

IN THE SUPREME COURT, STATE OF WYOMING

OCTOBER TERM, A.D. 1999

IN THE SUPREME COURT
STATE OF WYOMING
FILED

In the matter of the Adoption)
of Amendments to the Regulations)
of the Wyoming State Board of)
Continuing Legal Education)

DEC - 3 1999


JUDY PACHECO, CLERK

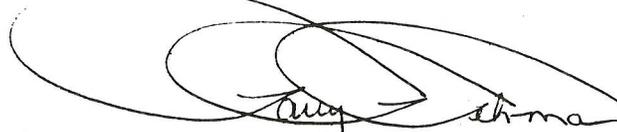
**ORDER ADOPTING AMENDMENTS TO
THE REGULATIONS OF THE WYOMING STATE BOARD OF
CONTINUING LEGAL EDUCATION**

The members of the Wyoming State Board of Bar Commissioners and the Wyoming State Board of Continuing Legal Education have submitted proposed amendments to the Regulations of the Wyoming State Board of Continuing Legal Education. The Court finds those amendments should be adopted; it is therefore

ORDERED that the amendments to the Regulations of the Wyoming State Board of Continuing Legal Education, a copy of which is attached hereto, are adopted and that those amendments be published in the advance sheets of the Pacific Reporter and in the Wyoming Reporter. The amendments shall become effective 60 days after their publication in the advance sheets of Pacific reporter and thereafter shall be spread upon the journal of this Court.

DATED this 3 day of December 1999.

BY THE COURT:



LARRY L. LEHMAN
Chief Justice

Regulations of the Wyoming State Board of Continuing Legal Education

Section IV. Standards for activity accreditation.

A. A continuing legal education activity consisting of lecture (classroom) style instruction qualifies for accreditation, and the attorney participants, both attendees and faculty, are entitled to CLE credit, if the Board determines that:

1. It constitutes an organized program of learning (including workshop or symposium) which contributes directly to the professional competency of an attorney;
2. It pertains to legal subjects or other subject matters which integrally relate to the practice of law;
3. Its purpose is ~~the education of attorneys, even though it may also be directed to the education of professionals including attorneys; of others such as legal assistants, accountants, claims personnel, bankers, investigators, expert witnesses and the like;~~ the education of professionals including attorneys; of others such as legal assistants, accountants, claims personnel, bankers, investigators, expert witnesses and the like;
4. It is conducted or taught by attorneys, although it may also be conducted or taught in part by individuals who ~~has~~ have special education, training and experience by reason of which said individuals should be considered experts concerning the subject matter of the program; and
5. The activity should be accompanied by a paper, manual or written outline which substantively pertains to the subject matter of the program.

B. *Examples.* -- The program's purpose must be the education of ~~attorneys~~ professionals, including attorneys on legal topics or on non-legal topics which nevertheless integrally relate to the practice of law. Thus:

1. A joint continuing legal education program sponsored, for instance, by accountants to which attorneys are invited and at which attorneys lecture on topics of interest to both accountants and attorneys would likely be accredited by the Board, subject, of course, to the Board's review of the specific course outline or program brochure.
2. A meeting of doctors, lawyers, managed health care professionals and hospital administrators at which one or more attorneys lecture on topics of interest to all participants, such as legal concerns in the establishment of an HMO, malpractice, giving expert testimony, new federal laws and regulations

for Medicaid/Medicare providers, would likely provide CLE credit to attorney lecturers and to attorney attendees if the topics pertain to subject matters which integrally relate to the practice of law and contribute directly to the professional competency of an attorney.

3. A meeting of public service commissioners and attorneys at which one or more attorneys lecture on topics such as new regulations, administrative rules, and/or laws, would likely be accredited by the Board if the topics pertain to subjects matters which integrally relate to the practice of law and contribute directly to the professional competency of an attorney.

2:4. A meeting of only doctors at which one or more attorneys lecture on topics of interest to doctors, such as malpractice, court procedures, giving expert testimony or the like, would not provide CLE credit to attorney lecturers or attendees, because the program was not intended for the continuing legal education of professionals including attorneys. Attorneys are expected to participate in such programs as a contribution to the community and to their profession. Other similar programs which would not ordinarily qualify for CLE credit would include teaching a bar review course or presenting a seminar to only records managers on "Law Enforcement Records Liability."

3:5. Attending a course taught, for instance, by engineers, for engineers, on topics which may be of vital interest to a product liability attorney would not provide CLE credit to the attorney because the program was not intended for the continuing legal education of professionals including attorneys. Regardless of how important the technical knowledge may be to the attorney's practice, the Board considers such training and knowledge to be adjunct to the that attorney's specialized practice which he has chosen. Other similar programs which would not ordinarily qualify for CLE credit would be attending courses at a real estate school, attending a non-attorney workshop on juvenile delinquency or attending a non-attorney course on federal procurement.

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