

# **0L Boot Camp**

Must-Have Tips, Information, and Resources for  
Incoming Law Students



FOUNDED IN 1919

Created by the

**Women Lawyers Association of Michigan  
Leadership Class of 2023**

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## 1. What is the Women Lawyers Association of Michigan Leadership Class?

- The Women Lawyers Association of Michigan (“WLAM”) created the Leadership Class to seek out leaders in law school, making their way into the legal profession. Elements of the program include finding one’s leadership style, collaborating with other class members to meaningfully contribute to the WLAM mission, learning about how to incorporate DE&I initiatives into leadership, helping the community by engaging in community service, networking with attorneys and judges, conversing about how gender identity affects the experience of being in the legal profession, and more.
- The class consists of several mandatory events. Participants must attend all events to graduate. The course runs during the summer term.
- The program is also ever evolving, and future participants can expect variations in the programming and offerings based on feedback from former participants, available resources, innovative ideas, and the community's needs.

## 2. How can I become a part of a future Leadership Class?

- Participants are selected for the Leadership Class using an online application. Applications open in December.
- Please check the WLAM Leadership Class website for more information here: [https://womenlawyers.org/wlam-leadership-class/#plethorapluginstab\\_1\\_tablink\\_0\\_acc](https://womenlawyers.org/wlam-leadership-class/#plethorapluginstab_1_tablink_0_acc)

## 3. What is 0L Boot Camp?

- 0L Boot Camp is a compilation of honest and helpful tips for incoming law students, written by current law school upperclassmen from Michigan law schools.
- The class participants have the amazing opportunity to plan an event of their choosing. The 2023 Leadership class presented the material in this packet to over 20 0L’s.

## 4. Law School Lingo

- **1L/2L/3L**
  - First-year (second-year, third-year) law student
  - “Rising” means the year a law student will enter next, specifically used in the summer between academic school years.
    - Ex. “I’m a rising 3L” (After this summer, I will be entering my third year)
- **Curve**
  - The average final score of an exam/course is calculated, and grades are shifted based on the average.
  - This is opposed to raw scoring, where, for example, an 85/100 automatically gives you a B.
  - All 1L courses will be placed on a curve. 2L and 3L courses *may* be placed on a curve depending on a law school’s policy and professor’s individual policies.
- **Ranks**
  - First year students will be ranked amongst their peers, indicating where their overall GPA stands in the class.
  - Ranks are anonymous.
- **Cohorts/Sections**
  - Law schools split up incoming law school classes. First-year law students all must take the same required courses, and for that year alone, you will be in most classes with the same group of students.
  - This can help you get to know half of your graduating class, but it can make it challenging to get to know the other students until your second and third years.
- **Transactional vs. Litigation**
  - Litigation refers to oppositional practice: think arguing cases in a courtroom with one side versus another.
  - Transactional law can be more collaborative, bringing parties together to avoid litigation (like transferring property or drafting contracts).
  - Law students can expect to be asked if they are interested in litigation or transactional work, especially in interviews.
- **Case law**
  - There are laws on the books, created by the legislature, and then there is law from the ruling of cases, which is judicially created. The latter is case law. These decisions set a “precedent” that courts are often inclined to follow.

- **Clerking**
  - Clerking means working for a judge or supervising attorney, doing various legal work including but not limited to legal research and writing (memos, briefs, and other documents for court).
- **Dissent/Concurrence**
  - When the Supreme Court issues an opinion, some justices may not agree or only partially agree.
  - A concurrence may be written if a justice agrees with the majority opinion but wants to add something or disagree on a given point or reasoning.
  - A dissent is when a justice disagrees with the majority opinion and explains why. These will be discussed in cases where the Supreme Court was very torn.
- **Plaintiff/Defendant**
  - The plaintiff is the person who files a lawsuit.
  - The defendant is the person being sued who must defend themselves.
- **Hypo**
  - Short for hypothetical.
  - Refers to a made-up set of facts you must apply to the law.
  - Ex<sup>1</sup>. *At 10:00 p.m., while Geraldine Johnson was at the movies, Jessica Brown climbed the high fence surrounding Geraldine's home and entered the porch through an unlocked porch door. She then loaded all the porch furniture onto the back of her pickup truck. While on the porch, she noticed that one of the windows to the living room was open. She could see an expensive TV and VCR, which she decided to take. She climbed through the window but heard a noise and left hurriedly instead.*
    - You would be expected to spot that the issue here is whether or not there was a burglary, recall, and state the rule for burglary, and then walk through how the facts apply to the law you gave, finally concluding whether the answer is yes, no, or maybe.
- **Lexis/Westlaw**
  - These are competing legal research services where you can find cases, statutes, legal encyclopedias, templates, and more. Your legal research and writing courses will familiarize you with these services.

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<sup>1</sup> From Barbri: <https://lawpreview.barbri.com/hypothetical-question/>

## 5. Classes

- What is a cold call?
  - Professors in law school often use a cold calling method in class to discuss the assigned readings. The professor will randomly call on a student, maybe with warning or without.
  - This will be a back-and-forth dialogue, where the professor will ask questions to extract facts, reasoning, and rules of law from you, so the class can see why the case was assigned.
    - Also referred to as the Socratic method.
  - Insider tip: Professors generally like everyone to get their turn in the hot seat; it is part of calculating participation points. Many professors will tick your name off a roster when you have spoken to keep track. If you **volunteer** to do a case, your peers will breathe a sigh of relief, and you can get in the hot seat when you are good and ready. This may save you later in the semester- in big classes, professors won't usually make people go twice!
  - FYI: Not all professors do this. It is a practice that all professors once used, but many do not now use it as part of their teaching style.
  
- How can I prepare for a cold call?
  - *Read*
    - Professors will assign readings from the assigned textbook.
    - Within the reading assignment, there will be cases.
    - Your textbook may also come with a connected service online. If so, that service will have integrated quizzes for each chapter, where you can test how well you understand the material and see what may come up on an exam.
      - Plus, at the end of those quizzes, it will tell you why the right answer was correct and why the wrong answers were wrong!
  - *Outline*
    - Outlining is meant to be a self-made study guide.
    - Include in it what you think you will be tested on.
      - Outlines are meant to be shorter than everything discussed in class. Think of elements, rules, definitions, and exceptions.
    - To see a brilliant example of outlining to give you an idea of what to include, hit up one of the vendors in the Bar Vendors and Study Aid Services section below and look at the course outlines.

- Here is an example of a sample outline from Torts for the tort of Battery. Note that the **elements** are at the top: the hard hitter for the exam.

## **BATTERY**

### **ELEMENTS:**

- (1) an act done in an **intentional and voluntary fashion** done with the **intent** to cause a **harmful or offensive contact** or an apprehension of such contact to another person,
- (2) without valid consent, and
- (3) without privilege.

### **TYPES OF CONTACT**

- **Direct Contact**
  - Hitting, kicking, punching, etc.
- **Indirect Contact**
  - Blowing smoke in **face**
  - Snatching something out of hands
  - Shot

### **BATTERY DAMAGES**

- **Nominal Damages**
- **Economic Damages**
- **Pain & Suffering**
- **Emotional Distress**
- **Punitive Damages**

**Known Susceptibility:** An offensive touching can occur if a tortfeasor has knowledge of a person's **unusual susceptibility** and the tortfeasor then violates that susceptibility, even if a reasonable person would not be offended by the touching.

- **Cohen v Smith:** woman specifically requested that a man not see her naked during her C-section delivery and was assured that this belief would be respected, but in **fact** a male nurse both saw and touched her during the delivery. This is an example of OFFENSIVE touching (vs. harmful)

**Offensive Contact:** To be liable for battery, a person must both intend to cause and actually cause a harmful or **offensive contact**, defined as contact offending a reasonable sense of personal dignity under the circumstances or purposely exploiting the victim's uncommon sensitivity

- **Snyder v Turk:** Nurse sues doctor for battery because he pulled her face toward the surgical site during a **surgery**. Contact was offensive, not "harmful"; she was not injured, but she was embarrassed and offended. **Directed verdict for doctor** by the **trial court** was reversed. |

- *Case brief*
  - Case briefing is when you summarize the case you read. The following are all essential elements to a thorough case brief.
    - **Issue:** What is the legal question here? What does the court need to decide on? Hint: this is not about the parties in the case!
    - **Facts:** Who, what, where, and why? What brought this case to this particular court?
    - Professors may want to know the case's procedural posture, meaning where it stood in the legal process. Was this in the trial court, where the case was being heard for the first time, vs. an appellate court reviewing a trial court's ruling or a supreme court reviewing a completed appeal?
    - **Holding:** This is what the court ultimately decided. This is your LEGAL RULE. This is the most crucial element for exam prep.
    - **Reasoning:** How did the court get to the holding? They will have explained themselves by walking through their logic. In many cases you read, some justices will disagree and discuss why in their dissent. You may be asked about these differing logics in class.

## 6. A Day in the Life of a 1L

- Below is a sample of what a weekly calendar looks like for a 1L in their second term.
  - You will see included readings, assignments, class times, Teaching Assistant sessions, personal appointments, and events.
  - This notably does not include time for eating, sleeping, taking a shower, doing laundry, cleaning, getting an oil change, seeing the light of day, etc. Your life still must function while you are in law school, so be sure to set boundaries to maintain your mental and physical health.

Weekly Schedule  
Week of Jan. 11



<b>Monday</b> Meeting with Mentor 11-11:30	<b>Torts</b> Ch. 1 Tort Law Basics Ch. 2 Cases and Procedure Ch. 3 Battery 27-44 <b>Class 9-11</b>	<b>ALTA</b> Intro AAP Ch. 1-3 <b>Class 11:30-1</b>
<b>Tuesday</b>	<b>Contracts</b> Misrepresentation and Fraud <i>Hodge v. Craig</i> Problem 13.1 pp. 427-438 <b>Class 11-1</b>	<b>Property</b> p. 347-362 Buying and Selling Land <b>Class 2-3:30</b>
<b>Wednesday</b> Torts TA Session 1-2	<b>Torts</b> Ch. 3 Intentional Torts 44-58 <b>Class 9-11</b>	<b>ALTA</b> Research Strategies AAP Ch. 4 <b>Class 11:30-1</b>
<b>Thursday</b> Therapy 10-11 Externship Info Session 1-1:30 Doctor 3:30	<b>Contracts</b> Misrepresentation and Fraud II <i>Kaloti Enterprises v. Kellogg Sales Co.</i> <i>Milliken v. Jaggard</i> <i>Rodi v. Southern New England School of Law</i> <b>Class 11-1</b>	
<b>Friday</b>	<b>Research</b> Advanced Legal Citation Video <b>Class 9:30-10:30</b>	<b>Property</b> p. 362-374 <b>Class 2-3:30</b>

## 7. Find Your Niche and Be a Human Being!

- How do I find friends in law school?
  - Get yourself a study group or at least a partner in crime!
    - Have a few people you can ask silly questions to and vent about your bad days.
    - It's hard for others to understand the weight of law school's pressure unless they've done it or are doing it alongside you. You need someone on the inside.
  - Don't participate in toxic competitions!
    - Law school is notorious for pitting students against each other in a chase to the top of the ranks.
    - The way you make people feel, and the way you're remembered is superior to a .2 difference in your GPA.
    - Share your resources!
      - Did you make a great set of digital flashcards? Send them to your friends!
      - The law school friend you helped might be your opposing counsel in the field.
- Will I still have time for my hobbies in law school?
  - Yes, absolutely! However, law school will consume your entire day every day if you let it- there is always more to read, more practice questions, more outlining, papers, etc.
  - If you don't have something you like to do outside of academia, find something, or things can get unhealthy for you quickly.
  - If you speak another language or identify with a particular culture, there is a group for that in the legal community.
  - If you have something that you love, but it is not yet an organization in your law school, make it one! Ask your student affairs office how to formally start the group (some paperwork involved) and make it official by getting your new org on the school's website!
- Do not forget to have a life!
  - Easier said than done in law school.
  - Don't let all your relationships go unattended so that you can be a law school zombie.
    - Kids, parents, siblings, significant others, friends, and all loved ones don't deserve to be forgotten because of this endeavor.
    - You also want to have a strong support system around you during law school!

- Go to the movies, take a walk, go to the beach, talk on the phone, walk your dog, take a trip, law in the grass, go to a concert once in a while.
- Finally, give yourself grace.
  - Law school is a long three years! There will be lulls and maybe even tragedies. You will sometimes lose steam, get burnt out, and have to pull yourself away from your studies to deal with life issues. Consider these as just a few real things that law students deal with during their education:
    - Death in the family
    - Going through personal health problems
    - Depression
    - Academic difficulty
    - Moving
    - Breakups
    - Caring for an ill loved one
    - Losing a pet
  - Give law school your best, but don't expect to learn the law full blast 24/7, 365. You are not a robot, and you can't keep every cup full every single day.

## 8. Bar Exam Vendors and Study Aid Services

- Bar Vendors!
  - Bar prep vendors are businesses that provide preparation courses for the bar, similar to LSAT courses!
  - However, bar prep vendors are for more than just your 3L year! These companies have tons of resources that are entirely free for 1Ls as they begin their law school journey!
    - Course outlines, lectures, flashcards, etc.!
    - Use these resources to determine which bar vendor you may want to use after graduation for bar prep. All bar vendors will present you with the same information, but the question is how the content is presented.
  - Some popular Michigan bar prep vendors with free 1L course outlines are:
    - Barbri
    - Themis
    - JD Advising
  - Most bar vendors seek out law students to be student representatives for their company. This usually means you “table” at your law school a few hours a month for heavily discounted or free bar prep! This is a great way to save some money down the road!
- Study Aid Services!
  - Study aid services also have a wealth of information ready to help you through your first year.
  - These services typically cost money, but some can be purchased jointly with a friend.
  - Some popular study aid services are:
    - **Quimbee:** This service is excellent for day-to-day classes. It provides case briefs of a HUGE library of cases, short cartoon videos detailing the case facts, course outlines, course study tips, and quizzes to help you prep for finals.
    - **Studicata:** Studicata is great for prepping for finals. Studicata has a free YouTube page where you can check out the style of lectures before purchasing their month-to-month plan. Studicata has lectures on all 1L topics. Studicata is helpful if you are struggling with big topics in a class.
    - **Emanuel Crunchtime:** This resource is physically short, concise books summarizing the material you learn in the class. This is an

excellent supplement for understanding big topics throughout your semester.

- Westlaw and Lexis Nexis also have great resources, such as short case briefs, which are free!
- Utilize every resource you have! Do not make law school harder than it needs to be; no one will think less of you for using ALL your resources!

## 9. Multistate Professional Responsibility Exam (MPRE)

- The MPRE is the Multistate Professional Responsibility Exam surrounding legal and ethical duties.
- You must take the MPRE in addition to the bar exam. It is a separate exam with a different prep course.
  - Many people do not pass the MPRE on the first try, do not beat yourself up if you have to take it multiple times!
  - Make sure you take it early so that you have enough time to retake it before graduation if necessary.
- You also must take Professional Responsibility (PR) as a course to graduate from law school.
- Your PR professor will be able to give you more details about how to register, when, and costs!
- Bar vendors have free MPRE study plans with lectures, quizzes, and flashcards.
  - Bonus tip: Use studying for the MPRE to test out bar prep vendors before committing to a bar prep plan. Ensure you like how the website is set up, how the content is presented, and how you are taught the material!

## 10. Exams

- Here are some insider tips on law school exams!
  - You can look at old tests! Your law library likely has a bank of old retired exams, so you can look at what the questions will look like and write practice answers.
  - You will NOT be tested on how well you know each case. You generally only need to know the RULE that came out of any given case and how to use it.
  - Most of your law school exams will be essay based. You will be given a hypothetical fact pattern and must recall and apply the law to that situation. Some professors also include multiple choice and/or short answer questions. Be prepared to furiously type out those essays when you open the exam under a time constraint.
    - Do not go over the word limit. All responses given past the word limit will be stricken and not graded.
  - Your grades will be primarily based on your final exam score. Sometimes, it is your entire grade. You may or may not have a midterm. Some professors incorporate a participation element, some give quizzes for points, and others may provide a group or writing assignment. Remember, the final exam will make or break you, so be prepared!
  - You can test yourself before you take the exam. USE YOUR STUDY AID SERVICES! There are many ways to take multiple-choice quizzes for free and see why each answer choice was right or wrong. Some services offer free flash cards. Many also have essay examples along with model answers. There are only so many ways to test the law; if you've seen a lot of them, the odds are that very little will blindside you when it's go time.
- Tips on writing your exams!
  - IRAC is your new best friend.
  - This is how you will answer almost all your law school essay exams!
  - **IRAC stands for:**
    - Issue
      - What's the problem here?
      - Look to the call of the question!
        - Ex. At the end of the prompt, it says, "Advise Beth as to whether she has a valid claim of battery." You start with, "The issue here is whether Beth has a valid claim of Battery against John."
    - Rule

- This is from the case law and statutes you learned about all semester long!
- If there are elements, hit that first.
- Define the terms that you use in your rule.
  - Ex. If the rule says one must make “contact,” define what constitutes contact.
- Do not get creative. You are presenting the law. Especially in a class like civil procedure, they want the EXACT rule as close to verbatim as you can remember. Specific phrases are critical to getting points.
- Application
  - Apply the facts in the fact pattern to the rule.
  - Start with “Here, ...”
  - Walk your professor step by step through your application so that it is crystal clear that you have analyzed every point that the rule requires.
- Conclusion
  - Answer the issue.
  - “Therefore, Beth likely has a valid battery claim against John.”

## 11. Scholarships

- The things you need to know about scholarships boil down to this:
  - You will never get one if you don't apply.
  - You would be shocked at how few applicants there are because people don't want to take the time to write essays, collect letters of recommendation, or fill out applications.
  - There are SO MANY AVAILABLE!
  - There are internal and external scholarships. Internal scholarships are the ones your school gives out to its students. External scholarships are those outside your school that open their applicant pool as wide or narrow as they would like.
  - You can get an unlimited amount.
  - There are deadlines. Look at the scholarship bank, pick the ones you think you have a shot at, and give yourself enough time to get the materials in advance.
  - There are a ton of categories that can define who is eligible for a given scholarship:
    - Geographic area: where you live, where you want to practice, where you went to undergrad or high school
    - Practice area of interest
    - Cultural
      - Race
      - Nationality
      - Religion
      - Speaking a second language
    - Being part of an underrepresented group
      - Racial minority
      - Women
        - Look into the WLAM Scholarships!
      - LGBTQIA community
    - Life experience!
      - Second career
      - Military service
      - Parenthood
  - Find scholarships to apply to using a scholarship bank.
  - <https://law.udmercy.edu/students/financial-aid1/scholarships.php>
  - <https://www.cooley.edu/admissions/scholarships>
  - <https://law.wayne.edu/admissions/finances/law-scholarships-awards>

- <https://www.law.msu.edu/advancement/scholarships/index.html>
- <https://michigan.law.umich.edu/resource-center/financial-aid-michigan-law>
- <https://www.accesslex.org/databank>

## 12. Resume Builders and Activities

- You can also build your resume by participating in Mock Trial, Moot Court, Jaffe Transactional Law Competition, and Law Review.

### Mock Trial

- What is Mock Trial?
  - Students participate in court simulations at a trial court level.
    - This means you learn the facts of a hypothetical case, get assigned a side, and argue your case before a judge and jury.
    - You present evidence, question witnesses, deliver openings and closings, and learn the anatomy of a trial.
- When do students participate in Mock Trial?
  - Mock trial auditions are typically held at the end of your 1L year.
    - If you do not make it for your 2L year, audition again going into your 3L year!
  - During your 1L year, you can volunteer to be a witness at these fake trials.
- Why do students participate in Mock Trial?
  - It is an excellent opportunity to learn the rules of evidence, which is bar tested.
  - Mock trials also give you a taste of litigation.
  - Mock is a great chance to learn oral advocacy skills before becoming an attorney.
  - Some schools offer Mock Trial as a class for academic credit!
  - National Mock Trial teams exist if you want to compete with other law schools nationwide.
- Who can participate?
  - This program exists at Wayne, MSU, Michigan, and Cooley.

### Moot Court

- What is Moot Court?
  - Students participate in court simulations at an appellate level
    - This means you learn the facts of a hypothetical case, get assigned a side, and argue your case before a panel of judges.
    - You also write a brief outlining the legal basis for your case.
    - In Moot Court, you argue the *law* rather than the *facts* in Mock Trial.
- When do students participate in Moot Court?
  - Moot Court auditions are typically held at the end of your 1L year.
    - If you do not make it for your 2L year, audition again going into your 3L year!

- During your 1L year, you can volunteer to be a bailiff in the Moot Court Competitions.
- Why do students participate in Moot Court?
  - It is an excellent opportunity to expand on your legal writing abilities.
  - Moot Court also gives you a taste of litigation.
  - Moot is a great chance to learn oral advocacy skills before becoming an attorney.
  - Some schools offer Moot Court as a class for academic credit!
  - National Moot Court teams exist if you want to compete with other law schools nationwide.
- Who can participate?
  - This program exists at all Michigan law schools.
- How is Moot different from Mock?
  - Mock is based on the facts of a case. For example, you argue, based on the facts in the evidence, whether the defendant is guilty or not guilty. Moot Court, in contrast, is often based on the standard of law applicable, dependent on the facts. So, the question becomes whether the trial court applied a certain legal standard correctly.
  - Moot Court is more prestigious than Mock Trial.
  - Moot Court has a writing element that Mock Trial does not.
  - Both are *great* options for developing oral advocacy skills and meeting friends and mentors.

### **Law Review**

- What is Law Review?
  - Students edit, draft citations, and write legal publications for their law school's academic journal.
- When do students participate in Law Review?
  - Law Review auditions typically fall around the same time at Moot and Mock: end of 1L year/ summer going into 2L.
- Why do students participate in Law Review?
  - Law Review is highly prestigious and sought after.
  - It gives you an opportunity to be published!
  - It is a great way to expand your legal writing skills!
  - Academic credit is available!
- Who can participate?
  - This program exists at all Michigan law schools.
- Additional factors to consider?
  - Law Review is extremely time-consuming and tedious.

- You can participate in Moot and Law Review or Mock and Law Review but do not take that decision lightly. All of these are substantial time commitments individually.

### **Jaffe Transaction Law Competition**

- What is Jaffe Transaction Law Competition?
  - This academic competition is hosted by Wayne Law annually, where students participate in a negotiation simulation over a hypothetical contract.
- Why do students participate in this competition?
  - If you have no interest in litigating but still want to compete in an academic competition: this is for you!
  - Allows students to flex their transactional and negotiation skills.
  - Students are supervised by attorneys in this area of the law, making this a unique networking opportunity.
- Who can participate?
  - Wayne, UDM, and MSU participate in this competition.
- Joining a bar association or a student organization are great ways to network, find friends, and build your resume. Below are some lists to get you started!

a) *BAR ASSOCIATIONS OF MICHIGAN*

<i>Affinity and Diversity Based Bar Associations</i>	<i>Practice Area Based Bar Associations</i>
Albanian American Bar Association	Association of Corporate Counsel - Michigan Chapter
Armenian-American Bar Association	Association of Defense Trial Counsel
Association of Black Judges of Michigan	Criminal Defense Attorneys of Michigan
Black Women Lawyers' Association	Federal Bar Association
Catholic Lawyers Guild of the Diocese of Lansing	Eastern District
Catholic Lawyers Society Bar Association	Western District
Catholic Lawyer Society of Metropolitan Detroit Bar Association	Flint Trial Lawyers Association
Chaldean-American Bar Association	Macomb County Probate Bar Association
D. Augustus Straker Bar Association	Michigan Association of Bar Executives
Floyd Skinner Bar Association	Michigan Association of Municipal Attorneys
Hellenic Bar Association	Michigan Association for Justice
Hispanic Bar Association of Michigan	Michigan Counsel of School Attorneys
Incorporated Society of Irish American Lawyers	Michigan Creditors Bar Association
Italian American Bar Association of Michigan	Michigan Defense Trial Counsel
Jewish Bar Association of Michigan	Michigan Employment Lawyers Association
Michigan Asian Pacific American Bar Association	Michigan Intellectual Property Law Association
Michigan Muslim Bar Association	National Lawyers Guild - Michigan & Detroit Chapter
National Arab American Bar Association – Michigan	Prosecuting Attorneys Association of Michigan
Polish American Legal Society (PALS)	Wayne County Criminal Defense Bar Association
South Asian Bar Association	Wayne County Family Law Bar Association
Vanzetti M. Hamilton Bar Association, Inc.	Wayne County Probate Bar Association
Wolverine Bar Association	<b><i>Location Based Bar Associations</i></b>
Women Lawyers Association of Michigan Great Lakes Region Tip of the Mitt Macomb Mid-Michigan Oakland Region Washtenaw Region Wayne Region Western Region	Detroit Bar Association
Oakland County Bar Association	Dearborn Bar Association

*b) DETROIT MERCY LAW – STUDENT ORGANIZATIONS*

American Constitution Society	Arab American Law Student Association
Black Law Students Association (BLSA)	Business Law Society
Criminal Law Society	Disability Law Association
Environmental Law Society	Family Law Society
Federalist Society	Friends of Lawyers without Borders
Hispanic and Latino Law Student Organization	Immigration Law Association
Intellectual Property Law Society	Lawpreneur Association
Law Review	Lawyers Lending Hands
Mental Health Association	Moot Court Board of Advocates
National Lawyers Guild	Outlaws
Parents in Law	Republican Law Society
South Asian Law Students Association	Sports Law Society
St. Thomas Moore Society	Student Bar Association
Veterans Law Society	Women's Law Caucus

*c) WAYNE LAW- STUDENT ORGANIZATIONS*

American Bar Association- Law Student Division	American Civil Liberties Union, Student Chapter
American Constitution Society	Animal Law Society
Armenian Law Students Association	Asian Pacific American Law Student Association
Delta Theta Phi	Health Law Society
Black Law Students Association (BLSA)	Entrepreneurship and Business Law Society
Criminal Law Society	If/When/How
Environmental Law Society	Jessup International Law Moot Court Team
Federalist Society	Italian-American Law Student Association
Latinx Law Students Association	Jewish Law Student Association
Intellectual Property Law Society	The Journal of Law in Society
Law Review	Keither Students for Civil Rights
Levin Center Students at Wayne Law	Middle Eastern Law Student Association
Mock Trial	Outlaws
Muslim Law Students Association	National Lawyers Guild
Sports and Entertainment Law Society	Student Bar Association Board of Governors
Voting Rights and Election Law Society	WSU Journal of Business Law
WSU Diversity Coalition	Moot Court
Women's Law Caucus	

*d) MICHIGAN STATE LAW- STUDENT ORGANIZATIONS*

21 <sup>st</sup> Amendment Society	ACLU Michigan State University
American Constitution Society	Animal and Natural Resource Law Review
Asian Pacific American Law Student Association	Black Law Students Association
Board of Advocates	Business and Securities Law Institute
Christian Legal Association	Criminal Defense Association
Environmental and Agriculture Law Society	Family Law Society
First Generations Students at MSU Law	Intellectual Property Law Society
Latino Law Society	Law Musical Theatre Review
Michigan State Law Democrats	Michigan State Law Review
Middle Eastern Law Student Association	Military Law Society
MSU Sports and Entertainment Law Society	MSU Tax Law Society
Native American Law Students Association	Phi Alpha Delta Law Fraternity
Progressive Legal Society	Public Interest Law Society
Space Law Society	St. Thomas Moore Society
Student Animal Legal Defense Fund	Student Bar Association
Student Veterans of America	The Federalist Society
Women's Law Caucus	

e) *COOLEY LAW- STUDENT ORGANIZATIONS*

Alternative Dispute Resolution Board	American Constitution Society
American Constitution Society	American Civil Liberties Union
Amnesty International	Arab American Law Students Association
Asian Pacific American Law Students Association	Black Law Students Association
Business and Entrepreneurial Law Association	Chrisitan Legal Society
Cooley Muslim Law Society	Criminal Law Society
Deltha Theta Phi	Environmental Law Society
Family Law Society	Federal Bar Association
Federal Bar Association	Federalist Society
Health Law Society	Hispanic Organization of Legal Advocates
Hispanic Latino Law Society	Homeland and National Emergency Response and Education Association
International Law Society	Student Bar Association
Cooley Law Journal	Cooley Law Review
Military Veterans Law Student Association	Mock Trial Board
Moot Court	Organization of Women Law Students
Phi Alpha Delta	Phi Delta Phi
Real Property Probate and Trust Law Student Association	St. Thomas Moore Society
Scribes	Sports and Entertainment Law Society
Straight and Gay Alliance	Tax Law Society
The Pillar	Cooley United Student Association
Cooley Volunteer Corps	

### 13. What area of law are you going to practice?

- It's okay if you don't know what area of law you will practice!
- Many students walk into law school with several ideas about areas they are interested in.
- Law school provides the classes, connections, and growth —both as an individual and a law student to guide you to an area of practice.
- Be observant of the skills you are good at, whether it's:
  - Research
  - Advocating
  - Defending
  - A specific area of law you are good at, and it makes sense for what you want in a career and lifestyle.
  - Also, be observant of the areas you dislike. This may seem obvious, but observing these areas gets you closer to a practice you'll enjoy.

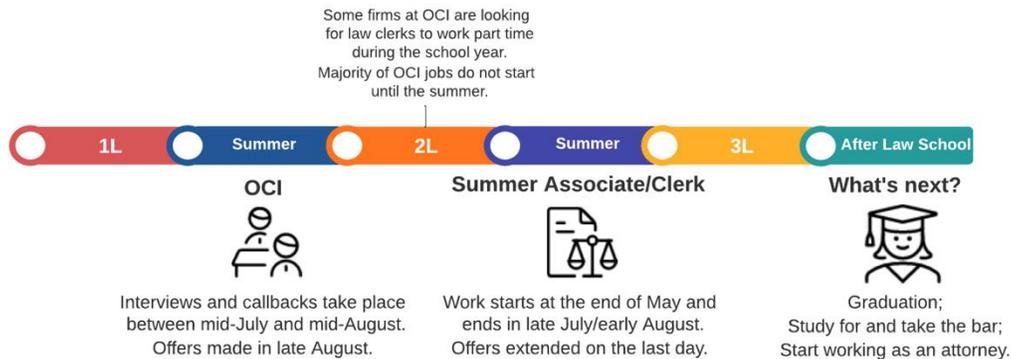
## 14. Accommodations

- There are many reasons an individual would and could get accommodated.
- If you have a documented condition — physical or mental — you can apply for disability accommodations.
- You will work with your school's accommodation point of contact to make a proper plan for you.
- One thing to note is that the accommodation must be established early in law school because you'd likely get similar accommodations on the Bar Exam because of the established longevity.
- If accommodations do not apply to you, please note that schools often have various resources for all students' success.
- For example, Cooley provides software to its students that can read your computer screen out loud, and I use it to read my digital books. Barbri, CALI, and other learning tools help with studying and concept understanding.
- I recommend that those needing extra support and struggling academically reach out to their school and see what helpful tools and learning resources they have available.
- If a serious issue occurs, such as the passing of a close family member, there are people at the school who can help you.

## 15. On-Campus Interviews (OCIs)

- What are OCIs?
  - OCIs stands for on campus interviews. This is a great way to find a job for after your 2L year.
  - These interviews can be with law firms or public interest/nonprofit practices, but predominantly law firms.
  - OCIs involve a bidding process. You submit your application materials to each firm you are interested in, and they will invite you for an interview if your application meets their requirements.
- There are two rounds of interviews.
  - The first round – takes place at your school.
  - Callbacks – take place at the firm.
- Typically, firms are looking for a summer associate or a law clerk.
  - Summer Associate
    - Paid the same salary as an associate attorney.
    - Full-time hours
    - Summer between 2L and 3L
    - May result in an offer to return after you graduate and work as an associate.
  - Law Clerk
    - Paid hourly.
    - Full-time during the summer or part-time during the school year
  - Both of these positions carry out the same tasks.
- Who participates in OCIs?
  - Students
    - From your school and other local schools
      - If you are applying to a big firm, they typically *require*:
        - 3.5+ GPA and/or top 10-20% of the class
        - Membership in Moot Court or Law Review
      - Smaller or mid-size firms have more lenient requirements.
  - Law firms
    - At least one partner, one associate, and one person from admin will be at your first-round interview.
    - You will be engaging in a series of interviews (typically 3) at your callback interviews, with two attorneys at each.
  - Most firms hire anywhere between 2-6 summer associates.
  - Only 10-15% of students get jobs through OCI. It is important to search for employment during the school year actively!

- When are OCIs conducted?



- Why do students participate in OCIs?
  - Securing a job the following summer, working part-time during the school year, and opening doors for employment as an attorney after law school.
  - Benefits of participating in OCI:
    - Becoming comfortable interviewing, networking, and writing cover letters
    - Making connections
- How do I prepare for interviews?
  - Do your research.
  - Look at the firm’s website. Start with the “About” section and move to the profiles of the attorneys conducting your interview.
    - Ask detailed questions.
    - Be honest: on your resume, in your cover letter, and during the interview itself.
  - Be yourself.
- Follow up!
  - Send individual emails thanking them for their time and reaffirming your interest in working at their firm.
- Additional resources!
  - [NALP Directory](#)
    - For information on several law firms and their summer associate programs, salaries, how to apply directly, and other useful stats!
    - <https://www.nalpdirectory.com>
  - Harvard Law: [sample cover letters](#)
  - <https://hls.harvard.edu/wp-content/uploads/2022/08/allcoverlettersweb2011.pdf>
  - Yale Law: [interview practice questions](#)
  - [https://law.yale.edu/sites/default/files/area/department/cdo/document/cdo\\_sample\\_interview\\_questions.pdf](https://law.yale.edu/sites/default/files/area/department/cdo/document/cdo_sample_interview_questions.pdf)

- Columbia Law: [guide](#) to interviewing with firms
- [https://www.law.columbia.edu/sites/default/files/2020-02/preparing\\_for\\_interviews.pdf](https://www.law.columbia.edu/sites/default/files/2020-02/preparing_for_interviews.pdf)