

Stetson Law

Concentrations/1L

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>>KARLA DAVIS-JAMISON: Good afternoon, everyone. We are going to start here momentarily. We are just waiting for a few seconds here while everyone gets in the room so to speak. As soon as we see that all participants have arrived, we will get started. Thank you for your patience.

[PAUSE]

>>KARLA DAVIS-JAMISON: Okay. If you are just arriving, we are just waiting for a moment to allow everyone to join us. And then we will get started. Thank you.

[PAUSE]

>>KARLA DAVIS-JAMISON: Okay. I think we can go ahead and start.

Okay. All right. Sorry. I was getting some technical instructions. My name is Karla Davis-Jamison. I am the Assistant Dean for Enrollment Management here at Stetson University College of Law. In my role I oversee the office of admissions, student financial planning. Within that scope, my team works with admitted students throughout the application cycle to ready your applications to answer your questions about applying to Stetson and present information that we think will be helpful as you make your decision regarding your legal education. We hope that you continue to consider Stetson as you make that decision. Today's webinar is going to focus on two things: We are going to highlight a bit about our 1L, first year curriculum. And we are also going to introduce our areas of concentration.

We are joined today by some of our wonderful faculty, Dean Wilson -- Dean Darryl Wilson is joining us. Professor Roberta Flowers and Professor Judith Scully. You will hear from them shortly regarding our areas of concentration in international law, elder law and social justice advocacy.

My host for today -- my co-host for today is Darren Kettles. Many of you know Darren. He is our Director of Admissions, and I want to thank him for facilitating and helping to manage today's webinar.

Also I want to thank you for taking the time out of your day today to join us this hour. We hope that you are able to engage with us and learn more about Stetson by virtue of being here with us today. So thank you for joining.

As I said, the panel today is going to include Professor Roberta Flowers, Professor Judith Scully and Associate Dean Darryl Wilson. As our panelists are presenting, you can certainly feel free to jot down questions in the questions feature. You should see it at the very bottom of your screen. It is a Q&A button. So if a question comes to you while you are listening, please feel free to jot it there. We are going to save plenty of time at the end of the panel discussion to take your questions.

At this time we are going to start by introducing our panel and chatting a bit about our 1L -- first year -- I keep saying "1L" -- first year curriculum, also known as the "1L year." Professor Roberta Flowers teaching evidence, criminal procedure, professional responsibility and she also serves as the Director of the Center for Excellence in Elder Law. While at Stetson, Professor Flowers successfully coached trial teams, arbitration teams and moot court teams to national championships, served as the director for the Center of Excellency and William Reed Smith Distinguished Professor in Professionalism. During her time at Stetson, received numerous university level excellence awards, including Excellence in Teaching Award, Most Inspirational Teaching Award from the Student Bar Association and Award for Student Bar Association for supporting student life. Professor Flowers recently -- I just learned this this morning -- appointed President-elect for the National Academy of Elder Law Attorneys. Super-excited for her in that role. She lectures worldwide on topics related to ethics. She won a Telly Award for Excellence in Educational Films for having produced a series of educational videos on the ethical issues faced by prosecuting attorneys. Along with Professor Rebecca Morgan, Professor Flowers created a video series used to train and educate attorneys nationwide on the ethical dilemmas faced by elder law attorneys. The Florida Supreme Court awarded Professor Morgan and Professor Flowers the Support Professionalism Award for their productions. Additionally designed with help from Professor Morgan the nation's first ever elder-friendly courtroom, which serves as a model for courtrooms of the future. Before arriving at Stetson, Professor Flowers worked as a prosecutor in both state and federal systems. She began her career as a Deputy Director Attorney of the 18th Judicial District of Colorado. She also served as a trial attorney in the criminal division. In 1991, she was appointed Assistant U.S. Attorney for the Southern District of Florida, where she served in the Appellate Division, Major Crimes Unit and the Public Corruption Unit. I am getting tongue-tied. Sorry. A lot to deliver. She has done a lot of stuff. Professor Flowers graduated magna cum laude from Baylor University, with a bachelor's degree in psychology and received her JD from the University of Colorado.

Professor Flowers, if you would -- as we said, we want to start before -- before we jump into the concentration areas, we want to start by providing some information about the first year curriculum and what to expect in the 1L year prior to considering a concentration area. Can you take us away with that?

>>ROBERTA FLOWERS: So welcome, everyone. We are excited to talk to you a little bit about Stetson University College of Law. You might be saying: I thought I was going to hear about concentrations. So why are we talk thing about the first year curriculum? We think it is

important that you understand why we don't allow students to concentrate in their first year of law school. It is important in is that first year that you get a very firm foundation in the study of law. And that firm foundation is going to include learning new skills that you never ever would have thought you would have learned. Skills like how to specifically read cases, how to outline information, how to analyze facts that you haven't ever heard of against law that you have been taught. So it is really important that first year that you learn those skills. You are going to learn those skills through a variety of required courses. Including criminal law, that Professor Scully and I teach in the first year. Property law, which Dean Wilson teaches sometimes when he is not busy keeping us afloat here at Stetson. And contracts law, civil procedure, torts, and Constitutional law. And probably the most important first year courses that you are going to take -- even though I teach criminal law I am going to say this -- one of the most important courses you are going to take in your first law is R and W courses. R&W course in the first semester and second semester. You might be thinking what is R&W course? That is research and writing. So you are learning how to research law and you are learning how to write in the law. The most important thing for you to really take away from that first year. So we don't want to distract you with concentrations. We don't want to distract you with other things. You need to learn those skills in the first year. The second thing that you have to keep in mind is that everyone of those first year courses are going to be on the Bar Exam. So it is really important that you get that firm foundation in that first year. We don't want you to be distracted by other things. We want you to be concentrating on those very important core courses. Professor Scully, anything I have missed with regard to the first year?

>>JUDITH SCULLY: Sorry about that. Good afternoon. I would say that the only other thing that I would add in here is that when we are talking about research and writing, there are two semesters of R&W at Stetson. The second semester does allow you to choose a little bit of a concentration. We have legal research and writing advanced classes in the second semester of your first year that allow you to choose whether you want to focus on environmental law with your research and writing for that semester, whether you want to do elder law or social justice advocacy topic or whether you want to focus on international law. So we do have that option in the second semester for you to begin to get a taste of a concentration through legal research and writing. And I just wanted to add in as well that one of the reasons why we don't allow the first years to pick and choose courses immediately is because it is like being in a new country with a new language. Law school is not like undergraduate school. The types of assignments that you receive and the amount of reading that you will do is really not comparable to undergraduate school. It is a very different world. It is like being in a new country and the language literally the language in the cases that you are reading, the cases written by judges across the country, the language includes Latin, includes a lot of words that you may never have been exposed to before. So it takes a moment for you to adjust your perspective and we want you to focus on learning the language and becoming acclimated to this new environment of law school. I don't know if Dean Wilson would like to add anything that we may have left out.

>>DARRYL WILSON: Good afternoon, everyone. No, I don't think anything was left out. You guys are thorough as usual. I just say that in regards to what many of you come here today to hear about as far as concentrations, all of the first year classes are part of the # stepping blocking -- there is nothing that you are going to do in your concentration that is not going to touch on the skills that you learn in your first year. You will see that when we talk about the concentrations in a little more detail, that you really couldn't handle the classes, the types of classes that are part of the electives and is focus regardless of the concentration if you didn't have those fundamental courses artfully under your belt.that's why it is important. And the classes as mentioned they run a Guam mutt. Once you learn everything you need to in those classes and move forward in law school you get the intersection of those foundational classes. So we don't want to throw you in the middle of the stream. So you really need to know the rules, the law, and the process before you get to the point where we trust you to move forward in the concentration.

>>KARLA DAVIS-JAMISON: Thank you all. So now we are going to stick with Professor Flowers and jump into our first area of concentration: Elder law. As we mentioned, Professor Flowers is the Director of the Center for Excellence in Elder Law, and she will introduce that concentration area. Followed then there by Professor Scully, who will introduce the social justice advocacy concentration. And Associate Dean Wilson will round us out with an introduction related to the international law concentration.

Professor Flowers? If you want to go ahead take it away.

>>ROBERTA FLOWERS: Now I get to talk about my favorite thing, which is elder law. First of all I think it is important because sometimes people are not familiar even with the term "elder law." What is elder law? That is an odd term for some people that they haven't heard yet. Elder law is the area of law that covers all of the issues that face people who are aging or people who have disabilities. And so elder law is not really defined by the kind of law you do, but it is defined by the kind of clients that you have. So in elder law attorney is going to be dealing with people who are planning for their estates where they want their money to go when they are gone from this Earth. They are planning on how their children with disabilities will be taken care of when they are no longer here. But most importantly for elder law attorneys is that we want to make sure that the final years of every person is satisfying and is effective and is safe. So elder law attorneys really deal a lot with how do we figure out how people are going to enjoy the final seasons of their lives? By nursing care, nursing home care or by guardianship if they need help with that or a power of attorney. So elder law is really a very broad based area of law, really based on the kind of client that you have, which is elderly client or a client who is -- has a disability. We have a concentration here here at Stetson. We are probably -- I am not -- I promise you I am not lying when I say to you: Stetson is probably No.1 in the country in elder law. That is just because we have this amazing person named Professor Morgan, who basically was one at the forefront of elder law for many, many years. And she brought elder law here to Stetson, which works perfectly because we are here in Florida

anyway. So it is -- we are well known for our elder law concentration and for our elder law involvement with the practitioners in elder law. Why would somebody want to join a concentration? And that might be an answer that all of us need to talk about. Why is it that I want to do a concentration in there are a couple of reasons. First of all let's be perfectly frank. If I am an elder law attorney and looking for an elder law student to come and join me in elder law, I am going to be looking to see how much they really care about elder law. So the idea that you would have an elder law concentration is going to be certainly attractive to employers. But that's not the real reason why you want to do a concentration. The reason you want to do a concentration and want to do in elder law gives you the opportunity to dig down deep. Understand that a concentration is not like a major. It is not just: Oh, I took the courses that I needed to take to get my major. No. A concentration is much more intensive. We want as the directors of the concentrations to really be able to spend time with you, to help you choose the kind of classes that will be the most impactful for your career, we want to introduce you to the practitioners in the area of elder law, we want to network you. Professor Morgan and I are known to walk around with resumes of our concentration students when we go to conferences. If someone suggest that is they are looking for someone to join them, we are able to say here is somebody. A great resume. That ability to be networked if you will to learn about this area of law.

We have mentors for our practitioners who are mentors for the students in the concentration. So they really have the ability to learn about what does it mean to be an elder law attorney? Yes you will take fantastic classes but more importantly you will have the opportunity to really delve into what does it mean to be an elder law attorney. And I am going to tell you, I have had a lot of interaction with lawyers and I am going to tell you elder law attorneys are some of the most satisfied lawyering you will ever meet. They love what they do, they feel like they make a difference in their client's lives, and they go home every day knowing that good stuff has happened in their office. So that's an elder law concentration. You can find out about the concentration on our website under our elder law center. And I think we are going to put that up in the chat room -- in just a few minutes. But you will be taking classes, you will be interacting with our elder law center, interacting with Professor Morgan and myself and practitioners across the Tampa Bay area. If you have an interest in elder law and you decide to come to Stetson, I hope you will be knocking on my door early so we can talk a lot about what that looks like.

>>KARLA DAVIS-JAMISON: Thank you, Professor Flowers. And you are correct. Looks like we just dropped the concentration link in the chat. Thank you, Darren. So you can find it there. And that link will take you to the main concentration page, where you can tab through each of the concentration areas and learn more about them. Okay.

So next up -- you have already heard from her, but I want to present her official introduction and bio at this time -- that is Professor Judith Scully. Professor Scully co-founded the social justice advocacy concentration at Stetson 10 years ago. And she is currently serving as the co-

director of this program with professors Ann Picard and Kristen Adams. In the past year Professor Scully served as the co-chair of the Florida Law School's Consortium for Racial Justice. This includes 11 Stetson Law Schools in Florida, using their energy and resources to address racial inequities in our state. Professor Scully serves as Stetson's primary representative on the St. Petersburg Pinellas Higher Education for Racial Equity Consortium -- SPHERE -- has helped to plan the curriculum for students interested in becoming leaders in the fields of racial justice advocacy at Stetson Law, Eckerd College, St. Petersburg College and the University of South Florida. She serves as the chair -- no, co-chair of the Pro Bono Committee and Co-director of the Alliance for Advocacy and Philanthropy, which is a joint project between Stetson Law and the Community Foundation of Greater Tampa Bay. The Alliance introduces law student to the world of non-profit corporations and the role that they play in developing our communities. Professor Scully teaches criminal law, Constitutional criminal procedure, race and the law, juvenile criminal law, and social justice advocacy and the law. Prior to teaching, Professor Scully ran her own law firm for over a decade in the city of Chicago, focusing on plaintiffs in housing discrimination, employment discrimination, and police misconduct cases, as well as representing individuals in federal and state courts who were accused of committing crimes. Throughout her career, Professor Scully served as a consultant in a wide variety of international human rights projects.

Professor Scully will now present and introduce you to the concentration and social justice advocacy. Professor Scully.

>>JUDITH SCULLY: [ON MUTE]

Sorry about that. My mic is now on. Yes? So thank you, Karla. I am going to start out in the same way that Professor Flowers started out by talking about what is social justice advocacy from the Stetson perspective. So I know many of you have heard the term "social justice." But when it is placed in the context of advocacy within the law school, really what social justice is is a way of approaching a the law, a way of looking and analyzing the law. It is not any specific topic. But it is a way of looking at how the law impacts individuals and communities and trying to figure out how we use our legal skills to assist communities and individuals in creating more equity within the law. So this is not a black letter law type problem, it is not like you have to memorize what the law says. But you have to know the law and you have to know how the law is benefiting individuals and causing detriment to other individuals and you have to have the passion and desire to want to equalize the scales of justice. So all of our students who are in social justice advocacy have that one thing in common. The majority of them came to law school because they wanted to see more equity and more justice within the legal system. And so what that means is that they are going to have to focus on strategies that may require them to use their legal skills outside of the courtroom. We generally think of lawyers as being in the courtroom and litigating and participating in trial advocacy. That is certainly part of social justice advocacy. But our sense of advocacy within social justice is much broader. We recognize that the law is actually implemented and designed at the legislative level and so we

encourage students who are interested in becoming legislatures or analyzing public policy to use a social justice framework in order to make the world a better place. We have students who want to be litigators and practice in the courtroom, but we have a lot of students interested in legislative approaches to the law, they are interested in community organizing around legal issues, they are interested in non-profit organizations, and they are interested in international agencies as well. So we don't dictate to the students who their focus will be within social justice. The students come to us as part of the application process to become a member of the social justice concentration program, they have to indicate to us what they want to focus on. And so our students in the last 10 years have had a wide variety of topics that they have focused on. Some have focused on economic community development of low income areas, they have focused on juvenile justice, we have had students who focused on LGBTQ issues, we have had students focused on criminal law reform or criminal sentencing reform. We have students interested in innocence work, representing individuals who have been wrongfully accused and incarcerated. We have students interested in racial justice and women's rights and human rights and immigration, Civil Rights law. We have also had a couple of students interested in corporate accountability. How do we as individuals working within a corporate context hold corporations accountable to community health and safety standards? That would also be a social justice advocacy issue. We have students interested in property issues. How do we maintain property so that within the community so that people who need affordable housing will have it? How can we use Landmark and historical preservation law in order to create spaces that are more equitable and just and safe for the communities that we are creating as well? So it is a wide spectrum of topics that are covered within social justice advocacy. And the faculty tonight determine for the students what they are going to do.

As I stated, our students propose what their course of study will be and the three mentors in faculty mentors in social justice advocacy, myself, Kristen Adams and Ann Picard all help the students then choose the courses that are going to most be most helpful to them in achieving their goals. We are going to direct you to other resources outside of the law school as well that will be helpful to you. All of our students are assigned a faculty mentor, but many of our students depending upon what their course of study is is also assigned mentors who are practitioners, attorneys practicing in that field. They may be assigned to a judge who has done a lot of work in the particular field that the student is interested in. We had some students in the past interested in juvenile justice and we have assigned them to juvenile justice judges as their mentors. We have also had students who want to do things that are really focused on as I said non-profit organizations and community organizations so those students would be assigned mentors in those fields, in addition to having a faculty mentor or an attorney mentor as well.

We really pride ourselves in social justice advocacy on the fact that we are assisting our students in designing the type of legal portfolio that they desire to have and to get them on track in terms of the career that they really want to develop.

In order to make sure that that happens, we have a requirement of what is called a "director research projects" or "independent research project" for all of our students in the concentration program. In addition to your advanced writing course, your seminar that you have to take all students have to take, our concentration programs also have to propose some sort of a project or research paper during their two years in the concentration program. And that has been a source of a lot of innovation and creativity. We have had students who have not just written typical scholastic papers -- we have students who do that as well, write scholarly paper to fill full this requirement, but students who have produced videos or grants for non-profit organizations that created positions that didn't previously exist in the non-profit organizations, legal positions that help the non-profit organization fulfill their justice goals. We have had students who have also promoted events on campus, who have recruited speakers on to campus to talk about controversial current events in the legal system. So that they are becoming leaders on campus and helping the general student population -- not just the students within the concentration, but the general student population in becoming aware of cutting edge issues related to law and justice.

We have also had some students who have impacted the curriculum at the law school. I am particularly proud of some students a couple of years ago -- two years ago who came to the criminal law professors and said: We don't think that we are really being taught issues related to reform, legal reform that need to take place. Yes relearn it had black letter law, yes we understand what is going to be on the Bar Exam, but we don't feel prepared to engage in conversations related to law reform. And so these students -- it was a group of students who wrote a paper about how the curriculum -- the criminal law cringe almost could be improved. They really focused on issues related to race, poverty, gender, disability and age. And they asked us to incorporate these issues in our general first year criminal law class. And I am really happy to announce that all of the criminal law professor embraced this idea and we have changed the curriculum as a result of this project that our social justice advocacy students brought to us. So you have the power within this concentration program to really make change, not just? Terms of your future career but your career in law school. I am going to end right now with just a mention of one student in particular from four years ago, who wrote a know your rights handbook for children who were aging out of foster care. She started an organization on campus as a social justice advocacy student that focused on the foster care system. And she along with about 10 to 15 students did the first draft of a know your rights pamphlet for foster kids that covers every single topic you can possibly think of if you were a child who was about to become independent. You were formerly under the supervision of the government agencies and now about to be emancipated. What are your rights? How do you get your feet on the ground and stay out of trouble in terms of not getting involved in the criminal legal system? Covers a wide range of issues.

Every year since she did that project, that project has been published and distributed throughout the state of Florida. So she had an impact as a student on the the entire state of Florida and on kids in the foster care system. Most recently that same student now an

attorney, practicing with Bay Area legal services, applied for a grant and received it, a \$275,000 grant that will take this project from a written document that was published on to the internet so that people can access it not just here in Florida but all over the world. So this was started in the SJA program. She had several mentors and lots of us cheering her on, she had attorneys after she graduated who helped with that project. Now it is a fundamental part of our legal system that is helping to bring more equity into our legal system so that young people understand what their rights are, can exercise their rights and can become really active citizens in the state of Florida as well.

I see that we have posted in the chat an article about Taylor Greenberg is the former student, now attorney, who I am talking about who did the know your rights project for foster care children. That is just one highlight. We have -- I could talk to you for about another 15 minutes about other projects that our students have been involved in that have made a difference. If you are a student interested in using your law degree to make the world a better place, social justice advocacy concentration program is awaiting your arrival.

>>KARLA DAVIS-JAMISON: Thank you, Professor Scully. And thank you Darren for posting that lovely article. It is definitely an honor for us to have a student who was such a trailblazer in her own right. Thank you so much for sharing that story. If you want to hear those other stories, just connect with Professor Scully offline and she can share those additional stories with you.

But I want to shift now to last, but not least, Associate Dean Darryl Wilson for our topic on international law. So social Dean Darryl Wilson has taught internationally throughout the Caribbean as well as Spain, Estonia, Zambia, The Netherlands and South Korea, he is the faculty advisor for the intellectual property law society, the sports entertainment law society, the Black law students association and the real property probate and law society. He is the director of the intellectual property law externship program. He is board treasurer for the American Caribbean law initiative and co-director of the institute for Caribbean law and policy. Before joining Stetson, Dean Wilson was an social professor at Detroit College of Law which is now Michigan State University College of Law. Prior to committing to full time academia, Dean Wilson taught bar review courses and practiced law in his hometown of Chicago ill I will. His varied career began as a public interest law fellow with the Congressional Reginald Smith Community Law Program. He served his public interest law fellowship with the Cook County legal assistance foundation. He later served as a staff attorney and pro bono coordinator for that same organization. There after he served as in-house intellectual property counsel for soft sheen products and as a regional counsel for real property affair withs the UAW, and as finally as principle attorney in his own private firm. Dean Wilson is an active member of several professional and community organizations. And he is also active in alternative dispute resolution serving as a neutral mediator and/or arbitrator for international, national and state agencies. Dean Wilson is the author of numerous note worthy ADR decisions, particularly in the area of internet domain name arbitration disputes. He has authored several articles in his areas of expertise and co-authored a case bookend sport law. He has also be certified as an NFL

player's association contract advisor and Dean Wilson edited and co-authored two books on real property law and is a regular columnist of the ABA Probate and Property Magazine.

Dean Wilson will now intro our last concentration for today: International law. Dean Wilson?

>>DARRYL WILSON: All right. I don't know -- those are hard act to follow. My fellow colleagues there, but I will do my best here. I think a couple of things that you can take from their presentations that I will sharpen a little bit as a helping me moving to my own area is that with Professor Scully and social justice advocacy, you hear a lot about things that are done by students and focuses -- focus from students on helping the general public. And with Professor Flowers about elder law being very appropriate in a state that is long been known for having dense population of seniors. Seniors when it comes to the types of things that she was talking about, she addressed some issues as far as benefits that seniors have or expected to have or hope to have from a governmental aspect. We all think of things like Medicare and Social Security and how we can access those benefits at some point in time later in life. Then also taking care of estates and property issues which are private law. I say all of that to say when you come to the area of the international law concentration, this whole choice between a focus on private law and public law is magnified much more sew in that area. Generally speaking international law concentration wants to help students plan a career in international law. That could mean a lot of things. Right now recently one of the most popular topics be it from a positive or negative spin is immigration in our country. And really immigration as it relates to people crossing borders across the world from places that are challenged in terms of the political atmosphere there or socioeconomic troubles that they are having. And immigration law obviously involves governmental issues. And that certainly is a public law sort of focus. The same thing with environmental law. I know many of you are a tad bit younger than I am, and may be looking into if you don't have already more electric battery operated from things like electric cars on down to reducing your footprint as far as fossil fuels are concerned. And a big issue there is the copper for the batteries has to be used. We'll move away from fossil fuels but now there are issues arising globally in terms of mining for copper around the world. Again that is a lot of governmental interaction there, more of a public law aspect as opposed to most business that occurs nowadays is focused on clicks over bricks as we say. Meaning that for good recent example, Cyber Monday long surpassed Black Friday in terms of expected sales. Because e-commerce is the focus on the present and the future. That is the private law. And again, when we look at the international law concentration area, unlike the options that Professor Scully was mentioned in terms of students deciding what classes they want, we have a spectrum of classes for students who are interested in international law. And they cover all types of areas from from immigration, international aspects of immigration law, international environmental law to things like international sales or international arbitration, international business transactions. There's human trafficking, which is also cross border issue, European Union law, the standard type of things that you would think of if you think internationally and globally as opposed to the focus that my colleagues were talking about being more national. I want to mention a couple of things to get into any of the concentrations. These and the others

that are offered by the school that we talked about a student having to get through the first year and getting those core courses out of the way, and that's a prerequisite. You cannot enter into concentration if you haven't completed at least 30 credits. But you should start getting advice from faculty and staff who can direct you to faculty in an area that you think you might be interested in. People come to law school all the time saying: I know what I am going to do. And leave law school thinking something totally different. As Professor Flowers mentioned, not like a major that you can choose in law school. Concentrations take you a step closer to exhibit to employers that you have taken a lot of courses that touch an area that you are interested in working in. But everyone that is not a major. However you want to think about international law and not be proactive at the the out set. In the international law concentration, if that's something that you are thinking of doing, it doesn't hurt to drop by the international and graduate programs office and introduce yourself during your first year. Staff and faculty will talk with you about which areas you think you want to explore, as far as international law is concerned.

There was some discussion of the areas that I taught in globally. Most of those times that I have taught in those areas I have actually taught international intellectual property or international intellectual property dispute resolution or comparative real property law. There is a lot to get into as far as international law is concerned. And you can as I said be something that you start off exploring immediately once you get comfortable with your foundation courses. Say after your first semester or so. You will meet a lot of your professors in orientation and then a lot of the professors who teach the foundation courses also teach in the concentration areas. So as Professor Flowers mentioned, with she and Professor Scully teaching in areas of criminal law but also heading up their respective concentrations, I teach in the area of property law. In both real property and intellectual property. And I also have oversight for the international graduate programs office. So on myself and other colleagues here are willing and able to talk to you even though you are not signed up, so to speak as of yet, for the particular concentration. For international law, it matters because you have to have as I said a minimum of 30 credits. But you can have up to 45 credits before you declare a concentration. But if you want to declare a concentration and you are thinking about it is going to be in an international private law area, you want to take the electives that you can take after your first year when you can start picking electives, you want to pick an elective that is related to the area that you are going to concentrate in. Even if your second semester, as Professor Scully mentioned earlier, there's the ability to focus your R&W on a particular topic of interest, one of those areas of interest is the environmental law. We have distinguished colleagues who have run the -- well actually established the most prominent international environmental moot court law competition that is attended by teams across the globe. And it has been going on for more than 20 years now. But that same professor teaches along with another R&W professor. R&W class focused on environmental law. It's a natural jumping off point to propel you to an international law concentration, where you would then focus some of your electives on things like international environmental law or maybe writing for the journal of international wildlife

law policy or taking other types of courses that are related. Much like if you wanted to focus in on more of a private law aspect, when you are picking your electives say your admin electives or your business electives, then you would take something that is maybe sales, leases, licenses, something that deals with the uniform commercial code, which would prepare you to move to in the concentration area, the international business transactions course or the courses that we have on international banking and finance. So there's a lot to choose from. And it is good to get advice soon out the gate -- I won't say right out of the gate -- if you come in in your first semester and start asking about advice for the concentration, you are probably be gently rebuffed into more focus on your first year studies. But certainly by your second here knowing that at the end of your second year if you are a full time student taking typical 15 credit hour load each semester than by the end of your second year, between that ending of the year and the ending of the following semester, you would have declare your concentration. So you would need some good advice on taking courses that will allow you to accomplish the goal of the concentration. One of the interesting things too that really distinguishing this concentration from most, Professor Scully mentioned earlier about law school being a foreign language. And I use that analogy especially in basic property. People might sit around the kitchen table growing up with people who have -- who are lawyers, who have lawyers in the family or just talking with friends about TV shows and you are typically can talk about personal injury case or criminal law case. Those are high drama that make for good TV series. You don't see for some reason property shows on TV, people don't sit around talking about fee simple absolutes and what happened with the William the conqueror in 1066 that set up the tenurist sort of foundations for what makes a landlord tenant law today. So that's really true that you have to learn the language for whatever area that you are going to focus on. And when it comes to international law, even though we want you to get that foundation in your first year, and that includes the whole year of research and writing, the importance of all of that is really highlighted by the fact when you get into international law you will see that the cases and the processes that you study are obviously going to be germane to whichever countries that are the focus of your research or presentations, advocacy, etc. And I have students -- I must have heard it a million times -- they'll say: Hey these cases aren't written like our cases [LAUGHING]. And yeah. You are in a different country now. Dealing with different cultures, different court systems and so forth and so on. So best part of the excitement of it all, because you get to really heighten your global competency, global cultural competency, something that has become more of a watch word these days.

So I think I covered enough. I know we want to leave some time for Q&A. And hopefully I segued enough into international law and framed it for your ease of digestion there. I am sure if you really attracted to it, you know who to come to to contact us. And obviously like the rest of the concentrations our international law concentration details are on the Stetson website.

>>KARLA DAVIS-JAMISON: Thank you, Dean Wilson. We are running a little close to 1:00 o'clock. So what I would like to do is try to see if we have any questions that are specifically for Professor Flowers or Professor Scully or specially related to social justice advocacy or elder law.

Because Professor Flowers and Professor Scully both have other commitments that they need to transition to. So we want to get their questions if we can to the top right now. And Dean Wilson is able to stay on with us a little bit longer. So we can address international law questions with him after we have addressed these priority questions first.

So with that, Darren, do we have any questions specifically for Professor Flowers or Professor Scully or related to social justice advocacy and elder law?

>>DARREN KETTLES: No. This is great. You can see these faculty members. These are part of the core faculty. We are so grateful to have their knowledge and expertise. Kristy posted for specifically for Professor Scully, she want today know could you let me know whether Stetson considers animal rights to be a social justice advocacy issue. If so, does Stetson offer any animal rights classes. Or courses? And goes on to say or would Stetson accept credits from animal rights course s from another law school that might offer that? I didn't know the answer to that. Professor Scully, if you don't mind.

>>JUDITH SCULLY: So let me take -- a couple of questions being asked there. So do we offer animal rights classes? We have in the past. I do not believe we have offered that course in the last couple of years. Would we accept animal rights courses from other law schools is a question for the registrar's office. And the academic dean. I cannot answer that question. As a faculty member, I am not the one who approves of credits. So that's more administrative issue than a faculty issue.

And is animal rights a social justice advocacy issue? The student who would be proposing to be in the concentration program would have to explain to us how that connection is made. So I am not going to say it is or isn't. It depends on the approach that the student is taking a. Just like if someone asked me: Well are property right as social justice advocacy issue? It could be. Depends on how you are approaching it. So part of the application process for the SJA program requires the student to explain to us why they are choosing that particular topic for their focus and how they see that issue interacting with general issues of law reform and issues related to justice and equity. So I can say offhand that we don't consider it that way. It is not like we have a board that declares this is social justice. That is not what we do. But what we try to do is develop a social justice framework for topics that students choose.

>>DARREN KETTLES: Excellent. Thank you, Professor Scully for that. I was going to kind of pivot for a sec. Before Professor Flowers has to jet off, I am going to ask her a question: Regarding the elder law concentration, somebody asked about part time students being about to do these concentrations. I am wondering if you could touch on that. Or have you seen an elder law -- we had elder law students coming from the part time program. What does that do to change their curriculum if at all in terms of the amount of credits of the 88 credits you need to be conferred your DJ here at Stetson. Does it extend it for them at all if they work?

>>ROBERTA FLOWERS: No, it is within the 88 credits. We have to work hard in figuring out what semesters they take what classes as electives. We have had several students graduate

with the elder law concentration from the part time program. But I am not going to suggest to you that it doesn't take a lot of pre-planning, but it certainly is something that we like to do because we see a lot of people come to the elder law concentration because they have had experiences with their elderly grandparents or parents and really seeing the hole ins the system and want to plug those holes in. So it is open to both part time and full time students. It will other question I say Darren which I wanted to touch on ; was somebody was asking the question: What if I decide I want to do an elder law R&W class and then I don't want to do that as a concentration? Happens all the time. If I have a student that comes in and says: I think I am interested in elder law, but I am not sure. I am going to say to them just like Dean Wilson said, we are hoping that you come and talk to us as soon as you kind of start to get a sense that you want to do something. Because we can talk about let's have you take that R&W class and see if you like elder law. The truth is, part of going to law school is figuring out what you don't want to do. The idea of saying: I think I might want to do this. Okay let's try it out. If you don't want to do that after you have tried it out, that is the perfect answer for you. So the concentration again isn't like the major. It really is more of let's settle in on something when you settle in on it and figure out how we can make it happen for you. So I thought I would answer that question too.

>>DARREN KETTLES: That was great. That was my next line, Professor Flowers. Luke, hopefully that covers it a little bit. Looks like some exploratory part with the R&W second semester class, where you do get that. That is a great kind of recommendation from Professor Flowers there.

Has anyone ever done double concentrations? There is a question. I want to make sure that people are aware maybe Professor Scully or Flowers before you have to take off. I know we are getting at the top of the hour. Professor Scully.

>>JUDITH SCULLY: I think there is a difference of opinions among the concentration advisors on that. So social justice advocacy, our position is that we are open to the possibility of dual concentrations. But the caveat is it is very difficult to do and you would have to basically be focused entirely on your courses of study adding in extracurricular activities is going to make that next to impossible. For example if you are on the trial team or you are on DR and you want to have two concentrations, highly unlikely you are going to be able to do all of that just because there is not enough time. We do believe though that if you wanted to do international and social justice advocacy or international and -- I'm sorry or social justice advocacy and environmental, it is possible to do that. But it really depends on a lot of other things in terms of how you are spending your time and how you are using your human resources and energy throughout law school. So that is a very personal, individual decision that we would make one case at a time.

>>ROBERTA FLOWERS: Yeah. From the elder law perspective, I could see someone wanting to do a elder law and social justice advocacy concentration. That would be a wonderful fit. I am going to talk to you about it and try taunts why you are doing both and whether you could

accomplish the same things without the craziness of trying fit your schedule around two concentrations. But again there is no prohibition against it. We want to make sure that it makes sense to what you want to accomplish while you are here at Stetson.

>>JUDITH SCULLY: We had two SJA elder law students. They wanted to pursue both. Both of them wound up picking one track or the otherful it was too much to balance.

>>ROBERTA FLOWERS: Right.

>>DARREN KETTLES: Thanks for that. That is great. As you can see the concentrations are a lot of thought goes into these. And you have these faculty advisors helping you and guiding you making the best decision possible. Professor Scully, I see you started typing an answer to James' question about getting access to maybe some of the projects or the papers we talked about. A lot of the stories not getting sold. Looks like you started that question. It is like particularly --

>>JUDITH SCULLY: I didn't see any of the typing going into the screen. So I stopped.

>>DARREN KETTLES: Is that what it is?

>>JUDITH SCULLY: Not going up on my end. The terms of student-directed research projects or independent research papers, we are in the process -- we, social justice advocacy concentration advisors -- are in the process of obtaining release form s from the former students to create a catalog of these different projects and papers within the Stetson Law library. But we don't have them all available now. I do believe that it is possible -- and we do have a permission release from the students who did the curriculum project -- so I could release that. If you want to just e-mail me, I can send that to you.

>>DARREN KETTLES: Excellent. Thank you, Professor Scully. I know we were talking about how many great stories that we are going to be working on to try and make sure they get told. It is so important that people see what a students are doing and the successes that they are having under the guidance of the faculty through our curriculums. So in terms -- I wanted to be cognitive. I didn't know Professor Flowers and Scully, I know -- did you have to take off Professor Flowers? Do you have a few more minutes?

>>ROBERTA FLOWERS: I just wrote in the chat that I am going to need to leave. But certainly gave them my e-mail. More than happy to talk about elder law, more than happy too talk about first year curriculum classes and if you are interested in competition teams I have had a little experience with that. Please don't hesitate to e-mail me. We love to talk to prospective students. As you can tell we love Stetson. And we would love you to be a part of it.

>>DARREN KETTLES: Thank you, Professor Flowers. If anyone has getting connected with any of the members of the faculty, you can reach out to the Office of Admissions. Dean Davis and I are always connecting students with our faculty because they want to know, they want to hear from the experts that we have here on our campus. I was looking at a few more questions that

came through. SALINA asked about there's concentrations that has a higher amount of law students than others. There is limitations between every concentration from what I understand. Do we have a really strongest ones? I just don't have a sense of what that is. I can imagine there is probably in some aspect of advocacy, whether social justice or otherwise, but can anyone talk about that?

>>JUDITH SCULLY: When you say "stronger" you mean more students than others? Is that how we are defining strength?

>>DARREN KETTLES: Higher amount of law students than others, yeah.

>>JUDITH SCULLY: I think for several years social justice advocacy has been in the lead in terms of the number of students who are within our concentration program. We have at the moment approximately -- I think we are around 36, 37 students that are in our program right now. So half 2Ls and half 3Ls. Other concentration programs -- when we first started we had maybe 8 to 10 students. So SJA is a large concentration program. But it is still quite competitive. As I said you have to fill out an application and meet with the faculty advisors for us to approve of your proposed course of study.

>>DARREN KETTLES: Excellent. So Dean Wilson.

>>DARRYL WILSON: Let me say I think the number of students in a particular program is not very good proxy for the strength of the program.

>>JUDITH SCULLY: I agree with that.

>>DARRYL WILSON: Obviously I think from what you have heard here today that we are a domestic law school. And most students are coming here to practice domestic law. So by nature you are going to have fewer of them who want to really practice international law and think that they have the opportunity to do so. But that doesn't mean that the international law concentration is in anyway less desirable or of lesser quality than the others. I think all of them are equal, but it is a matter of what Stetson University is primarily known for. And that's advocacy. So some aspect of advocacy is what draws people to the school at all. And to the extent that they can use that in a concentration, they'll try to do so. You can do that in other concentrations as well to the point of trying to do multiple concentrations, I think most students will be advised they instead approach it from a variety of electives as opposed to just trying to do multiple concentrations. It is not like undergrad, where people routinely go and find out I can get a degree in philosophy and sociology and psychology taking multiple classes. When Professor Scully mentioned some of the difficulties and some of the specific taste that the advisors might have for what the students are seeking, one of the issues that drives students away from the idea early on is that it is not routine that you can use a class or course work from one concentration and have it as a double dip credit for towards the other concentration as well. So what you are doing is adding time and money on to your stay here at Stetson if you really want to try and get multiple concentrations. Because they are focused

with the idea that they provide the ultimate help for somebody to go out there and say: Look what I have done. As opposed to being: I got a Swiss Army knife here. It will cut and do many things in many ways.

>>JUDITH SCULLY: Can I just add something about the strength issue. The concentration programs are as strong as the students who are in them. Period. End of story. So when a student comes in and is focused and is really serious about the pursuit of their academic curriculum and their academic portfolio, as well as their experiential learning, then they make the program strong. That's where the strength lies. The strength lies in our students and their focus. And their willingness to ask for help as well. As all of us pointed out today, in the concentration programs you will have a faculty mentor. And the students who reach out to the faculty mentors, who seek advice and seek help and are connected to mentors not just within the law school but outside of the law school, those students are going to make the concentration programs strong.

>>DARREN KETTLES: Yeah. That's excellent. Thank you for both clarifying this for students that are still with us. Dean Davis how are we doing with timing? Do we feel like we could take a couple more. I want to be respectful for everyone's time.

>>KARLA DAVIS-JAMISON: We can take a few more with Dean Wilson. I know Professor Scully extended her time a bit with us. I know she does need to leave. Thank you so much Professor Scully for participating today.

>>JUDITH SCULLY: Thank you.

>>KARLA DAVIS-JAMISON: If we have any follow up questions for Professor Scully we'll connect and get those answers for you. So thank you. We have a few more minutes. And we will continue to take questions. I think I did see a couple of questions specifically related to international law. Darren, did you save few?

>>DARREN KETTLES: I saw one. I saw Chance is in here. He is an undergrad at Southern Methodist. I know Dean Wilson went to Southern Methodist too. Talking about the idea of changing concentrations. Do we get a lot of that, Dean Wilson, where somebody maybe starts a concentration? Or is that part of the on boarding thing that we make sure that we try to get it right? Talked about changing majors in undergrad is that a similar possibility? So chance did offer that up.

>>DARRYL WILSON: Yeah. Go Mustangs! There is the opportunity to change. You can apply for the concentration and say you apply at the earliest stage after 30 credits, and you get in the the concentration, talk to your faculty mentor, talk to your person of practice, 30 credits again, as I said is a typical first year curriculum. So as a student you really haven't happen had a chance to get atoned do much practical work yet. That would come after your first year if you wanted to get out in the summer after your first year, go clerk or otherwise work in the field. So you will be talking to mentors both at the law school and in the field up to that point. Say

you get there and it is not what you thought it was going to be. You are not moved by it. You know. It could be just the courses that you selected or just the field that you have for the area in general. There is nothing that requires you to continue in that concentration or precludes you from rescinding your decoration and seeking to declare a different area. But you don't want to have wasted time and money trying to force yourself to feel like your fantasy about the area is going to be met. Just around the corner. So that's where the advising comes in early on. The advising from both your faculty member toes, the department staff, the departmental staff for that particular type of concentration, be it the folks in the center for elder law or the international graduate programs office. There's a lot of people available to help. But the short answer is: Yes, we can decide that you want to go with the different concentration and we decide early enough, shift your path totally.

>>DARREN KETTLES: Okay. Great great. Somebody else also kind of following up on that too Dean Wilson, about the study abroad. I know Dean Wilson over sees our international and graduate program office. We do study abroad and graduate programs and he is over that. So somebody asked about any of our study abroad options. I guess under the umbrella of international law as well and what your thoughts are on what we would do. We have a robust study abroad program. Can you update us on that?

>>DARRYL WILSON: We will do what the world allows. [LAUGHING]. You know. That's constant monitoring situation. One of our programs, our most recent programs, was -- in South Africa. But obviously South Africa has had some bad headlines of late. Be they from OMICRON variants to political unrest and so forth and so on. That's not on the table right now. We have another program that we had through both the school would provide an intersessional for those who want to spend Christmas and new years in the Caribbean. And also there was the opportunity to work with Caribbean law during one full semester. But some of the Caribbean countries and principally the Cayman Islands as relates to our intersessional, have had their borders closed to outsiders, people outside of the Caribbean for a couple of years now. So we heard constantly: Oh any moment now, any moment now. But that moment hasn't occurred. We are planning for our upcoming summer to have at least three programs. One in The Netherlands, one in Spain, and one in Oxford in England. That's the plan right now. And hopefully we'll see that work out. We tried it over the last two summers, but obviously we weren't able to do that since the world was pretty much on lock down from place to place. You know.

>>DARREN KETTLES: Good. Yes. Now we have taken obviously the administration here has been really on point in terms of our handling with the pandemic and what we have done to help the 1L students and entire student body and have an in-person experience as much as possible. Thank you for the update on the study abroad. Somebody else -- it looks like Musa asked specifically Dean Wilson is there a specific recommendation that you would give to a student that will graduate after completing one more semester for instance. It was stated that the first year in law school was a lot of reading. Somebody has one more semester before

graduation is there something that you recommend for them in terms of elective that you think would help them in law school. That was the question.

>>DARRYL WILSON: Well, the classes to take at the end of law school -- if you are asking from a classroom perspective -- is to take remedies, if you didn't already take remedies. That is a tie-in course. Many of your courses early on take you through the fundamentals of how a case gets laid out and whether a claim is viable or not. And say either you win or you don't. If you don't you don't get anything, if you win you get some sort of action and form of equity like an injunction or you get payment as damages. Then your professor will say we don't have time to go through all of that right now. The damages change depending on the cause of action so forth and so on. Remedies take you across that threshold and in order to do so refreshes your memory in many of the core course that is you took in your first year. As such helps prepare you for The Bar. So that helps. Then we do have courses now, which is typical of law schools now. We didn't have that back in the day. But we have special courses that help with bar prep. So you have survey courses. If you are planning on staying in Florida, and practicing, you would take the Florida survey course. And there is another course, one that focuses on essays and one that focuses on identifying the law and answering it from a multiple choice standpoint. So those are three good close out courses. The other close out courses are going to be whatever area of law that you want to take to explore but you didn't get to because of your prior commitments. Last chance, so go for it. Then to the extent that maybe you studied all the time and you didn't get to have much practical experience. If you didn't take a clinic or experiential externship, then definitely do that. You want to leave law school with at least some exposure to what it is like in a law office be it public or private, business or firm.

>>DARREN KETTLES: Great advice, Dean Wilson. Thank you for that too. I saw a question: Do we have a JD MBA. We do. You can reach out to myself or Dean Davis gym son and we can connect you with Michaela who does that, counsel for the MBA program. That has been a popular dual degree that we have had over the years. I am thinking we kind of got through most of the pressing questions Dean Davis. I wanted to just maybe turn it back over to you and you can do the closers, thanks Dean Wilson for staying with us and for your thorough responses in all of these. So thank you.

>>DARRYL WILSON: Thanks for having this and having me on the panel. Everybody else has said, anyone wants to contact me, they know how to reach me through admissions. And my information is on the website as well.

>>KARLA DAVIS-JAMISON: Thank you, Dean Wilson. And yes, if you have additional questions for Dean Wilson, Professor Flowers or Professor Scully and want to connect with them, feel free to contact the admissions office at law admit at law.set son.ET action DU. And we'd coordinate connecting you with can Dean Wilson or Professor Scully or Professor Flowers. Thank you so much Darren for moderating questions and keeping us on track as we got through questions in both the Q&A and the chat [LAUGHING]. That was fun. And wasn't it? Yes. And thank you to our audience, to you perspective students for spending time with us for asking questions, for

engaging. We certainly do hope it was helpful to hear a bit more about the first year curriculum and what to expect. As well as to hear more about our concentration areas generally and more specifically those related to elder law, social justice advocacy, and international law.

We recorded today's session. We always do. So we will provide you a link to the recording, watch your in-box. We'll be sending an e-mail in a few days that will have a link to the recorded session. So if you want to go back at any point and take another listen to our faculty presentations, you will be able to do so.

Okay. Also if you have a question later, you know, like I said, you want to connect with professors or with us, with Darren and I, please feel free to e-mail us at [lawadmit@law.Stetson.edu](mailto:lawadmit@law.Stetson.edu). Let me say that again. Tripped up on it (Repeating). So if you have questions about concentrations or the application process, if you are just starting that process or want to sense of the best time to apply or tips or advice that we can provide to you, we are here to help. Feel free to reach out.

And then lastly I just wanted to plug our next webinar is going to be on Thursday, January 20th. In the new year. And that webinar is going to feature our other areas of concentration. I know some questions came up today about environmental law and advocacy generally. So you will have a chance if you tune in on Thursday, January 20th, to hear from professor Liz Bowles regarding advocacy concentration. Professor Teri Radlin will be here to feature the business law concentration and Professor Paul Boudreaux will highlight the environmental law concentration. Watch your in-box for details. Register. We look forward to seeing you again on January 20th.

On behalf of Darren and our faculty, thanks again for joining us today. We enjoyed the opportunity of your company and we hope you have a wonderful rest of your day. Take care.

[END WEBINAR]