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Legal Careers

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Cornell University

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Introduction

The *Legal Careers Guide* provides information to help you determine if a career in law is right for you, to aid you in preparing as an undergraduate for legal study, and to assist you in applying to law school. The *Guide* is designed to help you at each step of the process by providing accurate and up-to-date information.

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Jane Levy, Coordinator
Prelaw Advisory Network

Deciding on a Career in Law

A J.D., Juris Doctor, can lead to a wide range of law-related careers and can open doors to careers in government, business, higher education, and numerous other fields. There is little doubt that the study and practice of law can be intellectually stimulating; the most basic functions of the legal profession call daily upon reasoning, analytical, and communication skills. The possibility of effecting social change, setting legal precedent, and defending basic human rights attracts many who are dedicated to making a positive impact on the lives of people they serve. An expectation of prestige and high salaries has also been a consideration in deciding on a legal career, though the market in the past several years has become highly challenging, especially for new lawyers.

The realities of working in the legal profession should be fully explored before reaching a decision. Legal work can require spending considerable time completing tedious, painstaking research and repetitive administrative tasks. Hours can be very long and often include weekends. Depending on the type of law practiced and the location, salaries may not meet expectations. Therefore, it is essential to evaluate both advantages and disadvantages in making this important decision.

Exploring Your Interest

Before beginning the application process, then, consider carefully if a law degree is right for you. Your decision should not be made by default because you are not sure what else to do. There are a number of ways you can explore the field of law:

- Register to receive e-mails about law-related programs and opportunities by completing a brief Student Profile at career.cornell.edu.
- Talk with a career counselor and take interest assessment tests at Cornell Career Services (CCS) in 103 Barnes Hall, or, G55 Goldwin Smith if you are an Arts and Sciences student, to learn if your values and interests are aligned with what is required in the legal field.
- Conduct research on legal careers using Career Services resources in Barnes Hall.
- Investigate online resources that provide information on legal careers, law schools, and other law-related topics through the Cornell Career Services website at career.cornell.edu.
- Participate in Cornell's Extern Program to shadow Cornell alumni in their workplaces over winter break, and in a similar program for first-year students, FRESH, over spring break.
- Intern with a law firm or law-related organization to gain exposure to the field and to experience the work environment.
- Conduct information interviews to learn about the legal profession. Talk with lawyers who are family members, family friends, or Cornell alumni. Inquire about these issues:
 - * personal attributes needed to be successful in a legal career
 - * satisfactions and dissatisfactions of the field
 - * impact of a legal career on personal lives
 - * employment outlook in a challenging legal market.
- Speak with lawyers who became dissatisfied and left the field.
- Discuss the law school experience with current law students and sit in on a class. You can arrange to visit Cornell Law School by calling the Admissions Office at 255-5141.

- Take a position as a paralegal or legal assistant in a law firm, or work in a law-related organization before applying to law school to confirm your interest in the field. No special training is required, and Cornell Career Services can assist you with your job search.

Realities of a Legal Career

An important step in making your decision is to learn about the significant changes in the market for new lawyers in recent years. Employment statistics for the class of 2014 law graduates, based on responses from 42,139 (96.1% of all graduates), reveal that the overall employment rate was 86.7%, up 2.2% from the previous year. Also, there was an increase in the rate of employment in jobs requiring bar passage for the first time since 2007. However, three factors contributed to these increases: the total number of law graduates decreased by almost 3,000; the number of jobs taken by new grads was down about 1,200; and, 2014 data was collected for an additional month.

The percentage of graduates who reported taking a job for which bar passage was required was the same as last year, 66.3%, compared to 74.7% for the Class of 2008. Just under 51% of graduates reported entering private practice, down slightly from the prior year; the median salary for those entering law firms was \$95,000 and the mean was \$102,600, both unchanged from last year. Additional statistics about the class follow:

- The average starting salary of those reporting and working full-time in positions lasting at least a year was \$82,292, down slightly from the previous year; the median salary was \$63,000, up \$1,755 from 2012.
- Law firm jobs taken in the largest firms (over 500 lawyers) have increased from 16.2% of respondents in 2011 to 21.3% in 2014.
- About 31% of those in law firms reporting salaries had salaries of \$160,000.
- Nearly 29% of graduates took positions in public service, including judicial clerkships, government agencies, and public interest organizations.
- The median salary for jobs in the government was \$52,700; the median salary in public interest organizations was \$45,000, about the same as in 2011; and the median salary for judicial clerkships was \$54,000, up \$1,000 from the prior year.
- Graduates entering business accounted for 18%.

Keep in mind that these statistics reflect the experience of graduates from all law schools; you should investigate employment outcomes at schools of interest that are available on the American Bar Association's website at employmentsummary.abaquestionnaire.org. If, after careful consideration of the realities of a law career, you continue to be committed to the prospect of a career that will require you to think logically, critically, and creatively; to address some of the major social issues that confront our times; and to play a part in shaping legal institutions that influence the future, then becoming a lawyer may well prove to be a rewarding and fulfilling career choice for you.

'NALP-The Association for Legal Career Professionals' "Employment for the Class of 2014-Selected Findings"

Preparing for Law School

Admissions committees look at a variety of factors and trends in your academic record in an attempt to predict how you will perform in law school. There is no "prelaw major," and unlike medical school, there are no specific educational requirements for entrance into law school. Your curriculum should provide a diverse background; choose classes that challenge your ability to think and reason logically, that require you to research subjects thoroughly and write extensively, and that sharpen your ability to analyze material. Developing your research and organizational skills as an undergraduate will benefit you in law school. For more information, see the American Bar Association's *Preparing for Law School* at americanbar.org/groups/legal_education/resources/pre_law.html.

Developing Skills

The following disciplines can help develop skills that are necessary in law school and will serve a future lawyer well:

- Social sciences offer insight into human behavior, social processes, and institutions. Courses that give you a better understanding of diverse cultures will help prepare you for a legal career.
- English and communication courses are forums for improving written and oral expression.
- Mathematics and philosophy classes provide background in logic and reasoning, as well as problem-solving skills.
- Physical sciences require systematic analysis of evidence and inductive reasoning.

Law-related classes may allow you to get a feel for law as a general subject, but they neither cover the material in the same depth nor embody the intensity and rigor of law school. Therefore, they are not especially accurate indicators of your ability to succeed in the study of law or whether you will like law school.

Selecting a Major

Choose a major that interests you and double major if you like, but be aware that this is not necessarily a positive factor in the admissions process. Though most law students do not "major" in specific areas—typically specialization occurs in law firms or other legal environments following law school—there are areas of law you may want to prepare for as an undergraduate. For example, if you are considering a career in patent or intellectual property law, you may want to major in engineering or science. Natural resources can provide a good background for environmental law. Learning one or more languages and taking courses in international studies will help lay the groundwork for a career in international law. Courses in economics, business, and accounting are especially useful in the areas of corporate and tax law.

Compiling an Impressive Record

A solid GPA, particularly within your major, is expected, but a willingness to go beyond requirements demonstrates an intellectual curiosity that would be advantageous in the study of law. Academic excellence reflects discipline and abilities, though admissions committees will also consider seriously the variety and depth of your coursework as evidence of your interests and

motivation. The key to compiling an impressive transcript is to challenge yourself by taking classes at increasingly difficult levels and studying diverse subject areas. Taking courses on a pass/fail basis may encourage you to explore subjects or levels of instruction you might otherwise avoid for fear of a low grade; keep in mind, however, that taking a number of courses pass/fail may be perceived negatively. While grades earned during study abroad may not be calculated into your GPA for law school, admissions committees will see your study abroad transcript.

In general, lecture courses provide a good foundation for further instruction, while seminars allow you to present, discuss, critique, and defend more specific ideas. Seminars also give you the opportunity to interact with faculty. It can be difficult at a large university such as Cornell to identify faculty members who can write detailed and substantive letters of recommendation in support of your application to graduate or professional school. Get to know faculty whom you might later ask for recommendations or evaluations; make yourself stand out as an individual by attending office hours, asking questions in class, and conducting research with faculty.

Other Activities

Law schools will be interested in your extracurricular activities, leadership experience, summer jobs, internships, and public service since they seek well-rounded candidates for admission. Select activities that interest you, not those you think will impress admissions committees. However, do not devote so much time to your activities that you sacrifice your GPA, which is far more important in the admissions process than activities.

Determining Where to Apply

With 204 accredited law schools in the United States, how do you decide where to apply and ultimately which school to attend? It will be important to balance factors that address your personal preferences with those that affect your chances of admission. Do not let the search for "long shots, good chances, and sure things" govern your selection process. Begin by assembling a list of law schools based on criteria that are important to you, then revise your choices according to your chances of admission. This systematic approach should help limit frustration and confusion during the process of applying to law school. Selecting schools carefully will help reduce the time and expense of applying to an excessive number of schools.

Criteria for Selection

Consider the following factors and determine which are important to you:

National/Regional Schools: Does the school attract applicants from across the country and abroad, or are most students from the region in which the school is located? Do most students want to work throughout the country or in the school's region following graduation?

Faculty: What are the academic and experiential backgrounds of faculty? How accessible are they? What is the faculty-student ratio, the number of full-time vs. adjunct faculty, and the number of female and minority faculty?

Facilities and Resources: Is the school affiliated with a university? Do students have access to courses from a range of academic disciplines to supplement their legal curriculum? Is the library large enough to accommodate holdings and permit students to conduct research and study? How helpful is the library staff? How accessible are electronic databases such as Lexis and Westlaw? In general, do the facilities provide a comfortable learning environment?

Student Body: What is the size of the entering class? What does the admissions profile tell you about the quality of the student body? Where did students study as undergraduates and what are their geographic backgrounds? Is there diversity in interests and personal/cultural backgrounds? What is the overall atmosphere—are students friendly or overly competitive? Is there much interaction with fellow students outside the classroom?

Special Programs: What courses are available in specialized areas? What joint degree programs of interest to you are available? What opportunities exist for practical experience, including clinics, internships, etc.? What specialized institutes, journals, or organizations exist in your areas of interest? Does the school demonstrate a commitment to women and minorities through special programs?

Career Services: What advising and resources are available to help you find a job? Is career counseling available? How many employers recruit at the law school and who are they? What percentage of the class has positions at graduation? In which types of positions and geographic areas are they employed? What is the percentage of graduates holding judicial clerkships? What assistance is given to students not interested in working in law firms? What is the bar passage rate for recent graduates? (An excellent resource for investigating employment outcomes at law schools is the ABA Employment Summary Reports at employmentsummary.abaquestionnaire.org.)

Student Life: Is housing provided for first-year students? If not, does the school offer assistance in locating off-campus housing? Is the school located in a safe area? What is the cost of living? What types of cultural opportunities are there? Does the school provide recreational facilities?

Costs: What are tuition, housing, and transportation costs? Is financial aid exclusively need-based, or are merit scholarships available? If so, are scholarships guaranteed for three years, or are there criteria you must meet each year? What percentage of students maintain their scholarships over three years? (For terms and conditions of conditional scholarships, refer to ABA Required Disclosures on each school's website.)

Reputation

The issue most often discussed by prospective law students, yet the most difficult to define, is reputation. A number of factors contribute to a school's reputation, including faculty, facilities, career services, reputation of the parent university, etc. Though a number of law school rankings are available, most factors evaluated are not quantifiable, and therefore you should not perceive the rankings as accurate or definitive. Selectivity at law schools, however, is one factor that can be quantified; you can gauge a school's relative selectivity by comparing the number of applicants accepted to the overall number of applications. Standard 509 of the American Bar Association Standards and Rules of Procedure for the Approval of Law Schools requires law schools to disclose consumer information related to admissions at ABA-approved law schools. Look for this information on the ABA's website at abarequireddisclosures.org.

Schools can be divided roughly into three groups:

- Schools with national reputations that tend to appear in various "top ten" lists. They draw students from a national pool and offer geographic mobility to graduates.
- Schools with good regional reputations that are attended primarily by students from the region, who may want to remain in the area following graduation, but who may also seek positions throughout the country.
- Local schools that draw students primarily from the immediate area who want to practice there following graduation.

For more on evaluating schools, refer to LSAC's *Thinking About Law School* at [lsac.org/docs/default-source/publications-\(lsac-resources\)/thinkaboutlawschool.pdf](http://lsac.org/docs/default-source/publications-(lsac-resources)/thinkaboutlawschool.pdf) and *Choosing a Law School—How to Evaluate Law Schools* at lsac.org/jd/choosing-a-law-school/evaluating-law-schools.

Non-Traditional Alternatives

Be aware that some law schools offer alternatives to fall admission in a full-time law program. Evening divisions and part-time programs allow students to work and study law simultaneously, earning a J.D. in four years. A few schools on the quarter system enable students to enter mid-year. Summer entry and/or summer courses can accelerate the degree program from three to two-and-a-half calendar years. And finally, some law schools have created summer trial programs, which allow borderline applicants to prove themselves capable of legal study in time for fall entrance.

Online Resources and Publications

There are a number of resources designed to help you research and evaluate law schools. Cornell Career Services offers links to online resources through the Link Library at career.cornell.edu and print resources in the Library in 103 Barnes Hall. Below are some of these resources, and a more complete listing of the Library's law-related holdings is appended to this guide.

- **Official Guide to ABA-Approved Law Schools** includes the ABA's Standard 509 Required Disclosures Information Reports with information on the 204 American Bar

Association-approved law schools and Law School Employment Summary Reports, updated annually. Access the information at americanbar.org/groups/legal_education/resources/aba_approved_law_schools/official-guide-to-aba-approved-law-schools.html.

- **2016 LSAC (Law School Admission Council) Official Guide to ABA-Approved Law Schools**, available at lsac.org, offers various search tools and includes links to law schools' websites and to ABA statistics.
- **DiscoverLaw.org** is LSAC's website for diversity in law program and includes a number of resources for applicants from diverse racial and ethnic backgrounds and information on LSAC's summer PLUS programs on law school campuses.
- **Law School Transparency Score Reports** at lstscorereports.com/organize and filter data by law school from many sources.
- **NALP-Association for Legal Career Professionals** offers an online directory of law schools at nalplawsonline.org/index.asp.
- **Catalogs and bulletins** published and distributed by law schools are available through their websites and by contacting the schools.
- *The NAPLA/SAPLA Book of Law School Lists 2015-16 Edition* provides information about joint degrees, areas of strength identified by law schools, treatment of multiple LSAT scores by individual schools, schools that grant one-year deferrals, bar passage rates at a number of schools, schools that award non-need-based scholarships, etc. *The Book of Lists* is available in the Career Services Library and online at bu.edu/caspreprofessional/files/2015/07/2015-2016-NAPLASAPLA-Book-of-Lists.pdf.

Cornell Resources

- **Law School Day**, held each fall, is attended by representatives of approximately 90 law schools who speak with students about their schools and admissions policies, and distribute bulletins and application materials. The 2015 event will take place on September 29, and visiting law school admissions officers will participate in a panel discussion on the application process the afternoon prior. (See the Legal Careers Calendar at the front of the *Guide* for additional information.)
- **The Action Report** summarizes GPAs, LSAT scores, and admissions decisions for Cornellians who applied to law school the previous year. Information from the summary report is appended to this publication; you can obtain more detailed information by scheduling an appointment with a prelaw advisor.
- **Survey responses** of Cornellians studying at law schools across the country provide information about their experiences and offer advice to current applicants. Responses include contact information for further discussion and are available in the Career Services Library in 103 Barnes Hall.

Determine what is most important to you as you evaluate law schools and decide on a list of potential schools. Make sure your research is thorough and includes discussions with current students at law schools that interest you. After you complete your research and compile a list of schools, meet with a prelaw advisor (see Prewal Services at Cornell on the inside of the back cover) to discuss schools of interest to you.

Understanding Admissions Criteria_____

Most law school admissions committees use a combination of objective and subjective criteria, described below and in the next section, to evaluate applicants.

Objective Criteria_____

Law School Admission Test (LSAT): Applicants take the LSAT, a half-day standardized test, during one of four test administrations offered annually by the Law School Admission Council. Scores, which range from 120 to 180, are used by law schools as a common measurement of potential for success in law school.

Undergraduate Grade Point Average (GPA): Applicants submit undergraduate transcripts to the Credential Assembly Service (CAS), which converts grades to a cumulative grade point average using a set of consistent values. The GPA offers admissions committees another numerical basis for comparing applicants.

Law schools consider the objective criteria, the GPA and LSAT score, the selection criteria that most accurately predict how applicants will perform in their first year. Some schools weight these factors equally in the admissions process, while others give either the LSAT or the GPA somewhat greater weight. It is important to remember, however, that most law schools do not make admissions decisions solely on the basis of objective criteria. Subjective criteria, listed below, take on importance once applicants' GPAs and LSAT scores qualify them for closer scrutiny.

Subjective Criteria_____

Personal Statement: Applicants submit a personal statement as part of the application process for almost all law schools. Admissions committees look for a concise, detailed, well-written statement revealing the applicant's individuality. They want to learn from the statement who the applicant is and what makes her qualified to study at their law schools.

Letters of Recommendation/Evaluation Services: Most law schools require applicants to submit letters of recommendation from professors or employers to gain a different perspective on the applicant's academic strength, intellectual curiosity, motivation, communication skills, and personal qualities. Establish an account at lsac.org to use LSAC's Letter of Recommendation and Evaluation Services, which offer convenient ways for recommenders to submit letters and/or complete evaluations, and for you to distribute them to schools to which you apply.

Experience: This factor may encompass a wide range of pursuits—from undergraduate curricular and extracurricular activities, to internships, to full-time work experience, etc.—which demonstrate the applicant has skills and abilities relevant to the study of law and will contribute to the diversity and strength of the class.

There are, of course, other factors that may be used to evaluate applicants, depending on the policies of individual schools. For example, most law schools have minority recruitment programs to increase minority participation in the legal profession, and some state schools may reserve seats for state residents. Review schools' websites to learn about their selection criteria, and you may want to contact schools about your specific concerns.

Applying to Law School

The previous section described criteria used by law schools to evaluate applicants. This section revisits those criteria from a different perspective, spelling out in greater detail what you as an applicant can do to file a strong and complete application.

Law School Admission Test (LSAT)

The Law School Admission Test (LSAT) is required for admission to all American Bar Association-approved law schools. The test is administered four times a year (June, October, December, and February) by the Law School Admission Council (LSAC) and is offered in October and December at Cornell. Detailed test information—dates, sites, registration forms, fees, and deadlines—and registration is available on the LSAC website at lsac.org.

It is advisable to take the LSAT during the summer or fall of the year you apply, though scores from the December administration will reach law schools in time to meet application deadlines at all schools. And, a survey conducted by the LSAC revealed that most of the 150 schools responding accept scores from the February test. However, it's advisable to check with schools to which you're applying before planning to take the February test.

By taking the test in October, you will be able to see your LSAT score before applying by early November, which should be your goal. If you take the December test, however, plan to submit at least some applications around the time of the test; you can then submit additional applications after you learn your LSAT score. If you will be taking or retaking the test in February, the same advice applies.

The LSAT is designed to provide law school admissions committees with a common measure of applicants' aptitude for legal study. The test consists of five multiple-choice sections, each thirty-five minutes in length:

- 1) one reading comprehension section
- 2) one analytical reasoning section
- 3) two logical reasoning sections
- 4) one experimental test question section (not scored).

A 35-minute writing sample at the end of the test is not scored; copies of the writing sample are distributed to schools to which you apply. Your score is computed on a scale of 120 to 180, based on the number of questions you answer correctly; there is no deduction or penalty for incorrect answers, so it is advantageous to guess even if you don't have time to consider a question carefully.

In general, LSAT questions attempt to measure your ability to read complex material accurately and critically, and process information effectively to draw logical, reliable conclusions. The LSAT does not test you on a specific body of knowledge; instead, it evaluates your ability to use skills relevant to the study and practice of law, skills that you likely already possess. You should, however, practice to develop those skills further and to familiarize yourself with the types of questions asked. It is essential to spend adequate time in preparation since your score can improve significantly. Using multiple strategies to prepare has proved to be most effective.

The best approach is to work through examples and explanations carefully, then take actual disclosed tests under simulated conditions while observing time limits. *The Official LSAT Handbook* provides an introduction to the LSAT and the skills it's designed to test. Information on how to purchase *The Official LSAT Handbook*, *The Official SuperPrep and SuperPrep II*, and previously

administered tests is available at lsac.org. Commercial books are also available and can be used as supplements to LSAC materials; however, since commercial book publishers can't legally use copyrighted test materials, the questions can be inferior or even misleading.

Begin your preparation with LSAC materials and then assess your progress. If you feel you would benefit from a more structured program of study, you may want to consider taking a commercial test preparation course. Commercial courses are expensive and the quality of instruction can be uneven, so it is important to learn who will be teaching the course and what materials will be used. Talk with others who have taken the LSAT to learn from their experience, especially concerning the effectiveness of courses you may be considering. Such courses can be helpful in motivating you to study and in building your confidence.

If you are registered for a test but think you are not fully prepared or in a frame of mind to perform well, it's probably better not to take the test; law schools will not view your absence on the test date negatively. Should you decide three or more weeks in advance of the test that you want to change the test date, you can make the change at lsac.org for a fee of \$90.

Be well-prepared and plan to take the test only once. However, if you do not believe your score is representative of your abilities, for example, you were scoring considerably higher on practice tests, you may want to consider retaking the test. American Bar Association guidelines require that when there are multiple scores, law schools report the highest score when reporting admissions statistics, and many schools use the highest LSAT score in making admissions decisions rather than the average.

When you register for the LSAT online and establish an online account, all correspondence from LSAC, including reporting of your LSAT score, will be sent electronically. You will receive a score report from LSAC approximately three weeks after the test, which includes your score (on a scale of 120-180) and your percentile ranking. If the test is disclosed, a copy of the test questions with list of responses, a copy of the answer sheet, and a score conversion table will be available online about the same time.

Fee waivers for the LSAT and other essential applicant services are available for applicants with a demonstrated inability to pay for them. Use the fee-waiver application at the lsac.org website.

Credential Assembly Service (CAS) _____

To centralize and standardize objective application information—GPAs and LSAT scores—ABA-approved law schools require applicants to subscribe to the Credential Assembly Service (CAS). The Service organizes and analyzes applicant information in a way that allows law schools to compare academic records from undergraduate schools that use different grading systems.

Register for the Credential Assembly Service (CAS) at lsac.org; the subscription continues for five years. (It's not necessary to register for the LSAT and the Credential Assembly Service at the same time.) Once you have registered, send or take transcript request forms, obtained from CAS, to each college or university from which you have earned academic credit.

If you enrolled in the Cornell-in-Rome Program, any Cornell Summer or Winter Program through Cornell School of Continuing Education, the Industrial and Labor Relations (ILR) Credit Internship, the Chinese Language Program (FALCON, no longer offered), the China and Asia-Pacific Studies Program (CAPS), the Intensive Arabic Program in Jordan (IAP, no longer offered), or a Management Internship program through Cornell's School of Hotel Administration, you do not need a separate transcript for this study abroad work. The grades and credits for this coursework will be listed on your Cornell transcript and will be treated as Cornell work by LSAC. If you enrolled in the Cornell-Nepal Study Program, the Industrial and Labor Relations (ILR)

Program with University College Dublin, the Bologna Consortial Studies Program (BCSP), the Berlin Consortium for German Studies (BCGS), the Consortium for Advanced Studies in Barcelona (CASB), the Consortium for Advanced Studies in Seville (CASA, formerly: the Michigan-Cornell-Penn Program in Seville) the EDUCO Program (Emory, Duke, Cornell and Tulane in Paris), the Kyoto Consortium for Japanese Studies (KCJS), Cornell in Cuba Program (CASA), the Cornell in Cuba Research Program, the Cornell-in-East Asia Program, the Cornell-in-India program, or any exchange program through a Cornell college, LSAC will include only the grades and credits earned on the U.S. grading scale when summarizing your Cornell transcript. Courses graded on an international scale are considered "transfer" work. As such, a separate transcript is required only if the total amount of this international transfer work exceeds the equivalent of one year of U.S. or Canadian work, and you are applying to a law school that requires the use of the authentication and evaluation feature of the Credential Assembly Service (CAS). In most cases, for these programs you will not be required to submit an international transcript to LSAC, as the total amount of international work completed will likely be one year or less.

If you enrolled in a study abroad program sponsored by another U.S. or Canadian college or university, in addition to your home institution's transcript, you must have the college or university sponsoring the study abroad program send a transcript directly to LSAC. List the U.S. or Canadian institution when you register for the Credential Assembly Service under "Other Institutions." If the grades and credits appear on the sponsoring school's transcript, using the school's grading scale, then those grades will be calculated into both the sponsoring school's GPA and the overall GPA, but not into your home institution's GPA, as this is "transfer" work.

If you directly enrolled in one or more international institutions, including through Cornell Abroad or a college-based exchange program, and the total amount of work is the equivalent of one year or less, do not list the international institution when you register for the Credential Assembly Service, and do not ask the international institution to send a transcript to LSAC. You may be required to list your attendance at such institutions on your applications to law schools.

Be sure to verify the accuracy of your Cornell transcript via Student Center. Official transcripts will be sent to CAS for analysis; therefore, you do not send transcripts directly to law schools. Once your LSAT score is available, the Credential Assembly Service prepares a law school report that schools request when they receive your application. The report will include the following:

- a year-by-year grade and credit summary
- photocopies of all your transcripts
- your GPA for each academic year, your degree (Cornell) GPA, and your cumulative GPA reflecting work at other institutions you have attended
- a description of your overall grade distribution
- the mean LSAT score and GPA and your percentile graduation rank among students at your undergraduate school who have subscribed to the Credential Assembly Service
- up to 12 LSAT scores, including cancellations and absences
- an average LSAT score, if you have more than one score on file
- copies of your LSAT writing sample.

LSAT scores are reported by LSAC for approximately five years following test administrations. Some law schools, however, require that a score be obtained within a few years prior to applying; information about requirements is available from the individual schools.

Applications

The most widely used approach to completing and submitting applications to law schools is CAS's electronic applications on the LSAC website. While not a common application, electronic applications allow you to enter only once information commonly requested by law schools;

information entered on the first application will automatically be entered on all of your other applications. You then respond to school-specific questions. Electronic applications allow you to begin applications even if you haven't made final decisions on schools.

Completing application forms is a fairly straightforward process. Schools seek basic information about you, including your academic background, extracurricular activities, and employment history. Many schools will also ask for the names of your recommenders and evaluators, the date(s) on which you took (or plan to take) the LSAT, your intention to apply for financial aid, and any criminal convictions on your record. You may be asked to list other schools to which you are applying; responding to this question and/or indicating an interest in receiving financial aid will not affect your admissions chances. Be truthful as you complete the applications. Most schools request a resume, but don't use it as a substitute for responding to questions on the applications.

Personal Statements

With the exception of a few law schools, interviews are not part of the application process, primarily because of the number of applicants in relation to staff time. In lieu of evaluative interviews, personal statements requested by most law schools provide the opportunity to go beyond the objective aspects of the application to discuss who you are and what is important to you.

Schools will be seeking information about your background, personal qualities, and leadership skills to learn what is unique and distinguishes you from other candidates with similar GPAs and LSAT scores. Your goal, then, will be to write a concise statement establishing yourself as an individual. An interesting and personal discussion about yourself, one that reveals your personality and character, will help you come alive to the admissions committee.

Some schools ask a specific question or suggest a topic for the statement, but most leave the theme open-ended. Your statement should not merely reiterate what is on your resume, but instead should highlight and expand upon what has been particularly important in your life. It is fairly common to write a single basic statement, then adapt it to meet the requirements of schools. The best approach is to focus on one or two, but not more than three topics. Limiting the scope of your statement prevents it from becoming a laundry list of activities, diluting your strengths and your impact. Select significant events or experiences in your life that demonstrate your growth or change, tenacity, and distinctive qualities, then elaborate on those.

Personal statements are typically two double-spaced pages, though you may find that some schools give more latitude in the length. If schools don't provide guidelines on length, it's advisable to submit a statement that's approximately two double-spaced pages. A few schools limit the number of words permitted, and you should abide by those guidelines. Proofread carefully, as any typographical or grammatical errors will detract from the favorable impression the statement might otherwise make. Do not use large words in an attempt to impress readers; instead, use simple language correctly, and rely on well-organized, interesting content to make an impression. Your statement should be serious, honest, and sincere, and the tone should be confident and positive; any negative information you feel compelled or are required to discuss should be addressed in other parts of the application or in an addendum. If you write an addendum, describe succinctly the problem or issue, what steps you took to address it, and what the outcome was.

Law schools will be looking for evidence that you can write a coherent statement. Follow general guidelines for writing essays: there should be introductory and concluding paragraphs; each paragraph should begin with a topic sentence; and there should be a clear line of development through the statement. Ideas should be supported with concrete examples. Rather than explicitly stating your strengths, let the reader draw inferences from descriptions of your accomplishments.

Do not title your statement, risk humor that may fall flat, include quotes, focus primarily on another person, write a treatise on a legal issue, or speculate at length on your career in law. Be sure to get feedback from objective readers, for example, prelaw advisors, people who will give you constructive criticism without fear of hurting your feelings.

Letters of Recommendation

Most law schools request that one or two letters of recommendation be submitted on behalf of applicants. If letters are not required, it's a good idea, nonetheless, to submit them. Admissions committees will be seeking information not provided elsewhere in the applications. Recommendation letters should include assessments and examples of intellectual strength, analytical ability, research skills, maturity, judgment, motivation, and leadership, along with an appraisal of communication skills and a comparison to peers.

Letters written by members of the academic community carry the most weight, since they can assess your performance in an academic setting and discuss your potential for success in law school. At least one letter should be from a professor in your undergraduate major, if possible. As you consider whom to ask, remember that it is better to have an in-depth letter from a teaching assistant or lecturer with whom you worked closely than to have a cursory letter from a renowned professor who barely knows you.

Unless you have been in the work force a few years, letters from people outside academia often carry less weight, since they may be unable to address the topic of greatest interest to admissions committees: your academic potential. Law schools are generally less impressed with letters from politicians, state supreme court justices, etc., since the letters tend to be effusive and contain little substantive information; often the letters are not written by the individuals, but rather by people on their staffs. If you would like to submit additional letters even though a school asks for only one or two, this should be fine. Three letters will be acceptable at most schools, and four should be considered the absolute maximum. To verify the number of letters and/or evaluations to submit to schools, see "Services Required or Recommended by Law Schools" on the LSAC website.

Approach potential letter writers well in advance of the application deadline. Ask them, "Do you know my work well enough to write a positive letter on behalf of my application to law school?" If the answer is yes, provide sufficient information about your background to help ensure a detailed letter:

- a cover sheet describing your academic relationship, including courses you have taken, research you have conducted, your experience as a TA, etc.
- a copy of your transcript
- a resume and draft of your personal statement (if available)
- copies of exams or papers written for the class
- the date by which you will need the letter.

Be sure to discuss waiving your right of access to the letters. You may want to waive your right since you could encounter writers unwilling to write letters if applicants have access to them, and some admissions committee members may discount disclosed letters. As you will probably not have access to letters, be sure your recommenders are enthusiastic about writing letters for you; if you sense any hesitation, even if he or she agrees, thank the person but don't follow through.

LSAC offers a letter of recommendation (LOR) service. After you establish an LSAC.org account, indicate the names and contact information of your recommenders and specify the number of letters each recommender will submit. For letters you want sent to all schools to which you are applying, indicate "General" when asked by LSAC for a description of the letter; for letters targeted to a certain school(s), for example, the letter writer attended that law school and wants to

recommend you to it, your description would say “For Stevens Law School.” Select your law schools and specify the letters that should be sent to each one using an ID number.

Recommenders can send letters, along with recommendation forms you print from the lsac.org website, directly to LSAC. Alternatively, you can inform letter writers that they will receive an e-mail from CAS requesting that they complete and upload a letter for you. CAS then duplicates and forwards letters to law schools to which you are applying.

Letters will be stored for five years from the time you register for CAS or from the time you take the LSAT, whichever comes last. If it is possible that you will be applying to law school in the future, but are not certain, you may want to establish a credentials file (online at Interfolio.com) to maintain letters of recommendation and other documents.

You can also ask recommenders to participate in LSAC’s online Evaluation Service. Your evaluators rate you in six categories, each with several factors, totaling thirty. The attributes evaluated relate to your qualifications for pursuing legal education, and evaluators can add comments to their ratings. As with letters of recommendation, you decide whether to waive your right of access to the evaluation and determine which evaluations will be sent to which schools. If you ask a recommender to write a letter and complete an evaluation, the letter and the evaluation should not be sent to the same school.

Dean's Certifications

Dean’s certifications are required by some law schools to confirm that applicants have not been involved in serious academic or disciplinary transgressions as undergraduates. Certifications are generally handled by a designated university official, such as an academic advising dean or registrar, in consultation with those offices responsible for judicial administration on campus. **Cornell officials responsible for dean's certifications in each undergraduate college or school are listed in “Prelaw Services at Cornell,” located on the inside of the back cover.**

Filing Applications

In recent years, Cornellians have applied to an average of eleven law schools if they were seniors and nine if they were recent grads. There is no hard and fast rule about the number of schools to which you should apply; your decision should be based on how realistic your choices are, how much time and money you have to spend on applications (most schools require an application fee), etc. In general, it is advisable to apply to one or two schools where it is almost certain you will be accepted, several schools where you have a good chance of being admitted, and a couple of schools you would like to attend, but where your chances for admission are not especially good.

While some law schools offer early decision or early action programs that have deadlines as early as mid-October, most schools review applications on a rolling basis beginning in late November or early December. Given the highly competitive admissions process, you should aim to submit your applications by early November, if possible. Submitting your applications then can be a slight

advantage at many schools. Remember that your file is not complete until all parts, including the recommendations and/or evaluations along with the CAS report, have been received by law schools. If you are taking the December LSAT, or taking/retaking the test in February, plan to submit a few applications by early December, even though your file will not be complete until your LSAT score is available several weeks following the test. After receiving your score, you can determine whether to apply to more schools based on your score and your undergraduate record.

There are some additional tips and strategies to consider when you are applying to law school which follow:

- Start early.
- Make realistic choices on schools.
- Read carefully information provided by schools online or in hard copy.
- Follow directions.
- Print copies of your applications to use as drafts.
- Provide complete and accurate responses.
- Make copies of your completed applications.
- Submit fees with your applications.
- Respect deadlines.

Taking Time Off

Before going to law school, you may want to wait a year or two, or even longer; many Cornellians who eventually attend law school do not go immediately. Taking some time before entering law school can be advantageous for several reasons:

- You will be able to devote more time and energy during your senior year to your academics rather than to preparation for the LSAT and time-consuming law school applications.
- When you apply to law school, your entire academic record will be available to law schools, not just six or seven semesters; if you are like most Cornell students, your highest grades come later in your undergraduate education.
- Many grads benefit from taking a respite following four challenging years at Cornell.
- You will have the opportunity to confirm your interest in law by working as a paralegal or legal assistant, or in another position in a law-related field, while at the same time gaining professional experience that may help you in your job search following law school.

Considering Admissions Decisions

Since the timetable for reviewing applications and informing applicants of decisions varies from school to school, notification of decisions can come any time from December to May or even later. Applicants are informed via e-mail or letters sent through U.S. mail of the schools' decisions; candidates are either accepted, denied, or wait-listed, which means the applicant is considered a desirable candidate and may be admitted later.

Law schools often place applicants on "hold" or "reserve" prior to reaching a decision and frequently notify candidates of this status. Applications of those on hold or reserve are reconsidered at a later date, usually before the files of those who have been wait-listed.

Enhancing Applications

There are several things you can do to improve your chances of admission if you are on reserve or have been wait-listed:

- Write a letter or send an e-mail message to the director/dean of admissions within two weeks of applying to inform him or her of your strong interest in the school and to provide substantive reasons for wanting to attend.
- Write to the director/dean of admissions later in the process to update your application; for example, inform the schools that you completed your honors thesis or were accepted into an honorary.
- Send a final transcript from Cornell to CAS; your academic record will be updated and sent to each school to which you applied.
- State that if accepted you will attend, if the school is your first choice.
- Describe your professional accomplishments and include an updated resume, if you are currently working.
- Send an additional letter of recommendation from a professor or employer; however, the total number of your recommendation letters shouldn't exceed four.
- Visit the law school to demonstrate your strong interest; contact the admissions office to arrange a tour, sit in on a class, etc. Some admissions officers will agree to meet with applicants, but generally these discussions are not evaluative. Follow up in a letter or e-mail message to describe your impressions of the school and to restate your interest.

Making a Decision

As you begin to hear from law schools, you are encouraged to review LSAC's *Statement of Good Admission and Financial Aid Practices* at [lsac.org/docs/default-source/publications-\(lsac-resources\)/statementofgoodadm.pdf](http://lsac.org/docs/default-source/publications-(lsac-resources)/statementofgoodadm.pdf). The site can help you navigate the process of juggling wait lists, acceptances, and scholarships; and consider ethical issues surrounding these application outcomes.

Visiting law schools can be invaluable when deciding among schools that have accepted you. In addition to taking tours of the schools and attending classes, make an effort to meet faculty and staff, and speak with a number of students to get their perspective on factors important to you,

such as accessibility of faculty, competitiveness of students, career services, assistance of library staff, etc. If you are not able to visit, refer to the survey responses of Cornell alumni who have attended law schools, which are maintained in the Cornell Career Services Library in 103 Barnes. You may also want to ask admissions offices to identify Cornell alumni at their schools from whom you can obtain firsthand information about their experience at the schools. Typically, the schools will ask the alumni to contact you.

Cost and financial aid awards also need to be considered when making a decision. Some law schools are relative bargains because they are state schools or private schools with low tuition located in areas where the cost of living is less expensive. If you will be entering law school with debt accumulated as an undergraduate, financial factors can play an even greater role in your decision. You may receive a sizable scholarship as part of your financial package from a school attempting to attract you. For terms and conditions of scholarship offers dependent upon academic performance in law school, refer to ABA Required Disclosures on each school's website.

If you are deciding between a school that is highly regarded and one that interests you but is less prestigious, keep in mind that more highly ranked schools may provide better opportunities after graduation. Large firms focus their recruiting efforts at these schools, and salaries of graduates tend to be higher. How you perform in law school is a significant factor in determining where you work following graduation. For accurate, up-to-date information on employment outcomes at law schools, refer to the ABA Employment Summary Reports at employmentsummary.abaquestionnaire.org.

Ultimately, you should balance the factors most important to you with those concerning prestige and opportunities. It will be important to decide what is the best school for you and where you can thrive as a law student.

Schools that accept you typically ask for a deposit to hold a space for you in the class. Deposits may be due before you hear from all schools. Contact schools that accept you to explain your situation and ask if they would be willing to extend the deposit deadline. Also, consult with a prelaw advisor who can help you weigh your options. Once you have reached a final decision on which school you will attend, notify other schools that accepted you so that they can offer your place to someone else.

Be aware that LSAC begins notifying participating law schools on May 15 about which applicants have deposits/commitments at multiple law schools.

Reapplying Later

If you are not accepted at a law school you would like to attend, consider retaking the LSAT if you believe you can improve your score, or revising your list of schools if you decide to reapply. Working for a few years can make a difference in the admissions process and can also provide exposure to another career field that might engage your interest.

Financing Law School

Even before you apply to law school, it will be important to evaluate the cost of legal education in relation to a challenging legal market, especially for new lawyers. A law degree is an investment in your future, but it can also result in a significant financial obligation you'll need to manage in the future. If you, like most law students, will incur high debt in obtaining your legal education, you're likely to find that debt claiming a significant portion of your income as a lawyer. Therefore, it is critical to consider carefully why you want to pursue a law degree as well as what the impact of a large debt burden will be on your life following law school.

Approach the process of paying for law school as seriously as you do the law school application process. To keep your debt to a minimum, consider state-supported law schools or schools that offer merit-based aid. If you are thinking about a career in government or public interest law, investigate loan repayment assistance programs (LRAPs) that help law school graduates repay education debt. And, before you apply to law school, spend money wisely and pay your bills on time to ensure a good credit record, as bad credit will affect your ability to borrow money. If possible, pay off credit cards and other consumer debt before law school.

Sources of Funds

A good place to begin investigating funding is the *Financing Law School* page on LSAC's website (lsac.org/jd/financing-law-school/financial-aid-overview). Be sure to see the "Paying for Law School" video accessible on the *Financial Aid: An Overview* page of that section as well as the *Financial Aid Options* page, which discusses the various kinds of loans and assistance available.

Below is a listing of the most common funding sources for legal education.

Personal Savings/Family Support

If possible, set aside your own funds to help pay for law school. Talk with family members about whether they can help with law school expenses. Consider ways to reduce costs; for example, some students live at home during law school to avoid paying rent.

Federal Financial Aid

Many students rely primarily on federal student aid programs to finance law school. Graduate and professional school students are considered financially independent of their parents for the purposes of determining federal aid eligibility. Federal aid is available to cover (but not exceed) the law school's student expense budget, which includes tuition and fees, room and board, books and supplies, transportation, and other expenses. Because you may not borrow more than the cost of attendance at your school, minus any other financial aid you receive, you may receive less than the annual maximum amounts described below.

- **Direct Stafford Loans.** Students borrow up to \$20,500 per year directly from the U.S. Department of Education. You are not required to demonstrate financial need. These loans are no longer subsidized, and interest accrues from when the loan is first paid out.
- **Direct PLUS Loans for Graduate and Professional Degree Students.** Many law students choose Direct PLUS loans instead of private loans to cover their remaining financial need beyond the \$20,500 available through Direct Stafford Loans. Law students who do not have an adverse credit history are eligible for these loans; it is not necessary to demonstrate financial need.
- **Veterans Educational Assistance.** The U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs administers educational benefit programs for veterans that may be available to help finance law

school. For more information, check with the Department of Veterans Affairs at gibill.va.gov/ and veterans affairs offices on campuses of law schools to which you are applying.

- **Campus-Based Aid**

- * **Federal Work Study.** Federal work-study funds are awarded by the schools to provide part-time jobs for graduate students with financial need. Many students work on campus for their schools; the program also encourages community service work in qualifying private nonprofit organizations and public agencies, and work related to the recipient's course of study.

- * **Federal Perkins Loan.** This low-interest (5%) loan, up to \$8,000 per year, is available at some schools to students with exceptional financial need. Students' awards are determined by the schools, based on information obtained from the FAFSA (see *How to Apply for Financial Aid*). The loan is made through schools' financial aid offices.

Private Loans

Credit is an important factor in securing private loans. Interest rates, fees, and terms of repayment vary significantly. It is best to consult with your law school's financial aid office before making a decision about loans for law school. Beware of direct marketing from private lenders. It is possible to finance your legal education entirely through federal financial aid programs described above, which are regulated by the federal government and typically have lower interest rates.

Grants and Scholarships

Law schools offer grants, scholarships, and loans based upon criteria set by the schools, which can include academic merit, financial need, ethnicity, specific talents, residency, or other qualifications. Check with each law school early in the application process for more information. When law schools consider your financial need, they may require family income information even if you are considered independent for tax purposes, or for federal education loans. Law schools may offer merit scholarships with an offer of admission to highly qualified applicants.

Some states provide limited grants for law school; there are no federal grants for law students. Certain national foundations and organizations offer grants and scholarships for law school through a competitive application process.

LSAC's *Statement of Good Admission and Financial Aid Practices* at [lsac.org/docs/default-source/publications-\(lsac-resources\)/statementofgoodadm.pdf](http://lsac.org/docs/default-source/publications-(lsac-resources)/statementofgoodadm.pdf) provides guidance in responding to scholarship offers, for example, if you receive multiple offers; in committing to schools then deciding to accept another school's offer; in paying deposits, etc.

Earnings

The American Bar Association sets limits on the number of hours per week a first-year law student can work. After the first year, many law students obtain summer employment and part-time employment during the school year. This can help reduce the amount of money borrowed.

Applying for Financial Aid

Review *Applying for Aid Step by Step* on the LSAC website at lsac.org/jd/financing-law-school/applying-for-aid, which provides a detailed guide to the financial aid application process.

Check your credit. Before you begin applying for financial aid application, request a free copy of your credit report at annualcreditreport.com so that you can identify and clear up any problems. Good credit is required for the Direct PLUS loans and private loans.

Apply early. Check each law school's website for financial aid deadlines. Some schools have priority dates for submitting financial aid information; students who apply earlier have a better opportunity to obtain limited grant money.

Complete FAFSA soon after January 1. Since it requires tax information from the previous year, the FAFSA (Free Application for Federal Student Aid at fafsa.ed.gov) cannot be completed before January 1. However, prepare your federal income tax forms as soon as possible after January 1 so that you can complete the FAFSA in a timely manner. Completion of the FAFSA is required for all federal student loan programs. FAFSA is also used by some law schools to collect information for their own institutional aid. Some schools have separate applications for financial aid, while others use the law school application or the FAFSA. Schools vary in distributing their own funds.

If you have special circumstances, inform the law school's financial aid office. This information can be critical for law students who have been working full-time in the prior year or who have unusual medical or family expenses. Do NOT wait to complete FAFSA until you are admitted to a law school. You can list up to ten law schools on the FAFSA, and update this list with additional schools. If your federal tax return will not be ready until later in the spring, estimate prior year income on the FAFSA. Parental income is not considered in determining eligibility for federal loans to graduate-level students; you will be directed to skip Parental Information in the FAFSA.

Making the Decision

To determine your financial need, schools take the estimated contribution calculated by the federal government on your FAFSA and subtract it from the school's student expense budget. However, law schools may require parental financial information for institutional grants, loans, and scholarships; be aware that law schools have specific policies and procedures regarding independent status for the allocation of institutional funds. In deciding on a law school, it is important to balance your financial considerations with other criteria, such as reputation, location, size, faculty, programs, and employment success. Compare your projected costs at each school you are considering, offset by any offers of grants or scholarships from the school, to determine what you will need to make up through loans or personal funds.

Applying for Loans

Once you have chosen a law school, expect to receive important additional financial information from the school. Even though you have completed the FAFSA and law school financial aid forms, you must still follow additional steps to receive your loans. Your law school financial aid office is the best resource to help you with the process of securing federal financial assistance and any private loans, if needed.

Do your homework to compare fees and repayment terms for all of your loans, using loan calculators available on financial aid websites. Keep good records of all loan transactions. Borrow only what you need, and not more, to keep your debt low and your monthly repayment amount manageable.

Online Financial Aid Resources:

- **LSAC's Financing Law School section:** lsac.org/jd/finance/financial-aid-overview.asp
- **Federal Student Aid:** studentaid.ed.gov
- **Access Group:** accessgroup.org/paying-for-school
- **ABA's Loan Repayment and Forgiveness section:** americanbar.org/groups/legal_education/resources/student_loan_repayment_and_forgiveness.html
- **Public Interest Law Resources:** equaljusticeworks.org (loan repayment programs and more)
- **LSAC's Loan Repayment Options:** lsac.org/jd/finance/financial-aid-repayment.as
- **FinAid! student guide to financial aid:** finaid.org
- **FastWeb scholarship search:** fastweb.com

Appendix A

Legal Career Checklist

Freshman and Sophomore Years

- ❑ Select a major in a field that both interests you and allows you to excel academically.
- ❑ Begin to form relationships with professors, lecturers, and TAs so that they will know your work well enough to serve as recommenders or evaluators in the future.
- ❑ Complete a Student Profile at career.cornell.edu to learn about law-related opportunities.
- ❑ Explore your career interests by seeking summer jobs or internships.

Junior Year

- ❑ Meet with a prelaw advisor to assess your academic, extracurricular, and work experiences; and to discuss the application process.
- ❑ Begin preparing for the LSAT; if you are ready, register for the June administration at lsac.org.
- ❑ Secure a summer job or internship, if possible, in a law-related field.

Senior Year (or, Year Before Entering Law School)

- ❑ Use the Law School Admission Council's (LSAC) electronic applications to apply.
- ❑ Register for the Credential Assembly Service (CAS). Request that transcripts from all undergraduate institutions you have attended be sent to the CAS after verifying their accuracy.
- ❑ Make sure your Credential Assembly Service report is correct.
- ❑ Ask potential recommenders if they would be willing to write letters of recommendation (LOR) on your behalf and/or use LSAC's online Evaluation Service. Provide them with recommendation forms and/or arrange for LSAC to send an e-mail request to begin the LOR and/or Evaluation Service process.
- ❑ Make arrangements for dean's certifications to be sent to schools that require them (refer to Prelaw Services at Cornell on the next page to learn whom to contact in your college).
- ❑ Take the LSAT on October 3 if you did not take the test in June.
- ❑ Attend the Law School Applications panel on September 28 and Law School Day on September 29, 2015, as well as other programs and workshops on the application process (see the Legal Careers Calendar at the front of the *Guide*).
- ❑ Begin drafting and revising your personal statement.
- ❑ Meet with a prelaw advisor (see Prelaw Services at Cornell on the inside of the back cover) who will help you assess the strength of your application in relation to schools you are considering. Request a critique of your personal statement draft.
- ❑ Complete applications by early November.
- ❑ Take the LSAT on December 5 if you did not take it previously or are retaking the test.
- ❑ Check with schools to make sure your files are complete.
- ❑ Write a follow-up letter to schools to update your application and express your continued strong interest in the schools.
- ❑ Complete the FAFSA and other need analysis forms such as Need Access in addition to any institutional financial aid applications as soon after January 1 as possible.
- ❑ Ask that financial aid transcripts be sent from Cornell to all schools to which you are applying.
- ❑ Meet with a prelaw advisor in the spring to assess your options as schools respond to you.
- ❑ Take appropriate action on acceptances, wait-list status, and financial aid packages.
- ❑ Request that Cornell's Registrar's office send a final academic transcript to CAS for distribution to the law school you plan to attend and/or to any schools still considering your application.

Appendix B

Legal Career Resources

Available at the Cornell Career Services Library in 103 Barnes Hall or online, as noted.

Careers in Law

Becoming a Legal Mediator. Nora El Zokm. New York, New York, LearningExpress, LLC, 2010.

Career Opportunities in Law and the Legal Industry. Susan Echaore-McDavid. New York, New York: Checkmark Books, 2007.

Careers in International Law. Salli A. Swartz. Chicago, Illinois: ABA Publishing, 2008.

Guide to a Successful Career as a Paralegal or Legal Staff Member. LawCrossing. Booksurge, 2006.

Law Firms Yellow Book. New York: Leadership Directories, Inc., 2008.

Law and Legal Information Directory 17th Edition. Laurie J. Fundukian, ed. Farmington Hills, Michigan: Thomas Gale, 2006.

The Official Guide to Legal Specialties. Lisa L. Abrams. Chicago, Illinois: Harcourt Legal and Professional Publications, 2000.

Serving the Public: A Job Search Guide Vols. I & II. Stacy M. DeBroff, Jill P. Martyn, and Alexa Shabecoff. Cambridge, Massachusetts: Harvard Law School, 2008.

Should You Really be a Lawyer. Deborah Schneider and Gary Belsky. Seattle, Washington: Decision Books, 2010.

Vault Guide to Labor and Employment Law Careers. Timothy Grubb and Vera Djordjevich. New York, New York: Vault Inc., 2003.

Vault Guide to the Top 100 Law Firms. Brian Dalton. New York, New York: Vault Inc., 2009.

Vault Guide to the Top Boston and Northeast Law Firms. Brook Moshan Gesser, Tyra N. Turner, Ron Hogan. New York, New York: Vault Inc., 2010.

Vault Guide to the Top Government and Nonprofit Legal Employers. Marcy Lerner. New York, New York: Vault, Inc., 2008.

Vault Guide to the Top New York Law Firms. Brook Moshan Gesser. New York, New York: Vault Inc., 2008.

Vault Guide to the Top Washington, DC Law Firms. Brook Moshan Gesser. New York, New York: Vault Inc., 2008.

Washington, DC Internships in Law and Policy 2008. Winston-Salem, North Carolina: Career Education Institutes, 2008.

Applying to Law School

101 Ways to Score Higher on Your LSAT. Linda C. Ashar. Ocala, Florida: Atlantic Publishing Group, Inc., 2008.

Great Personal Statements for Law School. Paul Bodine. New York, New York: McGraw Hill, 2006.

How to Get Into the Top Law Schools. Richard Montauk. Paramus, New Jersey: Prentice Hall, 2008.

How to Write a Winning Personal Statement for Graduate and Professional School. Richard J. Stelzer. Princeton, New Jersey: Peterson's Guides, 2002.

The Insider's Guide to Your First Year of Law School. Justin Spizman. Avon, Massachusetts: Adams Media, 2007.

The Law School Buzz Book. Carolyn C. Wise, ed. New York, New York: Vault, Inc., 2007.

Law School Confidential. Robert H. Miller. New York, New York: St. Martin's Press, 2011.

Law School Essays that Made a Difference. Eric Owens and Princeton Review Staff. New York, New York: Random House, Inc., 2012.

LSAT: The Official TriplePrep Vols. 1-3. Newtown, Pennsylvania: Law School Admission Council, 2000.

LSAT: The Official TriplePrep Plus with Explanations. Newtown, Pennsylvania: Law School Admission Council, 2004.

The NAPLA/SAPLA Book of Law School Lists 2015-2016 Edition. Edward Stern and Gerald Wilson, eds. Kaplan, Inc., 2014. Also available at bu.edu/caspreprofessional/files/2015/07/2015-2016-NAPLASAPLA-Book-of-Lists.pdf.

The Official LSAT Handbook. Newtown, Pennsylvania: Law School Admission Council, 2010.

The Official LSAT PrepTest. Newtown, Pennsylvania: Law School Admission Council, 1991-2007.

The Official LSAT SuperPrep. Newtown, Pennsylvania: Law School Admission Council, 2007.

The Official LSAT SuperPrep II. Newtown, Pennsylvania: Law School Admission Council, 2015

Perfect Personal Statements. Mark Alan Stewart. New York, New York: Macmillan, 2002.

The Ultimate Guide to Law School Admission. Carol L. Wright. Center Valley, Pennsylvania: Marriwell Publishing, 2003.

Financial Aid

Directory of Financial Aids for Women 2009-2011. Gail Ann Schlachter and R. David Weber. El Dorado Hills, California: Reference Service Press, 2009.

Financial Aid for African Americans 2006-2008. Gail Ann Schlachter and R. David Weber. El Dorado Hills, California: Reference Service Press, 2006.

Financial Aid for Asian Americans 2012-2014. Gail Ann Schlachter and R. David Weber.
El Dorado Hills, California: Reference Service Press, 2012.

Financial Aid for Native Americans 2006-2008. Gail Ann Schlachter and R. David Weber.
El Dorado Hills, California: Reference Service Press, 2006.

Financial Aid for Hispanic Americans 2006-2008. Gail Ann Schlachter and R. David Weber.
El Dorado Hills, California: Reference Service Press, 2006.

Foundation Grants to Individuals 15th Edition. Phyllis Edelson, ed. New York, New York: The Foundation Center, 2006.

Scholarships, Grants and Prizes. Lawrenceville, New Jersey: Thomson Peterson's, 2009.

Additional Resources

Survey responses of Cornellians at law schools across the country.

Notebooks with career information, law school rankings, and scholarship opportunities, for example, "Resources for Minority Students Considering Law."

Law-Related Organizations

- **American Bar Association (ABA)** is the national organization of the legal profession. The Council of the Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar of the ABA is the "nationally recognized accrediting agency for schools of law." (americanbar.org)
- **Council on Legal Education Opportunity (CLEO)** assists economically and educationally disadvantaged applicants in preparing for law school. (cleoscholars.com)
- **HEATH Resource Center** is a clearing house for persons with disabilities. (heath.gwu.edu)
- **Law School Admission Council (LSAC)**, a nonprofit corporation comprising 204 U.S. law schools, provides services to the legal education community. (lsac.org)
- **National Association for Legal Professionals (NALP)** is a professional organization that provides information about placement and recruiting trends. (nalp.org)

Appendix C

2013-2014 Action Report Summary

Data is provided by LSAC for Cornellians (seniors and alumni) who applied to law school to begin in 2014. The complete report is available at Cornell Career Services in 103 Barnes Hall.

	All Graduates	Seniors	Grads (1-3 yrs.)	Grads (>3 yrs.)	Other
Total Number of Applicants	296	76	205	14	1
Average Highest LSAT score	163.2	164.4	163.4	152.3	167.0
Average GPA	3.52	3.67	3.49	3.19	3.10
Average Number of Applications per Applicant	9.10	11.47	9.00	3.00	9.00
Number Accepted to One or More Law Schools	259	71	179	9	0
Average Number of Admissions per Applicant	3.86	4.95	3.61	1.93	0
Number Registered at a Law School	218	64	147	7	0

Schools to Which Over 60 Cornellians Applied

Law School	Applicants	Admitted	Matriculated	Mean LSAT*	Mean GPA*
Boston University	62	32	1	164.3	3.55
Columbia University	127	39	16	171.7	3.80
Cornell University	123	44	12	167.0	3.71
Duke University	99	25	6	168.9	3.80
Fordham University	76	48	9	165.2	3.55
George Washington Univ.	93	53	7	165.2	3.60
Georgetown University	148	56	11	168.6	3.77
Harvard University	111	23	13	171.1	3.89
New York University	119	52	14	171.2	3.78
Northwestern	63	20	5	168.4	3.72
Stanford University	89	14	9	172.1	3.96
Univ. of California-Berkeley	90	22	2	170.5	3.89
UCLA	74	23	2	168.9	3.77
University of Chicago	83	23	6	170.5	3.88
University of Michigan	86	30	12	169.3	3.79
University of Pennsylvania	124	28	7	168.6	3.89
University of Virginia	102	27	5	170.1	3.78

*Mean LSATs and GPAs are provided for Cornellians who were admitted at these schools.

Prelaw Services at Cornell

Cornell's Prelaw Advisory Network is composed of advisors who can talk with you about your interest in a legal career and advise you on the law school application process. To receive e-mails about law-related programs and opportunities, complete a Student Profile at career.cornell.edu.

College of Agriculture and Life Sciences	<i>Prelaw Advisor</i>	Dale Grossman, Senior Lecturer, Applied Economics and Management, dag14@cornell.edu , B65 Warren, 255-8023
	<i>Dean's Certifications</i>	Victoria Parker, Administrative Assistant, Registrar's Office, vrp5@cornell.edu , 140 Roberts, 255-2257
College of Architecture, Art, & Planning	<i>Dean's Certifications</i>	Melanie Holland Bell, Registrar, mah10@cornell.edu , 235 Sibley, 255-4376 aap-academicsservices@cornell.edu
College of Arts & Sciences	<i>Prelaw Advisor</i>	Heather Struck, Assistant Dean, Academic Advising Center, hcs47@cornell.edu , 172 Goldwin Smith, 255-4833
	<i>Dean's Certifications</i>	Robin Perry, Administrative Assistant, Office of Undergraduate Admissions and Advising, rrp2@cornell.edu , 172 Goldwin Smith, 255-4833 as.cornell.edu/academics/advising/prelaw/deanscert.cfm
College of Engineering	<i>Dean's Certifications</i>	Cindy Pakkala, Undergraduate Programs Office, crp5@cornell.edu , 167 Olin, 255-8240
School of Hotel Administration	<i>Prelaw Advisor</i>	David Sherwyn, Associate Professor, dss18@cornell.edu , 541 Statler, 255-1711
	<i>Dean's Certifications</i>	Dina Kristof, Registrar, dre2@cornell.edu , 180 Statler, 255-6376
College of Human Ecology	<i>Prelaw Advisor</i>	Deanne Maxwell, Associate Director, Student and Career Development, dhm8@cornell.edu , 172 Martha Van Rensselaer, 255-2532
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School of Industrial & Labor Relations	<i>Prelaw Advisor</i>	Laura Lewis, Director, ILR Office of Student Services, lal8@cornell.edu , 101 Ives, 255-2223
	<i>Dean's Certifications</i>	Nicole Heasley, Administrative Assistant, ILR Office of Student Services, lh47@cornell.edu , 101 Ives, 255-2223
Cornell Career Services	<i>Prelaw Advisor</i>	Jane Levy, Senior Associate Director, jel2@cornell.edu , 103 Barnes, 255-5296