

Speaker 1: Welcome to the Extra Mile Podcast for Bar Exam Takers. There are no traffic jams along the extra mile when you're studying for your bar exam. Now your host Jackson Mumey, owner of the Celebration Bar Review.

Jackson Mumey: Hey everyone and welcome to episode 55 of the Extra Mile Podcast for Bar Exam Takers. This is Jackson and Happy New Year to everyone. Glad to have you with us. If you're listening in early 2016 it is a great time to get started and be under way with your studies. Hope that this is going to be a great year for you with the bar exam. If you're listening later in 2016, maybe a little bit closer to your exam date. We have the same wish for you that it's a good and productive year and it's been going well for you so far. Today I'm going to be starting because it's the beginning of the new year. I'm going to start a new series that I don't really know how many episodes we're going to do but I'm really excited about it. I've titled the series the Truth About the Bar Exam. In today's episode we're going to start with this question, what are the bar examiners really doing? I think it's a provocative discussion, may ruffle some feathers.

I imagine that most of this series will in some way or form or fashion probably irritate various and sundry people in the profession and the legal education and the bar review and the bar exam. That's okay because really my focus is on you. I'm interested in giving you the information that you need to be successful. After 25 years and literally 1,000's and 1,000's of students that I've helped get through the exams, working for all of these jurisdictions, California, New York, Florida, Georgia, Texas, New Jersey, the Multi-state, the uniform bar exam and so on. I think I've got a pretty good handle on what's happening, what works and what doesn't work. I want to make sure that you're getting that information. I've certainly been excited as we started this podcast in 2015, we've actually seen our subscribers jump and jump, we actually doubled our number of subscribers in December from the previous month. I know we're speaking to an audience that's really interested in the subject and wants to hear what's going on.

If you have not been subscribing or have not listened to the podcast until now. Welcome, I'm glad to have you spend your time with me. You can always check out back episodes at CelebrationBarReview.com, click on the link at the top of the page for podcasts. You'll see all the past episodes and show notes. You could also subscribe to this podcast, it's twice a week, you can grab it on iTunes. I hope you'll do that. Before I jump into the meat of what I want to talk about today. I do want to again invite you if you have not been through our free master class, it's titled How to Make the Next Bar Exam Your Last Bar Exam. We offer it on Thursdays 3:00 PM Eastern, noon Pacific time. It's totally free, it's an opportunity for you to take a look inside the 4 things that passing bar takers really have to know and understand. We've had many, many I think well over 1,000 people go through this course with great reactions and great feedback.

As I say it's totally free but you do need to reserve your seat. You can do that by going to CelebrationBarReview.com. On the homepage there you'll see a button, a link that says "Claim my free seat." You can do that just grab it and you

can join us Thursday at 3:00 PM for about 90 minutes. I think you'll find it extremely valuable. We're glad to have that all going on. Lots of cool stuff happening. Right now I want to pivot and turn into our real meat of the discussion today. As I said the beginning of a series we're going to do about the Truth About the Bar Exam. The reason that I've used that title is, I think that there's a lot of untruth, myth if you will about the bar. I think there's a lot that's spread unknowingly. There's a lot of street wisdom about the exam that's really not very accurate. I also think there are frankly those people that deliberately promote some beliefs and views about the bar exam that just aren't true. I'm going to call out some of that where I see it.

As I say that probably won't make me the most popular guy in the bar review field. I think you should know or at least have access to a contrarian point of view about some of the things that are going on. As I've said elsewhere in previous episodes, there is a basic narrative about the bar exam that certainly is prevailing as I'm recording today. The narrative goes something like this it says, "The exam is way harder than it's ever been." The narrative goes on to say, "Bar takers, law students in particular are stupider, less qualified, less prepared than they've ever been." The narrative then goes on to say, "When you combine the harder exam, the less prepared students and the lack of a legal job market. You've created the perfect storm, so the bar exam doesn't work and isn't going to work. People aren't going to pass it." There are some elements and kernels of truth in some of that, but there's an awful lot of that generally in that narrative that just doesn't make sense and isn't true.

I would encourage you to not but into that. At least to examine it and explore it and certainly over these next few episodes that's what I want to do is to really dig into some that. To show you based on my perspective why I think that might not be the case. You decide for yourself and proceed accordingly. I thought a good place to start with this discussion would be to look at what the bar examiners are really doing. As I said, there are some narratives around what is perceived to be happening. I'm not sure that they really hold up under any specific scrutiny. In my view there are 5 basic things that are happening by the bar examiners right now. I'm going to look at those 5 things that are going on. Then I'm going to look at a group of items that I think the bar examiners are not doing but sometimes people think they're doing.

Then in our next episode, we're going to talk about how you need to respond to those particular realities. Today I just want to set out what I think the examiners are really doing based on my experience on my observations in working with lots of people in lots of jurisdictions for a long period time. The first item I think the examiners are really doing, I would describe this way. I believe the bar examiners are protecting the profession of law, but not necessarily the public. Let me say it again. I think the examiners are essentially protecting the profession but not necessarily the public. Now often the rhetoric that you hear from bar examiners is that they are working hard to assure that all new attorneys are competent and qualified to practice law and protect the public. It

all sounds really good, certainly no one can disagree with that premise. The reality is lots and lots of people pass the bar who should never practice law. I think you can all just stop for a moment and think of some people that you know who are in the practice of law.

You probably shake your head and mutter and say, "How in the world did that person ever pass the bar and get into the practice of law?" There's undoubtedly a substantial number of people in the profession who are not particularly ethical, who are not particularly following the rules and the concepts of the right practice of law. They're not behaving properly with respect to their clients or their opposing parties or the court or anyone else. Yet they seem to get away with it. What's going on here? What are the bar examiners doing? I think that the reality is they give lip service to protecting the public. The primary focus of the bar examiners in every jurisdiction that I'm aware of has really been to protect the profession. What I really mean by that is in an era in which law jobs were plentiful and applicants for those jobs were scarce. The bar examiners responded to that economic pressure and more people passed the bar. It didn't take as much to be successful on the bar exam as we're going to talk about in a moment.

The examiners filled in some gaps, they had lower passing thresholds, it was just generally easier. I would say over the last 25 years there have been a number of times where it had been easier to pass the bar than it is today. What's going on today? As you know undoubtedly there are fewer jobs available in virtually every jurisdiction for lawyers and lots of people who want those jobs. The pressure on the existing local bar to not allow everyone in is enormous. A good case in point was in Florida in 2015, in which the new elected president of the Florida Bar announced in his inaugural speech that he was going to open up reciprocity for Florida. People who had their Bar licenses in other states, he wanted to allow them to simply come to Florida to waive in and become members of the Florida Bar. No sooner had the words left his mouth, then there was a firestorm of protest and outrage from members of the Florida Bar, not from the public.

Members of the Florida Bar said, "No way, over my dead body are you going to bring more competition in for the amount of legal work that exists in this state." You might say, "Why would the president of the Florida Bar do that?" He was and is I think rather beholden to the large law firms of which he's been a partner. Big law firms which are multi-state, multi-national would love to be able to move their attorneys from state to state. That's the presiding pressuring force that he was responding to. Really not much different than a politician responding to where the money and the deep pockets are. The Florida Bar president who's not alone in this view but basically tried to say, "We're just going to make it good for the public." That didn't work and because of the protest and the really the ground swell of opposition to it. He withdrew the proposal pretty quietly and we've not heard much more about it for some time. The reality is that the bar examiners protect the Bar associations.

They protect the profession, they limit the number of passing applicants. Which means that it is tougher in that sense to become a licensed member of the bar. I think you have to begin with this reality in mind. The bar examiners are not trying to make sure that you are totally knowledgeable, completely ethical. Ready to practice law on your first day as a member of the bar. That would be nice, it sounds good. It's an aspirational piece, but the reality is that really what they're doing is they're making sure there's not an oversupply of lawyers for the amount of legal work and jobs that exist in their jurisdiction. If you watch this carefully you can see, that there's a very clear trend line in virtually every popular jurisdiction to reduce the number of passing applicants. We see this in California, in New York, in Florida, in Texas, in Georgia. Every one of those states which are popular jurisdictions for new attorneys, the trend line has been down in terms of the passing applicants.

If you're in a state like North Dakota where they need a few more attorneys, you don't see that trend line the same way. You don't see it in states where there's growth in the legal industry or at least a level amount. I think it's important to understand that this is part of the reality that we've got today. That's number one the examiners are protecting the profession and not necessarily the public. The second thing that I think the examiners are doing and this is important to understand if you're a bar taker, is that the bar examiners are cutting their costs. I don't know many jurisdictions, many states in which budgets and expenditures by state agencies aren't under a lot of scrutiny. The days of wild profligate spending are long gone. Again, I'm going to use Florida as an example, it's not the only one. In Florida for many years the Florida Bar examiners had one of the largest investigative teams, even bigger than the state police had. Which was crazy, it made no sense, they spent money like mad. They were a fiefdom unto themselves.

That's not the case any longer and that's not true in most jurisdictions any longer. The bar examiners are faced with budget cuts, so what do they do? One of the ways that they've dealt with it is they don't spend as much time, money and energy in the process of reading essays from potentially not passing applicants. I'm sure there's a better way to say that. Here's essentially what happens, if your multi-state score, which is machine scored. Puts you in a non-passing position, such that you would need extraordinarily high essay scores. In a number of jurisdictions your essays are either not read by statute, like Georgia or they're not read with any care like in California or in New York. In other words what the examiners do is they make a very rational decision and they say, "Look, this applicant for example has a 110 scale multi-state, that isn't going to be passing in any jurisdiction." They would need nearly perfect essay scores to pass.

If we have to read their essays we're not going to spend any time or effort on that. We're going to hand those essays off, get them read very quickly, very superficially. We'll give just a basic superficial, in California we call it the gentleman's 50 or 55. It's a failing score, it doesn't mean your essays were

necessarily good or bad. It just means we're not really reading them because there's no way your essays could be good enough for you to pass. We're seeing that approach incorporated more and more places. In jurisdictions like California and New York, Texas, New Jersey where you can't just pass one part of the exam, which would be the Florida model. We're seeing more and more of this superficial reading of work when people don't have passing multi-state scores. Now another way the examiners are cutting their costs is that in many jurisdictions they hire under or unemployed Bar members to grade essays. You might say, "How does that cut their costs?" In most jurisdictions they're paying over 3 dollars a test booklet to pay for graders.

If you want to make a whopping 1,000 dollars grading Bar essays this year in California you can do that. You'll get paid 3 dollars and 10 cents per exam that you grade. Now for 3 dollars and 10 cents, that's not much attention. You're not getting much, the reader isn't getting much from the bar examiner and the applicant isn't getting much in the way of attention. One of the ways they're cutting their costs is simply that instead of using professional graders like academics or law professors or partners in law firms or even senior associates in law firms. They've now gone to the lowest common denominator. Again in California we'll use as an example, you can be someone who has failed the California Bar previously, but then passed. Then you'd be eligible to be a bar grader. I've said this in other places. If someone tells you their qualifications to teach you and prepare you for the bar exam as if they are a bar grader.

Don't get too excited about that, it's really a minimum threshold kind of job and frankly it pays so little that I understand why they'd want to get out of that and get into the teaching part of the world. Another way the bar examiners are cutting costs is they're using and repeating questions a lot. We're seeing a lot of the reread questions. They're taking questions from law school professors and only doing modest revisions to change them into bar exams. It's pretty noticeable in certain jurisdictions. We see a lot of repeats. It's not very exciting, these are not particularly well designed questions. They're not well focused or well structured. It's really unfortunate but it's the reality. It's another way of cutting back on costs. We also see that in jurisdictions that use state multiple choice questions. We saw it in Florida, they repeat their multiple choice questions over and over and over again. I think with a great deal of pride. Although I'm not exactly sure why because they're just horribly written.

New York has done this as well for years, now of course they're switching away from the state exam. In the states that use state multiple choice, they've discovered how expensive and difficult it is to write good questions so basically they just reread the bad multiple choice questions. Another way that the examiners are cutting their costs is that the old days of saying in an essay question saying discuss all issues or discuss the relevant cause of action or so on. These broad open ended questions have now been replaced with more specific calls of the question. This is because it's easier to grade an answer when it's a very specific call to the question. The range of potential answers and the

things you have to calibrate for are much smaller than when you've got an open ended discuss everything. You see that trend very much so and that's really a cost cutting measure. It's not because they're trying to make it easier for you as an applicant.

It's really the opposite, they are trying to be narrower so that it's easier to grade and calibrate the work that's being done. You also see this in ways in which the examiners refuse to release essay answers back to applicants in states like Georgia. In other states they refuse to discuss them with you. They just send them back unmarked and without any input. That would be the typical exams in almost every jurisdiction. Definitely ways that the examiners are cutting costs. I think it's having an impact on you as a applicant. I can say more about that when it comes to the actual administration of the exams. I'll save that for another discussion. The third thing that I think examiners are really doing, is they're moving to more standardized or mass produced kinds of tests. As I said, when they use multiple choice questions in their state exams, they're just reusing them. When they go to essays, they tend to be reusing law school essays often in their jurisdiction.

What we're seeing is more and more jurisdictions moving to the nationalized kind of test. This is most obvious in New York when we're moving in July of 2016 from a state specific exam to the uniform bar exam. A link in our show notes to some other episodes that I've done about that particular switch. It's not as big of a deal as people think. One thing that does happen is that we go to a more standardized generic set of questions. Not New York specific at all. We're eliminating all of the New York multiple choice and New York subjects like CPLR and some other things. That's happening in more and more jurisdictions. We see that also in California, the other large Bar jurisdiction, they will be moving in 2017 to a new format of shorter exam going from 3 days down to 2 days. That's part of their cost cutting measure. It's obviously easier to administer a 2 day test. They're cutting down from a 3 hour performance test to a 90 minute performance test. They might end up using the multi-state performance test.

The one that's written and created by the National Conference of Bar Examiners. That's unclear at this point, but clearly we're seeing this trend towards the more standardized kinds of questions. Obviously in the uniform bar exam, when I first started teaching the UBE it was just 5 or 6 jurisdictions. Now we're up to 14 or 15, we continue to see growth in that uniform bar into more and more jurisdictions. This obviously is a reflection that the smaller jurisdictions for the most part, New York's the exception. Smaller jurisdictions just don't have the resources anymore to write full length bar exams and so they're abandoning those and moving to a standardized kind of test. Because of that, it doesn't mean you can study once and then be good in every jurisdiction. That's one of the fallacies about what's happening, the UBE is not as transferable as some people would have you think. Clearly it means there's a move toward that kind of testing or the standardized 30 minute essay, the standardized 90 minute performance test.

The standardized multi-state bar exam over a one day period with 200 questions. I think we'll see more and more of that, not less and less of it. That's the third thing I think that they're doing. The fourth thing I think the examiners are doing is that they're emphasizing ethics as a testable subject. I see this almost across the board. Florida has gone crazy, which I find ironic considering the number of incredibly unethical members of the bar that every year crop up in Florida. Ethics was a subtopic on all 3 essays that they used in their latest bar exam. We see ethics being tested in California, in Georgia, in New York. In Texas, it pops up in the multi-state performance test. We see it in New Jersey as a rollover, a crossover topics on their exam. Every jurisdiction that we're aware of is testing ethics in some form or fashion. The multi-state professional responsibility exam has become required in the number of jurisdictions, replacing the old requirement of a passing grade in your law school professional responsibility class.

Does that mean you have to be more ethical to be a member of the bar? No, it just means you have to know those rules. You need to understand that ethics play a role in many of the questions that you're going to see both essays and performance tests. You need to be aware of that. As I say in the next episode we'll talk about the reality of the exam. This is one reality that ethics are clearly a point of emphasis across the board, every jurisdiction that I've examined. The fifth and final thing I would say the examiners are doing, the reality. This is one that will sting a little bit, is that they're weeding out the people who are uncommitted to the process of being a member of their bar. They're weeding out the hobbyists, the people who are dabbling, just playing with the idea of passing. I got a phone call over the holiday, the New Year's holiday weekend from someone who wanted to take the New York bar exam. They were licensed in another state. What they told me was that even though they told me there were only 55 days or so until the bar exam. They didn't want to bother with lectures or do much reading.

They just thought if they practiced some questions for a week or 2 that would be enough to pass the bar. I told them, quite bluntly as I'm prone to do that they have almost a 0 chance of passing the bar exam. They were deeply offended because they were clearly a smart person. This was someone from Massachusetts, probably had been to one of the big law schools. They were just deeply offended that, that wouldn't be enough to study because they were so bright and so talented as a lawyer. I don't deny any of that, but the reality is that the bar examiners have simply made the exam such that if you don't commit yourself with enough time to study the nuance of the test you're taking, you're not likely to pass. In my experience that has meant about 250 to 300 hours of study. That's true whether you're taking California or New Jersey, whether you're doing a UBE exam or the Florida exam. It's about the same in all of them. You just simply can't get through and pass the exam with just a handful of hours or a little bit of cramming at the end. Frankly, if that's your level of commitment you're just not going to get into the bar.

The examiners are saying, "Look, we don't need you in our bar, we don't need more competition. We'll write a test that's not necessarily harder but it's more detailed. As a result if you're not putting in the time to study, you're not going to be successful on the test." Now that's going to irritate and annoy a lot of you and you're going to say, "It's not fair." I don't really care if it's not fair, it's the reality and I want you to know what the reality is that you've got to face. You can try to swim against that tide but the numbers tell a very clear story that people who study for a short period of time. People who are repeat bar takers and don't do much to prepare and they repeat have a very, very low percentage. We're talking less than 10 percent pass rate. You just don't have much of a choice and much of a chance when that's your approach to the study. Another way that they weed out the uncommitted is that character and fitness background are becoming more onerous.

There's a lot to do. It used to be that Florida was the only state that I thought was really over the top. A lot of jurisdictions asking for a lot more information, particularly if you have been licensed in another bar before you're coming to this one. There's a lot you've got to do. It's more work, it's more paper, it's more things that you have to create. This is particularly true if you're a foreign trained attorney. There are a few more jurisdictions that you can apply to sit for the exam in now that you used to. There's a lot more character and fitness, there's a lot more that has to be done to get your credentials evaluated. If you're not willing to go through all of those procedural hurdles and hoops, you're not likely to be successful. You need to be aware of that. Then the third way that I think they weed out the uncommitted is they sometimes make it a very costly process.

The application, the cost to suit for the exam, the cost to retake the exam. All of those areas, all of those have gone up in almost every jurisdiction. In part to help pay for the costs of the bar, but also really just to weed out the people that just aren't serious. I can't tell you how often I hear from people that say, "I don't want to spend any money to study or I don't want to spend the money for the application or I don't want to spend the money for the ticket or for the travel to the bar site." The reality is if you're not willing to do that you're not going to become a member of the bar. Again in our next episode I'll talk about what you need to do to respond to that reality. For now I think it's enough to say if you're not really all in. If you're not fully committed to being a member of the bar, don't waste your time, don't waste your money, don't waste your effort. You're just not likely to be successful while there was a time maybe that would have been the case.

You could have slid in or gotten through and done a half hearted character and fitness and a little bit of study and had relatively modest expenses all the way around. Those days are gone. They certainly don't seem to be here now and I think you need to be aware of that. Having talked about those 5 things the examiners are doing. They're protecting the profession not necessarily the public, they're cutting their costs, they're moving to more standardized or mass

produced tests. They're emphasizing ethics as a topic and they're weeding out the uncommitted. I think it's also important to wrap up by talking about some things that the bar examiners are not doing that you may have heard about. Again the mythology that's out there, either deliberately or just the uninformed among us talking about what's going on. Based on my experience, here are the things the examiners are not doing. They are not making the test harder. You might say, "Wait a minute you just said you have to put in more time to study."

That's true, but the exam itself is not harder. It's simply more idiosyncratic in most jurisdictions. It requires more subtlety, it requires the ability to respond to the actual questions being asked and not just have a generic free floating, issue spotting piece of garbage thrown up on the paper. The examiners are not making the test harder. I could lay out for you essay questions from any of the jurisdictions that we teach in over the last 5 or 10 years. You would be absolutely unable to pick which ones came from last year and which ones came from 10 years ago. There's literally no way to tell the difference, they are not harder. Some of you will say, "Yes, but I read in the Wall Street Journal and the New York Times that the multi-state is much, much harder." Actually it's not. The reality is, people aren't studying as effectively I think as they used to. In our experience among our students we're not seeing any drop off in the success rate on the multi-state bar exam.

In fact we think the addition of the the seventh subject of civil procedure actually was a benefit because it moved 7 or 8 questions out of 6 other subjects and allowed those to be replaced by a rule based fairly discreet topic of civil procedure. In our experience with literally 1,000,000's of data points, we're not seeing that the test is harder. I think that, that's mythology, I've talked about that in other places and I'll link to that in the show notes again. I don't think the examiners are making the test harder. I also don't think the examiners are rewarding issue spotting. I talked about earlier they're really trying to narrow the call of the question in essays and performance tests. I actually think that when you look at the exam scores that people are getting. The people that issue spot really are not being rewarded. I recognize that there's a big, big group of people out there who believe that there's a cause and effect relationship between issue spotting and passing the bar.

I would point out that many of those same people also wore blue jeans to the bar exam. One could argue that wearing blue jeans must be the cause of their passing the bar. You would say, "Of course not, that's just correlative not cause and effect." That's precisely my point. There is no cause and effect relationship between issue spotting and passing the bar. I don't think the bar examiners are rewarding issue spotting. In fact I think part of the reason that bar pass rates have gone down, is because most people who take the large, what I call the big box bar reviews continue to issue a spot even through it's not being rewarded. I'm going to devote a separate essay or separate episode to that entire subject. I just want you to know for right now, I don't think the examiners are rewarding that kind of strategy on the bar exam. I also think that the bar examiners are not

filling in the missing pieces. That is to say they're not simply taking whatever rules you've memorized and spit up on the paper or regurgitated on the paper.

They're not taking those and saying, "Let me figure out what you must mean or imply here and fix that for you in order to give you a passing score. They are literally reading the 4 corners of the document, *tabula rasa*. Just pure, what you put on the paper, that's what counts. As a result because they're not filling in the missing pieces. Again we're seeing that the people who take the strategy of just dumping a bunch of information that's unconnected and un-applied are not being rewarded on the exam. As a result they get very frustrated as bar takers because they think, it worked in law school. We've talked about this elsewhere as well. It's not working on the bar exam right now. The bar examiners are not rewarding that behavior or strategy right now. I also think in the same vein that the bar examiners are not really giving you model essay answers that you can study from. I would say just about every week I hear from someone who tells me that their strategy for studying from the bar is to pull old questions and review them.

I understand where that comes from, I understand the law school mentality of doing that when the professor was the same person giving the test over and over again. That's not the case for the bar examiners. I think the reality is that if you're looking at model answers from the bar examiners, they are post exam edited. They are not necessarily even passing answers. They are simply from a candidate who passed the bar exam. They are often filled with contradictory or even incorrect statements of law, massive numbers of them. They are designed in such a way as to be misleading rather than helpful, because the bar examiners have no desire to be helpful in this process. They're simply doing it to avoid the possibility of litigation in terms of offering some sample answer to look at. I would say the examiners are not giving you any kind of model guidance or model answers that you can study from.

Then finally I would say that the examiners are not testing the latest changes in the law. Here's a really good example, there were new procedural rules passed in the federal rules of civil procedure in December of 2015. The bar examiners have announced, the national conference have announced that none of those will be tested in 2016. It will be February 2017 at the very earliest before any of that's testable. The examiners don't want to test what's unchanged or unsettled in the law. They like to test what's settled. When people go out chasing the latest changes or the newest supreme court decisions or the latest modifications to the federal rules of evidence or several procedure or their state rules, they're really wasting their time. That's not what the examiners are doing. Again people that spend their time and energy doing that are chasing something that doesn't pay them much in the way of a result or dividend.

You can see there's some things the examiners are not doing. They're not making the test harder. They're not rewarding the strategies of issue spotting. They're not filling in missing pieces in missing pieces in the written work that

you do. They're not giving you model answers that you can study from. They're not testing the latest changes in the law. All of those things you may have heard that the bar examiners are doing. I would ask you to investigate those claims pretty carefully. I think what you want to do in investigating that is to say, "Where is that coming from? What's that writer or speaker's credentials? How long have they been studying the bar exam?" I'm surprised when I read some of the articles in the popular press. They're being written by people that may not even be members of the bar, may not have been to law school, maybe journalists, who don't really know a lot about the exam. I also don't think you're seeing many people who are expert in the bar exam itself, commenting on these pieces. Yeah, you're seeing some people that are law school deans that I think have a self preservation motive in writing about this.

I think you've got a few professors who maybe dabble at this, but not really bar exam specialists either. Then you've got some people kind of Johnny come lately to the bar exam field, they're trying to make a name, they're trying to create some impression for themselves. They're just spouting some untruths, some things they either believe erroneously or they know to know be true. They think will gain them some credibility in the market. I think it's really important that you consider that and think about it. In my experience as one of the few people, I guess in some ways really there aren't many of us that I think of as being expert in this field. There aren't many of us that have done it now for more than 25 years, actively working with students. I'm one of the few that really is out there talking with students, teaching them and guiding people every single day and having success at that. What I'm sharing with you in these podcasts, will I hope be helpful to you to start to give you some insight.

You may not agree with everything that I'm saying, that's okay. At least you got a different point of view something that you can start to evaluate and think about for yourself. I do hope as we continue on to this series that you reply back to me. You can send me an email at Jackson@CelebrationBarReview.com with your questions or comments. I'll respond to those either in the podcast or individually. You can also make some notes, check out our show notes and respond there as well. We'd love to get your ratings, honest ratings and reviews on iTunes for the podcast. Hope that you'll stay with us through this series. I think it's going to be an interesting one, I hope I piqued your interest with today's. I know it's been a longer discussion than normal. I think it's important for you to have this information as you start to think about your bar exam coming up in 2016 or beyond. With that I'm going to wrap it up here. Thanks for being with me, happy New Year if you're listening in the first part of 2016. We'll be back to you next time with the next episode in our Extra Mile podcast.

Speaker 3:

That wraps up today's episode, thanks so much for listening. If you'd like to be part of our Extra Mile For Bar Exam Takers private Facebook group just check the show notes. You'll find a link in which you can request an invitation. We'll see you along the Extra Mile.

Speaker 1:

Thanks for listening to the Extra Mile For Bar Exam Takers at
www.CelebrationBarReview.com.