

Cabot House Pre Law Committee Packet

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INTRODUCTION

Should I go to law school?

Before you read the rest of this handbook, it's important to reflect on why you are interested in going to law school. Law school can offer a world of opportunities—students go on to work for non-profit organizations, law firms, the government, work abroad, and yes, even run for president. But law school is not just a means to an end; it is an intense three years that focuses on the academic study of law. It's also an expensive three years, oftentimes requiring students to take loans upwards of \$180,000. Many students love their experience, and others really dislike law school. So it's important to reflect on your own reasons for why you're thinking about applying.

As you work through this decision, you should explore and take advantage of all the resources at Cabot House, as well as the Office of Career Services, to see if law school will serve your professional life ambitions. The Pre-Law team at Cabot, and in particular your non-resident pre-law advisor, are here to help you through every step of the application process. You should also feel free to attend events at Harvard Law School or consider attending a class or two with your advisor to get a taste of legal education.

Questions to Consider when Deciding about Law School:

Do you want to be a lawyer, as opposed to a law student?

What about the law appeals to you?

What about being a lawyer appeals to you?

If there were no law school, what other career(s) would you pursue?

Do you like close reading and research?

What kind of work environment are you looking for? Are you comfortable with conflict as part of your work experience?

Law school loans require either a lucrative salary or public-service-job loan forgiveness programs. Are you prepared for the trade-offs involved?

Do you need the law for what you want to do, or is law school a prestige move? If making a difference in the world is important to you, do you need a law degree for this?

Are you happy counseling and assisting, as opposed to directing?

Some Other Thoughts from www.smu.edu/prelaw/answers.asp:

Cognitive Style

The most compatible learning style for law school includes an analytical and systematic approach to ideas and problems, attention to and interest in details and fine distinctions (as opposed to general impressions or intuitive insights), and a preference for being intellectually assertive and logical in expression. In what ways does your undergraduate experience fit or conflict with this picture? How much closure do you require in order to be comfortable? If you like unities, aesthetic wholes, the correct and elegant answer, you will sometimes feel quite at sea in the law. If your mind likes to stray among a field of possibilities and never settle on a position or an answer, you will likewise feel uncomfortable at times. If the challenge of working through alternatives and fixing upon the best one, however imperfect it may be, pleases you, then the law will probably nourish your capabilities.

Subject Matter

The study of law is not knowing cases. The case study approach is used as a vehicle to understand the legal reasoning within the case. Your ability to apply the rules and principles to hypothetical situations will determine your exam results. Legal training, especially in the first year, emphasizes technique and not values or beliefs. You will learn how to wrap your mind around a problem in order to reach a result. The tools and the moves

will seem alien to almost everyone at first. After a while, some will enjoy the mental manipulation, and others will feel increasingly frustrated. As a law student, you will not often encounter discussion of the morally "right" approach or answer. This is not to say that law teachers and lawyers are not concerned with moral choices. But there is pressure in the law to see both sides of an issue, to manipulate the acts and concepts, and ultimately, in the adversarial system, to win for your side. If you don't enjoy building a case for both sides of an issue, if you have difficulty arguing a position which conflicts with your values, you are perhaps not suited for the law.

Reading/Writing Skills

Some law professors claim that law students really have to learn how to read for the first time in their lives. By that they mean every single word can be of crucial importance. You can't just read to get the gist of the material. The outcome of a case, and hence the law, can hinge on subtle distinctions in definition or word choice. There is no substitute for close attention to the details. This holds true for your legal writing as well. Precision, conciseness, unambiguous language--all are crucial for effective briefs, memoranda, and legal papers. The law is technical. Do you mind sorting through many little pieces and fitting them into an order of some kind? Do you have patience for untangling, sifting, and classifying before you begin to work with the larger concepts? Legal work involves these skills.

Learning Environment

Law school classes are quite large in comparison to other graduate study programs in the humanities and social sciences where tutorials and seminars are the norm. If you require a small group or supportive setting before you feel comfortable expressing your ideas, the thought of reciting or going through a Socratic dialogue with the professor in full view of your hundred or so classmates can be terrifying. However, most law schools also arrange first-year classes to include at least one small section (20-25 students) for each student. In addition, students usually form study groups which tend to be more supportive than the one depicted in Paper Chase. These small sections and study groups often form the basis of the closest friendships you will have in law school.

Legal Careers

Basically, law schools are in the business of training lawyers to practice law. While many people wind up doing something else eventually--going into politics, business, the media, or public service--the vast majority go the law practice route initially. If you want to be an exception and pursue a non-traditional option when you graduate from law school, you will need to take a lot of initiative in thinking through exactly what you would like to do and then in organizing and implementing an effective job search strategy to make it happen. The practice of law includes countless alternatives. Many lawyers in large corporate firms concentrate their efforts in mastering one particular area of specialization within the law, e.g. the intricacies of tax law. These attorneys often serve primarily as advisors to corporate clients, rarely being involved with taking a case to court. Litigation lawyers, on the other hand, prepare and present cases in court or negotiate to settle the case before the scheduled court appearance. Practicing law in a small town or with a small community-based firm often means taking whatever cases walk through the door. This kind of practice tends to focus more on the daily legal needs of individuals--drawing up wills or deeds, filing for divorces, getting someone out of jail on bond, settling personal damage suits in court--rather than the more technical and specialized needs of corporate clients. Here, success is often due more to the quality of your personal interactions and persuasiveness.

Helpful Websites

law.baylor.edu/ProspectiveStudents/PS_thinking.html

www.bc.edu/offices/careers/careers/careerfields/law.html

www.virtuallyadvising.com/content/lawforyou.shtml

profdev.lp.findlaw.com

www.4lawschool.com/goodreasons.htm

www.hcs.harvard.edu/~dunster/law/lawschoolforme/lawschoolforme.html

Should I apply as a college senior, or take time off before applying?

While some students proceed directly from college to law school, others choose to explore other options before applying. It is increasingly common to see law students who have taken many years off before going to law school, or law students who are entering law as a second career. There is no “right” answer, but it is important to take some time to think about what option works best for you at this juncture in your life.

Students who go directly into law school from college are often those students who are certain that they want to go to law school. They’ve been thinking about law as their chosen career track for a while, and have spent time thinking about what they want to do with their law degree. Many of these students report being happy with their decision. They say they were able to sustain academic momentum from college right into law school, and so had no trouble adjusting to the student mindset. They also graduate young as compared with their classmates, so are able to spend longer working to pay off loans at a young age, often before they have family responsibilities. Other students who go straight from college to law school say they wish they had given themselves time to explore other career options before settling on law, or wish they had given themselves a mental break from schoolwork.

Students who take time off bring a variety of life experiences to law school, which oftentimes help them focus their time in school on exactly it is that they want to get out of law school. The time off gives these students a different perspective on their legal studies. These students may have deferred applying to law school because they wanted to explore other careers, because they wanted to gain some other life-broadening experience, or because they were simply unsure if the law was right for them. Alternatively, these students may have wanted to strengthen their law school applications by waiting to apply—they wanted law schools to see their senior year grades, wanted law schools to see an interesting post-college fellowship or job, or didn’t want to worry about taking the LSAT during their senior year. Whatever their reason, these students almost always report being happy that they waited to apply. They usually comment that their intervening years gave them purpose in law school and gave them a needed mental break from studying.

In general, it is easier to defer application than defer admission, as not all schools guarantee or encourage deferrals after you have been accepted.

2009-2010 TIMETABLE FOR CABOT HOUSE APPLICATIONS

General Advice: Complete your applications as EARLY as possible. Although official law school application deadlines are in January and February, law schools consider applications on a *rolling basis*.

Friday, September 4	Last day to register for October LSAT.
Tuesday, September 8	PRE-LAW INFORMATION MEETING, 8:00pm, Cabot Living Room.
Friday, September 18	You will be assigned a Non-Resident Pre-Law Advisor by this date.
Week of September 21-25	Have your initial meeting with your Pre-Law Advisor (suggested).
Saturday, September 26	September LSAT.
Tuesday, September 29	LSAT for Saturday Sabbath observers.
Week of October 5-9	Have a second meeting with your Pre-Law Advisor (suggested).
Monday, October 19	Suggested deadline for getting all materials (see below) submitted to your Pre-Law Advisor and the Assistant to the Resident Dean (Rm. A-22).
Monday, November 2	FINAL DEADLINE for getting all materials (see below) submitted to your Pre-Law Advisor and the Assistant to the Resident Dean.
Tuesday, November 3	Regular registration deadline for December LSAT.
Friday, November 13	Late registration deadline for December LSAT.
Monday, November 16	All house materials submitted by November 2 nd will be sent out.
Saturday, December 5	December LSAT.

Submitting Materials: The Assistant to the Resident Dean must receive these materials before we will start writing your House letter:

- Pre-Law Information Form and completed Questionnaire
- Academic Release of Information Form
- Draft of Personal Statement
- Stamped and Addressed Envelopes to each Law School to Which You Are Applying
 - These should be 9 x 12 manila envelopes, with 3 stamps affixed. The return address is the House Office's address, not your personal address.
- If applicable, filled-in Dean's Certification Forms for each law school to which you're applying.

Two Week Guarantee: If you get all your application materials into the Assistant to the Resident Dean and your Pre-Law Advisor by November 2nd, Cabot House will guarantee a two-week turnaround for getting your House Letter written and sent into LSAC. After November 2nd, we cannot guarantee the two-week turnaround. Missing the November 2nd deadline does not disqualify you from the Cabot House process. However, your Cabot materials may be delayed to the detriment of your application package.

ELEMENTS OF A LAW SCHOOL APPLICATION

LSAC/LSDAS: The first step you should take is to create an account for yourself with the Law School Admissions Council (LSAC) (www.lsac.org). LSAC administers the Law School Admissions Test (LSAT) and the Law School Data Assembly Service (LSDAS), and you will need to be registered with LSAC, and then also separately with LSDAS, to take the LSAT. LSDAS will assemble and transmit your LSAT score and your transcript(s) to all the law schools to which you apply. You must mail any undergraduate (and graduate) transcripts to LSDAS for this purpose. In general, you should submit all your required materials to LSDAS as soon as possible, since there are occasionally delays in processing at LSAC and LSDAS. LSDAS will also permit you, through your LSAC account, to complete and submit your application forms and fees online.

LSDAS also provides a Letter of Recommendation Service (LOR). Once you have an LSAC and LSDAS account, you can print out a LOR waiver form, which serves as a cover sheet/waiver for any recommendation letters you request. You can then have your recommenders submit their recommendation letters and the LOR form directly to LSDAS, which will in turn transmit these letters to all the law schools to which you've applied. *Cabot House now requires that you have any new recommendation letters sent to LSDAS through the LOR.*

Application Form and Fee: To expedite the application process, schools strongly encourage you to apply electronically using either the LSAC's common electronic application, available on their website, or the school's own electronic application, available through the school's website. Cabot recommends applying through LSAC because of increased efficiency. (Please note that the information in the rest of this sheet is geared towards people applying through LSAC.) The application form will ask you to attach a **resume**, so we suggest having your Pre-Law Advisor look over your resume before you submit the application.

Additionally, every school will charge an application fee (usually between \$55 and \$85). You should carefully consider schools because application fees quickly add up. If you're having trouble paying the application fees, contact the schools directly to apply for a fee waiver. Even if you're unsure whether you qualify, it's worth it to apply anyway.

LSAT: The Law School Admissions Test is oftentimes the most daunting part of the law school application process. You should register for the LSAT at least a month in advance of the final deadline to avoid late fees and to get your first choice test center (see the Timetable for specific dates). You should plan on taking the LSAT no later than October of the year you are applying to law school. If you must take the test at a later date, make sure you have all of your application materials ready (and preferably, already sent out) so that your LSAT score is the only thing needed to complete your file at the schools to which you are applying. Sitting for the December LSAT does not foreclose your chance of admission to law schools, but it is best to have your application package completed by December. With that said, if you are disappointed with your results on the October LSAT, sitting for the December LSAT may be worthwhile.

People prepare for the LSAT in a variety of ways. Some take prep courses such as Kaplan, Princeton Review, Test Well, or Test Masters 180, while others study on their own. The best way to study is to take timed practice tests—as many as possible. Rather than imparting wisdom, courses are most helpful at providing strategy and structured test taking; courses will therefore be most useful for students who want (or need) this additional structure. Students can buy books of Official LSAT PrepTests through the LSAC website. Most of these books provide 10 real LSATs from previous administrations. Try to take all 10, using the first test as a gauge of where you're starting from and what you need to work on. Note that these same books can be found cheaper on EBay, Amazon, and from current law school friends. Before buying used book, however, make sure that answers have not already been recorded.

Transcripts: You must have transcripts from each undergraduate and graduate institution you have attended sent directly from the school to LSAC (see above). Exceptions (such as some forms of study abroad) sometimes exist, however, depending on the length of study at the school and the type of credit received. Please review the LSAC website for more information.

Personal Statement: The personal statement is an essay about yourself that is usually limited to a page (but be sure to check specific school requirements because limits vary). Its primary purpose is to allow the admissions committee to get to know you better and see a side of you not portrayed in other application material. Similar to the undergraduate personal essay, there is no standard topic and law schools are not necessarily looking for an essay about why you want to go to law school. A personal statement can also be an opportunity to mention any specific interests you have in a particular school. When thinking about a topic, put yourself in the shoes of the admissions officer. He or she will likely be incredibly bored by thousands of “why I want to go to law school” essays, and will appreciate a topic that is energetic, imaginative, and passionate. Use your personal statement to bring out your personality—it’s really the only place in the application where you have the opportunity to show the admissions committee how you will be a fascinating addition to their law school’s community. We encourage you to have others, such as your pre-law tutor, edit the personal statement. The personal statement is the means by which the admissions officers evaluate your writing, so it should reflect your best work, and should be proofread!

Recommendation Letters: Most law schools require two letters of recommendation and some schools give students the option to submit an additional two letters for a total of four recommendations. The LSAC website has a list of law schools and how many recommendations they require and will accept. Please note that depending on the quality of the additional recommendations and the nature of the additional information provided, it is not always in your best interest to submit all four. We suggest you ask for four letters of recommendation but submit only three letters initially. The fourth letter can be submitted as additional support for a wait-listed application. If you need help deciding how many would be appropriate for you, talk to your Pre-Law Advisor.

Recommendation letters should generally be from academic sources (*aim for at least two academic recommendations*), both faculty members and teaching fellows, but they also can come from employers, especially if you’ve been out of school for a while. Choose your recommenders carefully. They should be people who know you well and who can speak in concrete terms about your accomplishments and abilities. If you doubt that a potential recommender can write you an excellent letter, try to find someone else. If you need help finding recommenders, talk to your Pre-Law Advisor.

It is extremely important that you obtain your recommendations at the earliest possible opportunity. Recommenders should have at least a month to write the letter. Late letters of recommendation are the most common reason for delayed law school applications. Try to communicate with your recommender about your time constraints and, if possible, agree on a deadline by which they will have completed the recommendation. It is often helpful to ask recommenders to email you when they have mailed their letter so you will know when it has been sent. If you have not heard anything after 3 weeks, a friendly reminder is appropriate and a similar note can be sent a week later if the 4 weeks have passed without a response. Talk with your Pre-Law Advisor if you continue to not get a response. Remember: **don’t be shy!** Professors and TFs expect to write recommendations, so don’t be nervous about approaching them to ask. You’ll have to ask anyway, so don’t delay!

Cabot’s Procedure for Recommendations: When you ask your recommenders for letters of recommendation, **you should ask them to send the letter to two places.** Most important, they should

send the letter to LSAC. LSAC will process the recommendation and then send it on to all of the schools to which you're applying. You will need to give your recommender the LOR Waiver Form (see the LSDAS section above), which you can print from the LSAC website. Your recommender will need to include that form with the letter that he or she sends to LSAC. Cabot used to recommend NOT sending the recommendation letters to LSAC, but that policy has changed. Many law schools now will ONLY take recommendations sent from LSAC, so all Harvard houses are now recommending that students use the LOR service provided by LSAC.

Second, we recommend (but don't require) that your recommenders send another copy of the recommendation to the Cabot House office. In previous years, the recommenders only sent the letters to the House office, and then the Assistant to the Resident Dean would process those letters and send them on to law schools. Now, the Assistant to the Resident Dean will not send the letters on to law schools. BUT, it is still advantageous, for several reasons, for the Assistant to the Resident Dean to store copies of your recommendations in the House office. First, it allows you to monitor when your recommender has completed the letter. You can't call LSAC to see if the letter is received, but you can check with the Assistant to the Resident Dean. Second, in the event that you reapply to law school or need the letter for another purpose, Cabot will hold onto the copy of the letter in your file for years to come. Oftentimes professors and TFs leave Harvard and then are hard to track down, but Cabot will not lose these letters once they are in your file. Third, in the (not likely, but not impossible) event that LSAC loses the recommendation in the paper shuffle, Cabot will have a copy that can be quickly sent to law schools. Finally, your Pre-Law Advisor will have access to these letters of recommendation, which will be useful in helping your Advisor craft a unique letter that doesn't reiterate what other letters have already added to your application.

Here is a list of all the steps you should take in getting your recommendation letters to law schools:

1. Fill out an Academic Release of Information Form (available on the Cabot website and in the House Office), and turn that in to the Assistant to the Resident Dean.
2. Give your recommender 2 **stamped** envelopes: (1) addressed to LSAC (their address is on their website), and (2) addressed to the Cabot House Office. That address is:
Office of the Resident Dean
Cabot House Office, A-22
Harvard University
60 Linnaean Street
Cambridge, MA 02138
3. Give your recommender the LOR Waiver Form (from the LSAC website), and ask your recommender to include that form in the envelope they send to LSAC.
4. After 3-4 weeks, check in with the Assistant to the Resident Dean about whether she has received the recommendation. If she has not received it, send a polite reminder email to your recommender.

For Students Who Already Have Letters of Recommendation in the House Office: Some students already have letters of recommendation on file with the House Office that they want to use in their applications. This is FINE. Because we changed our policy about recommendation letters last year, you do not need to ask your recommenders to re-submit their letters to LSAC. Rather, the House Office will mail those recommendation letters to LSAC for you. But, we will need to you to do a few things:

1. Submit to the House Office a LOR Waiver Form **for each letter on file that you want sent to LSAC**. You can't just submit one LOR form if you plan to submit more than one letter that is already on file.
2. Submit to the House Office a **stamped envelope** with the LSAC address on it.

3. Indicate to the Assistant to the Resident Dean which recommendation letters in your file you would like sent to LSAC.

Once you have completed those three steps, Cabot can send your recommendation letters already on file to LSAC, which will in turn send them to the law schools.

Dean's Letter/Certification: In addition to the recommendations, many law schools require that colleges certify that students graduated in good standing. At Harvard, we write a House letter, which serves as an additional letter of recommendation and meeting the College Certification requirement. The House letter is sent to all schools regardless of whether the school requires certification or not. Your assigned Pre-Law Advisor writes the first draft of the House letter, and a Resident Pre-Law Tutor and the Resident Dean edit it. In the letter, we try to emphasize things about you that weren't emphasized in the rest of the application. We can also use it as a way of explaining any grades that need explaining, or in explaining anything else out-of-the ordinary. In general though, we try to discuss your academic record and extracurricular activities in a way that will be most helpful to your applications. *We are also required to explain any disciplinary action on your record that has been taken against you while you were at Harvard College.*

In order for the Pre-Law Advisor to start writing the House Letter, you must submit a draft of your personal statement, the Cabot Pre-Law Information Form and completed Questionnaire, and the Academic Release Form to the House Office. Cabot guarantees a **2-week turnaround** on the letter from the date those materials are submitted, so long as all those materials are submitted by November 2nd. After November 2nd, we can't make any guarantees about how long it will take to get the House Letter written and processed. To avoid any issues, try to get your application materials completed as early as possible. Although not required by November 2nd, you should also submit to the House Office, as early as possible, stamped and address envelopes to each law school to which you are apply and any Deans Certification forms that need to accompany the Dean's Letter. The earlier you submit these to the Assistant to the Resident Dean, the quicker she can send them to the law schools with your completed Dean's Letter.

We will write a full Dean's Letter for any alumni from the Class of 2005 or a more recent class. If you are from the Class of 2004 or an earlier class, it is unlikely that a comprehensive Dean's Letter would do much to support your application. However, if someone already wrote a Dean's letter for you and it is on file in the House Office, we are happy to send it to the law schools so long as you provide the stamped envelopes and required Dean's Certification Forms. Alternatively, we can write a brief Dean's Letter that states your disciplinary record, and send that to the law schools to which you are applying. Please inform one of the Resident Pre-Law Tutors about your preferred course of action.

Here is a list of all the steps you should take in getting your recommendation letters to law schools:

1. Submit (1) a draft of your personal statement, (2) the Cabot Pre-Law Information Form and Questionnaire, and (3) the Academic Release form to the Assistant to the Resident Dean. At this point, your Pre-Law Advisor will start writing your Dean's Letter.
2. Submit a 9 x 12 stamped and addressed manila envelope for each of the law schools to which you are applying. The envelopes should be addressed to the appropriate admissions office at each law school. The return address should be the address of the House Office. Do not seal the envelopes! Also, please place any required Dean's Certification Forms inside the appropriate envelope for each school (as described below). Finally, please put a list of all the law schools to which you are applying on top of the pile of envelopes so Susan can keep track as she is sending out the letters.
3. Print out, fill out, and submit a copy of any Dean's Certification Forms required by law schools. Place each Dean Certification Form inside the corresponding envelope for the law school that it

belongs to. Not every law school requires this form, so don't worry if you can't find it as part of the application. If the form asks you for the name of the certifying Dean, write "Jill Constantino." If the form asks for contact information, put the address of the House Office down.

4. Attach a list of all the law schools to which you are applying to the stack of envelopes.

CABOT HOUSE PRE-LAW CHECKLIST

The following is a checklist of the steps that must be taken in order to apply to law school.

Preliminary

- € Talk with resident or non-resident pre-law tutors about whether law school is right for you.
- € Decide to apply to law school.
- € Contact Julie Kobick, Michael Aktipis, or Dustin Saldarriaga to get assigned a pre-law advisor.
- € Research law schools, and start to think about which ones to apply to.

LSAT

- € Register for the LSAT:
 - By September 4th for the September 26th Test
 - By November 3rd (or November 13th for late registration) for the December 5th Test
- € Take at least 5 practice LSATs.
- € Take the LSAT (either September 26th or December 5th).

LSDAS

- € Register with LSDAS and review the LSDAS website
- € Submit application fee waiver forms if appropriate
- € Request all Colleges and Universities attended to send a transcript to LSDAS.
- € Read and make a note of the particular requirements for each school you plan on applying to.
- € Fill out the portions of the LSDAS application to be submitted to the law schools.
- € Write any additional information or essays required for particular schools.
- € Talk to your pre-law advisor about whether you should include an addendum and write one if appropriate (perhaps to explain a low LSAT score or a year spent away from college).
- € Print out LOR waiver forms and give them to each recommender to submit with the recommendation.
- € Pay necessary application fees.
- € Send finished applications (transcripts and recommendations must be included).

Transcripts

- € Request that the Registrar's Office and any other colleges or graduate schools attended send transcripts directly to LSDAS.

Recommendations

- € Talk with a pre-law advisor about strategies for choosing and dealing with recommenders.
- € Contact at least two recommenders for letters of recommendation, and plan for a month turnaround time.
- € Give each recommender a LOR waiver form to be sent with the recommendation to LSAC.
- € Give each recommender a stamped envelope addressed to LSAC.
- € If you like, give each recommender a stamped envelope addressed to the Cabot House Office.

Personal Statement

- € Decide on a topic for your personal statement, and start writing a draft.
- € Provide a draft of your personal statement to your pre-law advisor and get feedback.
- € Get at least one other person to edit your draft.
- € Finalize your personal statement.

Cabot House Procedures

- € Complete the Cabot House Pre-Law Information Form and Questionnaire required for the House Letter and give one copy to the Assistant to the Resident Dean and another copy to your Pre-Law Advisor.
- € Give the Assistant to the Resident Dean a signed copy of the Academic File Release Form.
- € Give the Assistant to the Resident Dean a draft of your personal statement.
- € Meet with your Pre-Law Advisor about the House Letter once other application materials have been submitted (and several times beforehand).
- € *If applicable*, give the Assistant to the Resident Dean a LOR Waiver Form for every recommendation already on file that you want sent to LSDAS.
- € *If applicable*, give the Assistant to the Resident Dean a stamped envelope addressed to LSAC for recommendation already on file in the House Office.
- € Give the Assistant to the Resident Dean a 9 x 12 stamped, addressed envelope for each school to which you are applying. The Assistant to the Resident Dean will send the House Letter in these envelopes.
- € Put any filled-out Dean's Certification forms in the envelopes that you give to Susan for the House Letter.
- € Give the Assistant to the Resident Dean a list of all the law schools to which you are applying when you give her the envelopes.

Financial Aid

- € Research law school financial aid responsibilities.
- € Find out the details of any Loan Repayment Assistance Programs that schools might offer.
- € Research scholarships for law school.
- € Fill out all necessary forms and apply for other sources of financial aid.
- € Once you're admitted, find out what each law school will offer you for financial aid.

Choices

- € Talk to a pre-law advisor about options once you have heard back from law schools.
- € Talk to a pre-law advisor if you are considering deferral.

Reporting

- € Tell your Pre-Law Advisor, Resident Pre-Law Tutors, and the Office of the Resident Dean what law school you decide to attend.
- € Fill out the Pre-Law Survey (to be sent by the Assistant to the Resident Dean after the season is over).

Congratulations!