

Teaching Social Justice & The Law Scholars Program

September 8, 2021



Dr. Erin Vines • Dr. Jill Zimmerman • Diane Walker, JD
Alberto Mendoza • Carlos Pinho • Frederick "Fritz" Hemker
Kaitlin Bessinger • John Vento • Rosa Fuller • Towana Catley



“WHEN YOU DREAM— COMMUNITY COLLEGE PATHWAY TO LAW SCHOOL”

<https://sites.google.com/site/calbardream>

<http://www.discoverlaw.org/preparing/community-college.asp>

COMMITTEE MEMBERS



Dr. Erin Vines
Vice President of Student
Services



Dr. Jill Zimmerman
Dean of Student Life



Diane Walker, JD
AVUHSD Dir. Industry Liaison &
Post-Secondary Partnerships



FACULTY & COMMITTEE MEMBERS



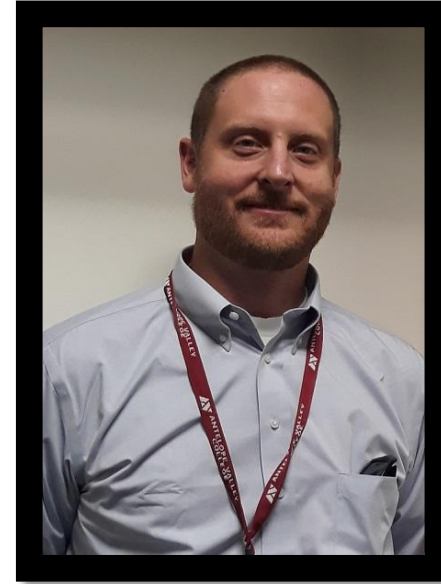
Alberto Mendoza
Philosophy



Carlos Pinho
Administration of Justice



Kaitlin Bessinger
Biology



**Frederick "Fritz"
Hemker**
Political Science



John Vento
Political Science



COUNSELING FACULTY & COMMITTEE MEMBERS



Rosa Fuller
Counselor



Towana Catley
Counselor



THE PROGRAM



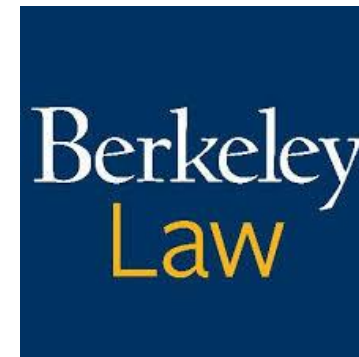
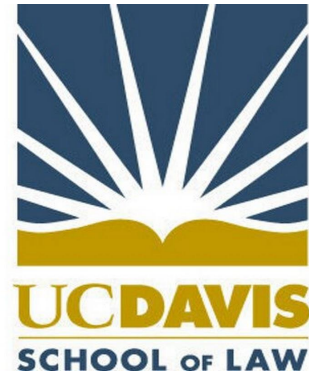
The Community College Pathways to Law School initiative is an unprecedented effort within California higher education to enhance opportunities and advancement in the legal profession for diverse populations.

“This project will put talented and promising community college students on a trajectory to enter some of the finest law schools in the nation, and receive the support they need to succeed, and make the legal profession more diverse and the justice system more reflective of our state.”

- Brice W. Harris
- Former Chancellor of the California Community Colleges



PREFERRED ADMISSIONS at our Partnered Law Schools



Program will include individual advisement and mentoring from law school advisors, waived application fees for admissions, and/or preferred admission status upon acceptance



CALIFORNIA STATE BAR & DIVERSITY

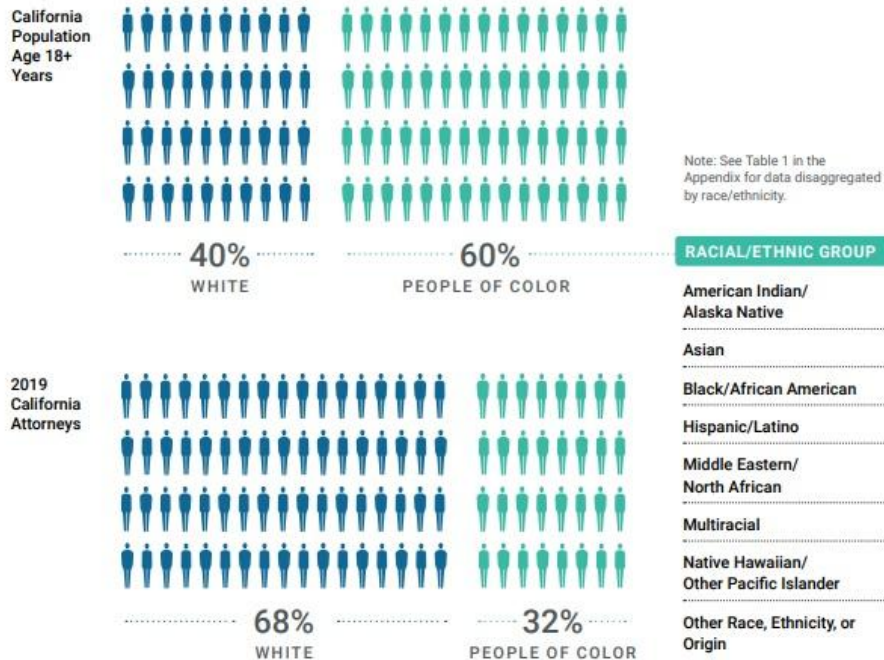
2019 Report Card on the Diversity of CA's Legal Profession

The state's attorney population does not reflect its diversity.

Between 5,000 and 6,000 attorneys are admitted to the State Bar of California annually. The number of active licensed attorneys has nearly doubled since 1980, reaching over 190,000 as of December 2019.

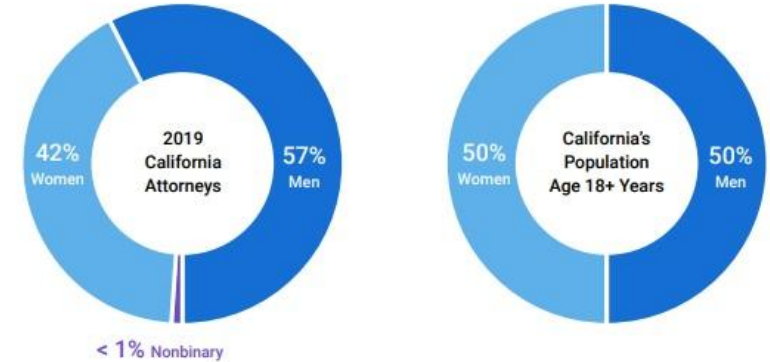
White attorneys account for nearly 70 percent of California's active licensed attorney population, while people of color constitute 60 percent of the state's population. Latinos, in particular, are underrepresented among California attorneys in comparison to their representation statewide: this group comprises 36 percent of the state's population yet accounts for a mere 7 percent of all of California's licensed active attorneys.

Figure 1
California's Adult Population
Compared with California's
2019 Attorney Population



Gender

Women comprise half of California's adult population, but they account for only 42 percent of California attorneys. Slightly less than one percent of the attorney population identifies with more than one gender category. Comparable data for the statewide population is not available although a 2016 study found that .76 percent of adults in California identify as transgender.



LGBTQIA+

Seven percent of the attorney population identifies their orientation as a category other than heterosexual which, is slightly higher than the estimates of the LGBTQIA+ population in California.

California Population Age 18+ Years

5%

2019 California Attorneys

7%

People with Disabilities

More than one-in-five Californians report having at least one form of disability that limits activities and self-care. These include mobility issues, cognitive impairments, and vision and hearing impairments. In contrast, only 5 percent of attorney respondents report living with a disability.

California Population Age 18+ Years

22%

2019 California Attorneys

5%



CALIFORNIA STATE BAR & DIVERSITY

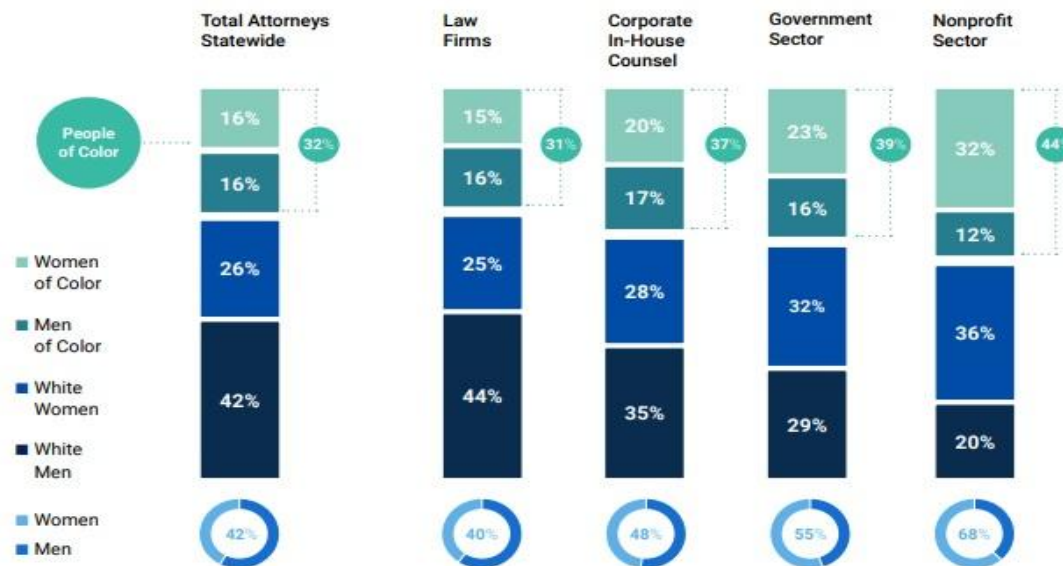
2019 Report Card on the Diversity of CA's Legal Profession

The government and nonprofit sectors are the most diverse, while law firms are the least.

Women comprise 42 percent of all attorneys, yet account for more than half of attorneys who work in the government sector and 68 percent of attorneys who work in the nonprofit sector, an employment setting where attorney salaries are among the lowest. This pattern is also true for attorneys of color, though this statistic is largely driven by women of color who comprise just 16 percent of the attorney population overall, yet 23 and 32 percent of the government and nonprofit sectors, respectively.

Figure 6 compares the racial/ethnic and gender composition of attorneys who work in law firms, corporations, government, and nonprofit sectors with the racial/ethnic and gender composition of the statewide attorney population. The composition of law firms is most similar to the statewide attorney population, which is two-thirds white and dominated by men. In contrast, the government and nonprofit sectors are more diverse.

Figure 6
Racial/Ethnic and Gender Composition of Employment Settings Compared with Statewide Attorney Population



INTERSECTION OF RACE/ETHNICITY AND GENDER
Latinas and multiracial women are three times more likely to work in nonprofit settings and Black women are twice as likely.

This intersectional analysis as well as those that follow do not include nonbinary attorneys as this group comprises a small percentage of attorneys overall. See Table 4 in the Appendix for the data on men and women of color disaggregated by race/ethnicity and data for LGBTQIA+ and people with disabilities.



WHY THIS MATTERS

- Diversity in the legal profession and judiciary supports the public's trust and confidence, and enhances perceptions of fairness in the legal system.
- Lawyers occupy critical leadership positions, and engage in policymaking impacting our communities.



STUDY BY LAW SCHOOL ADMISSIONS COUNCIL

- Recruitment has typically taken place at 4-year universities
- Students who start at 2-year colleges tend to succeed in law school as well as students who start at 4-year universities. The **challenge** is get them **to apply successfully**
- New Law Scholars Program started in 2014. AVC is 1 of 28 CA community colleges partnered with 6 California law schools to help smooth the pathway to a law degree

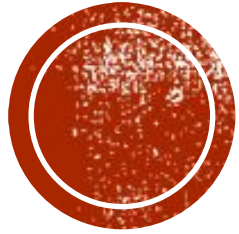
For list of participating colleges:

<https://calawpathways.org/pathway-partners/community-colleges/>

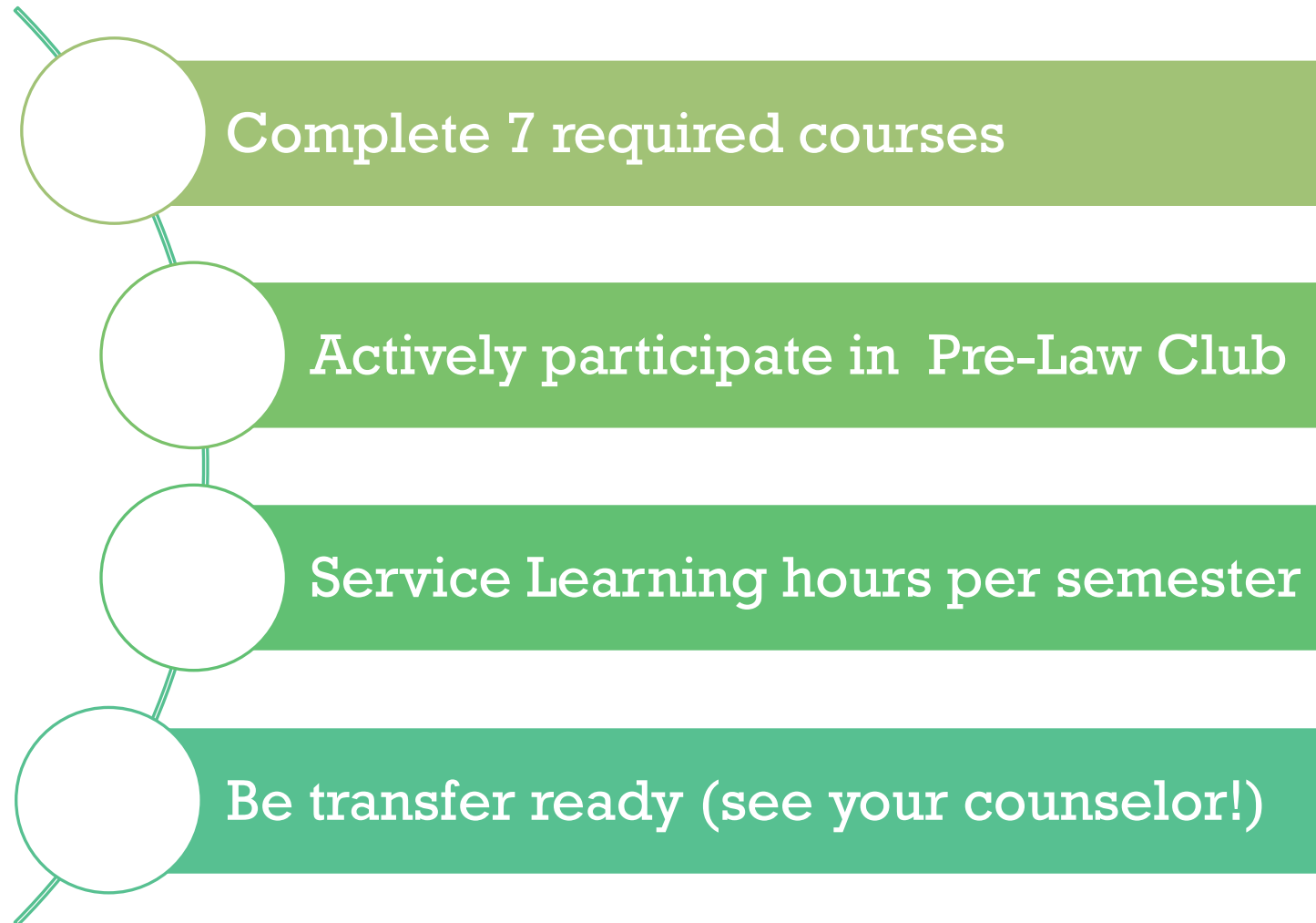


HOW TO PREPARE FOR LAW SCHOOL ADMISSIONS

- Develop skills to do well on LSAT standardized test and get through law school
- Learn about the application process
- Understand the law profession and areas of specialization
- Keep a strong academic record
- To improve the likelihood of law school admission by developing **logical and analytical reasoning skills and reading comprehension**



4 PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS



7 REQUIRED COURSES

- ENGL101
- ENGL102 or 103 or PHIL201*
- MATH115
- POLS101
- POLS203 or BUS201
- HIST107 or 108
- COMM115



ASSOCIATE'S DEGREE OPTIONS

- Complete general education coursework for transfer and fulfill your transfer major prep requirements (assist.org)
- An Associate's Degree is NOT required to transfer nor to go to law school, but recommended
- Popular Associate's Degrees include:



You are not limited to the above, but other majors may require additional coursework and extend your time at AVC. Plan accordingly and see the advisor/counselor.



WHERE WILL YOU TRANSFER TO?

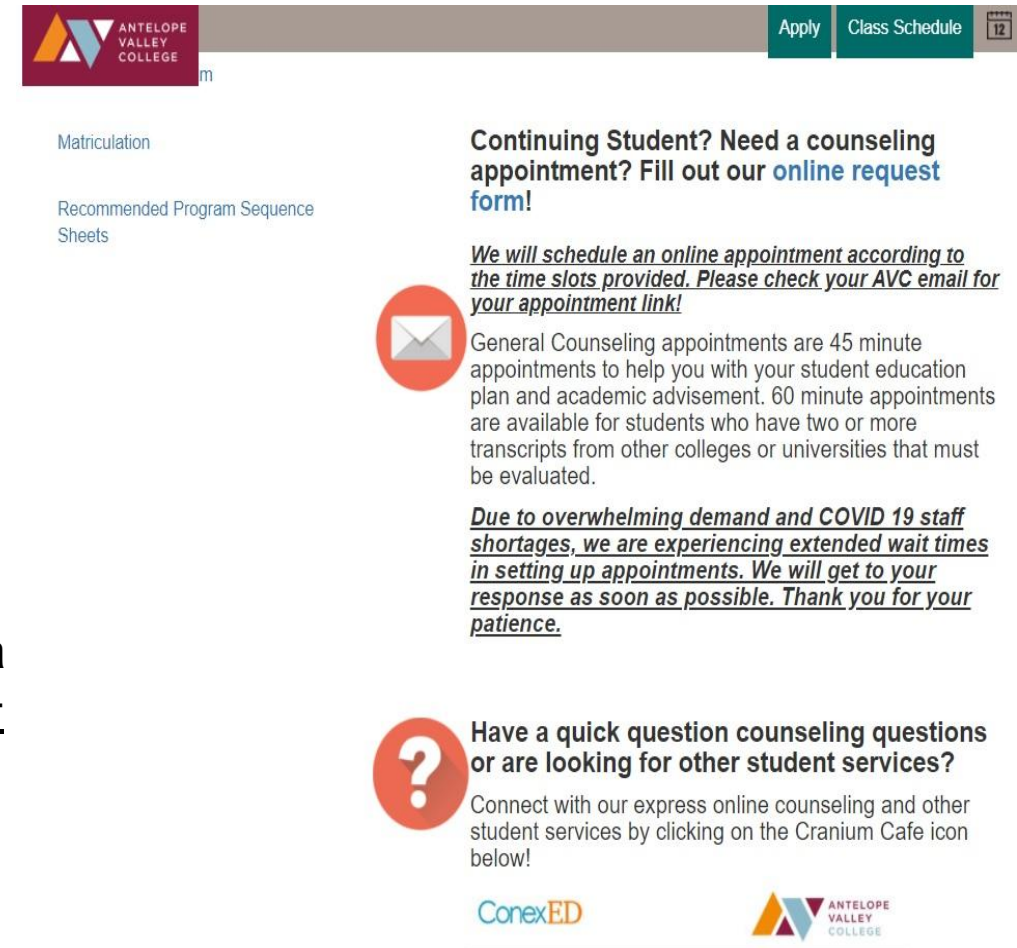


Q: WHERE DO I START?

A: GET AN EDUCATIONAL PLAN

- Focus on English and Math EARLY
- Meet with program Advisor/Counselor for updated student educational plan & get help with the transfer process
- Book a counseling appointment in person at SSV lobby counseling window, via phone 661-722-6300 ext 6338, or via online at <https://www.avc.edu/studentservices/counseling>

Appointments can be in person, over the phone, or on online!



The screenshot shows the Antelope Valley College website navigation menu. At the top left is the college logo. To the right are buttons for 'Apply', 'Class Schedule', and a calendar icon showing '12'. Below the navigation bar are links for 'Matriculation' and 'Recommended Program Sequence Sheets'. On the right side, there are two informational sections. The first is titled 'Continuing Student? Need a counseling appointment? Fill out our online request form!' and includes a red envelope icon. The second is titled 'Have a quick question counseling questions or are looking for other student services?' and includes a red question mark icon. At the bottom right of the screenshot is the 'ConexED' logo and the college logo again.

Matriculation

Recommended Program Sequence Sheets

Continuing Student? Need a counseling appointment? Fill out our [online request form!](#)

We will schedule an online appointment according to the time slots provided. Please check your AVC email for your appointment link!

General Counseling appointments are 45 minute appointments to help you with your student education plan and academic advisement. 60 minute appointments are available for students who have two or more transcripts from other colleges or universities that must be evaluated.

Due to overwhelming demand and COVID 19 staff shortages, we are experiencing extended wait times in setting up appointments. We will get to your response as soon as possible. Thank you for your patience.

Have a quick question counseling questions or are looking for other student services?

Connect with our express online counseling and other student services by clicking on the Cranium Cafe icon below!

ConexED

ANTELOPE VALLEY COLLEGE



Graduated AVC in 2017: Associates degree in Political Science

- AVC Alumni Spotlight
- Law Scholars Graduate w/ Honors
- Pre-Law Club President
- Student Rep for Honors Program Committee
- Subject Area Award in Political Science
- Alpha Iota permanent member

UCLA graduate 2021: Bachelor of Arts in Political Science and Latin American Studies

- Elected as UCLA's Undergrad Student Association's Transfer Student Representative
- Program Coordinator for Students with Dependents Program
- Student Advisor for Center for Community College Partnerships
- Director of Non-Traditional Student Affairs under the Transfer Student Rep's Office
- Academic Senate Legislative Assembly Student Representative
- Co-Chair of the Transfer Leadership Coalition
- Co-Chair of Bruin Parenting Scholars at UCLA
- University of California Student Association's Basic Needs Officer

UCLA Masters in Education: Graduating in 2022

- Higher Education and Organizational Change program
- Student Fees Advisory Committee Grad Student Rep
- Graduate Student Intern/Researcher

OUR AVC LAW SCHOLAR ALUMNI:

ZULEIKA BRAVO



[HTTPS://WWW.AVC.EDU/ACADEMICS/LAWSCHOLAR/](https://www.avc.edu/academics/lawscholar/)

Attention: AVC Now Open. Daily screening needed if coming to campus. Click here for details regarding masks & social distancing.

ANTELOPE VALLEY COLLEGE

Apply Class Schedule

Home / Academics / Community College Pathway to Law

Community College Pathway to Law

Also known as The Law Scholars Program

Interested In Attending Law School?

The Antelope Valley College Law Scholars program is designed to prepare community college students for admission to law school in California. Program benefits include financial aid counseling, academic advising, LSAT prep, exposure to the legal profession and other steps designed to increase the interest of community college students in law school. Consider the AVC to CSU transfer pathway for quicker completion to transfer to a CSU. Make your appointment with our counselors for proper planning.

2021 Law Scholars Program Orientation, also known as "Teaching Social Justice & The Law Scholars Program" FPD for faculty! JOIN US!

Interested in learning about the Law?

Law Scholars Application Must be signed into your myAVC account to complete application.

Law Scholars Brochure

Program MOU

Service Learning Requirements

Service Learning Requirements Log/Point Sheet

Schedule your Counseling appointment today! Be sure to mention this is for the Law Scholars Program.

The Law Scholars Program supports



TO DO ASAP

- Create your LSAC account ASAP! www.lsac.org
Apply as a “JD applicant”
 - Explore law fields and much more in the “DiscoverLAW” tab
 - Explore Summer PLUS Programs
- Explore specialty areas and student support services/resources each school offers
 - Take advantage of internships, student pre law conferences and webinars

TO DO WHILE AT AVC

- See AVC Career Counselor and/or explore through your AVC major courses
- Take advantage of Law Scholars trips to law schools and pre-law conferences
 - Challenge yourself academically and strive for excellence
- ALL of your undergraduate grades will be considered with your LSAT scores (median GPA 3.6 at UCI, UCD, USC, Loyola)

Maintain a high GPA and avoid withdrawing from classes with a “W” (some law schools calculate Ws as Fs)



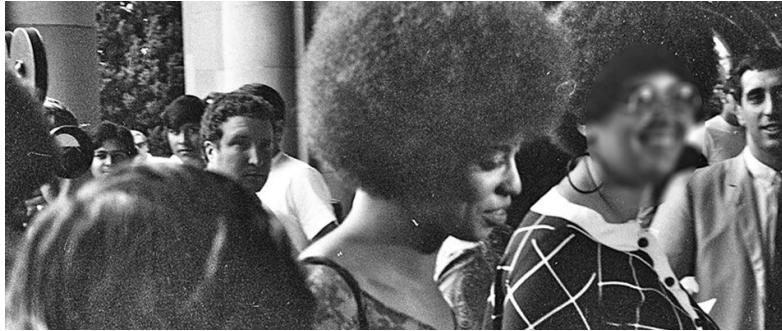
MORAL CHARACTER & MISCONDUCT



- Law schools will look closely at any offenses you've committed either before, during, or after college (drugs, money, relationship, alcohol, vandalism, plagiarism, stalking, violence, lying on applications, cheating, etc.).
- The state bar association will also question any type of record of sanction or questionable behavior you commit.
- Always be candid and honest when asked!



POPULAR MAJORS



Major	Number of Applicants	Average LSAT Score	% of Applicants Admitted
Political Science	11,947	153.6	80%
OTHER	4,537	148.4	64%
Psychology	3,736	152.5	77%
Criminal Justice	3,629	145.9	62%
English	3,151	154.8	81%
History	3,138	156.3	85%
Economics	2,757	159.0	86%
Philosophy	2,238	157.2	83%
Arts and Humanities	1,947	154.0	77%
Sociology	1,870	150.6	71%



**WHAT
COLLEGE
COURSES
STRENGTHEN
LEGAL SKILLS?**



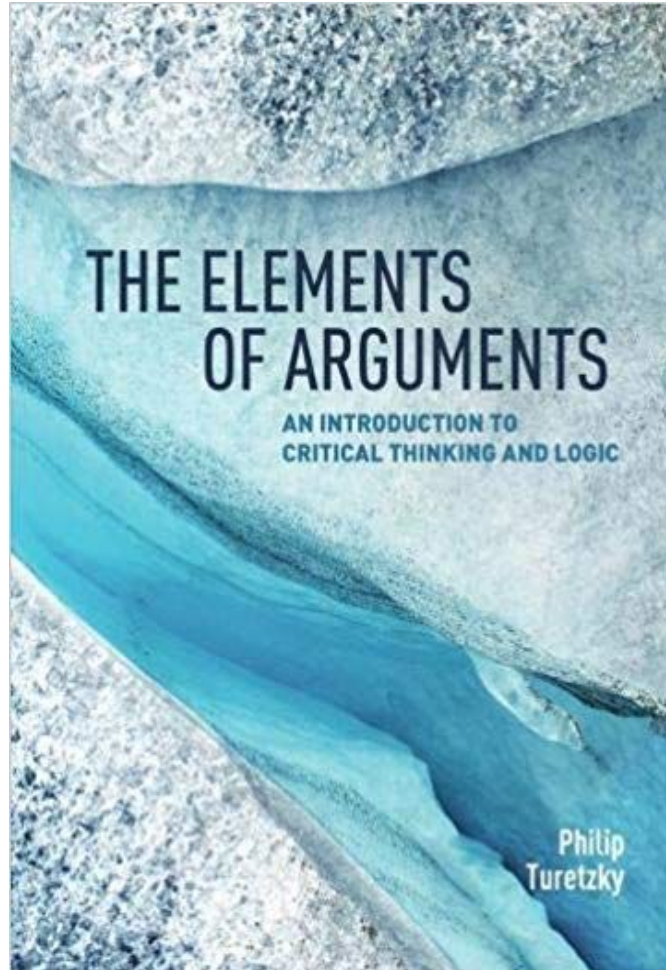
**1. FORMAL LOGIC
(PHIL110)**



**II. CRITICAL
THINKING
(PHIL201)**



FOCUS ON CRITICAL THINKING



- AVC Course Description:
PHIL201 CRITICAL THINKING
- *3 units*
3 hours weekly
Prerequisite: *Completion of ENGL 101/ENGL 101SL.*

An introduction to the logical analysis and critical evaluation of arguments and the basic strategies of rhetoric. Different forms of writing are distinguished and examined. A strong emphasis is on formal instruction in argumentative writing that utilizes the critical thinking skills developed in the course. (CSU, UC, AVC)



PREVIEW OF THE COURSE I : CRITICAL THINKING AND LOGIC ANALYZED



Description from, *The Elements of Arguments: An Introduction to Critical Thinking and Logic*:



We will concentrate on and emphasize the elements of arguments in the indicated order:

Chapter II: propositions

Chapter III: constructing complex propositions from simple propositions;

Chapter IV: sets of propositions; logical relations between propositions;

Chapter V: the support relation, forms of arguments, and methods for evaluating the support relation claimed by arguments;

Chapters VI: arguments in ordinary language.



PREVIEW OF COURSE II: LEGAL LANGUAGE ANALYZED

AN EXTENDED EXAMPLE

It is also useful to specify whether each argument marker marks a reason or a conclusion (and what the argument is), which stronger term is replaced by each guarding term marked “G,” and which objection is discounted whenever you mark a discounting term with “D.”

This simple process of labeling brings out features of an argument that could pass by unnoticed. It also directs us to ask sharp critical questions. To see this, we can look at each part of the argument in detail.

Mr. KYL. Mr. Speaker (I oppose) this measure. (I oppose) it first (because) it is expensive. I further (oppose) it (because) it is untimely.

AP
AP
M

This is a model of clarity. By the use of a performative utterance in the opening sentence, Kyl makes it clear that he opposes the measure. Then by twice using the argument marker “because,” he gives his two main reasons for opposing it: It is expensive and it is untimely. We must now see if he makes good on each of these claims.

The next paragraph begins the argument for the claim that the measure is expensive:

(I do not intend to belabor this first contention.) We have been presented a budget of about \$82 billion. We have had recommended to us a whole series of additional programs or extensions of programs for priming the pump, for depressed areas, for the needy, for the unemployed, for river pollution projects, and recreation projects, aid to education, and many more. All are listed as (must) activities. These extensions are not within the budget. (furthermore), if business conditions are as deplorable as the newspapers indicate, the Government’s income will not be as high as anticipated. (It is not enough to say) we are spending so much now, a little more will not hurt. What we spend, we will either have to recover in taxes, or add to the staggering national debt.

A
R
M
D

a. “I do not intend to belabor this first contention.” This is an example of *assuring*. The conversational implication is that the point is so obvious that little has to be said in its support. Yet there is something strange going on here. Having said that he will *not* belabor the claim that the bill is expensive, Kyl actually goes on to say quite a bit on the subject. It is a good idea to look closely when someone says that he or she is not going to do something, for often just the opposite is happening. For example, saying “I am not suggesting that Smith is dishonest” is one way of suggesting that Smith is dishonest. If no such suggestion is being made, why raise the issue at all?

CHAPTER VI: ARGUMENTS IN ORDINARY LANGUAGE

leave out conditional premises, and we have seen how important conditional propositions are. Leaving conditional propositions out tends to make us think claims are unconditional or merely lists of unconnected “opinions” when the arguments given are really enthymemes.

In the following example, conditionalizing the argument is clearly not the best way to reconstruct the missing premises, since there is a much simpler way of providing the enthymeme with a valid form.

Example 105: If Natasha is in good shape, then she exercises regularly. It follows that she must not be in good shape.

This argument has the invalid form

P = Natasha is in good shape.
Q = Natasha exercises regularly.

(1) P → Q
∴ (2) ~ P

It is much too complicated and also unnecessary to reconstruct a valid form for this argument by conditionalizing the argument. That would lead us to add the unnecessarily complicated premise “If if Natasha is in good shape, then she exercises regularly, then Natasha is not in good shape.” Instead, we should add the much simpler premise “Natasha does not exercise regularly.” Adding this premise completes the valid argument form of Modus Tollens. The premise is easier to understand and, because of its simplicity, it is easier to assess its truth value. So while many arguments can be given a valid argument form by adding a conditional as a premise of a certain form, this method of supplying missing premises should be used only as a last resort.

When drawing the diagram of an argument with an unstated premise, we use capital letters to mark the unstated premises. So the diagram for this example will look as follows.



Where (A) stands for the unstated premise “Natasha does not exercise regularly.”

- b. Imprisonment in excess of one year
- A2. Its probative value outweighs its prejudicial effect.

Criterion B: The evidence shall be admitted *if* it involved either of the following:

- B1. Establishing the elements of the crime required *proof* of either a or b, as follows:
 - a. An act of dishonesty by the witness
 - b. A false statement by the witness
- B2. Establishing the elements of the crime required an *admission* of either a or b:
 - a. An act of dishonesty by the witness
 - b. A false statement by the witness

Given this, the overall logical structure of this rule is simple: If either A or B, then E. From this basic structure we can recognize that this rule designates both A and B as *sufficient conditions* for E. This means that the antecedent of the conditional statement will be satisfied if either A or B is true.

Our next step is to analyze both A and B into their components. Criterion A is very complex, but we can see that three logical operators are involved (*if; and; or*). We are told that A is realized whenever two further conditions are true at the same time: A1 and A2. Thus, *if* both A1 *and* A2 are true, then A will be true (we already know that if A is true, then E will be true).

On closer inspection, we see that A1 is itself complex: It contains “or.” This tells us that A1 can be realized in either of two ways—when either A1a is true or A1b is true. A2 is a bit more complicated, because it asks us to gauge the relative value of two things. We are told that the court must be able to determine that A2a, the probative value, outweighs A2b, the prejudicial effect. Of course, we would need to know the facts of the case before we could determine the actual value of each component; a judge would have to decide. However, we can still understand the logic behind this requirement. In order for A2 to hold, A2a must be greater than A2b.

We can now combine our analysis into one result for criterion A:

If [(A1a, the prior conviction was punishable by death, or A1b, by imprisonment in excess of one year), *and* (A2a, its probative value outweighs A2b, its prejudicial effect)], *then* E, evidence of a prior conviction shall be admitted.

As we have outlined, we must acknowledge that E can be realized even if A does not occur, because the rule asserts that B is sufficient to bring about E. As before, let E = *evidence of a prior conviction shall be admitted*. We notice that B can be realized if either B1 or B2 is the case. So either B1 or B2 is sufficient for B to occur. However, for a complete analysis we need to explore B1 and B2. It turns out that B1 can occur if either B1a is the case (*proof* of an act of dishonesty by the witness), or B1b is the case (*proof* of a false statement by the witness). Similarly, B2 can occur if either B2a is the case (*admission* of an act of dishonesty by the witness), or B2b is the case (*admission* of a false statement by the witness). This analysis results in the following conditional statement:





SOCIAL AWARENESS / CIVIC ENGAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

***“Sharing & Learning Together”
LA Sheriff Department Spanish
Community Academy***





SOCIAL AWARENESS / CIVIC ENGAGEMENT ACTIVITIES

COMMUNITY ACADEMY GRADUATION –AV FAIRGROUNDS



GO **TAN** AND GREEN

YOUR INVITED TO
HELP
MAKE A CHANGE IN
YOUR COMMUNITY !

MAKE A DIFFERENCE
AND
SHOW UP IN PERSON

TOWN HALL MEETING
WEDS SEPT 29TH



We would like to invite the entire community to join us!

Lancaster Sheriff's Station
Community Advisory Committee
with the Lancaster Sheriff's Station

Town Hall Meeting

September 29 , 2021

6pm-8pm

**Antelope Valley
Partners for Health**

**44226 10th St W,
Lancaster, CA 93534**



Meet John J. Lecrivain, the Captain for the Lancaster Sheriff's Station
We will discussing domestic violence, vehicle thefts and community resources



The Lancaster Sheriff's Station CAC will present the AV Monitoring Team's 6 month report and will be facilitating public input and discussion of community concerns

All recommended covid_19 precautions will be in effect

pre-submit questions to lbgreen@lasd.org or message us on our social media



@lsscac



@Lancastercac

SOCIAL AWARENESS / EXPERIENTIAL LEARNING



Required Extracurricular Activities

Pre-Law Club Requirements

Service Learning Requirements (SLR)

This component should include non-profit or public interest organization partners, as well as work related to law, policy or government. This component is different than an unfocused volunteer program. It goes a step further by incorporating some type of legal or legally-related experience.

Hours

Effective 2019-2020

- Law Scholars will be required to accumulate 5 hours per semester

Acceptable Club Activities

- The club will offer a number of activities each semester. A chart of activities and earned points will be available at the start of each school year from the club. It may change from year to year.
- The hours must be signed off by club officers and verified by club advisors

Hours

Effective 2019-2020

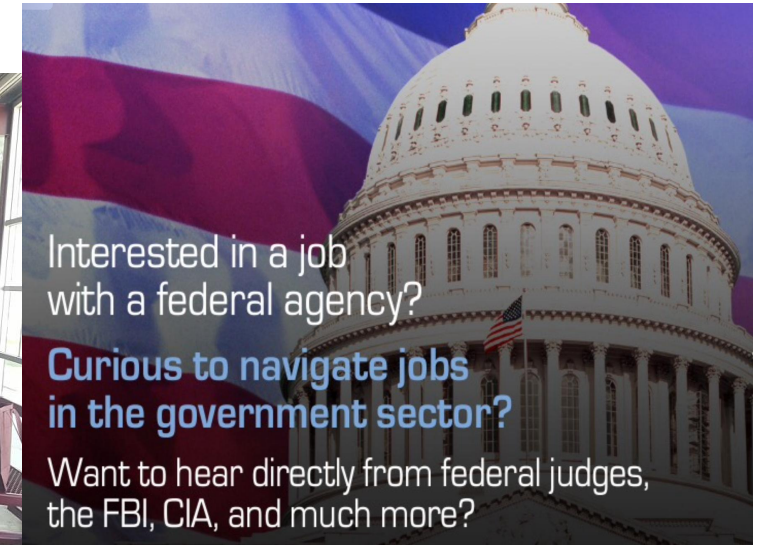
- Law Scholars graduating by December will be required to accumulate 5 hours per semester
- 10 hours max per year

Acceptable Service Learning Activities

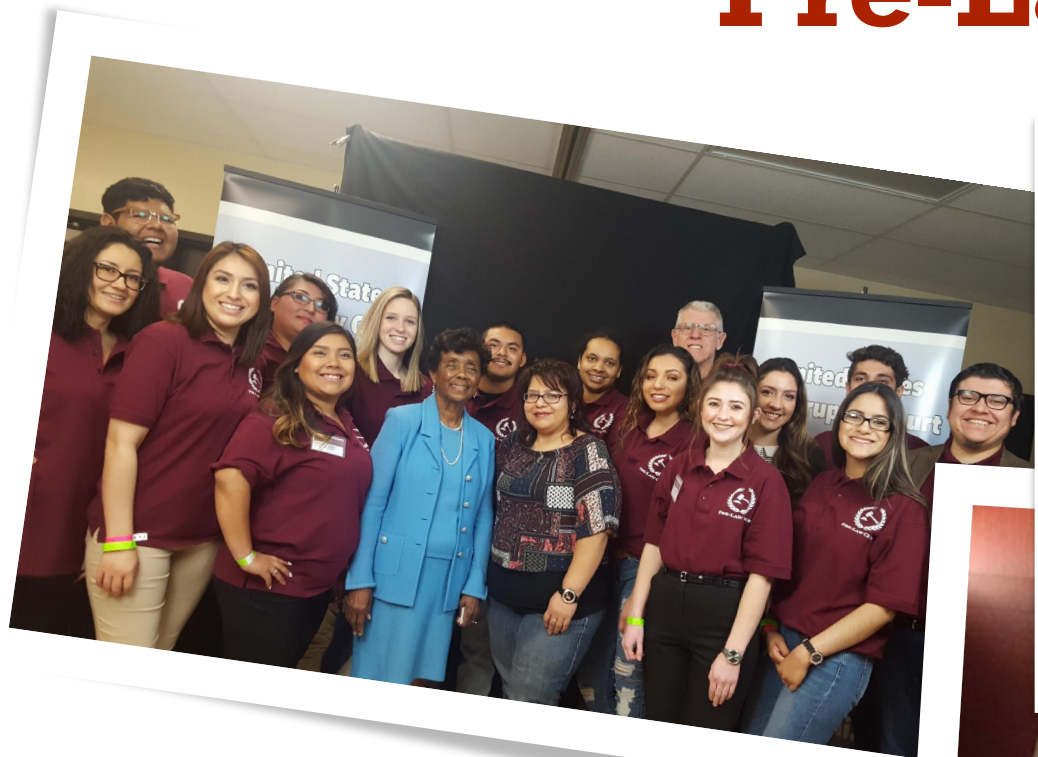
- Shadow a person in a prior approved position (e.g. judge, lawyer, etc)*
- Organized/school sponsored debate
- Attend city council meeting
- Attend LSAC law forum
- Attend a summer program or pre-law program, with prior approval from the committee*
- Work experience (intern or position at law firm or other approved profession)
- Workshop or campus event, with prior approval from the committee
- Assist Presiding Judge at Teen Court*
- Site visits*
- Coordination of Pre-Law Club events*
- Other pre-approved service learning
- **Each SLR must be verified by pre-law club advisors**
- **Students keep track of their SLR on their tally sheet**



EXPERIENTIAL LEARNING / CAREER DAYS CLUB ACTIVITIES/ TOURS & TRIPS



Experiential Learning Pre-Law Club



Every Thursday @4-5 via Zoom

Community Service ♦ Trips ♦ Guest Speakers

Email Pre-Law Club Secretary
Michelle mnavides3@avc.edu

2021-22 LSAC Law School Forums

Hosted by the Law School Admission Council

Don't miss this opportunity to connect with representatives from 100+ law schools in one place.

[JD candidates – Log in to register](#)

[LLM, master's, and certificate candidates – Log in to register](#)



Each year, LSAC Law School Forums serve as invaluable opportunities for candidates to learn about law school and connect with law school representatives. By attending an LSAC Law School Forum — whether in-person or online — you'll be able to connect directly with law school representatives from across the country, learn about financial aid and the law school admission process, and get answers to any questions you may have.

If you're thinking about law school, we encourage you to attend one — or multiple! — of these engaging live events. Candidates interested in JD and LLM programs, as well as those who are considering law-related master's degrees and certificate programs, are encouraged to attend.

- ✓ **Meet with admission professionals from 100+ law schools**
- ✓ **Attend live workshops where you can get your questions answered**
- ✓ **Learn about the LSAT® directly from LSAC's test developers**

**Create your LSAC account
as a “JD applicant” today!**



2021-22 Event Schedule

Please note: To attend a 2021-22 LSAC Law School Forum, you must register at least two days prior to the forum date.

When registering for in-person forums, you'll be asked to choose an entry time slot. Your forum-day event schedule will differ depending on the time slot you choose. Learn more about [Forum-Day Entry Time Schedules](#).

Connect with us for the most up-to-date information about [#lawschoolforums](#):



September

September LSAC Digital Law School Forum

September 10, 2021 / 2 p.m. to 7 p.m. ET

Register by Sept. 8

- ✓ Meet with law school reps from 3 p.m. to 7 p.m. ET
- ✓ Attend live workshops starting at 2 p.m. ET
- ✓ Gain access to on-demand workshops, only available to forum registrants

International candidates:

- ✓ Experience expanded hours from 10 a.m. to 12 p.m. ET

[Check Your Time Zone](#)

Experience:



Online

**SIGN UP
TODAY!!**

Los Angeles LSAC Law School Forum

November 13, 2021 / 8 a.m. to 6 p.m. PT

JW Marriott LA Live

Register by Nov. 11

[Get Directions](#)

[Book a Hotel Room](#) by Oct. 14 for a discounted rate

JD candidates:

- ✓ Meet with law school reps from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m. PT (Choose a time slot during registration)
- ✓ Attend a live workshop one hour prior to your entry time
- ✓ Gain access to on-demand workshops, only available to forum registrants

LLM, master's, and certificate program candidates:

- ✓ Meet with law school reps from 4 p.m. to 6 p.m. PT
- ✓ Gain access to on-demand workshops, only available to forum registrants

Experience:



In-person

<https://www.lsac.org/lawschoolforums>

QUESTIONS?

