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 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

**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.

![Gender chart]

**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.

![LGBTQIA+ chart]

**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.

![Disabilities chart]

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

Women comprise 43 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.

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.
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

- Complete 7 required courses
- Actively participate in Pre-Law Club
- Service Learning hours per semester
- Be transfer ready (see your counselor!)
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:

  - Political Science AA-T
  - Administration of Justice AS-T
  - Communication AA-T
  - Philosophy AA-T
  - Liberal Arts & Sciences, Social Behavioral AA

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?

UC
- Davis
- Berkeley
- Santa Cruz
- Merced
- San Francisco
- Santa Barbara
- Los Angeles
- Irvine
- San Diego

CSU
- Humboldt State University
- Sonoma State University
- California State University, Hayward
- San Francisco State University
- San Jose State University
- California State University, Monterey Bay
- California Polytechnic State University, San Luis Obispo
- California State University, Northridge
- California State University, Channel Islands
- California State Polytechnic University, Pomona
- California State University, Los Angeles
- California State University, Dominguez Hills
- California State University, Office of the Chancellor
- San Diego State University
- California State University, Chico
- California State University, Sacramento
- California Maritime Academy
- California State University, San Francisco
- California State University, Los Angeles
- California State University, Fullerton
- California State University, Long Beach
- California State University, San Marcos
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!
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
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 submitted to 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

HTTPS://WWW.AVC.EDU/ACADEMICS/LAWSCHOLAR/
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

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

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 "C," 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.

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 unnecessary. 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:

(Do not intend to belabor this first contention. We have been presented a budget of about 850 billion. We have not 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 "special add-ons." These extensions are not within the budget. Furthermore, if business conditions are as depressed 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. "I do not intend to belabor this first contention." This is an example ofassertion. The conversational implication is that the point is so obvious that little has to be said to support it. 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 lot on the subject. It is a good idea to look closely when someone says that he 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?

b. Irrelevance in excess of one year

C. Its predictive value outweighs its peripheral effect.

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

1. 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

2. 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 significant 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 these 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. Then, 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. A1b 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 peripheral 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, A2b must be greater than A2a.

We can now combine our analysis into one test 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 peripheral 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 that 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:

Where (A) stands for the unstated premise "Ninakta does not exercise regularly."
“Sharing & Learning Together”
LA Sheriff Department Spanish Community Academy
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
SOCIAL AWARENESS / EXPERIENTIAL LEARNING

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

Updated 5.2020

* These events may qualify for both Service Learning Activities and Pre-Law Club Hour Requirements
EXPERIENTIAL LEARNING / CAREER DAYS
CLUB ACTIVITIES/ TOURS & TRIPS

Interested in a job with a federal agency?
Curious to navigate jobs in the government sector?
Want to hear directly from federal judges, the FBI, CIA, and much more?
Experiential Learning

Pre-Law Club

Every Thursday @4-5 via Zoom
Community Service ♦ Trips ♦ Guest Speakers

Email Pre-Law Club Secretary
Michelle mbenavides3@avc.edu

14 Law Scholars Graduates, June 2018
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
**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:

![Facebook](https://www.facebook.com)
![Twitter](https://www.twitter.com)
![Instagram](https://www.instagram.com)
![LinkedIn](https://www.linkedin.com)

**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](https://www.lsac.org/lawschoolforums)

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**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
- ✔ 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)

https://www.lsac.org/lawschoolforums
QUESTIONS?