Indian law at UNM and discusses the formal process that placed Indian law on the state's bar exam. The discussion concludes with the immediate impact of this bar exam inclusion on the teaching of Indian law and the insights gained from the classroom experience. The perspectives offered herein are from the professor and a research librarian who was the tutor for the first course after the addition to the bar exam.
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General

4	3/1/2007	Gloria Valencia-Weber 54 Federal Lawyer 26 (March April 2007) Indian law on state bar exams: A situational report In 2002, New Mexico became the first state to include questions about Indian law on the bar exam, thus advancing the formal recognition of the functional role that Indian law has within national and international law. Three states (New Mexico, Washington, and South Dakota) now include knowledge of the basics of how the indigenous sovereigns intersect with state and federal sovereigns when assessing attorneys' competence.
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Tab	Doc ID	Date	Document Info
<i>New Mexico</i>			
	5	12/4/2001	<p>Kip Bobroff and Calvin Lee</p> <p>www.nmexam.org</p> <p>Proposal to include Indian Law to the New Mexico Bar Examination</p> <p>Indian people and Indian lands are an increasingly important part of the New Mexico economy. As a result, New Mexico lawyers have a growing need for knowledge of Indian law if they are to provide competent representation to their clients, Indian and non-Indian alike. This proposal would add Indian law as a subject on the New Mexico bar exam, thereby assuring that all newly admitted attorneys in New Mexico have a basic understanding of Indian law</p>
<i>New Mexico</i>			
	6	2/28/2002	<p>New Mexico State Board of Bar Examiners</p> <p>http://www.nmexam.org/rules/rules203.htm</p> <p>15-203. Subjects for examination</p>
<i>New Mexico</i>			
	7	3/19/2002	<p>New Mexico State Board of Bar Examiners</p> <p>Press Release</p> <p>New Mexico has become the first state to require federal Indian law as a subject on its state bar exam, according to Michael T. Murphy, Chairperson, New Mexico State Board of Bar Examiners, and advisor board of the New Mexico Supreme Court. On February 28, 2002, the New Mexico Supreme court adopted the Board's recommendation to add the subject.</p>
<i>New Mexico</i>			
	8	4/1/2002	<p>Kip Bobroff and Laurie Mellas-Ramirez</p> <p>http://www.unm.edu/news/Releases/April1indianlaw.htm</p> <p>Law faculty, student behind new federal Indian law bar exam requirement</p> <p>New Mexico has become the first state to require federal Indian law as a subject on its state bar exam as a result of efforts by University of New Mexico School of Law student Calvin Lee, Navajo, Professor of Law Kip Bobroff and alumnus William Johnson, an Isleta Pueblo Attorney and Tribal Judge.</p>
<i>New Mexico</i>			
	9	4/2/2002	<p>John Bacon</p> <p>USA Today 3A, 2002 WLNLR 4502099</p> <p>N.M. bar exam to include Indian law</p> <p>New Mexico will become the first state to add Indian law as a subject on its state bar exam. Lawyers in New Mexico deal with questions of Indian law in such areas as gambling, child welfare, zoning, water, jurisdiction in criminal cases and taxation of gasoline and cigarettes. The state (population 1.8 million) has 173,000 American Indians. The questions could appear on the exam offered next February.</p>

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<i>New Mexico</i>			
	10	4/3/2002	<p>Albuquerque Tribune - Editorial D2, 2002 WLNR 2495485</p> <p>Law with a tribal twist</p> <p>Your attention, please: New Mexico, last on all too many lists, has become first in the nation for something good. It is the first state in the nation to add federal Indian law as a subject on its state bar exam.</p>
<i>New Mexico</i>			
	11	6/6/2002	<p>Kris Axtman</p> <p>Christian Science Monitor 3, Section USA, 2002 WLNR 1556598</p> <p>New status for Indian law: It'll be on the bar</p> <p>ALBUQUERQUE, N.M. If someone slips and falls in an Indian casino, who has jurisdiction: tribal, state, or federal courts? Can state officials chase poachers onto a reservation without permission? What legal issues arise in the adoption of a native American child? Many lawyers - let alone most American citizens - can't answer those questions. But in a state like New Mexico, dotted with 23 pueblos and tribes, these are critical questions as the newly wealthy Indian population becomes an integral part of the economic, political, and social scene. That's why the state recently became the first in the country to add the subject of federal Indian law to its bar exam, adding credibility and respect to a community that has often been ignored.</p>
<i>New Mexico</i>			
	12	6/30/2002	<p>28 State Legislatures 6, 2002 WLNR 5361682</p> <p>Indian law makes bar exam</p> <p>The New Mexico Supreme Court has added federal Indian law as a subject on the state bar exam, becoming the first state to do so.</p>
<i>Washington</i>			
	13	10/13/2003	<p>Gabriel S. Galanda</p> <p>Seattle Post-Intelligencer seattlepi.nwsource.com/opinion/142764-indianaw07.htm</p> <p>Indian law is crucial to this state</p> <p>Litigation about the adoption of an Indian child, the probate of real property on tribal lands or an auto accident on the reservation potentially involves complex jurisdictional issues.</p>
<i>Washington</i>			
	14	11/10/2003	<p>Gabriel S. Galanda</p> <p>Broward Daily Bus. Rev. 6 Vol 44, NO 234 (The Monday Page)</p> <p>Indian law and bar exams</p> <p>There is an age-old, ever-evolving and increasingly prevalent body of law that is not tested on the bar exam. The seeds of these laws were planted throughout the country long before the 1776 signing of the Declaration of Independence, the 1803 Louisiana Purchase or Meriwether Lewis' and William Clark's journey to the Pacific Northwest in 1806. This code of law was so obviously prevalent in Colonial America that the Founding Fathers wrote the framework for the law into the plain text of the interstate commerce clause to the U.S. Constitution. Although inextricably interwoven into the fabric of our federal and state legal systems, this area of law remains amiss from every state bar exam, with one exception: New Mexico recently became the first state to test this legal subject on its bar exam. The majority of the United States should act quickly to follow that precedent. The unique blend of tribal, state and federal law is commonly known as "Indian law."</p>

Tab	Doc ID	Date	Document Info
<i>Washington</i>			
	15	6/1/2004	<p>Tim Woolsey</p> <p>18 DeNovo (Issue 3) p. 3</p> <p>Should Indian law be tested on the Washington bar exam?</p> <p>Recently, New Mexico became the first state to test American Indian law on its bar exam. Following this cue, in February, the Washington State Bar Association Indian Law Section joined with the Idaho State Bar Indian Law Section and the Northwest Indian Bar Association in adopting a resolution urging the Washington and Idaho Bar Associations to include Indian law on their respective bar exams. This is a good idea that will help to maintain a minimum level of competency for Washington attorneys.</p>
<i>Washington</i>			
	16	8/1/2004	<p>Gabriel S. Galanda</p> <p>12 Indian Law Newsletter (Indian Law Section of the Washington State Bar) No. 2</p> <p>How a bill becomes law: The inclusion of tribal jurisdiction on the Washington state bar exam</p> <p>On Oct. 22, 2004, in Richland (not September 17 in Seattle, as previously noted), the WSBA Board of Governors will formally consider and decide whether federal Indian jurisdictional principles should be tested on our state's bar exam.</p>
<i>Washington</i>			
	17	8/3/2004	<p>Levi Pulkkinen</p> <p>Skagit Valley Herald, A3</p> <p>Tribes want Indian law in bar exam</p> <p>In a reflection of the increasing legal and economic clout of Washington's tribes, Indian law may soon be a part of the state's bar exam.</p>
<i>Washington</i>			
	18	9/9/2004	<p>Washington State Bar Association</p> <p>As amended and recommended for adoption by the WSBA Resolutions Committee - ALSO includes list of supporters collected by the WSBA Indian Law Section</p> <p>Federal Indian jurisdiction on the Washington State Bar Examination</p> <p>NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that we do hereby urge that on October 22, 2004 the WSBA Board of Governors exercise its authority under Washington General Rule 12 and vote to include federal Indian jurisdiction on the Washington State bar examination, beginning with the Summer 2007 examination and continuing thereafter, such that every bar-licensed attorney will receive knowledge reasonably necessary for the representation and protection of all who are subject to Washington State law.</p>
<i>Washington</i>			
	19	10/22/2004	<p>Sara Jean Green</p> <p>Seattle Times B1 2004 WLNLR 3350190</p> <p>Should Indian Law be on bar exam?</p> <p>Though there appears to be little or no organized opposition, there is a handful of legal leaders who question the ability to test such a complex body of law, and wonder if it's prudent to add another topic to an exam that already takes three days to take. Today's WSBA Board of Governors vote could potentially have practical, symbolic and even historic implications for attorneys here and elsewhere. Should the resolution pass, Washington would become the second state in the nation to demand that its aspiring lawyers grasp the basics of tribal sovereignty and the spinoff legal issues that color every interaction with Indian Country.</p>

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<i>Washington</i>			
	20	10/23/2004	<p>Levi Pulkkinen</p> <p>Skagit Valley Herald, A1</p> <p>Indian law clears a bar in state</p> <p>Washington's would-be lawyers need to have a basic grasp of Indian law, the state bar association decided Friday afternoon. At its annual meeting in Richland, the Washington State Bar Association's Board of Executive Governors voted unanimously to add an Indian law section to its exam beginning to 2007.</p>
<i>Washington</i>			
	21	10/23/2004	<p>Sara Jean Green</p> <p>Seattle Times B3 2004 WLNLR 3350319</p> <p>Indian law will be added to bar exam</p> <p>Galanda, 28, has been the driving force behind the addition of Indian law to the bar exam since New Mexico's bar decided to test on Indian law in 2002. Yesterday's vote, he said, "was a fundamental recognition of tribal sovereignty. I was almost brought to tears." Now, the state bar will be working with law schools and companies that offer bar-exam preparation courses to ensure that law students learn what they need to learn before encountering a question on Indian law on the exam, Galanda said. "I credit the non-Indian bar ... for carrying the water," he said. "Tribal lawyers brought it to their attention and, ultimately, it was the general bar that decided this was good policy."</p>
<i>Washington</i>			
	22	10/29/2004	<p>Rob McDonald</p> <p>The Spokesman Review 1B 2004 WLNLR 18305357</p> <p>Move validates long-ignored legal principles</p> <p>Indian law will become a requirement for new attorneys in Washington. Beginning in the summer of 2007, the state bar exam will include four fundamental areas of federal Indian law. In case your eyes dulled over, let me say it another way. The state that hanged Indian leaders, strong-armed treaties, burned villages, beat up Indian fishermen and launched a notorious Indian opponent, Slade Gorton, has affirmed the need for attorneys to know Indian law.</p>
<i>Washington</i>			
	23	11/1/2004	<p>Leigh Jones</p> <p>National Law Journal 4, (Col. 1)</p> <p>A new bar exam hurdle: Indian Law</p> <p>Would-be lawyers hoping to pass the bar exam in Washington state will need to add Indian law to their list of subjects to master. Washington has become the second state to include Indian law as one of the topics the bar exam covers, and several other states may add the subject to their tests. New Mexico's bar exam already includes Indian law, and a push is under way in Arizona, Oregon, Idaho and Oklahoma to add it.</p>
<i>Washington</i>			
	24	11/16/2004	<p>Richard Walker</p> <p>Indian Country Today</p> <p>American Indian law added to Washington state bar exam</p>

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			SAN JUAN ISLAND, Wash. - Washington state has become the second state to add American Indian law to its bar exam. This means future attorneys will have to have some knowledge of American Indian law in order to pass the bar. New Mexico became the first state to require it in 2002. The Arizona, Idaho, Oklahoma and Oregon bar associations are considering the requirement too.
<i>Washington</i>	25	3/22/2005	Richard Walker Indian Country Today http University celebrates bar exam change Announcement for celebration at the Seattle University Law School
<i>Washington</i>	26	4/17/2005	Lynda V. Mapes Seattle Times B3 ROP Local news, 2005 WLNR 6011508 Symposium underscores strength of Indian Treaties Law of land Tribal leaders, state officials and experts on tribal law gathered to examine the treaties' power and relevance today. Gov. Christine Gregoire told a crowd of about 300, including tribal members from an estimated 56 nations, that she would like to see the state's partnership with the tribes go beyond co-management of fisheries and gambling compacts, to partnerships in education and health care. Her idea brought much applause. Tribal leaders also took heart from two bills Gregoire is expected to sign, one requiring lawyers to show proficiency in Indian law to pass the bar exam in the state and another encouraging public schools to teach the history of tribes in their area.
<i>Washington</i>	27	5/9/2005	Richard Walker Indian Country Today Leaders, lawyers celebrate inclusion in state bar exam SEATTLE - Several hundred people gathered April 7 at the Seattle University School of law to Commemorate the Washington State Bar Association's decision to test American Indian jurisdiction on the state bar exam.
<i>Washington</i>	28	11/11/2005	Gabriel Galanda Mondaq Bus. Briefing 2005 WLRN 18266764 Bar None! The Social Impact of Testing Indian Law on Washington's State Bar Exam Our state's new bar exam policy exemplifies the stated purposes of General Rule 12 - to "promote an effective legal system, accessible to all" and "foster and maintain high standards of competence, professionalism, and ethics among its members" - as fully discussed below. While the rare change to Washington's bar exam regime is not founded upon "political or social issues" unrelated to the practice of law and thus does not violate GR 12(c)(1), our legal community cannot ignore the significant social impact the new bar exam policy will have on the state of Washington and its citizens. The article explains how our new bar exam policy will help ensure the protection of the Washington public; allow indigent Native and non-Native persons access to justice in disputes arising out of Indian Country; increase the diversity of our legal profession; and enhance the historically strained government-to-government dialogue between Washington's state and tribal sovereigns...

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<i>Washington</i>			
	29	4/1/2006	<p>Gabriel S. Galanda</p> <p>53 Federal Lawyer 30 (April 2006)</p> <p>Bar None! The Social Impact of Testing Indian Law on Washington's State Bar Exam</p> <p>Our state's new bar exam policy exemplifies the stated purposes of General Rule 12 - to "promote an effective legal system, accessible to all" and "foster and maintain high standards of competence, professionalism, and ethics among its members" - as fully discussed below. While the rare change to Washington's bar exam regime is not founded upon "political or social issues" unrelated to the practice of law and thus does not violate GR 12(c)(I), our legal community cannot ignore the significant social impact the new bar exam policy will have on the state of Washington and its citizens. The article explains how our new bar exam policy will help ensure the protection of the Washington public; allow indigent Native and non-Native persons access to justice in disputes arising out of Indian Country; increase the diversity of our legal profession; and enhance the historically strained government-to-government dialogue between Washington's state and tribal sovereigns...</p>
<i>South Dakota</i>			
	30	6/30/1905	<p>David Gilbertson, Chief Justice</p> <p>South Dakota Supreme Court</p> <p>South Dakota Unified Judicial System 2008 State of the Judiciary Message</p> <p>Under "Bar Exam Improvements", mentions the inclusion of Indian law and acknowledges the University of South Dakota Law School's emphasis on Indian law in its curriculum to the addition of the subject.</p>
<i>South Dakota</i>			
	31	6/1/2006	<p>South Dakota Equal Justice Commission</p> <p>South Dakota Equal Justice Commission 2006 Final Report and Recommendations</p> <p>Findings and Recommendations on Attorneys</p> <p>Many attorneys representing Native American clients appear to have insufficient knowledge of Indian Law and Lakota and Dakota history and culture.</p>
<i>South Dakota</i>			
	32	7/27/2007	<p>Unified Judicial System</p> <p>http://www.sdjudicial.com/index.asp?category=news&nav=8&record=126</p> <p>New Indian Law Question on South Dakota Bar Exam</p> <p>In July, law students will tackle a new subject on the South Dakota Bar Exam. For the first time in South Dakota history individuals who wish to practice law in South Dakota will have to demonstrate their knowledge on the basics of Indian law and how the indigenous sovereigns within South Dakota interrelate with state and federal sovereigns.</p>
<i>South Dakota</i>			
	33	1/1/2008	<p>Board of the Bar Examiners, State of South Dakota</p> <p>Bar Exam Subjects</p> <p>http://www.sdjudicial.com/index.asp?title=regulations&category=barexamination&nav=42</p> <p>Regulations of the Board of Bar Examiners State of South Dakota</p> <p>Indian Law includes basic principles of federal Indian law, including but not limited to civil and criminal jurisdiction, the Indian Civil Rights Act, the Indian Child Welfare Act, and the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act. It does not include tribal laws or customary laws. Indian Law is tested by on 30-minute essay question.</p>

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<i>South Dakota</i>			
	34	1/22/2008	Patrice Kunesch South Dakota Law School Summary of last Bar exam that had an Indian law question. Students did exceptionally well on the Indian law question.
<i>Pending Developments</i>			
	35	9/5/2002	Missoula Independent, Vol. 13, Issue 5 Spirit of the law: Thirty years after the Montana Constitution promised to teach Indian history and culture, has the state lived up to its promise? Raising the bar: The bar exam--the final hurdle al prospective attorneys must clear to be eligible to practice law--may seem a remote place from which to gauge the progress of Indian education over the past 30 years. But Professor Raymond Cross, who teaches federal Indian law and public land law at the University of Montana School of Law, knows that the bar exam is the final chance to hold attorneys accountable for learning these subjects. The Yale graduate and two-time victor at the U.S. Supreme Court belives it is also the last chance to hold the educational system accountable for teaching Indian issues to them.
<i>Pending Developments</i>			
	36	5/22/2003	Deborah Locke St. Paul Pioneer Press, Editorial A15, 2003 WLNR 14722335 Pawlenty could use a class in Indian law and rights How is it that one of the top law schools in the country permits students to graduate with little knowledge of state law? Treaty law is state law that governs an entity -- a reservation -- in the same way a city or county governs. Yet the governor is hardly the only lawyer in Minnesota with fuzzy ideas on what Indians "enjoy." Some law schools and professors are waking up to the fact that Indian law matters. A constitutional law professor at the University of Minnesota has Washburn give a single lecture on sovereignty so students understand the minimum about the government-to-government existence right beneath their noses.
<i>Pending Developments</i>			
	37	1/1/2004	Oklahoma Bar Association - Indian Law Section Resolution No. 2004-1 Testing of Indian Law on Bar Examinations NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that the Oklahoma Bar Association, Indian Law Section respectfully requests that the Board of Bar Examiners of the State of Oklahoma and the Oklahoma Supreme Court and require that aspects of Indian law be tested periodically within existing subject matter areas within the Oklahoma Bar Examination
<i>Pending Developments</i>			
	38	1/17/2004	Correy E. Stephenson Lawyers Weekly USA, 2005 WLNR 24509769 Tribal courts gainig mainstream status in legal world

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			<p>On Oct. 2, 2004, the first civil jury trial in the Shoshone and Arapahoe Tribal Court in Wyoming ended with a \$2.5 million verdict for a worker injured on an oilrig. What is striking about the case is that neither of the parties were tribe members - a sign that Indian law and tribal courts are gaining increased acceptance in the legal world. Further evidence of this trend is the plan for Washington to become the second state in the nation to include Indian law topics on its bar exam beginning in 2007. New Mexico began testing the subject in 2002 and there are similar movements afoot in four others states - Arizona, Idaho, Oklahoma and Oregon.</p>
<i>Pending Developments</i>			
	39	2/2/2004	<p>Dean Ferguson</p> <p>Lewiston Morning Tribune (Idaho)</p> <p>Symposium focuses on Indian legal issues</p>
<i>Pending Developments</i>			
	40	2/4/2004	<p>Hannelore Sudermann</p> <p>The Spokesman Review 2004 WLNR 14502462</p> <p>Timing is right for tribal-law symposium in Idaho</p> <p>The Symposium on Tribal Law at the University of Idaho...(is) an event UI hopes will establish its law school as a resource for Indian law. The two-day seminar, starting Feb. 5, will be held in conjunction with the Indian Law Section meetings of the Washington, Idaho and Oregon Bar Associations. One of the hottest topics will be the question of adding Indian law to the Washington, Oregon and Idaho state bar exams. Last year, the New Mexico bar became the first to include Indian law in its licensing test. Now there's a push for Northwest states to do the same. "Indian law has become such a part of mainstream law in states like Washington, Oregon and Idaho, the states need to make sure attorneys have a general understanding of it," said Galanda. "The best way to (ensure an understanding) is to test it on the bar exam."</p>
<i>Pending Developments</i>			
	41	2/25/2004	<p>Jack McNeel</p> <p>Indian Country Today</p> <p>American-Indian law practitioners stress importance of fee-to-trust land issue</p>
<i>Pending Developments</i>			
	42	1/1/2005	<p>Oklahoma Bar Association</p> <p>2004 Indian Law Section Report, http://okbar.org/members/sections/indian04.htm</p> <p>E. Testing of Indian Law on State Bar Exams</p> <p>The Section voted to study the issue of testing an aspect of Indian law on the Oklahoma Bar Exam. The section will formally recommend that the Oklahoma Supreme Court and the Oklahoma Board of Bar Examiners adopt policy authorizing an aspect of this subject be a permissible category of testing.</p>
<i>Pending Developments</i>			
	43	1/8/2005	<p>Oklahoman, News 8A, 2005 WLNR 2494679</p> <p>Indian law</p>

Tab	Doc ID	Date	Document Info
			<p>LATEST NEWS: The state Board of Bar Examiners discussed a proposal to add Indian law to the Oklahoma state bar exam . BACKGROUND: The University of Oklahoma, the University of Tulsa and Oklahoma City University already offer classes in Indian law but they are not required courses. WHAT'S NEXT: Officials say Oklahoma eventually will make the change because Indian legal issues are so prevalent here.</p>
			<i>Pending Developments</i>
	44	4/18/2005	<p>State Bar of Arizona and the Executive Council of the Arizon State Bar Indian Law Section</p> <p>Resolution adopted and approved by the Arizona State Board of Governors on May 20, 2005, and the Executive Council of the Arizona State Bar Indian Law Section of April 18, 2005</p> <p>Federal Indian jurisdiction on the Arizona State Bar Examination</p> <p>NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED, that we do hereby support and urge that the Arizona Supreme Court and its Committee on Bar Examinations work together with the Indian Law Section to include Indain law jurisdictional subject matter on the Arizona State Bar examination, beginning with the Summer 2008 examination and continuing thereafter, such that every bar-licensed attorney will receive knowledge reasonably necessary for the representation and protection of all who are subject to Arizona State law.</p>
			<i>Pending Developments</i>
	45	5/23/2005	<p>Jack McNeel</p> <p>Indian Country Today, News from the Northern Plateau</p> <p>Indian law conference</p> <p>MOSCOW, Idaho - The 2nd annual Indian Law Conference was held recently at the University of Idaho School of Law. Don Burnett, dean of the school, and professor Doug Nash, Nez Perce attorney, hosted Indian law attorneys and tribal leaders from throughout the Northwest. Sponsors included several law firms, the Indian Land Tenure Foundation, the National Native American Bar Association and the Indian Land Working Group. Agenda items included a discussion about the possibility of Idaho joining New Mexico and Washington to require Indian law on the state bar exam. Pros and cons were considered with no firm recommendation being made.</p>