A National Perspective on Shaping Future Leaders for Justice

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www.abaprobono.org

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Columbus School of Law
The Catholic University of America
Washington D.C.
Publications
Directory of Pro Bono Programs
A directory that lists more than 1,000 state, local, and specialty pro bono programs across the country in a state-by-state format. Updated continuously, the directory also contains information regarding substantive legal areas served, geographical areas served and special projects. See www.abaprobono.org/directory.html.

Making Pro Bono A Priority:
A Bar Leader's Handbook
A guidebook for bar leaders that discusses models through which bar associations can play an integral role in the delivery of legal services to the poor. The Handbook includes examples of specific applications of these models around the country. Download the Handbook at no charge from www.abaprobono.org/publications.

BLUEPRINT for Constructing a Pro Bono Project in a Mid-Sized Law Firm
A law-to manual that contains tips for mid-sized law firms in developing pro bono policies and projects, including sample policies and specific project ideas drawn from mid-sized law firms throughout the country. The BLUEPRINT can be downloaded free of charge at www.abaprobono.org/publications.

Standards for Programs Providing Civil Pro Bono Legal Services to Persons of Limited Means
These standards furnish guidance to newly established pro bono programs and provide a basis for improving and evaluating existing programs. They are an invaluable resource in support of high quality, efficient and effective pro bono legal services delivery systems. See www.abaprobono.org/standards.html.

Directory of Law School Public Interest and Pro Bono Programs
This Directory provides current information on law school public interest and pro bono programs and curricula to help prospective law students find the law school that best matches their interest and to assist law schools in developing stronger pro bono programs. See www.abaprobono.org/lawprograms.html.

Other Resources
Our Website
At www.abaprobono.org, you can find a wealth of information on pro bono policies, programs and opportunities, links to other sites of interest to the pro bono community and reports of current news and events of significance to all who are interested in serving the unmet legal needs of the poor.

Center Clearinghouse Library
A fully indexed, comprehensive collection of articles, reports and studies on a wide range of pro bono topics. The Clearinghouse also contains pro bono program management materials and project descriptions. Search the Index at www.abaprobono.org/clearinghouse/library.html.

The Annual Equal Justice Conference
A joint effort of the ABA Standing Committee on Pro Bono and Public Service and the National Legal Aid and Defender Association, this three-day international conference brings together hundreds of colleagues drawn by their mutual interest in pro bono, legal services and access to justice for workshops, trainings and plenary sessions that present the latest trends in the delivery of legal services to the poor. Learn more at www.equaljusticeconference.org.

For general information about any of the Center's services, contact us at 312.988.5759 and visit our website at www.abaprobono.org.
Who We Are

The American Bar Association Center for Pro Bono, a project of the ABA Standing Committee on Pro Bono and Public Service, is a national resource and support center that provides technical assistance and policy and planning advice to pro bono advocates as they endeavor to fulfill the promise of equal access to justice for those who cannot afford paid counsel.

Who We Serve

The Center provides a wide range of targeted services and information regarding pro bono policies, programs, and projects to:
- law firms and lawyers in private practice
- state and local bar associations and bar leaders
- pro bono programs
- legal services offices
- corporate law departments
- government lawyers and law offices
- law schools and law students
- judges and courts
- retired and inactive lawyers
- pro bono clients and prospective clients
- the media and the public

What We Do

Law Firms and Lawyers in Private Practice

We provide advice and assistance to encourage law firms to develop pro bono policies and projects. Lawyers who want to volunteer for pro bono programs can find invaluable information at www.abaprobono.org.

Bar Associations and Bar Leaders

We provide information and support to help bar associations, bar leaders, and bar executives make pro bono a priority in their organizations and to implement pro bono initiatives. See www.abaprobono.org/bar_associations.html.

Peer Consulting Project

Teams of experienced consultants provide on-site technical assistance and planning advice regarding the activation and expansion of pro bono programs to:
- pro bono programs
- state, local, minority and specialty bar associations
- law firms
- corporate law departments
- government law offices
- judges and courts
- law schools

We can assist in program operations, recruiting, training technology and planning. Programs seeking counsel about collaboration with other community service providers and identifying new resources for meeting unmet legal needs turn to the Center. For more information see www.abaprobono.org/consulting.html.

Corporate Law Departments

The leaders of corporate law departments and in-house lawyers look to us for advice and assistance regarding the development of pro bono policies and projects appropriate for their needs and interests. See www.abaprobono.org/corporate_counsel.html.

Government Lawyers

We provide information and technical assistance to promote model pro bono policies and to develop projects specifically tailored to the unique practice environment of government attorneys. See www.abaprobono.org/government_attorneys.html.

Judges

We have information to help judges and courts promote and support pro bono programs and encourage members of the bar to volunteer their services to meet the needs of persons of limited means and organizations that serve the poor. See www.abaprobono.org/judiciary.html.

Retired and Inactive Lawyers

The number of retired and inactive lawyers who want to offer their legal services to pro bono clients is growing dramatically, and the Center is responding to the unique challenges inherent in matching these enthusiastic, skilled and experienced lawyers with appropriate pro bono clients and programs. For more information see www.abaprobono.org/senior_lawyers.html.

Pro Bono Clients and Prospective Clients

Persons of limited means and organizations that serve the needs of the poor can locate organizations providing pro bono assistance suited to their needs at www.findlegalhelp.org.

State and Local Pro Bono Programs

We offer technical assistance, publications and on-line information designed to activate and expand pro bono delivery by local programs administered through bar associations, legal services offices and independent entities. We design consultations, meetings and publications to support statewide pro bono efforts. Organizations seeking to establish state-wide pro bono policies and programs that support local programs or provide direct delivery of pro bono services look to us for assistance.

Child Custody and Adoption Pro Bono Project

This joint project of the ABA Standing Committee on Pro Bono and Public Service and the ABA Family Law Section designs and implements programs and policies that foster children’s well-being, development, and safety. We provide children meaningful participation in divorce, adoption, unmarried parent, guardianship and protective order proceedings. For more information about the Project, including its resources, training library, and materials, can be found at www.abachildcustodyproject.org.

Business Law Project

A joint effort of the ABA Standing Committee on Pro Bono and Public Service and the ABA Business Law Section, this project promotes the delivery of all aspects of business and transactional pro bono legal services to the poor, to non-profits serving the poor and to community economic development projects.
Peer Consulting Project

Through the Peer Consulting Project, the Center for Pro Bono makes available the expertise of experienced volunteer consultants. Center staff and these volunteers provide telephone and on-site consulting regarding pro bono initiatives for law schools.

Technical assistance for law schools is available on many topics, including:

- program essentials: staffing, location of staff, developing pro bono opportunities for students and faculty
- program operations: recruiting, marketing, use of technology, coordinating with student organizations, tracking pro bono participation, recognition
- planning efforts: priority-setting, integration of pro bono into the curriculum, fundraising, collaboration with other community providers.

A peer consulting visit can provide guidance for establishing a new pro bono program within a law school or assist an existing program identify opportunities for growth.

For more information about the Project or to arrange for a consultation request, please contact Cheryl Zalenski at 312/988.5770 or zalenskc@staff.abanet.org to discuss your school’s particular needs and interests.

For more information about the ABA Center for Pro Bono visit www.abaprobono.org.
Journey up the Mississippi River to the Twin Cities and join us for the

ABA/NLADA 2008 Equal Justice Conference

May 7-9, 2008
Hilton Minneapolis Hotel
Minneapolis, Minnesota

Special half-day preconference program and conference workshops exclusively for law school pro bono advisors.

Tuesday, May 6, 2007
ABA RULE 6.1 VOLUNTARY PRO BONO PUBLICO SERVICE

Every lawyer has a professional responsibility to provide legal services to those unable to pay. A lawyer should aspire to render at least (50) hours of pro bono publico legal services per year. In fulfilling this responsibility, the lawyer should:

(a) provide a substantial majority of the (50) hours of legal services without fee or expectation of fee to:

   (1) persons of limited means or

   (2) charitable, religious, civic, community, governmental and educational organizations in matters which are designed primarily to address the needs of persons of limited means; and

(b) provide any additional services through:

   (1) delivery of legal services at no fee or substantially reduced fee to individuals, groups or organizations seeking to secure or protect civil rights, civil liberties or public rights, or charitable, religious, civic, community, governmental and educational organizations in matters in furtherance of their organizational purposes, where the payment of standard legal fees would significantly deplete the organization's economic resources or would be otherwise inappropriate;

   (2) delivery of legal services at a substantially reduced fee to persons of limited means; or

   (3) participation in activities for improving the law, the legal system or the legal profession.

In addition, a lawyer should voluntarily contribute financial support to organizations that provide legal services to persons of limited means.

Comment

[1] Every lawyer, regardless of professional prominence or professional workload, has a responsibility to provide legal services to those unable to pay, and personal involvement in the problems of the disadvantaged can be one of the most rewarding experiences in the life of a lawyer. The American Bar Association urges all lawyers to provide a minimum of 50 hours of pro bono services annually. States, however, may decide to choose a higher or lower number of hours of annual service (which may be expressed as a percentage of a lawyer's professional time) depending upon local needs and local conditions. It is recognized that in some years a lawyer may render greater or fewer hours than the annual standard specified, but during the course of his or her legal career, each lawyer should render on average per year, the number of hours set forth in this Rule. Services can be performed in civil matters or in criminal or quasi-criminal matters for which there is no government obligation to provide funds for legal representation, such as post-conviction death penalty appeal cases.

[2] Paragraphs (a)(1) and (2) recognize the critical need for legal services that exists among persons of limited means by providing that a substantial majority of the legal services rendered annually to the disadvantaged be furnished without fee or expectation of fee. Legal services under these paragraphs consist of a full range of activities, including individual and class representation, the provision of legal advice, legislative lobbying, administrative rule making and the provision of free training or mentoring to those who represent persons of limited means. The variety of these activities should facilitate participation by government lawyers, even when restrictions exist on their engaging in the outside practice of law.

[3] Persons eligible for legal services under paragraphs (a)(1) and (2) are those who qualify for participation in programs funded by the Legal Services Corporation and those whose incomes and financial resources are slightly above the guidelines utilized by such programs but nevertheless, cannot afford
counsel. Legal services can be rendered to individuals or to organizations such as homeless shelters, battered women's centers and food pantries that serve those of limited means. The term "governmental organizations" includes, but is not limited to, public protection programs and sections of governmental or public sector agencies.

[4] Because service must be provided without fee or expectation of fee, the intent of the lawyer to render free legal services is essential for the work performed to fall within the meaning of paragraphs (a)(1) and (2). Accordingly, services rendered cannot be considered pro bono if an anticipated fee is uncollected, but the award of statutory lawyers' fees in a case originally accepted as pro bono would not disqualify such services from inclusion under this section. Lawyers who do receive fees in such cases are encouraged to contribute an appropriate portion of such fees to organizations or projects that benefit persons of limited means.

[5] While it is possible for a lawyer to fulfill the annual responsibility to perform pro bono services exclusively through activities described in paragraphs (a)(1) and (2), to the extent that any hours of service remained unfulfilled, the remaining commitment can be met in a variety of ways as set forth in paragraph (b). Constitutional, statutory or regulatory restrictions may prohibit or impede government and public sector lawyers and judges from performing the pro bono services outlined in paragraphs (a)(1) and (2). Accordingly, where those restrictions apply, government and public sector lawyers and judges may fulfill their pro bono responsibility by performing services outlined in paragraph (b).

[6] Paragraph (b)(1) includes the provision of certain types of legal services to those whose incomes and financial resources place them above limited means. It also permits the pro bono lawyer to accept a substantially reduced fee for services. Examples of the types of issues that may be addressed under this paragraph include First Amendment claims, Title VII claims and environmental protection claims. Additionally, a wide range of organizations may be represented, including social service, medical research, cultural and religious groups.

[7] Paragraph (b)(2) covers instances in which lawyers agree to and receive a modest fee for furnishing legal services to persons of limited means. Participation in judicare programs and acceptance of court appointments in which the fee is substantially below a lawyer's usual rate are encouraged under this section.

[8] Paragraph (b)(3) recognizes the value of lawyers engaging in activities that improve the law, the legal system or the legal profession. Serving on bar association committees, serving on boards of pro bono or legal services programs, taking part in Law Day activities, acting as a continuing legal education instructor, a mediator or an arbitrator and engaging in legislative lobbying to improve the law, the legal system or the profession are a few examples of the many activities that fall within this paragraph.

[9] Because the provision of pro bono services is a professional responsibility, it is the individual ethical commitment of each lawyer. Nevertheless, there may be times when it is not feasible for a lawyer to engage in pro bono services. At such times a lawyer may discharge the pro bono responsibility by providing financial support to organizations providing free legal services to persons of limited means. Such financial support should be reasonably equivalent to the value of the hours of service that would have otherwise been provided. In addition, at times it may be more feasible to satisfy the pro bono responsibility collectively, as by a firm's aggregate pro bono activities.

[10] Because the efforts of individual lawyers are not enough to meet the need for free legal services that exists among persons of limited means, the government and the profession have instituted additional programs to provide those services. Every lawyer should financially support such programs, in addition to either providing direct pro bono services or making financial contributions when pro bono service is not feasible.

[11] Law firms should act reasonably to enable and encourage all lawyers in the firm to provide pro bono legal services called for by this Rule.

[12] The responsibility set forth in this Rule is not intended to be enforced through disciplinary process.
ABA Adopts New Interpretation of Law School Pro Bono Accreditation Standard

At the 2007 ABA Annual Meeting, the ABA House of Delegates adopted New Interpretation 302-10 of the Law School Pro Bono Accreditation Standard 302(b)(2).

Standard 302(b)(2) of the ABA Standards for the Approval of Law Schools provides:

“A law school shall offer substantial opportunities for . . . student participation in pro bono activities. . . .”

New Interpretation 302-10 provides:

Each law school is encouraged to be creative in developing substantial opportunities for student participation in pro bono activities. Pro bono opportunities should at a minimum involve the rendering of meaningful law-related service to persons of limited means or to organizations that serve such persons; however volunteer programs that involve meaningful services that are not law-related also may be included within the law school’s overall program. Law-related pro bono opportunities need not be structured to accomplish any of the professional skills training required by Standard 302(a)(4). While most existing law school pro bono programs include only activities for which students do not receive academic credit, Standard 302(b)(2) does not preclude the inclusion of credit-granting activities within a law school’s overall program of pro bono opportunities so long as law-related non-credit bearing initiatives are also part of that program.

For further information, visit the ABA Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar web site at www.abanet.org/legaled.
Everything You Wanted to Know About Law School Pro Bono But Were Afraid to Ask...

This resource is intended to answer basic questions about law school pro bono programs and provide information on the key ways to participate in and develop law school pro bono opportunities. This resource also covers the relevant accreditation standards, the history of law school pro bono programs, and the keys to a successful law school pro bono program.
WHAT IS PRO BONO?

Many law students are unclear about the precise definition of pro bono and what it encompasses. The term comes from the Latin “Pro Bono Publico,” which means “for the public good.” The American Bar Association has described the parameters of pro bono for practicing lawyers in the Model Rules of Professional Conduct. Model Rule 6.1 states that lawyers should aspire to render—without fee—at least 50 hours per year of pro bono legal services, with an emphasis that these services be provided to people of limited means or nonprofit organizations that serve the poor. Model Rule 6.1 also allows for free or substantially reduced service on behalf of a variety of professional, governmental, educational, and civic organizations.

Pro bono in the law school setting is similar with some important distinctions. Students are encouraged to provide pro bono legal services, but only under the supervision of a practicing lawyer. And students may not receive compensation—neither income nor academic credit—for doing pro bono work.

It is important to remember that all pro bono work is public service, but not all public service work is pro bono. Although some law schools permit students to count credit-bearing public interest clinics and externships toward their school’s pro bono goal or graduation requirement, these activities are not typically considered “pro bono.” Similarly, non-legal community-based volunteer activities such as painting a school in a low-income neighborhood or serving meals in a homeless shelter are not pro bono, either, because they do not involve the use of legal skills.

ARE LAW SCHOOLS REQUIRED TO OFFER PRO BONO OPPORTUNITIES?

Yes. The American Bar Association Standards for Approval of Law Schools, Standard 302(b)(2) – Curriculum provides “a law school shall offer substantial opportunities for . . . student participation in pro bono activities.” Standard 302(b)(2) superseded the former Standard 302(e) which provided only that a law school “should” provide opportunities for student participation in pro bono activities.

In August 2007, the ABA provided further clarification of this Standard when it adopted Interpretation 302-10 which provides the following:

Each law school is encouraged to be creative in developing substantial opportunities for student participation in pro bono activities. Pro bono opportunities should at a minimum involve the rendering of meaningful law-related service to persons of limited means or to organizations that serve such persons; however, volunteer programs that involve meaningful services that are not law-related also may be included within the law school’s overall program. Law-related pro bono opportunities need not be structured to accomplish any of the professional skills training required by Standard 302(a)(4). While most existing law school pro bono programs include only activities for which students do not receive academic credit, Standard 302(b)(2) does not preclude the inclusion of credit-granting activities within a law school’s overall program of pro bono opportunities so long as law-related non-credit bearing initiatives are also part of that program.
In addition, the Preamble to the Standards mandates that law schools "must provide an educational program that ensures that its graduates...understand the law as a public profession calling for the performance of pro bono legal services."

Finally, Standard 404(5) – Responsibilities of Full-time Faculty requires schools to establish policies with respect to full-time faculty members’ obligations to the public, including participation in pro bono activities.

WHAT IS THE HISTORY REGARDING LAW SCHOOL PRO BONO PROGRAMS?

Until relatively recently, formal law school pro bono programs were rare. Most students’ exposure to public interest causes and low-income clients occurred in clinical courses, externships, or summer jobs. In the late 1980’s, a growing number of faculty, administrators, and students began encouraging law schools to take a more active role in promoting pro bono service, and in 1987 Tulane Law School instituted the first law school pro bono service requirement. Over the next fifteen years, most schools developed formal pro bono programs, and about a fifth adopted public service graduation requirements.

Today, according to the Directory of Law School Public Interest and Pro Bono Programs, thirty-four accredited law schools have pro bono or public service graduation requirements, with another approximately 109 schools having a formal, administratively supported voluntary program and the remainder relying on student groups to provide opportunities. Only a small minority of schools have no organized pro bono program.

WHAT ARE THE DIFFERENT MODELS OF LAW SCHOOL PRO BONO PROGRAMS?

The Directory of Law School Public Interest and Pro Bono Programs identifies six models for structuring a law school pro bono program. These include the following:

1. Pro Bono Graduation Requirement Program
2. Public Service Graduation Requirement Program
3. Community Service Graduation Requirement Program
4. Formal Voluntary Program Characterized by a Referral System with Coordinators
5. Formal Voluntary Program with Administrative Support for Student Group Projects
6. Independent Student Pro Bono Group Projects with no school-wide program

To view a chart of law school pro bono programs, including definitions, click here.

For further reading on the structure of law school pro bono programs, see the AALS Pro Bono Project’s Handbook on Law School Pro Bono Programs.
WHY ARE LAW SCHOOL PRO BONO PROGRAMS IMPORTANT?

In addition to benefiting those who could not otherwise afford legal representation, pro bono provides a number of benefits to both law students and law schools.

➢ Benefits to Students

- Provide much needed legal services to persons of limited means
- Develop and enhance many legal practice skills such as interviewing, research, trial-preparation, etc.
- Gain exposure to various areas of substantive law and public service career opportunities
- Gain professional experience and enhance resume
- Build relationships with practicing attorneys
- Greater involvement in community
- Achieve personal fulfillment
- Instill a sense of professional responsibility in students
- Learn to balance responsibilities and integrate pro bono responsibility into life at beginning of law career
- Remind of reasons for attending law school; re-inspire commitment to help others
- Make legal education more interesting, relevant and meaningful

➢ Benefits to Law Schools

- Enhance law school’s ties, relationship, reputation and stature within the local community (“good will”)
- Enhance and strengthen relationships with alumni
  - Develop relationships with students when program pairs up students and alumnus
  - Professional satisfaction from mentoring students involved in pro bono program
  - Alumni feel good about school’s good works for benefit of the community
- Can assist law school in attracting new students by distinguishing law school from others
- Enables school to demonstrate its commitment to public service and needs of low-income person in the community.
- Serves an educational function and can further institution’s education mission
  - Can supplement/enhance professional responsibility or poverty law courses
  - Instill sense of professional obligation early in student’s law career
  - Students develop and expand legal skills
  - Assist in provision of much-needed legal services to persons in the local community
- Enhance law school’s ties to local legal community, including bar associations, judiciary, etc.
- For law schools promoting religious values, direct connection between school’s mission and helping persons of limited means through pro bono work
WHAT ARE THE KEY INGREDIENTS OF A SUCCESSFUL LAW SCHOOL PRO BONO PROGRAM?

➢ **Solid Institutional Support**
  - Support of Dean and faculty
  - Stated pro bono policy or goal
  - Institutional recognition of efforts
  - Information included in school admission materials
  - Financial support

➢ **Dedicated Staff Administering Program**
  - Provides continuity
  - Regular contact with players in legal community
  - Quality control

➢ **Separate Identity**
  - Meaning not subsumed under large office, i.e. public service or career services; program has its own identity
  - If part of a larger office—such as career services or public interest office—important that program carve out its own identity within the larger office

➢ **Variety and Broad Range of Pro Bono Placements**
  - Program collaborates and/or works closely with Career Services to provide opportunities to attract all law students; not just public interest minded law students.
  - Placements through
    - Pro bono programs administered by local/state bar associations;
    - Legal Services and other non-profits providing legal services to persons of limited means;
    - Private attorneys in the community working on pro bono matters
    - Postings available on Public Service Law Network and other state based pro bono opportunities websites, if available.

➢ **Sound Quality Control Measures**
  - High quality supervision of students
  - Case tracking
  - Evaluation system in place for students and placements

➢ **Student Involvement**
  - Students involved in program development, administration

For a more thorough examination of the effectiveness of a law school pro bono program, see the AALS Pro Bono Project’s Handbook on law School Pro Bono Programs.
WHAT TYPES OF PRO BONO OPPORTUNITIES CAN I PERFORM?

Law student pro bono work must be performed under the supervision of a licensed attorney or faculty member. Upper class students may be able to perform a greater range of activities than first years if eligible under their state’s limited practice rule. Check with your law school pro bono or public interest program staff (if your school has one) or career services office for opportunities available or a listing of public interest employers who may need assistance.

Here are the most common ways students perform pro bono work:

1. Staffing advice and referral clinics
2. Targeted direct services in appropriate practice areas
3. Creating and distributing know your rights brochures/pamphlets
4. Conducting know your rights presentations in the community
5. Staffing legal helplines
6. Assisting with client intake
7. Creating pro se materials & conducting pro se clinics
8. Providing language translation services
   a. oral translation for clients
   b. written translation of vital forms/documents
9. Research, research, & more research
10. One-to-one attorney match

MY LAW SCHOOL DOESN’T HAVE A FORMAL PRO BONO PROGRAM. WHAT CAN I DO TO START ONE?

If your school does not have a formal pro bono program, consider organizing your fellow students to lobby your dean and faculty to create a pro bono program at your school or create a student-run pro bono program.

Here are the key questions to ask when considering initiating a student pro bono campaign:

➤ Identify mission/goals of program
   • Develop mission statement
   • Develop mission goals

➤ Should participation be voluntary or mandatory
   • Mandatory- reaches all students
   • Voluntary- reaches only those who volunteer
   • Choice is unique to individual school – depends on many factors, such as school culture, location of school, sufficient funding, etc.

➤ Identify or assess the community needs
   • Obtain area legal need study or state plan (from state/local bar or legal services office)
   • Determine how school efforts can close any gaps in service
   • Compliment the work of existing service providers through coordination, cooperation, partnership & collaboration
Identify possible supporters

- Dean
- Faculty and administration
- Curriculum committee
- Prominent student/alumni leaders
- Leaders in legal community such as judges, bar leaders, executive directors of legal services offices, etc.

How to best match profile of your school with needs of community

- Does school have a service-oriented mission or sole focus on academics?
- Is school situated in particularly poor community (for example: large urban area with concentrations of persons of limited means)

Identify program focus

- External placements through local non-profits
- Internal program (program housed in school, students typically participate in program management)
- Specific client group (elderly, persons with HIV/AIDS, prisoners)

Identify any institutional impediments

- Do school standards permit this kind of program? (due to supervision concerns, some schools do not permit extern-type programs, so may wish to structure program so that law school staff/faculty are directly supervising students.)

Co-existence with clinical program

- Pro bono programs do not replace clinics; clinics do not alleviate need for pro bono program
- Both programs can further educational values, but each has unique role in education process
- Generally clinics can only enroll limited number of students per semester; other students need to learn practical legal skills.
- Participation in pro bono program may encourage interest in participation in clinical program and vice versa

Resources in Community

- Identify potential placements
- Work with Career Services/Public Interest Office
- Local/State Bar Associations
- Courts
- Prominent alums who are active in pro bono (work with alumni office)

Funding

- How much do you need?
- Will school fund program?
- Outside funding-private foundation, IOLTA/IOLA

For additional information, see the ABA Center for Pro Bono website or email Assistant Staff Counsel, Melanie Kushnir or call (312) 988-5775.