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>> Hello. Good afternoon, everyone. Thanks for joining us for today's open house. We're going to start in just a moment. We just want to allow everyone to get in the room so to speak. We're going to pause for just a few seconds here until everyone is here.

So just bear with us for just a moment. Thank you.

If you're just joining us, we are waiting just a moment here to allow everyone to join the room, join the zoom. And we'll start momentarily, thank you.

Again, if you're just joining us, your camera is not frozen. We are just waiting for everyone to get in the zoom and join us. So we'll start in just a second here.

Thank you.

Okay. I think we can go ahead and begin. Yes. Looks like we can. All right. So again, good afternoon, everyone. Welcome to today's Stetson University College of Law virtual open house. My name is Karla Davis Jamison. I'm assistant Dean for enrollment management here at Stetson and I'm joined today my cohost for today's webinar Darren Kettles director of administration. Darren will moderate the Q&A for the panel. Also, Isaac Miller associate director will assist throughout the webinar in the chat and in the Q&A.

Our faculty panel today includes three of our amazing faculty. Professor Paul, professor Elizabeth and professor Teresa Radwan. If you previously join for December webinar you were introduced at that time to our concentration elder law, international law and social justice advocacy. Our topics today will focus on the three remaining areas of concentration, including environmental law, advocacy and business law. We're also going to spend some time introducing you to the first-year curriculum, so you get a sense of what that looks like and how it prepares you for the concentration areas. So before we introduce our faculty panelist I want to mention three quick housekeeping notes. One, close captioning is available for this webinar. And we've dropped the link to view the captioning in the chat, so you should find it there. Second, if you have questions for the faculty as they're presenting, please feel free to post your questions in the Q&A feature at the bottom of the screen throughout the webinar. And we're going to reserve plenty of time after all three faculty have presented to take your questions.

And lastly, this webinar is being recorded and we will make the recording link available to all attendees and registrant following the webinar. So you can pop some popcorn, and watch it again. So with that, we want to go ahead now and shift to our faculty panel. Before we jump into the areas of concentration, as I said, we thought it

would be helpful to provide you with information about the first-year curriculum and what to expect prior to considering a concentration area, and professor Boudreaux has graciously offered to walk through. I'd like to share his bio. Very quickly. Professor Paul, teaches and writes on topics of law and geography including land use law environmental law, natural resources law and property. His areas of interest include sub burr bran sprawl, urban development endangered species protection and water quality.

His book explores the effects of -- low-cost house. He found it and wrote the land use proof law from 2006 to 2009. He's currently working on a new book about the role of suburban in modern America. Professor -- this journal published article from scholars is a cross the world for 20 years. He also regularly advises national and local environment roots.

Professor earn -- at the University of Virginia and LNN at Georgetown University. Professor.

>> Thank you.

I've been at Stetson for 18 years. It's a great place as you can see the picture behind me. I'm going to talk to you a little bit about our first-year curriculum. These are courses that everybody must take. They're the foundational courses. And it will help you with the basic principles of law. Then in the second and third year, you can branch out to more specialized areas of your choice. Here's the first-year courses. And I'll introduce them by briefly mentioning some real conveys cases you'll study N law school we use the case method where you learn by studying actual cases that have occurred in law. So I'm going to share my screen here. We're going to talk a little bit about the first-year curriculum.

For example, here's a case a man was rushing to catch a train. The train started to move. And so conductor reached down and reached him to pull him on the train. Grabbed him so abruptly however that the man dropped his bag that he had there. Inside were some fire crackers that is popped off scared people on the platform who thought there was an explosion and if you see on the left that big scale to weigh luggage got knocked over and injury today t woman. The woman sues the railroad company. Saying that the conductor's conduct caused her injuries. Would she be successful. That's the topic of tortes. Next, there is a fox that's being hunted. Man hunts a fox with dogs, unsuccessful but goes hours chasing the action fox. Fox is tiring a second hunter comes in hey I see the first person is chasing but not being successful. I can get that fox shoots it. The first hunter says hey that's my fox. I was chasing it. The second hunter said no it's my fox, I'm the one who has it. That's in the field of property.

Next case, a rich man hires a contractor to build his house. In the contract he says make sure to use Redding pipe. I heard it's very high quality. Contractor signs then contract. Builds the house, shows to the rich man. Rich man says looks good. You use ready pipe. Contractor says well I use coho pipe. It's just as good. The

man says contract said you had to use ready. And sues. And the contractor says it's just as good. I don't want to have to rip out all the pipe from the walls. Who would win?

That's the field of contract.

Next, these going to get a little unpleasant here. Bank robber goes into a bank. Points through the jacket says give me your money. Bank teller says here's the money. Robber says you've got more than that. Bank robber says if you don't give me the money in ten seconds, I'm going to shoot you. Bank teller gets flustered, has a heart attack and dies.

Is possibly the bank robber going to be convicted of murder because he didn't even have a gun that was just his finger? He didn't want anyone to die.

That is an issue in criminal law.

Next a senior lawyer tells a junior lawyer we just been assigned by a court to represent a bank robber in a case. And the government's charging the bank robber with murder. Is this possible. What would our defenses be? You need to look this up. And the junior lawyer -- how would the junior lawyer figure that out. That's the practical topic of legal research and writing.

Next, another real-life case. 1952 in the Korean war. United States fighting communist. Steelworkers' union goes on strike. President true man says this is outrageous. Both steel company and union neither acting reasonably. President signs an order says I'm ceasing the steel plants because we need them in wartime. Can the president who's the commander in chief simply sign an order and cease private steel company? S that's a real-life issue in constitutional law.

Next a woman is charged with assaulting her ex-boyfriend and the facts look kind of bad. She visits a lawyer. Lawyer says government has pretty good case. People saw you enter the apartment heard yelling heard somebody hit over the head and boyfriend found dead. Woman says well what if I say I was visiting with my sister that night. And what if I get my sister to say oh yeah, I was visiting with her. I'm sure I can do that. the lawyer thinks, I think my client is lying. What's my obligations? Can I have her go to court and lie? That's an issue of ethics and professional responsibility.

Finally, let's say there's a jury trial. With that ex-contractor, the plumbing, and the jury's kind of bored and during examination of the contract torques lawyers says isn't it true, sir, that you committed assault and battery when you were 18 years old and the witness gets kind of flustered how is that important to this case. The jury's eye pop up wide and finally pay attention. Is this something that the jury should be hearing in a contracts case. This is an issue and the topic of evidence.

These are some of the topics that you will study and to provide a great foundation in law.

Those are some of the first-year courses you'll study. Thank you.

>> Thank you. Now we're going to shift to our areas of concentration. We're

going to stick with professor Boudreaux and start with environmental law. Thank you.

>> Thanks again Karla. Environmental law is one of our concentrations. And as you may know, concentrations are like majors in law school. Now traditionally, law students didn't get a major like you would in your undergraduate school. Lawyers were supposed to know everything that may or may not make sense for modern day and so what more and more people are doing are getting certificates of concentration. Most students still don't get it but it certainly looks good on your resume and can help you to try to get a job in a particular field. Stetson has what, five or six concentrations and I'm going to talk a little bit about the concentration in environmental law. And I'm going to share my screen once again.

Certificate concentration program in environmental. Environmental law is about the things outside in our environment. And we'll study topics such as clean air and air pollution. Water. And water pollution. Talk about land and hazardous waste contamination. About wildlife and just as important the habitat where wildlife can thrive.

We'll talk about the effects of all these things on human health and welfare and of course talk about the topic of climate change and sea level rise which of those in Coastal Florida are very much concerned about.

These topics of environment law you'll talk about a little bit in your first-year course of property or torts but starting in your second and third year you can focus on these. If you decide to go in the concentration doesn't mean you're only going to do environmental law course but you'll do a significant number.

To fulfill the concentration of environmental law you have to be a ply and be accepted. You have to maintain a certain standard GPA and you have to take three required courses. First a basic environmental law course. Second a course on administrative law which is about government agencies and how they operate that typically deal with the laws that effect people on a day-to-day basis and then a seminar in environmental law. All students have to take a seminar that fulfills their upper-level writing requirement. And you can write about a topic in environmental law. Our seminars include one on recommend Lin law, one on natural resources law in general and one on food law which is part of environmental law. In addition to these three required courses, you're required to take about 7 other courses related to environmental law. They include courses such as environmental practice we learn some of the skills of litigation drafting a complaint, talking with a client, filing motions in court, environment advocacy where you actually do a project, advocating for the environment.

And includes courses as wide ranging as federal Indiana law, ocean and Coastal law.

Stetson has a lot of things going on in the environmental law field as well. We have a bio diversity institute that brings lecturers to campus where we have

discussions. We can do research projects with our professors. We have an international environmental moot court competition that you can help on where students from all over the planet come to Stetson. We can do moot court competitions yourself if you're selected where you will practice being a lawyer and compete in arguments against students from other schools. We also have an environmental law society that does clean ups, we have extern ship where you can be placed in a legal office and get credit for it. We have placements in government and advocacy organization.

So there's a lot going on in the environmental world at Stetson. I hope some of you eventually will join us. Thank you.

>> Thank you, professor. And I love, love, love -- Darren and I both, love that you share images to kind of walk-through people what could be very confusing topics, but the images certainly do help make it clear and very plain and well understood. Thanks for that. I love it. We may want to steal your power point. Your 1L power point. All right. Next up we have professor Elizabeth. Professor teaches evidence, criminal law and variety of advocacy course. She serves of director of -- advocacy here at Stetson. Prior to her appointment at Stetson in 2020, Professor Boals taught at American University of Washington law for 15 years. Professor published a variety of advocacy case files and books on criminal procedure and expert testimony, she's the recipient of multiple teaching and community leadership awards and a longtime member of the national institute of trial advocacy teaching faculty.

Professor Boals lecture frequently domestically and abroad on topics related to expert witness testimony, eyewitness identification, and trial skills.

Before transitioning to a full-time teaching position, professor, was labor and employment litigation attorney -- and in private practice. Professor began her legal career as a public defender in the office of public defender in Alexandria Virginia. She earned BS -- technique institute and state university and JD at George Mason -- school of law.

Professor will take us through the advocacy concentration.

Thank you.

>> Hi welcome. Thank you for giving me the opportunity to talk to you.

I think the term advocacy is something that many people sit and listen and they hear it and form in their mind some concept of what advocacy is. I want to talk for a second how broad that word really is. A lot of people picture a litigator in a courtroom examining people. They sort of forget there's all kind offense advocacy out there. The advocacy concentration talk to you about the requirement allows some of that flexibility for you as a student when you're thinking forward to your career, it allows that ability to maybe build on what we traditionally think of as litigators. When we say advocacy concentration, we don't just mean trial lawyers. We mean lawyers that practice in court, trying cases. Lawyers that are negotiating working through mitigation or arbitration or ultimately taking cases and appealing them.

Working with appellant judges and on appeals rather than in trial. It includes all of those things. When I talk to you about the requirements and our objectives in this particular concentration, I want you to think maybe a little more broadly about what advocacy might mean and whether or not concentration would serve you well in your education. I'm going to share my screen.

Are we seeing that okay.?

>> Yup, we do see it.

>> Excellent. When I think about the advocacy concentration its objectives.

There's really three that are requirement predominantly focus on. First one ensuring students in our concentration are actually taking the right courses to build a foundation in advocacy. That's our curriculum side. Second part is making sure we give those students who want to receive an advocacy concentration the opportunity to critically think about advocacy.

Similar to that those other opportunities on campus. Working with the advocacy center. Things we provide for you to help you work through the concentration but give you the opportunity. Finally connecting you while you're a student with the community. Making sure that we're helping you meet people in the field you're interested in. And help to broaden your base of knowledge in advocacy as a career. Not just in your education as a law student. We focus on all three things with our particular requirement. As a general matter our requirements do have a component of curriculum.

The wonderful thing is you're first year and don't have to think about. As with all concentration. First year is sort of set for you. No stress, no worry. Gives the opportunity for a year to think about what you want to do and where you want to go.

During the first year you're going to realize in those classes as you read cases, you're going to see aspects of advocacy throughout those cases in the first year. Gives an opportunity think about do I want in my second and third year the select courses maybe that tailor me or give me more experience when I'm moving into my career in the area of advocacy. In the concentration it's 21 credits that are going to be from a list of classes. Let's take a look at those for a second. All of these are easily found on the website. I put the website on the slide. I think it's easily searched under concentrations. For the most part, we have a core group of course use have to take. You can see from the list many of them are from the same list professor Boudreaux gave.

They don't add anything additional to your left.

21 hour requirement. We have elective courses you have to choose from and also ask you participate on extern ship or clinic.

To give hands on experience.

When you go to website and look around at the courses available, I want you to think about the flexibility part I spoke about up front. One of the things you can see on the list on the slide here, this idea we start out with basic trial advocacy. You may

not want to be a trial lawyer. May want someone to be in mediation. We still want you to take a broad basic advocacy course.

You'll notice you can choose from for example an appellant course or pretrial course, arbitration course, mediation course. That's that tailoring -- giving an opportunity to make sure your education fits your career goals.

One of the things that many students ask me when we talk about the concentration is do I need to be on some sort of competition team. Some sort of advocacy team, the answer is no. When you look at the requirement for advocacy concentration nowhere on there does it say you need to be on a competition team, trial team, moot court team, dispute resolution team. Those things are part of the process if you're on one of those teams you're getting academic credit that can be used towards your concentration but it's not required. We have a hand full of students who do not serve on any of those different boards or competition team. Again, flexibility is there to tailor to things you're most interested in.

I also provide you here on the website again please take time to look, this is a list of number different of courses you can see the broad range. Covers everything from constitutional litigation, to something maybe specialize as Florida criminal procedure. They're all on there so again you can build your curriculum.

The thing about concentrations it's true, I think for all of our concentrations there's a group of people who run those concentrations who are there for you, to help you build and select the right classes. You're not alone when you do this. There are people to talk you through that would be helpful in the career you're targeting and also what might be a nice broad foundation for you in the particular field.

Last thing I want to talk about are sort of add ons. Things that help you gain opportunities get from the community. First pro bono requirement. We do require you do pro bono specifically with advocacy center. The reason those pro bono hours specifically designing so that you do things in a courtroom. You're doing things in negotiation. For example, we run a conference to help sign language interpreters in the legal context. We run an entire conference where our students running simulated trial and interpreters are interpreting hands up the entire time. They're learning around our students are learning. Those are pro bono hours we want concentration students to have. We make sure that we can give you the opportunities at the advocacy center maybe something you're not learning in class. That's the idea for the pro bono hours.

Mentoring that comes directly from the staff. Making sure we're working with you to be sure you're picking a good placement. And timely we do require paper -- we have to write an upper-level writing requirement a paper on an advocacy related topic. We work with you to make sure the topic fits again your career aspiration as well as a good foundation in advocacy. We work with you in finding someone to supervise that paper if it doesn't happen naturally in a class.

Hand full of things we do over given year. I mentioned sign language

conference. We run other conferences. We host competition in moot court. Dispute resolution as well as trial and art concentration often serve as bailiffs in the courtroom. They're watching, learning, they're participating. At advocacy concentration is something you want to make of it. We have about 30 students enrolled in it now.

I hope that I see some of you in the future in that concentration. Thank you for your time.

>> Thank you, Professor Boals. I learn something new each time we go through this process. And I didn't know about the mentoring, loved hearing about that and pro bono hours spoke to the advocacy center. Good information there.

It certainly sounds like the concentration has a lot of flexibility. And enjoy hearing about that as well. Thank you.

Our -- just want to remind you also, attendees if you haven't posted a question, if you have a question and haven't posted yet, feel free to drop in that Q&A feature. We're going to make sure we reserve plenty of time to take questions at the end.

Okay. So next up, we have professor Teresa Radwan. Teaches primarily in the area of bankruptcy and commercial law. Serving as adviser -- moot courtroom. In addition, she's faculty coordinator in house counsel internship and bankruptcy did judicial internship. Prior to joining the Stetson faculty, professor serve as legal research and writing instructor at the University of Cincinnati College of Law. Professor is a member of advisory board of American bankruptcy institute law journal and Alexander -- seminar. She's previously everybody served as Associate Dean of academic -- here. Professor Radwan practice with the firm of Thompson line -- in Cleveland, Ohio.

Professor earned her BA at University of Dayton and JD at college of William and Mary school of law. Professor Radwan will outline the requirements for the business law concentration and the opportunities within that area are focused. Professor.

>> Thank you. And before I actually talk about the concentration specifically let me talk a little bit about what it means to be in business law just as Professor Boals discuss with advocacy. Business law is broad. There's a variety of types of careers you might have as a business lawyer. I think a lot of people when they think of business law think of transactional lawyer. People helping close the big deal or try to make sure transactions are going well. Of course, there's a litigation component as well. You can represent businesses in courts. So there's a lot of overlap in that area with the advocacy area. You can represent in negotiations as well or trying to avoid litigation as part of your business focus. And for many of our students they're interest in business law is not in actually being a lawyer but in being what we call JD prefer. That's types of position where is your -- degree is helpful but not actually practicing law. For example, maybe interesting a director of human resources in a corporation. There's a lot of different paths you can take if you go down the business law concentration. I know Mr. Kettles is going to share the website where you can

find -- all of this information we've been talking about is available on the website. And each of the concentrations has its own page. I'm going to go through the business law concentration page. It's very easy to find. All you need to do is -- as Professor Boals noted set son law concentration. It will bring to this particular set of pages. When you get there click on the concentration you're most interested in and it will give you an entire overview.

So we're now on the business law concentration page. I'm going to try to focus on things that are unique to business law concentration.

There are a lot of over lapping requirements. So all of the concentrations have a certain number of classes you to take. Mentoring requirement, pro bono requirement. But I'm going to try to focus on what is most different. You've already heard as far as what the eligibility is is that you don't have to think about this in your first year. You don't apply for a concentration until you've hit at least 30 credits and before you've hit 45 in most case. For our full-time students, that's going to be at the beginning of your second yeah. For our part time students that's going to be towards the end of your second year maybe the beginning of third year. You've got a little time to decide what particular concentration, if you want to do one at all, you're most interested in.

So for f you go down and look at the requirements for the business law concentration specifically, some of these requirements will look familiar for what you've heard from the other concentrations. So 21 credit hours in the curriculum. Now of course the curriculum for the business law concentration is different than for the other concentrations but it's still the 21 hours. We're going to look at that curriculum here in just a moment. One of the things that is unique in the business law concentration is that you also have to have proficiency in accounting. There are a number of ways that you can do that. If you're coming to us with some form of a business degree you probably already taken an accounting course and that will count even if you don't have a business degree and taken accounting as undergrad, you'll be able to use that toward your accounting proficiency. If you happen to enroll in our MBA program, we have a joint JDNBA program. If none of those apply to you we have accounting in the law course you can use to complete that requirement. We want to make sure you can talk the talk as the a business person and know how financial documents are and to be read. That's one requirement you won't find in any other concentration.

Similarly, excel is a billing big part of business world.

You can meet that through a course maybe you've taken as an undergrad.

If none of those apply, we have excelled proficiency course you'll take.

As far as that required mentoring goes you will have a faculty member assigned to you but we value an alumni mentor. You don't have to have one but if you want one we do have them. Those are alums who are willing to talk with you about your particular career path.

On the pro bono you will complete some of your graduation pro bono requirement specifically in the business focused area and the one that's most common for our students is this very first one listed. The volunteer income tax assistant page.

Where you help people with completing their tax returns in the spring. So our Vata program is just getting started up for this particular semester. You'll see we have other types as well. We have lots of bankruptcy opportunities.

This is a big bankruptcy law community that can be used as well. You'll complete some pro bono specifically in the business area.

Now of course the thing that most distinguishing one concentration from the other is the courses you'll take in order to complete that concentration. And so I'm going to just highlight a few of them. You'll see there's a very long list on the web page.

The first two on here -- fed tax and business entity are courses awl every concentration will take. Fed tax one just what you think. Learning about the internal revenue code and how people are taxed.

Business entities is all about the various types of business. What's a corporation versus a partnership versus limited liability company?

Every student will take those two courses.

There's some area requirement every student will take a commercial law course. Commercial law is really just business law. How do business interact with each A how do business interact with their clientele? How do business interact with third parties?

So professor Boudreaux in the contract this housing contract where trying to substitute one material for another in constructing a house. That's a commercial law question so you'll talk about in contracts but you'll talk about it again in commercial law. Are they allowed to substitute one material for another? And the answer to that depends partly are what are industry standard. What are past practices between these two parties and what of course does the contract specifically say. That's all question of commercial law. Every student will also complete an experiential requirement. That's true for every student for the College of Law. That's part of graduation requirement. You'll choose one of the experiential courses specifically in the business area. You'll see some of the extern ship that Dean Davis jam son included. Those are opportunities to get out there in the community and work with practicing attorney and see what they're doing on a daily basis. And there's skill base courses instead. For example, arbitration you're not actually conducting arbitration. You're conducting mock arbitration you'll do something to develop your skill as a future business lawyer.

In addition, all students at the college of law have to take an advance writing requirement. You'll just do yours in the business area. And so you'll choose a seminar and there's a number of them focused on business law and you'll write an advanced paper as part of that seminar. Really focusing in on some area of interest to you and delving further into that topic.

And then finally there are elective courses and I'll just have Darren scroll through them. You'll see there's a lot of them. And so you will pick and choose what you're most interested in exploring further maybe you want to come see me and be in all the bankruptcy classes. That's great. Maybe your focus is on employment law and like to see Dean dent in his class.

That's up to you. Once you get pass the basics you get to go a little further NERR the area most interest to you. I know you'll have a lot of questions on them. I don't want to go any further on on them. I hope to see some of you join us in the business concentration law as well. Thank.

>> Thank you, professor Radwan. Wonderful. We're doing great on timing. Thank you so professor Boals, professor Boudreaux and professor Radwan. I'm learning so much at this time we're going to open up our questions. We want to hear from you. Attendees. I've seen some questions start generating in the Q&A. Continue to put your questions there. And we will get to as many of them as we can in the next 30, 35 minutes. Darren Kettles has agreed graciously to moderate the question. So Darren going to hand things over to you.

>> Thank you very much Karla. Dean Davis and to the faculty. Just outstanding.

It's nice to see these highlighted and see kind of one through 1L curriculum. Which I think is very helpful. We thought it would be beneficial just so you know how you transition. Starting off then. It looks like question posted this is for professor Boudreaux is there opportunity for external -- outside the state of Florida about 30 percent of last incoming class came from out of state.

>> Yeah. Great question. The answer is yes. We don't have a regular relationship with places outside of the state of Florida but sometimes on adhoc basis. A few years ago for example we had a student do a summer at the United States environment agency in Washington.

>> Just a long that same chart. Sarah also wanted to know with concentration when do you can declare them. I want to make sure that's very clear. I think some time in between. If you don't mind offering clarity there.

>> Yeah, usually it's during the fall of your second year. So your third semester. Although sometimes it can go a little bit after that. But just like in college maybe just before your middle of your experience.

>> Okay. Good. Good. I've seen that. I mean this is as professor Radwan talked about as well. When in 1L year this is the time to get to know and reach out if you have problems making the connection you can certainly come to office of admissions, we can do connection right for you. This is now for Professor Boals Jill is asking the question does advocacy concentration only apply to students intending to student going into litigation or someone like me -- with transaction and regulatory focus with nonprofit mostly also find value in this area.

>> Sort of two answers to that question.

Hard to know. Until I talk to you more about what that end job is that you're looking for. But traditionally transactional wouldn't be one of those area advocacy concentration would focus on if you look at the courses that are listed in the advocacy transactional law isn't in there. So one thing you don't want to necessarily do in concentration is have to take concentration classes keeping from other classes you want to take. There have to be that balance. I definitely want to in the first year sit down and talk about the balance. What are the courses you're interested in doing for the career path and making sure we're not filling with other classes that are not move you in that direction?

My reaction it really isn't right concentration choice if you want to go into regulatory law and transactional law. It's not quite that match. I want to talk more about what you mean by that and what kind of law you're looking for and career you're looking for. And talk through and see whether we find that balance.

My colleagues may have a different opinion about that. As it stands that would not be the perfect fit.

>> Thank you. So moving on now to professor Radwan. Can I take accounting class you spoke of at a junior college this spring or summer, something close by to them? I just want to make sure it's for the good of the group they get to see your response on that.

>> Yes. So the short answer to that is yes. That's true even if you are already a student here and you want to over the summer take at a community college. The goal is to make sure you have that accounting proficiency however you happen to get that. Whether it's as undergrad or post undergrad if you can get at a local community college or something like that.

The key is you have to get equivalent of C in the course. Wherefore you take it just make sure you get that requisite GPA.

>> Excellent.

So along that same lines I know in professor Radwan topic when she was going through on the website. There was classes regarding sports, business, related and I know we have some class that we do offer in this area and I was wondering it looks like there was Diane that asking questions about sports business classes and what we can do for students who have an interest in such an area. I will pick that one up as well. We do have a sports law class. It's not taught every single semester. It's taught here. But probably the most popular extern ship is two extern ship with sports place. I can't promise they will be here every single semester.

For students who have a particular interest in the sport industry as a business focus, we do have at least one class that's already on the schedule and two extern ship placements that are pretty regularly part of the program. There are some opportunities for that. We also have a student organization that is devoted to entertainment and sports law. You'll find like-minded students interested in the same areas bringing in guest speakers in the area, or running different programming for

students of that interest area.

>> Excellent. Thank you for expanding on that. There was some follow up question too. Thank you.

So it looks like Valerie, this is a question for professor Boudreaux should a student in environmental law have a background of biology or geology or some other study in science and stems. Can you comment on that?

>> Sure. The answer is it's useful but absolutely not necessary. I have very little scientific background. I like to joke that's the reason a lot of people go to law school is that they maybe don't know the sciences in particular. It's useful but not at all necessary.

>> Great. Of course, most of you if you are applicants to law school you recognize that you really can have any major and go to law school. I work with students from all different areas whether they're social science or art science, stem background or otherwise. You know your skill sets all add value to the classroom and does give you sort of a foundation you can build on.

So also, professor Boudreaux it says for environmental law what are common job that people usually go into after graduating from law school. Could you expand on that?

>> Sure. People work for private clients, work for law firms or even work for corporations in getting these clients to comply with the environmental laws. People work for governments enforcing the laws. At the national, state and even local level and people work for advocacy groups that also litigate and try to back up and enforcement of laws. It's a wide range of different kinds of jobs.

>> Excellent.

Yeah. I've noticed some graduates and working for firms and I try to follow as much as I can the alums and interest and following through with them. Some people have ideas when they come into law school what they want to do and then they get interest peaked in different area as they are here.

So Professor Boals Mike is asking a question so Stetson consistently highly rank for trial advocacy program and have been for last quarter of a century. Are there any parts of trial advocacy curriculum unique to Stetson you can expand upon and how do we get -- like exposure, acknowledgment for our trial advocacy and advocacy program in general?

>> Great question.

I would say it's really breadth and depth. It really isn't just one thing I can raise my hand say this is the thing that consistently puts at high rank.

It's breath in the sense we have so many specialize advocacy course. Niche courses, higher level advance courses as well as a nice broad base of basic trial ad dispute resolution and appellant courses.

I came from another institution. I've only been at Stetson a few years. It's interesting to see how different schools approach advocacy. Stetson's approach has

been to make sure it's well-resourced and they're investing in new inventive ways of doing things. Our curriculum holds up against nationally as one of the leaders in that breadth and depth in curriculum. That aside we also send approximately 55 to 60 advocacy teams out to national competition each other year. You can imagine each team sometimes two students, sometimes four, each team is coached by either full time faculty -- some competitions are tied to courses sometimes. Those are things unique to Stetson it's volume but also in the quality in which we do and attack that task. We also do things that some schools don't even think about doing. That's hosting national conferences, doing things that change the way other schools are teaching trial advocacy. We're a leader in that area. Have been -- we've offered national conference last two decades in educating advocacy teachers. No institute has tried to emulate. It's something that Stetson done.

We come up with something new each year to make sure it's innovative. We also do sort of something when I think about the quality of what we're doing. We have many specialized small trainings. So right now, Stetson does things that help train alumni, in practice. They help train our adjunct. Help train our coaches in unique way. We don't just send them out to teach or coach. We're taking the time and making sure they're doing that job correctly but also the resources to do it well. Those are things I've seen in the national community that a lot of other schools are not able to because resources or also haven't gotten there. That makes Stetson a different place to study advocacy. Especially in you're interested in practicing in this area. We have a huge alumni base. I've never seen school with strength of alum I have here. I get e-mails five or six a week from alums that want to help. That is kind of unheard of I think at other schools. Makes us different.

>> That's super. Great. Thank you.

So professor Boudreaux conner asking about environmental law concentration. Are there courses that discuss corporate sustainability or fall more in your opinion like a business law.

>> I think professor Radwan and I would say both.

Yes.

>> Absolutely.

>> So you have flexibility there too. So if conner if you are here and you are planning to -- if that opportunity, you can certainly have this on conversation and yes, it looks like would give you opportunities as they say in both.

Kind of shifting a little bit.

Back to Professor Boals. Looks like -- kind of shifts because questions are coming in. I'm trying to adjust. Would an advocacy concentration be recommended for an individual who intends to pursue a career in criminal prosecution?

>> I have a short answer, yes, a hundred percent.

It fits very well for careers in litigation active trial work as a prosecutor. One of the cool things we're doing now when thinking about advance courses maybe adding

to curriculum as we're trying to think about specialize niches. Niches of the obligations and challenges of being a proper prosecutor. Ethical issues as combine with litigation. These are things you would have an opportunity as a concentration student do pro bono hours in competitions that focus on criminal law things like that. Absolutely.

Dead in the center of what I think of as the most Ben official student in the concentration, concentration is going to serve you well.

>> Absolutely.

I've seen that happen a lot for our students.

Madeleine is asking what kind of externship and internship most popular in the trial advocacy concentration that you can talk about.

>> The cool thing is you know when you say most popular probably send out the most student working in public defender offices and --

At public defender office you can do it when I say extern ship or clinic those things are different. In the sense that extern ship is imagine working some place for credit, but without necessarily the curricular component you're getting in a clinic. Where you're being supervise in more curricular way. Those place PD office and prosecutor offices are the highest enrollment for us for clinics and extern ship but not the only. Encourage you to go to the website and take a look at all the different offices we have standing placements with. Those things can say meet for everything. This actually -- I hope you don't mind I don't branch off another question that came in. This idea you don't have to necessarily represent an individual. When we talk about litigation, we talk about advocacy it can be on behalf of a group, on behalf of a business or company, nonprofit, it's all of those things. And the compliment of skills you need to do in representing those interests. So we do have placements that are also outside of individual representation. Lots of comment that list. So I encourage you to take a look at the varying offices you can find yourself in.

>> Thank you. Valerie, she's had a question or comment. She's been a bit nervous to go into environmental because a lot of people have been telling there's not so much work in this category and hard to get a job working to protect wildlife in this case. I want to be able to protect natural resources from being destroyed or built upon. Some professors tell me it helps introduce to job opportunities. Can you clarify a little bit in terms of that.

>> Yes. To get jobs working for say environmental advocacy organization, there isn't an endless number of them. Although there's a lot of organizations that have jobs in Florida and a lot of organizations have jobs in the Tampa Bay area perhaps maybe even more in the Miami area but in addition to jobs working for advocacy organization which are often very competitive and aren't nearly as many attorneys as there are in say working for a corporation, probably most people call themselves environmental lawyers work for corporations. To some extent. Who they work for law firm or represent corporation or work directly for the corporations themselves?

And what you can do good functions for the environment by advising the corporate officials that you need to do this under the law to protect the environment and be an advocate for the environment that way even though you're not working for an advocacy organization you're working for the corporate world.

>> Right. How competitive are the applications for concentrations in general? I know we have six of them. We highlighted three before and these three. The finale of the six. Can you talk a little bit about that. So far for our students.

>> I can I would invite Professor Boals and Boudreaux on there. We do try to get every student who's really interested in a concentration for whom the concentration will be a good fit into the program. What we primarily look at for example for the business law concentration is when we see an application and talk to a student about the program is it really the right fit for them. When you take a concentration there's a lot of great things about it but there are also some things you have to consider that means you have to take a lot of credit in that concentration and may foreclose time to take credit elsewhere.

It may cause you to pitch and how yourself into an area if you don't think you really want to do business law and got a business law concentration that may not be the message you want to stoned future employers is. So generally speaking, as far as competitiveness goes, we try to get all that want to do concentration in. Thus far we've not had to turn away a business law concentration applicant because we didn't have room. If we rejected, it's either because the student GPA is suggestive, they will not successfully complete the concentration, because there's GPA requirement for that or because we've talked to them and the concentration really isn't the right fit for them. Or at least not the fit for what they want to do. It's less about competing with your fellow classmate and really, we want to try to help you get into the right program so that you can pursue the career path you're really looking for. I think that's really the focus for us.

>> I agree with all of that. I think that's exactly advocacy looks at it. We will make room and support you if you're the right fit. If you make the requirements, we're going to be there for you to enable to get the concentration. Exactly what I would say.

>> I agree a hundred percent as well.

>> Okay. Super.

Sticking with professor Boudreaux. Somebody asked specifically, and it was regarding how do employers view if somebody chooses to do a concentration law school. In addition of the ADA credit -- you get JD degree and separate certificate of concentration with that. I mean do people kind of look for that. What are your thoughts on that? Has it made a difference in terms of students in environment law concentration? Has it proven to be beneficial for them?

>> I think if you're going into the area that you got your concentration in, it can only help. If you want to be a prosecutor and you've got a certificate in advocacy that

certainly looks great and shows you've had the diligence and the expertise and the focus to do that. As I say most students finish law school without getting a concentration just because traditionally lawyers were supposed to understand everything which is kind of nonsensical these days.

So it can only help. The other issue would be let's say I've got a concentration certificate in environmental law but I want to end up doing security law will that hurt you? I don't think so. You can explain I had an interest in this just as I'm -- but now I want to do my career in something else. Make sure you've got a background in that. One good thing about the concentration programs it's not so burdensome the course requirements it precludes you from taking other interesting courses and potentially pursuing other interesting careers just as there's a lot of people in college art history majors don't all end up being art historians. End up working for a corporation. There's nothing bad about doing concentration and pursuing another field.

>> Okay. That's terrific, thank you for that. There was a question about transient credit.

Professor Radwan I think you were typing. So there was a couple questions regarding, we have a joint program which you alluded to. JDNBA program. The business concentration -- a couple two or three years ago we began that. I found question that students should I do one versus the other. What are your thoughts. Did you have students juggling that possibility. How did they make a decision surrounding that?

>> Yes. I'll start by saying it is possible to do JD -- and business law. The downside of that is it's a lot of credit in the business world. That can be a great thing if that's the area you're going to go into but forecloses your time to do other things. Some students select to do both because this is the role, they want to get in. They want to get as much business law as they can. Others want to do one or the other. If you're thinking about which of the two is my better fit, the question in many cases really comes down to whether you want to be more on the business side or more on the law side. If you're doing MBA program those classes taught by our business school. You're focused on the business of businesses. Not necessarily the legal aspects of businesses. On concentration you're taking courses within the college of law and so you're really focused on the legal side of a business. And so those are two very different things. They're taught very different ways. So there's a lot of overlap. For example, business entity. Which is a mandatory business law concentration area if your taking MBA.

There's a lot of overlap.

Makes feasible to do both. If you want to do one or the other you need to think about do I want to do b a business person more or lawyer more.

That's going to help determine which of the two is better fit for you.

>> Terrific. Thank you for the clarity there.

So Paula -- sorry if I mispronounce the name.

But they're addressing about -- I notice there's also media law class. What type of extern ship if any of the faculty here? What type of extern ship are available for such class? I know we have a faculty member that focuses on media law.

If y'all have comments on that. Can anyone have any thoughts for Paula on that.

>> You hit the one -- we have a professor who does media law here and teaches courses on that. As far as extern ship specifically devoted to media law I don't think we have any. Though I will say I've had in house -- find an opportunity with media law outlet. With you know some sort of newspaper or something like that. And then come to me and say can I join extern ship to do this program for credit instead of being paid. I'm happy to work with a student that has that type of opportunity to create an extern ship within the in-house counsel extern ship. So there's possibilities but it's not at least from the in-house counsel externship already built in. We don't have a standing place with a media law company. Professor Cameron might be able to better address what types of opportunities might be she would know that would be worked without the student.

>> Okay.

If somebody's interested, I can always help connect with professor Cameron.

Just scrolling through. Dean Davis was saying there was a particular question that Professor Boals wanted to talk about live. I did see a moment ago. I'm kind of losing track. I know which one it is.

>> Thank you.

There's a lot of questions in this chat here.

>> I thought it was a particular good question. And it's from Madison so Madison had written in and asked regarding the trial advocacy program what would be the resources available to those in the program in trying to decide what direction to take in advocacy. I think it's a great question. I think it's universal to all concentration program but also just being a first-year law student. What sort of resources are available to get that sort of counseling and know what career path to be on? Specifically in my area center for excellence and advocacy has a staff. Not just me. I'm the director but I have a director of trial advocacy works with trial team but also works with crick lumbar and has practice experience here locally specifically for people who want to practice locally. He's a wonderful resource in helping work through that sort of career path. We have associate director that meets with all concentration student before and after selection and part of that process is sitting down and saying what are you interested in. What do we need to expose you to during your education?

We also have a number of faculty member who are housed right in the center and all of us have open door policy. I see students all the time come in and make an appointment come in and talk about careers. There really isn't little box we put you in. Say this is the only person you can talk to about that decision it's a huge decision about career path. The entire center is available for that sort of counseling. Formal

and informal.

>> Excellent. Thank you for that.

>> As a side note anyone who was at Stetson, any first year even if you're not in a concentration and you want to come in and talk about potential career of advocacy. Advocacy center is viable for you. Even concentration isn't your goal or interest.

>> Excellent.

>> We actually have a few students in the advocacy concentration now who are interested in being juvenile advocates. The thing about those courses again spending a little time on the website and taking a look at the course many of them are universal courses for purposes of being advocate. Trial skill courses, appellant skill courses. Writing research courses. Things that are going to help you as a litigator in that field. Family law for me. We certainly have a number of people advocacy concentration is a good fit for them. They want to be in court. They want to be mediating and working in the family you know family law system. And the concentration fits very well for those particular students.

>> Okay. Great. Great. Professor Radwan somebody's asked about the amount of people that actual lay ply to concentration. Can you give people an idea of, you know, because some people do them? I talked to students over the year. I tell them to do the research and stuff. We have any idea that you can share about that.

>> Yes. It's a relatively small percentage of students. So definitely not -- I would say probably less than a quarter of student end up in one of the concentration programs. That's because some students none of the concentration are what interest them. For others they're looking for many general law school experience. I would say that business law concentration is one of the larger concentrations. We have 35 students right now. If that gives you a sense. Even if all six concentrations had 35 students that would only be 200 total out of the 800 students we have here at the college of law. It's less than that. It's not something that most students do. If none of the concentration seems interesting to you. That's okay you don't have to do a concentration and vast majority don't.

>> Good. Looks like we're going to have to wind down here. I'm going to ask one more question. Maybe for professor Radwan. Someone's asking about crypto currency law. Are these areas that are covered in the business law concentration or any curriculum?

>> Yes. So we don't have a course specifically on crypto currency. That's a hot area now. People are really writing on it and learning about it. We have a cyber law course. That will cover some of that in the course. And so there are -- I would say it's more sprinkled throughout other course. Some commercial law courses talk about it. I talk about in secure transactions for example. Just trying to figure out what it is. Is it a security? Is it money? What does it qualify under? It's a hot area that's sort of gets touched on in a number other course. On crypto specifically we

don't have a course on it.

>> Okay.

Thank you for clarifying that. Dean Davis Jamison.

How are we doing. We're 90 minutes into this. I feel like we might have exhausted the questions in the Q&A unless you saw something that I over looked.

>> I think we covered most of them. Did we cover the question regarding how employers view concentration areas?

>> We did actually.

>> All right. Okay. Just checking.

All right. And then yeah, I think we're also -- we're seeing written responses happening in there. So yes, we are good. And thank you so much Darren for navigating that. The Q&A does scroll up and down quite a bit while there's activity in there. Thanks for keeping up with that. Thank you to our professors for presenting. For sharing. For answering questions. We greatly appreciate you participating today. To our attendees. We want to thank you for joining us for today's virtual open house. We are pleased that you set aside some time to engage with us during this very interactive webinar. Hopefully this webinar allowed you to get to know us a bit better. Get a better sense of the Stetson Law community. First year curriculum and some of our concentration areas.

Just as a quick reminder, again this session was record. And we will provide the recording link to all attendees, all registrant. We'll send it to you via e-mail in couple days. Also, there was a question in the Q&A about having access to the previous recording link and -- in case you didn't attend the December webinar. And that recording link can be found on the connection with Stetson page. If you Google connect to Stetson it will drop on that page and you can view previous recording links. You can find it there if you're looking.

If we didn't get to a question, we will check the transcript and we'll work to get an answer back to you. If you have a follow up question after the webinar and you want to connect with one of our faculty panelists as Darren said, just e-mail us.

We'll help connect you so you can have the question answered directly. I think with that, we're going to go ahead and bid you a good fair well and hope you have a good rest of your day. We will have some upcoming events in February and March. Watch your inbox for details regarding those events. You can also visit connect with us to see what's happening and when. And again, watch your inbox because we'll be promoting those events very shortly. With that I think we're going to say again thank you for joining us enjoy the rest of your day. And stay safe. Take care.

>> Thank you everyone.

>> Bye.