**Mentoring Plan For Government or Public Interest Lawyers**

**NOTE: If you wish to delete activities or to add activities not listed, simply confirm with CAMP or with your Sponsoring Program facilitator, especially if you plan to apply for CLE Credit Certification.**

1. **Initial Planning Meeting, Personal and Professional Development (complete all)**

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| Action | Mark completed items |
| Meet in person (where practical) or virtually to prepare the customized mentoring plan based on Mentee’s needs and interests. Utilize the CAMP [Initial Goal Plan & Meeting Guide](http://coloradomentoring.org/wp-content/uploads/2018/06/Initial-Meeting-Guide-Goal-Plan-June-2018.pdf) to assist your mentoring pair in developing goals for the mentoring relationship. |  |
| Discuss best communication methods for each participant and consider scheduling all remaining meetings/activities for the mentoring term. |  |
| In tailoring the mentoring plan to Mentee’s interests, discuss long-term career goals and identify ways to achieve them. |  |
| Include in the meeting a day-in-the-life discussion, including discussion about work-life integration, mental health and substance abuse issues facing lawyers, and the services available to attorneys regarding these health issues. |  |
| Focus on building rapport with your mentoring partner through the following steps:   1. Shift Your Mindset to “I Am Worthy of Mentoring” 2. Look for Indicators of Shared Humanity With Your Mentoring Partner 3. Identify One Thing You Can Appreciate About Your Mentoring Partner 4. Listen to Understand 5. Be Open…Not Transactional |  |

1. **The Colorado Bar and Legal Community (complete at least one)**

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| Action | Mark completed items |
| Attend a meeting of an organized bar association or other attorney networking event together. Introduce Mentee to other attorneys in attendance. Discuss the advantages of bar association involvement for government and public interest attorneys and discuss the many local, state, and national associations available in Colorado. |  |
| Introduce mentee to at least three members of the judiciary before which Mentee is most likely to practice, including associated court personnel. For public defenders and district attorneys, introduce mentee to at least one PD or DA assigned to that division. |  |
| Meet together with a prosecutor or public defender who has been in practice for at least 20 years. Discuss the ways in which the legal profession has changed for government attorneys in criminal practice over the last 20 years. |  |

1. **Developing Professional Identity & Lawyer Well-Being (complete at least two)**

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| Action | Mark completed items |
| It is envisioned that this component of the mentoring plan should be creatively tailored for the individual mentee’s needs. The discussion should focus on understanding “why” Mentee chose the profession of law and what Mentee seeks to accomplish in their professional role.   * How does Mentee define “professional success” and whose input/feedback did they utilize in developing this definition? * What characteristics, skills, and attributes does Mentee have that will allow them to find professional success? * Who are the people in Mentee’s personal and professional community who will support them in finding professional success?   Assist Mentee in articulating their “Professional Identity” as a lawyer. Utilize John Bliss’ [The Professional Identity Formation of Lawyers](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=afPxGz51Sy0) to assist your mentoring pair in facilitating this discussion. |  |
| Engage Mentee in a self-reflective exercise to determine whether Mentee believes they are thriving in all dimensions of “well-being” including:  **Emotional:** Recognizing the importance of emotions; developing the ability to identify and manage our own emotions to support mental health, achieve goals, and inform decision-making; seeking help for mental health when needed.  **Occupational:** Cultivating personal satisfaction, growth, and enrichment in work; financial stability.  **Intellectual:** Engaging in continuous learning and the pursuit of creative or intellectually challenging activities that foster ongoing development, monitoring cognitive wellness.    **Spiritual:** Developing a sense of meaningfulness and purpose in all aspects of life.  **Social:** Developing a sense of connection, belonging, and a well-developed support network while also contributing to our groups and communities.  **Physical:** Striving for regular physical activity, proper diet and nutrition, sufficient sleep, and recovery; minimizing the use of addictive substances; seeking help for physical health when needed.  Assist Mentee in developing well-being objectives and a plan to address Mentee’s self-identified deficiencies in these dimensions of well-being. Consider the [ABA Well-Being Toolkit for Lawyers and Legal Employers](https://www.americanbar.org/content/dam/aba/administrative/lawyer_assistance/ls_colap_well-being_toolkit_for_lawyers_legal_employers.authcheckdam.pdf) in building a well-being action plan. |  |
| Engage Mentee in a reflective exercise regarding resilience. How does Mentee assess their own resiliency? What factors account for Mentee’s measurement of resilience? Assist Mentee in developing a plan to improve their resiliency. Consider the following resources:   * [Three Ways Lawyers Can Become More Resilient](https://abovethelaw.com/2016/02/3-ways-lawyers-can-become-more-resilient/) * [Survival Skill No. 1 for Lawyers: Emotional Resilience](https://www.attorneyatwork.com/survival-skill-no-1-for-lawyers-emotional-resilience/) |  |
| **Defining Professional & Personal “Success”**  Work with Mentee to create a sustainable and fulfilling definition of professional and personal success for themselves. To assist in this discussion, follow the steps below:  **Traditional Concepts of Success**  Defining success may seem easy at first. When asked to define success, most people cite conventional ideas of success, such as achieving independence, attaining a position of power, or amassing wealth. Pop culture is filled with characters who have achieved one of these traditional goals for success, but who are unsatisfied with it, from Ebenezer Scrooge to Charles Foster Kane. These are hyperbolic illustrations, but they serve a valuable lesson about the illogical appeal of wealth and power. They're alluring goals, but they are often not actually what make people feel happy and fulfilled. It's impossible to set good goals unless you know which ones are going to truly make you happy. Figuring out what's truly important to you and filtering out the influence of traditional concepts of success, is the first step to creating a goal structure and ultimately forging a path to that success.  **Unconventional Definitions of Success**  History is ripe with individuals who have earned great respect because they followed an unconventional path, usually inspired by an unconventional definition of success. To many of these entrepreneurs and mavericks, that level of respect doesn't matter because they've found ultimate satisfaction in the work they do on a regular basis.  **Finding Your Definition of Success**  You may find it difficult to define your version of success and, if you do, you aren't alone. Figuring out what your definition of success is early on is the best way to create goals that will result in true satisfaction—not just money or power.  Picture yourself with all the money and time you could ever want. What would you do? Would you help promote a specific cause? Would you pursue a certain hobby or try to solve a major problem in the world? How would you find satisfaction? If you can answer these questions, you may have just found your definition of success. If not, look outward for inspiration. Speak with your mentors to get their insights on what success is and what's most important in their lives.  **A Foundation for All Your Goals**  Once you've figured out what success means to you, you can build the rest of your goals from there. Usually, you'll have two or three primary goals that allow you to achieve your definition of success, each of those goals will have several smaller goals it depends on, and so on.  The key to staying motivated in the face of adversity or unanticipated challenges is contextualizing those shortcomings. Your definition of success also dictates your definition of failure—you’ve only failed if you've given up on achieving success. |  |
| **Assessment Of Current Professional Identity**  Ask Mentee to answer the question “what do you do” to initiate the conversation about professional identity. Work with Mentee to expand the answer to the question to include a broader definition of Mentee’s strengths, interests, and professional passions. |  |

1. **Colorado Rules of Professional Conduct, Professionalism, and Civility**

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| Action | Mark completed items |
| **Required**  **(to be completed with the activity elected from list below)** |  |
| The pair should discuss the distinction between the Colorado RPC and professionalism; the attorney’s obligations to the court, the client, and opposing counsel; common ethical issues and resources for how to resolve difficult ethical questions; common grievance and malpractice “traps” and how to avoid them; the benefits of carrying malpractice insurance and the ramifications for failing to do so. |  |
| Engage Mentee in a reflection on “bullying” and “toxicity” in the legal profession. Define what these terms mean to Mentee and reflect on whether Mentee has experienced these issues or has contributed to these issues at various points in their legal career. Develop with Mentee a personal plan for avoiding and responding to bullying or toxic behavior. Consider the following resource:   * [Dealing with Lawyer Bullies](https://coloradomentoring.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/01/I’m-a-Lawyer-Not-a-Fighter_-Conquering-Lawyer-Bullies.pdf) |  |
| **Complete at least two of the following:** |  |
| Discuss how to screen for, recognize, and avoid conflicts of interest. |  |
| Work with Mentee to develop communication and leadership skills necessary to establish professional working relationships with support staff, associates, and partners. Consider the following resources in your discussion:   * [Fire & Ice: An Associate’s View of Partners](http://coloradomentoring.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/09/Mamounas-J-Fire-and-Ice-An-Associates-View-of-Partners-Litigation-2013.pdf) * [I Don’t Feel Your Pain: A Partner’s View of Associates](http://coloradomentoring.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/09/I-dont-feel-your-pain.pdf) * [Six Ways to Work Successfully With Support Staff](https://coloradomentoring.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/01/How-to-Build-Successful-Work-Relationships-with-Paralegals-and-Assistants.pdf) |  |
| Discuss competency and professionalism during discovery. |  |
| Discuss how to prepare for negotiation of a legal matter; when and how negotiation is initiated; how to involve the client; ethical and professionalism obligations of negotiators; and skills needed to be an effective negotiator and how to acquire them. |  |
| Discuss appropriate ways to handle situations where a lawyer believes another lawyer has committed an ethical violation or otherwise acted unprofessionally or uncivilly; the obligation to report misconduct; and the appropriate way to handle a situation where Mentee is asked by a senior member of the firm/organization to do something that is unethical or unprofessional. |  |
| Discuss the grievance process and a lawyer’s duty to cooperate with a disciplinary investigation. |  |
| Discuss client development and marketing, appropriate procedures and ethical implications. |  |
| Have coffee with opposing counsel to practice discussing different points of view and objectives of both sides. |  |
| Discuss the benefits of the Colorado Bar Association Ethics Hotline.  *Certain members of the Colorado Bar Association Ethics Committee are available for BRIEF discussion of attorneys' own immediate ethical dilemmas or questions. Attorneys are asked to do their own research prior to calling the Hotline. Hotline inquiries are handled by individual members of the Committee to help identify ethical issues and do not necessarily reflect the thinking of the Committee as a whole. To contact the Hotline call the Colorado Bar Association office at 303.860.1115, or 800.332.6736 (in-state only).* |  |
| Discuss norms and practices in the organization. |  |

1. **When Your Client is the City, State, or Federal Government (complete at least two)**

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| Action | Mark completed items |
| **WHO IS YOUR CLIENT?**  How is the government attorney to know the identity of their client? The Colorado Rules of Professional Conduct were written based on the attorney-client paradigm of One Lawyer: One Client. While this may work well in the representation of a criminal defendant or a litigant in a domestic issue, it does not apply well to representation by a government lawyer.  A variety of courts and authors have considered the issue deciding who the client of the government attorney might be. The general consensus is that there are five possible answers to the question:   * Public * Government as a whole * Branch of government in which employed * Particular agency or department * Responsible officers who make decisions with an agency or department   The ethical and client identification issues for the government attorney are many. Determining the extent of a lawyer’s authority or whether a lawyer-client relationship exists may require an external inquiry depending on the circumstances and context of representation. Non-government lawyers are concerned with protecting the interests of their clients, even when those clients may be engaged in wrongdoing. Government attorneys, on the other hand, have a higher, competing duty to act in the public interest.  In all situations, determination will depend on the context of the representation. Discuss how the government lawyer can put the representation and client identification in context. |  |
| **WHAT IS YOUR DUTY OF CONFIDENTIALITY?**  Examine the two characteristics of governments that bear on the question of confidentiality. The first characteristic concerns the legitimacy of the government’s keeping secret its own wrongdoing. The second characteristic concerns the way that the government controls its information. What information are government lawyers required to disclose—either in general or in response to a FOIA request? |  |
| **WHAT IS THE SCOPE OF YOUR DUTY AS ATTORNEY?**  A related strand of debate, unique to the government attorney’s counseling role, focuses on the stance the attorney should adopt in formulating an opinion for the client. Some argue for a neutral, adjudicative role, while others argue that the attorney should act as an advocate for their client.  Discuss the components and benefits the “Neutral Model” and the “Advocate Model” of practice. |  |
| **GREATER OBLIGATIONS OF CANDOR**  Government lawyers enjoy the tremendous goodwill that flows from the common perception that, because they represent the public rather than self-interested private parties, they are more honest and forthcoming in giving courts not just the truth but the whole truth. When the client in a criminal or civil case is the United States of America or the State of Colorado, the attorney has already taken the high ground because the public and the judiciary often expect greater candor from government attorneys. Discuss the greater perception of candor afforded to government attorneys and the obligation to invoke said candor, even when it could potentially harm your case. |  |
| **THE SPECIAL RESPONSIBILITIES OF PROSECUTORS**  Review [Colorado Rule of Professional Conduct 3.8](https://www.cobar.org/For-Members/Opinions-Rules-Statutes/Rules-of-Professional-Conduct/Rule-38-Special-Responsibilities-of-a-Prosecutor) and discuss the special responsibilities of prosecutors and how to best incorporate this rule into Mentee’s professional identity as a prosecutor. |  |
| **WHAT ARE THE RIGHTS OF GOVERNMENT LAWYERS?**  Must government lawyers defend laws or legal positions they deem unconstitutional? Discuss how to balance the ethical obligation that an attorney has to zealously represent the client – in these cases, the federal government or the state government with the legal officer’s oath to defend the Constitution.  What happens when a government attorney cannot do both at the same time? |  |

1. **When Your Client is an Under Represented or Minority Population (complete at least two)**

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| Action | Mark completed items |
| **HOW TO THINK LIKE A PUBLIC INTEREST LAWYER**  Learning how to think like a public interest lawyer cannot be a value-neutral enterprise. How can one fight for what is good, right, or just if one does not ask what is good, right, or just? Discuss with Mentee their personal approach to analyzing what is “good, right, and just” in society and how that approach impacts their professional identity and practice as a public interest lawyer. |  |
| **INTELLECUTAL ACTIVISM**  Defined as conducting and publishing original research and analysis and then applying that work to the tasks of reforming and improving the law, legal systems, and the legal profession. Discuss the role of the public interest lawyer in engaging in intellectual activism for the betterment of improving the law and legal system for underrepresented populations. |  |
| **ACCESS TO JUSTICE – PRO BONO**  Some public interest attorneys have the belief that pro bono is not the solution to creating greater access to justice for low- and no-income litigants. Discuss Mentee’s perception of pro bono service as a mechanism for addressing the access to justice gap and brainstorm ideas for meeting needs of litigants left unaddressed by traditional legal aid. |  |
| **CULTURAL EMPATHY**  As the deliverer of services to economically disadvantaged and/or underrepresented populations, Mentee’s cultural empathy for working with these client populations is routinely tested. Recognize and identify strategies to overcome barriers, such as language and cultural norms.  Discuss how Mentee intends to practice and improve their cultural empathy to best appreciate and serve these minority populations. How will cultural competence inform Mentee’s professional identity? How does the attorney view themselves vis a vis their clients.  Discuss strategies for representing clients with substance use and/or mental health challenges. |  |
| **SENTENCING BIAS**  The prison and jail population in the United States has increased from 300,000 in 1972 to 1.8 million today (2021). African Americans are incarcerated at an increasingly disproportionate rate. In America, one out of every three black men born in 2001 will go to jail or prison if current trends continue. Black men are more than six times more likely to be incarcerated than white men.  Discuss Mentee’s role as public interest attorney in addressing the sentencing bias in this country and improving access to alternative punitive sanctions, especially as it pertains to low-level, non-violent crimes. Discuss the potential of inconsistent charges differing between black men versus other offenders. |  |
| **CLIENT ENGAGEMENT STRATEGIES**  Increasing the utilization of adequate, accessible, and low-cost services to ethnic groups is the goal of most public interest legal organizations.  The literature identifies two major strategies to promote client engagement: 1) client-focused strategies and 2) organization-focused strategies. Client-focused strategies are services that staff provide to better assist clients and encourage them to participate. These strategies include ethnic matching of staff and clients, family-focused services, and outreach services. Organization-focused strategies are administrative strategies that organizations implement to increase engagement. Organization-focused strategies used by ethnic organizations include locating the organization in existing ethnic communities, recruiting former clients to serve on agency Boards of Directors, and recruiting staff to provide appropriate, competent, and reliable services.  Discuss the ways in which Mentee can contribute to the client-focused and organization-focused strategies to improvement engagement in legal services for ethnic and minority populations. |  |

1. **When Your Client is a Special Interest Group (Complete at least two)**

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| Action | Mark completed items |
| **LOBBYING**  When people think about lobbying, they often imagine corruption and poor policy results. Lobbying does not always have such deleterious effects. But sometimes it does. According to critics, lobbying can lead to poor policymaking because legislators do not consider policies based on their merits but instead based on their political repercussions.  For example, food industry lobbyists and healthcare lobbyists recently clashed over the issue of school lunches. A group supported by the United States Department of Agriculture proposed healthier lunches as a way to combat childhood obesity by limiting the number of potatoes served, limiting salty foods, and adding more fresh vegetables. This group was countered by a strong food lobby backed by Coca-Cola, Del Monte, and makers of frozen pizza. The food lobbyists succeeded in blocking the proposed reforms, even writing rules suggesting that the tomato paste on a pizza qualified as a vegetable. According to critics, this case appeared to be an example where business interests won out over health concerns.  Discuss how Mentee will help to balance the interests and positions of the client with their own moral and ethical positions. How does Mentee’s professional identity inform their ability to manage society’s negative impression of lobbyists and the work they do. |  |
| **REVOLVING DOOR**  Some say there is a “revolving door” between special interest groups, lobbyists, and government employees which allows special interest groups to get new regulations implemented by filing suit against a government agency. The government agency then opts not to fight the case and simply settles — thereby letting the rule be enacted, outside the normal governmental scrutiny that would otherwise be required. Discuss the “revolving door” perception and how the existence of a revolving door in public interest work impacts the development of professional identity for public interest lawyers. Also discuss the ethics of using litigation to create new regulations vs obtaining regulation through legislative initiatives. |  |
| **THE ROLE OF SPECIAL INTEREST LAWYERS**  Many special interest groups see their role as not only defending the interests of their members, but also to protect the public interests in such things as a clean environment and a non-discriminatory workplace. How does the special interest attorney balance the interest of the organizational members with the interest of the public at large? Are the two mutually exclusive? How does the answer to the question “whose interest are you representing” impact your ethical duties and your professional identity? |  |
| **ATTORNEY FEE SHARING**  Attorney fees awarded to prevailing plaintiffs by statute are a significant source of funding for nonprofit special interest groups that sponsor litigation. Nearly all such organizations require staff attorneys to turn over all court-awarded fees to the organization, and many organizations require cooperating attorneys to turn over all or part of any fees resulting from cases sponsored by the organizations. Discuss the ethical implications of utilizing attorney fee awards as a source of funding for the organization represented by the special interest lawyer. |  |

1. **Public Service (Complete at least one)**

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| Action | Mark completed items |
| Acquaint Mentee with legal aid programs, local pro bono programs, volunteer boards, and other opportunities for engaging in pro bono activities and civic and charitable work. Discuss the reasons for making time to engage in volunteer legal service to the public and any impediments to undertaking such work. |  |
| Mentee attends a civic club of which Mentor is a member or some other community service activity in which Mentor participates. Discuss the reasons for making time to engage in volunteer legal service to the public. |  |
| The pair participates in a bar-sponsored or other volunteer program aimed at delivering legal services to the public. Discuss the reasons for making time to engage in volunteer legal service to the public. |  |
| The pair uses the [Succession to Service](https://app.joinpaladin.com/succession-to-service/) platform to find a pro bono opportunity relevant to Mentee’s practice of law. Discuss the reasons for making time to engage in volunteer legal service to the public. |  |

**9. Developing a Competent Practice**

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| Action | Mark completed items |
| Evaluate how Mentee assess their legal competencies. As an outcome to this discussion, Mentee might develop an analysis of practice areas, matter types, client types, and Colorado judicial districts in which they feel “competent” to practice law. Create a plan for Mentee to routinely visit and update this “Zones of Competency” analysis. |  |
| Highlight areas where Mentee may not feel competent today, but wishes to improve competency over time. Generate a long term plan for Mentee to obtain necessary competencies in these areas of interest. |  |
| Assist Mentee in developing a short-term “Competency Plan” in the event that Mentee is approached to take on a matter or client outside of their scope of Zone of Competency. Included in this plan should be the educational resources, mentors, co-counselors, etc. Mentee can access to timely acquire the competency required. |  |
| Discuss the advantages of bar association involvement and discuss the many local, state, and national associations available, including any in Mentee’s specific practice area, as a means to develop referral relationships and networks. |  |
| Add Other |  |
| Add Other |  |

**10. Diversity, Equity, Inclusion, and Accessibility (Complete at least two)**

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| Action | Mark completed items |
| Discuss what diversity, equity, inclusion, and accessibility mean to both Mentee and Mentor and how these concepts manifest in the legal profession. This exercise is designed to create a safe space for conversation and the sharing of different perspectives on how the legal profession is incorporating these concepts and how it can continue to improve. Describe what an ideal practice and legal profession would look like based on these concepts. |  |
| Discuss the dimensions of identity for the Mentor and Mentee. Which identities are most salient for each person? Why? How have these identities served you in the legal profession? How have these identities led to challenge or limitation in the legal profession? |  |
| Discuss roadblocks and challenges the Mentee and Mentor may have experienced because of their underrepresented identities. What methods were taken to address these challenges? What resources were helpful? If there were any resources that would have been helpful but were not available, discuss what those are and how to best implement them in the future. |  |
| Engage one another in a reflective exercise to assess cultural empathy. Use the [Cultural Competence Self-Assessment Checklist](https://www.avma.org/sites/default/files/2020-08/Diversity-CulturalCompetenceChecklist.pdf) as a guide in your discussion. Discuss the ways in which cultural empathy are important to the practice of law and the building of community within the legal profession. |  |
| Attend a diversity awareness or training workshop or CLE together. Discuss the takeaways and next steps in applying what each participant learned.   * [CBA-CLE Equity/Diversity & Inclusion courses](https://cle.cobar.org/Practice-Area/Equity-Diversity-and-Inclusion) |  |
| Discuss various career paths such as Big Law, small firm, government, corporate, legal aid, and nontraditional legal positions and how they related to the Mentee’s personal and professional identities and professional goals.   1. Examine resources for underrepresented attorneys in the organizations or companies appropriate to Mentee’s career path. 2. Discuss how these paths might influence or support Mentee’s professional identity and goals. |  |

## Resources

**Videos**

* + - [Reimagining Law: DEI in the Legal Profession – What’s Working and What Isn’t](https://www.2civility.org/reimagining-law-dei-in-the-legal-profession/)
    - [Reimagining Law: Systemic Racism in the Legal Profession](https://www.2civility.org/reimagining-law-judge-ann-claire-williams-ret/)
    - [Reimagining Law: Supporting LGBTQ Legal Professionals](https://www.2civility.org/reimagining-law-moses-suarez-president-of-lagbac-chicagos-lgbtq-bar-association/)
    - [Reimagining Law: Creating a Sense of “Belonging” in the Legal Profession](https://www.2civility.org/reimagining-law-create-a-sense-of-belonging-in-the-legal-profession/)
    - [Reimagining Law: How Lawyers Can Combat Discriminatory Behavior](https://www.2civility.org/reimagining-law-how-lawyers-can-combat-discriminatory-behavior/)

**Articles**

* + - Commission’s most recent [DEI news and articles](https://www.2civility.org/news-updates/?_topics=diversity)
    - [Implicit Bias: Cloaked in Color-Blind Clothing](https://www.2civility.org/implicit-bias-color-blind-clothing/)
    - [Addressing Diversity Challenges in Law Firms](https://www.2civility.org/addressing-diversity-challenges-in-law-firms/)
    - [What Kids Can Teach Lawyers About Diversity and Representation](https://www.2civility.org/minorities-representation-legal-profession/)
    - [5 Things to Know About Lawyers with Disabilities](https://www.2civility.org/5-things-about-lawyers-with-disabilities/)
    - [3 Ways Lawyers Can Promote DEI and More with the CBA Racial Justice Coalition](https://www.2civility.org/3-ways-lawyers-can-promote-dei-and-more-with-the-cba-racial-justice-coalition/)
    - [Inclusive Language is Allyship](https://www.2civility.org/inclusive-language-is-allyship/)
    - [Unconscious Bias in Mentoring Relationships](https://www.2civility.org/unconscious-bias-in-mentoring-relationships/)
    - [Four Reasons You Need a Mentor](https://www.2civility.org/four-reasons-for-mentoring/)

**American Bar Association**

* + - [Bias Interrupters Project](https://www.americanbar.org/groups/diversity/women/initiatives_awards/bias-interrupters/) - You Can't Change What You Can't See: Interrupting Racial and Gender Bias in the Legal Profession
    - [Model Diversity Survey](https://www.americanbar.org/content/dam/aba/administrative/racial_ethnic_diversity/aba/credp_2020_mds_report.pdf) from the Commission on Racial and Ethnic Diversity in the Profession
    - [Implicit Bias Videos and Toolkit](https://www.americanbar.org/groups/diversity/resources/implicit-bias/) from the ABA Diversity and Inclusion Center