

The Florida Board of Bar Examiners (the board) is composed of 12 lawyers and 3 non-lawyer public members. The board was created by the Florida Supreme Court to assist with the admissions process through the evaluation of character and fitness of applicants to the Bar.

The Supreme Court of Florida has exclusive jurisdiction over the conduct of those who practice law and those who seek to practice law in this state. The board recommends to the Court those who are qualified to practice and, unfortunately, also must inform the Court of those who are not.

Essential Eligibility Requirements

- Knowledge of the Law
- Reason and Analysis
- Character of Practice:
 - Meet deadlines.
 - Exercise candor and civility.
 - Maintain integrity in financial matters.
 - Avoid unethical acts.
 - Abide by the law.

Rule 3-10.1 of the Rules of the Supreme Court Relating to Admissions to The Bar sets out what it terms “Essential Eligibility Requirements” for admission to the practice of law. The board considers the following attributes to be essential for all applicants and registrants seeking admission to The Florida Bar:

- Knowledge of the fundamental principles of law and their application.
- The ability to reason logically and accurately analyze legal problems.
- The ability to and the likelihood that, in the practice of law, one will:
 - Comply with deadlines.
 - Communicate candidly and civilly with clients, attorneys, courts, and others.
 - Conduct financial dealings in a responsible, honest, and trustworthy manner.
 - Avoid acts that are illegal, dishonest, fraudulent, or deceitful.
 - Conduct oneself in accordance with the requirements of applicable state, local, and federal laws, regulations, and statutes; any applicable order of a court or tribunal; and the Rules of Professional Conduct.

Criteria for Board Recommendation

➤ Educational Qualifications

- graduation from an ABA-accredited law school
- passing score on the Florida Bar Examination

➤ Moral Character and Fitness

- character and fitness to take the oath and perform the obligations and responsibilities of an attorney

So how does the board make its evaluation? Two basic components drive the evaluation process: competence, and character and fitness of the applicant.

Competence is measured by very specific educational qualifications, those being:

- graduation from a law school within twelve months of the school's accreditation by the American Bar Association, and
- passing the Florida Bar Examination.

Character and Fitness relates to moral character. The Supreme Court of Florida asserts:

"This Court, along with the Florida Board of Bar Examiners, is committed to the proposition that issues of honesty, integrity and character will be fully and fairly analyzed and properly addressed in connection with those who seek to assume a position of trust and confidence through admission to The Florida Bar. * * * The task is not easy, but it is essential and fundamental to support a system in which the people of Florida can have trust and confidence. * * * The Board of Bar Examiners has been and must remain ever vigilant in its activities to serve and protect the people of Florida." *Florida Board of Bar Examiners re R.L.W.*, 793 So. 2d 918, 925-926 (Fla. 2001)

Areas of Concern Frequently Encountered

- Lack of candor
- Criminal records
- Financial irresponsibility
- Untreated substance abuse
and/or mental illness

Within the examination of an applicant's character and fitness, areas of concern can surface with any aspect of the applicant's background. The list here, while not all inclusive, does set out four areas most frequently encountered by the Board in evaluating character and fitness:

- Lack of candor
- Criminal records
- Financial Irresponsibility
- Untreated substance abuse and mental illness

Lack of Candor (Governing Principle #1)

Statements appearing on the Bar Application

"I further acknowledge that any false, misleading or evasive response on the foregoing application is inconsistent with the truthfulness and candor required of a practicing attorney and may be grounds for a finding by the Board that I lack the requisite character and fitness for admission to The Florida Bar; or in the case of a CLI Registration, for eligibility to participate in a law school practice program."

"I understand that knowingly providing false information in the completion of the Bar Application may result in denial of my application, or in the case of a CLI Registration, denial of registrant clearance, and if discovered subsequent to admission to The Florida Bar, may result in revocation of my license to practice law in Florida. Under penalties of perjury, I declare that I have read the foregoing application, that the statements are complete and true to the best of my knowledge and belief; that the answers to the foregoing questions have been prepared by me or under my direction; that the substance and the language have been supplied by me and not by any other person; and that I have taken an oath before a notary executing the jurat below."

Let's examine the candor issue more closely. There are two governing principles on candor. The first principle is contained in the statements appearing on the Bar Application.

The first statement, you are required to hand write at the end of the Bar Application. The second statement appears as the jurat that you swear to and sign, before having the document notarized as a whole.

Candor is absolute honesty – that is, telling the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, even when it is embarrassing or uncomfortable for you.

The importance of candor cannot be overemphasized. You need to be candid in your dealings with your law school, candid with the Florida Board of Bar Examiners, candid with creditors, and candid in all your personal and professional communications.

Lack of Candor (Governing Principle #2)

Pronouncements by the Supreme Court of Florida

"... the evidence of good character and rehabilitation presented by petitioner did not sufficiently offset his lack of veracity." *Florida Board of Bar Examiners re J.H.K.*, 581 So. 2d 37 (Fla. 1991)

"A lack of candor on the part of an applicant is intolerable and disqualifying for membership in the Bar." *Florida Board of Bar Examiners re C.A.M.*, 639 So. 2d 612, 613 (Fla. 1994)

"Most disturbing is the shocking lack of honesty and candor M.B.S. exhibited on his law school application to obtain admission, his application to be submitted to this Court to participate in a law school practice program, and his application for admission to the Bar, all of which were submitted under oath. He clearly lied at each step of the process in very significant ways. Truthfulness and candor are the most important qualifications for Bar membership." *Florida Board of Bar Examiners re M.B.S.*, 955 So. 2d 504, 509 (Fla. 2007)

The second governing principle on candor is pronouncements from the Supreme Court of Florida. In the cases cited here, the Court said that lack of candor is intolerable and disqualifying and that nothing is more important for admission than truthfulness and candor.

Consider the example of J.H.K. On his bar application, in response to questions concerning arrests, he wrote "N/A." When asked by the board why the failure to disclose eight juvenile arrests among other things, the applicant replied at a hearing that "N/A" meant "Not available," because the records giving the details needed to explain the arrests were not available when he was rushing to file his application by the deadline. The Court accepted the board's recommendation and decided that J.H.K.'s explanation was not acceptable and that J.H.K. would not be admitted.

In the second example, C.A.M. lied on her law school application about her history of traffic violations leading to the suspension of her Florida driver's license. To circumvent the impending suspension, she got a South Carolina license using her maiden name, then obtained a new Florida license using her married name by failing to disclose the previous suspension of the license issued in her maiden name. She was denied admission to The Florida Bar.

In the third example, M.B.S. demonstrated a lack of candor in his dealings with his law school, the board, and the Court. On the law school application, he made false claims of previous employment and community service, and did not accurately disclose his criminal record. He was also dishonest about his criminal record with the Court and this board. The Court agreed that he should not be admitted to The Florida Bar.

Note that throughout these examples the lack of candor is not limited to the bar application. There are examples where the lack of candor is with your law school or on other applications (i.e., driver's license). It is the board's recommendation that you consider this carefully now and determine if there are omissions or misstatements that need to be corrected in those venues as well. If so, the time to make corrections or clarifications is now. Waiting until the Board advises you to amend your application – to right the wrong – will only exacerbate the problem.

Criminal Records

- Carefully review the instructions for Items 19–23 when completing the Bar Application.
- Regardless of any legal advice to the contrary, sealed criminal records must be revealed to the Florida Board of Bar Examiners. [Florida Statutes sections 943.0585 and 943.059]

A second area of concern relates to criminal records. Here are two important guidelines that will serve you in completing the Bar Application should you have criminal history to report:

1. Carefully review the instructions for Items 19–23 when completing the Bar Application.
2. Florida Statutes specifically list candidates for admission to The Florida Bar as an exception to restrictions placed on sealed or expunged records – meaning that, regardless of any legal advice to the contrary, sealed and expunged criminal records must be revealed to the Florida Board of Bar Examiners.

Financial Irresponsibility

- J.A.F. failure to timely pay federal and state income taxes, and dealing with creditors in an irresponsible manner
- M.A.R. failure to pay child support, failure to pay taxes, and writing worthless checks
- J.A.B. failure to make court-ordered child support payments, failure to maintain court-ordered health insurance for the child, and several instances of financial irresponsibility

The next area of concern that the board frequently encounters is financial irresponsibility. In the case of J.A.F., the board denied admission for a number of reasons, which included his failure to pay income taxes, and dealing with creditors in an irresponsible manner.

Consider the case of M.A.R. who failed to pay taxes and wrote over 40 worthless checks. Then there was J.A.B. who failed to make Court-ordered child support payments, choosing instead to study abroad and to lease a sports car.

Applicants have also been denied admission for deceptively or fraudulently discharging debts in bankruptcy proceedings, and avoiding rather than properly deferring student loans. The board does not require applicants to be current with all creditors and does not serve as a collection agency. Rather, the board requires honesty in dealing with creditors, and does not look favorably on attempts to deceive or hide from them.

Untreated Substance Abuse and/or Mental Illness

- Applicant with history of incidences of public intoxication and DUIs granted conditional admission
- Applicant dependent on a variety of substances now receiving treatment before renewing the Bar Application

A final all-too-prevalent concern is untreated substance abuse or mental illness. The board granted conditional admission to an applicant who had a history of public intoxications, and DUIs. You may think, well the applicant was admitted, although conditionally. But there is an important difference between admission with and admission without conditions.

In another case, the board considered the case of a law school graduate who passed the Bar examination, but who was dependent on a variety of substances, including Valium and Methadone. The board required treatment before the Bar Application could be reconsidered.

With conditional admission for substance abuse, the applicant has to submit to random urinalysis, and to participate in and provide regular reports from a monitor for up to 5 years. The failure to meet any condition can be grounds for immediate revocation of the license to practice law. Conditional admission is also available for a person suffering from a major mental illness and the conditions will include continued appropriate treatment.

If you think you have a problem with dependence on alcohol or another substance, the board encourages you to seek the services of Florida Lawyers Assistance.

Rules of the Supreme Court Relating to Admissions to The Bar

"Whole person" view

- Rule 3-11 Disqualifying Conduct
- Rule 3-12 Determination of Past Character
- Rule 3-13 Elements of Rehabilitation

Clearly, character issues are thoroughly investigated, but the board's evaluation does not take place in a vacuum. In making its determination of moral character, the board views the applicant as a whole person, taking into account the applicant's entire life history, rather than limiting its view to isolated events in the applicant's life.

Applicants are encouraged to review the Rules of the Supreme Court Relating to Admissions to The Bar, which are available in their entirety on the board's website. Your attention is specifically directed to rules 3-11, 3-12, and 3-13 regarding how the board considers character and fitness issues.

- Rule 3-11 addresses disqualifying conduct. The four most frequently occurring items have already been discussed; there are 14 items on this list in total.
- Rule 3-12 explains how the board determines good moral character.
- Rule 3-13 speaks to elements of rehabilitation.

Board Goals

- Protect the public and the judicial system
- Serve applicants by providing an efficient, fair, and professional evaluation

Staff Functions

- Conduct the background investigation
- Administer the Bar examination

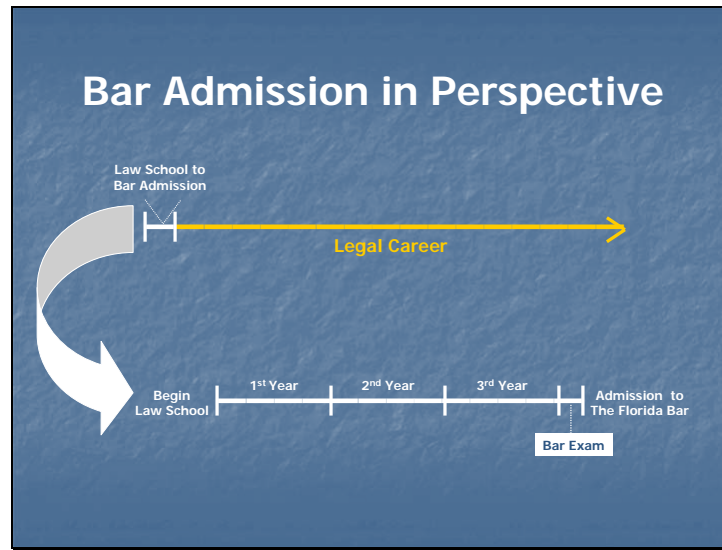
That is a brief overview of the key issues the board deals with in evaluating applicants for admission – issues that come before the board for its decision on whether to recommend an applicant for admission or not.

Be assured that it is not the intent of the Florida Board of Bar Examiners to make the process difficult for law students. It is the board's intent, rather, and its mission to protect the public and the judicial system. It is also the board's goal to serve applicants by providing an efficient, fair, and professional evaluation.

With the board's goals in mind, it is the staff's responsibility to carry out that mission by performing two specific functions:

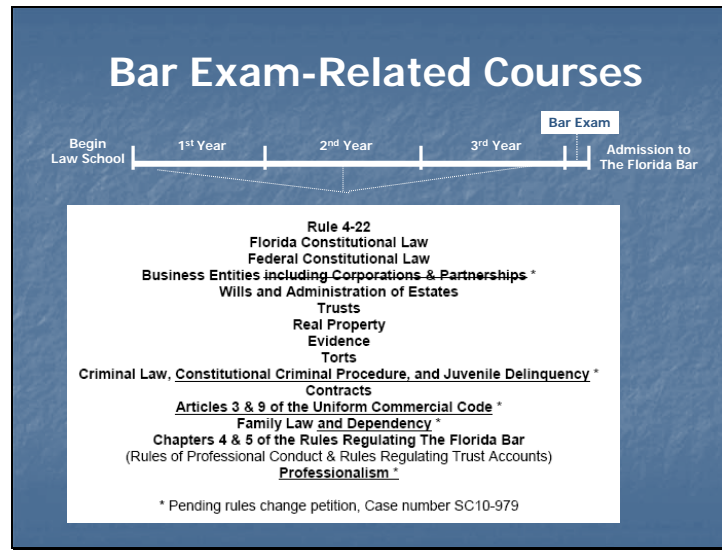
1. conduct the background investigation to determine character and fitness, and;
2. administer the bar examination to gauge professional competence.

The remainder of this presentation is designed to advise you on the admissions process and what it involves, and encourage you to take advantage of the benefits available to you by starting the admissions process in the first year of law school.



In the grand scheme of things, law school and the bar admissions process represent a relatively short-lived phase of what will hopefully be a long and rewarding legal career for you.

This phase, however, is critical to launching your career, so let's take a closer look at this small segment of the timeline.



You will receive detailed information about the Florida Bar Examination in your third year of law school. For now, your focus is directed to the subjects tested on the bar examination, which are listed here. They are also listed on the board's website, as are all the Rules Relating to Admissions to The Bar. Please consider these subjects as you determine your course of study.

Note the board has a petition for rules change pending currently with the Supreme Court of Florida. If approved by the Court, juvenile delinquency, constitutional criminal procedure, dependency, Articles 3 and 9 of the UCC and professionalism will be added to the subjects that are tested in the bar examination.

Just as it is wise to direct your course of study from the very beginning of law school, it is advisable to start the background investigation portion of the bar admissions process early in your first year of law school.

Register Now

The diagram illustrates a three-year law school timeline. It starts with 'Begin Law School' at the beginning of the 1st Year. A callout box points to the start of the 1st Year, stating 'File Student Registration at Beginning of 1st Year'. The timeline continues through the 1st, 2nd, and 3rd Years, ending with 'Admission to The Florida Bar' after the 'Bar Exam'.

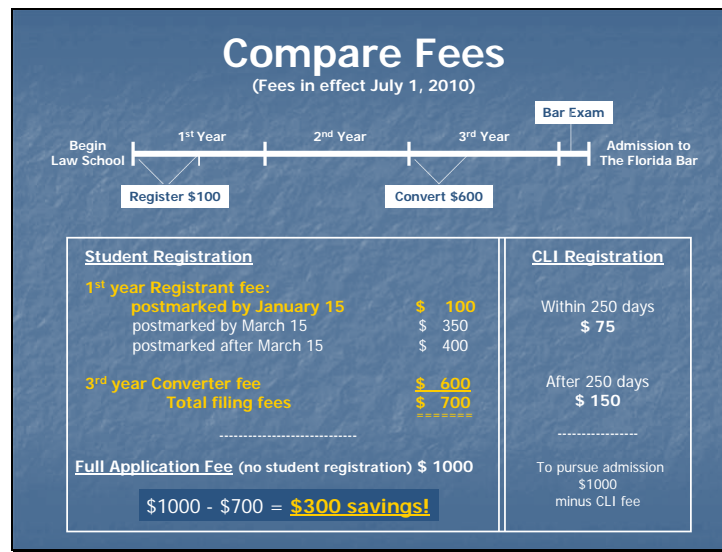
- Faster initiation of your application by avoiding the deadline bottleneck of last minute filers.
- Ensure eligibility to take the Oath of Attorney as soon as passing scores are attained on the bar examination.
- Avoid delays or denials in admission faced by applicants in the cases described earlier.
- Initiate the required background clearance for students interested in the CLI program.
- Save money – \$300 at current fee levels

Filing your student registration now has several advantages:

1. It avoids the bottleneck of late filers that temporarily slows processing. Much like 5 o'clock rush hour, you'll get ahead of the crowd by filing early.
2. It expedites your bar admission by ensuring that you are ready to be sworn in to The Florida Bar by taking the oath of attorney as soon as you pass the bar examination.
3. Early registration will assist you in avoiding delays or denials in admission by getting your background investigation started early.
4. Another strong advantage gained in the student registrant process is that you initiate what is now a prerequisite for the Certified Legal Internship program. The Rules Regulating The Florida Bar now require students interested in law school practice to:
 - have previously filed their student registrations with the Florida Board of Bar Examiners, and
 - have received registrant clearance (on their character and fitness investigation) prior to applying for the program.

For those students who are forward thinking, this will leave that door open.

5. Another incentive for registering as a student – you will save money!



The best time to start the admission process is now, by registering in your first year of law school, by the January 15th deadline. Your background investigation will begin immediately and you will likely have a determination from the board of your character and fitness within 6-8 months of filing your registration.

The discounted registrant application fee is \$100.00 for applications postmarked on or before January 15. You can see from this fee chart that there are three tiers of registrant fees increasing to \$400 for those filing after March 15. Be mindful that these are postmark deadlines, and when it happens that these dates falls on a weekend or holiday, the deadline will automatically shift to the first business day that follows.

When you convert your registration in your 3rd year of law school, you will pay an additional \$600 converter fee. This conversion changes your status to that of a regular applicant for admission to The Florida Bar, with a total combined filing fee of \$700.

You maximize your savings when filing by January 15 at the \$100 level. Compared to the regular \$1000 applicant fee paid by those who wait until their 3rd year of law school to apply, you save \$300. More importantly, your background investigation will be done, so that you are ready to be sworn in as soon as you pass the bar examination.

For students interested in the Certified Legal Internship program, but not interested in ultimately practicing law in Florida, the deadline and fee structure is different. Your fee is \$75 if you register within 250 days of your law school start date, or \$150 if you register after that date. You, of course, will not incur the \$600 conversion fee, since you will not be pursuing admission. If you change your mind, however, and decide to pursue admission in Florida, please understand that you will not receive the benefit of discounted student registrant fees. You will have to pay the balance of the regular applicant fee of \$1000.

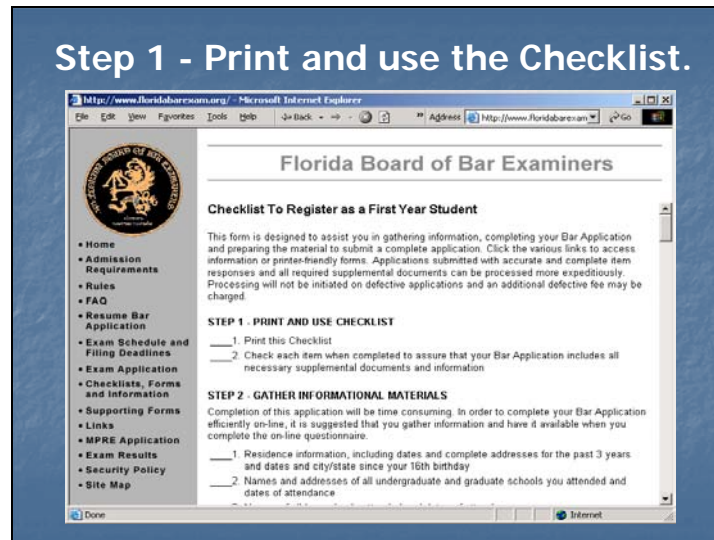
For the \$100 fee, you are better off to file a student Registrant Bar Application by January 15. That qualifies you to apply for the CLI program, but also leaves your option open to continue the admissions process in Florida with the maximum savings possible.



Now that you understand the advantages of filing early, you can visit the board's website and get started in 3 easy steps. From the Homepage, click on "checklists," and then click on "Register as a First Year Student." Actually, second year students would also click here to file their registration, but understand they will not get the benefits outlined earlier, and they will pay the full \$400 registrant fee. The board's application is interactive and must be completed online. Because your responses prompt subsequent information request fields, you cannot print out the application as a blank form.

Following are the actual computer screen depictions initiating the student registration process.

Step 1 - Print and use the Checklist.



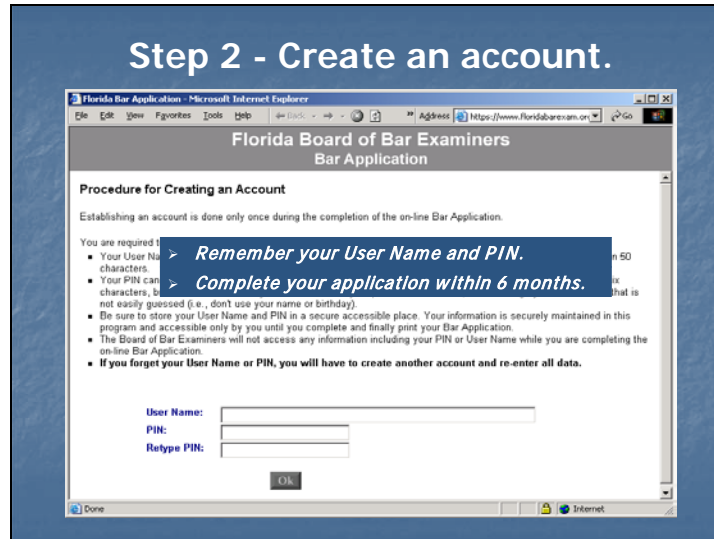
Step 1 – Print and use the Checklist.

This is so important. Very often, when students submit incomplete filings (which can cause delays, missed deadlines, or additional costs), it is because they did not read and follow the very detailed information provided in this checklist.

If you look at the checklist, you can determine right away how much you need to investigate yourself to answer the questions.

The checklist will guide you through the application process.

Step 2 - Create an account.



The screenshot shows a web browser window titled "Florida Bar Application - Microsoft Internet Explorer". The address bar shows "https://www.floridabarexam.com". The page content is titled "Florida Board of Bar Examiners Bar Application" and "Procedure for Creating an Account". It states: "Establishing an account is done only once during the completion of the on-line Bar Application." Under "You are required to:", there are three bullet points. The first two are highlighted with a blue box and red arrows pointing to them: "Your User Name must be 50 characters." and "Your PIN can be 6 characters, but it must not be easily guessed (i.e., don't use your name or birthday)." The third bullet point says: "Be sure to store your User Name and PIN in a secure accessible place. Your information is securely maintained in this program and accessible only by you until you complete and finally print your Bar Application." Below the list, there are three input fields labeled "User Name:", "PIN:", and "Retype PIN:". An "OK" button is at the bottom.

Remember your User Name and PIN.

Complete your application within 6 months.

You are required to:

- Your User Name must be 50 characters.
- Your PIN can be 6 characters, but it must not be easily guessed (i.e., don't use your name or birthday).
- Be sure to store your User Name and PIN in a secure accessible place. Your information is securely maintained in this program and accessible only by you until you complete and finally print your Bar Application.

User Name:

PIN:

Retype PIN:

OK

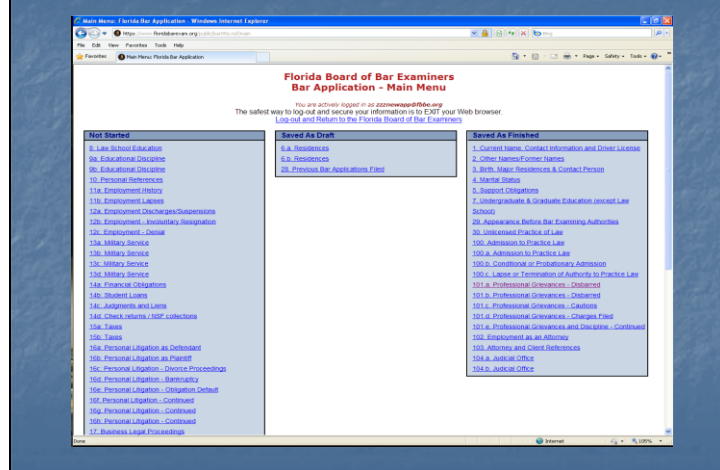
Step 2 - Create an account.

To do so, you must select a user name and Personal Identification Number (PIN). The user name you select must be in the form of an e-mail address. There are two important points to make here:

Make note of your user name and PIN. For security reasons, the board will not provide this information to anyone. If you misplace this information, you will have to start over with a new account.

Once you have created your account, you must complete the application within six months. The board's website is designed to delete any accounts over 6 months old, again for security reasons. Once this happens, your information cannot be recovered.

Step 3 - Track your progress.



Step 3 – Track your progress. Once your account is created, you can enter and exit the application as often as you like. The Main Page of the application is designed to allow you to track your progress. As you first begin the application, you will see that items appear under the column titled “Not Started” because none have been answered. As you work through the application, each item will shift to the columns titled “Saved As Draft” as you save a draft or save as finished. Notice that Items 1-5, 7, 29, 30, and 100-104 in this example are saved as finished items, while Items 6 and 28 are saved as a draft. In order to finalize the application for submission, each draft item has to be saved as a finished item.

When you have responded and saved each item on the application, all items will have moved from the Not Started column over to the Saved as Draft or Finished columns. Then, when you have responded and saved each item on the application as Finished, you will find at the top of the Main Menu screen instructions on how to finalize your Bar Application.

Print your application as a draft, and review your responses carefully. When you are satisfied with your answers, click “Final Version,” and print two copies of the application – one to mail to the board’s office, and one for your records. On the copy you are mailing to the board, you will need to add your handwriting sample, then sign it in the presence of a notary, and have it notarized.

Once your Registrant Bar Application is completed, the Checklist will guide you through the supplemental forms (available on the board’s website) required to complete your submission.

Electronic Fingerprinting

through Integrated Biometric Technology (IBT),
authorized agent for the Board

- **Semi-annually onsite at some Florida law schools**
- **Year round at IBT sites throughout the state**
- **\$59.25 electronic fingerprinting fee**

Apart from the Bar Application and Supplemental forms, you are required to submit your fingerprints. The fingerprinting of Bar applicants is conducted electronically through the board's authorized agent, Integrated Biometric Technology (IBT).

For the convenience of law students, each Florida law school may elect to schedule semi-annual visits from IBT to the campus to conduct electronic fingerprinting on site. IBT also maintains multiple facilities throughout the state where you may also be fingerprinted during their normal hours of operation.

You will pay the electronic fingerprinting fee directly to IBT at the time you appear for fingerprinting. A link to the IBT website is available on the board's website.

Please be advised that if you do not submit your student registration within one year of when you are fingerprinted, you will be required to be fingerprinted again at additional cost.

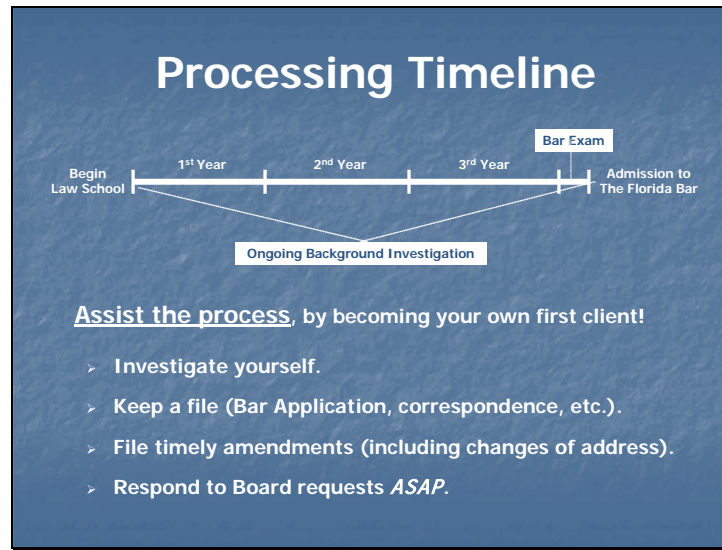
Proof of Citizenship

- **Citizens of the United States**
 - Certified Copy of Birth Certificate
 - Certified Copy of Certificate of Naturalization
 - Certificate of Citizenship

- **Non-Citizens**
 - Copy of the Immigration Document

You are also required to provide proof of citizenship at the time you file your Registrant Bar Application.

It can take some time to request and receive these documents, if you need to do so. So, please request this information well in advance of the deadline to allow sufficient time for you to receive citizenship or immigration information.



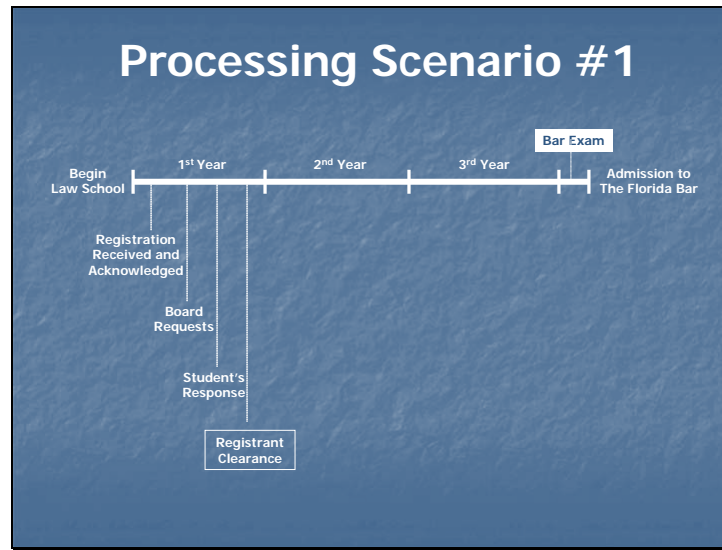
Assist the process by becoming your own first client. Investigate yourself to make sure you are reporting information correctly. You can check your own credit report, your own driving record, and your law school application. Make sure your law school application is complete, accurate, and thorough. If you need to review it and make amendments, contact your law school dean's office.

Set-up a file beginning with a copy of your Registrant Bar Application, as well as copies of all correspondence to and from the board. It is important to keep a copy of your Bar Application for your records. You will need to reference it to file amendments throughout the investigative process, as well as to convert your registration at the beginning of your 3rd year of law school.

It is your responsibility to file timely amendments within 30 days of any change that would result in a different answer to a question on the application. The board communicates with applicants in writing. Be sure to keep your mailing address updated with the board's office at all times.

Respond as soon as possible to any requests received from the board's office. Following an initial review of your registration information, a letter is mailed to you that acknowledges receipt of your materials, and advises you of any documents or other information immediately outstanding. As your background investigation moves forward, there may be additional requests made of you from time to time to verify, clarify, or document information.

Processing Scenario #1

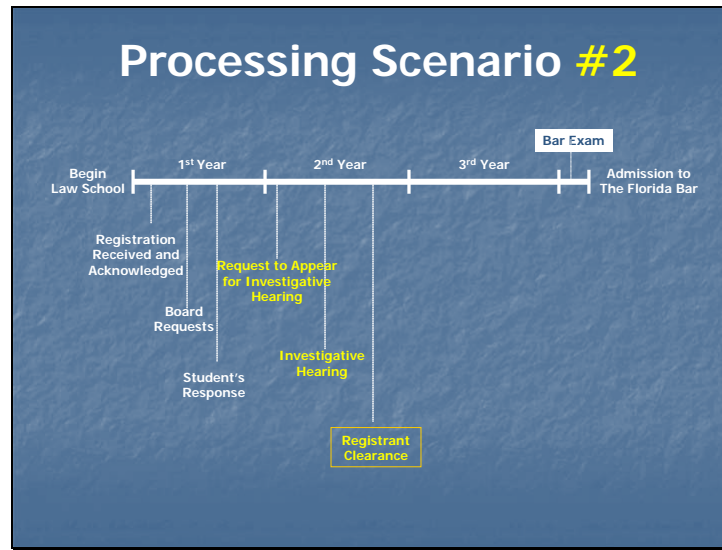


So, what happens after the initial receipt and review of your materials? Let's look at three possible processing scenarios against our timeline.

In each of these scenarios, the students file their student registrations at the earliest student registration deadline.

In the first scenario, the student's application is reviewed. The board issues its requests in a letter to the student registrant. The student complies with those requests in a timely fashion.

Any possible areas of concern are cleared up quickly, and the student has his or her registrant clearance before starting the second year of law school.



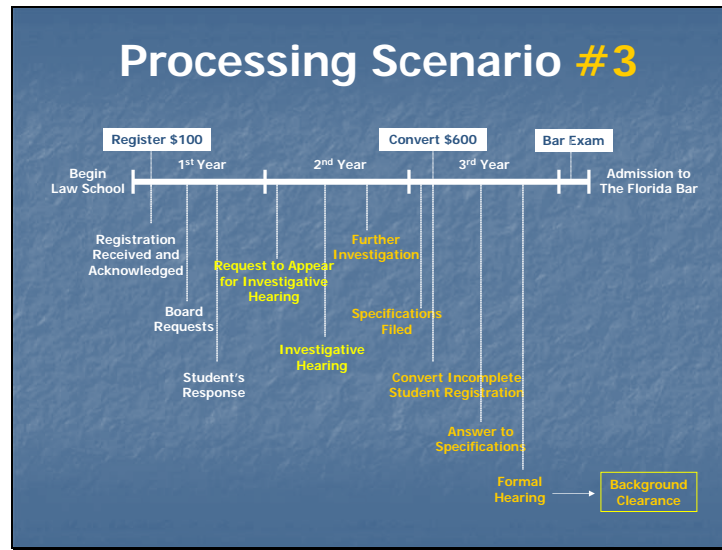
Sometimes, however, issues are not clear, as in our second scenario.

After the student complies with the board's requests, the board may request the registrant to appear for an Investigative Hearing.

The student is provided a list of hearing dates from which to schedule his or her appearance before the board, which meets generally monthly.

It can be several months, from the time the registrant is initially requested to appear, before he or she actually appears before the board.

So, it is in the student's best interest to register early in law school. Even with the extended time to schedule an investigative hearing, registrant clearance may well occur prior to beginning the third year of law school.



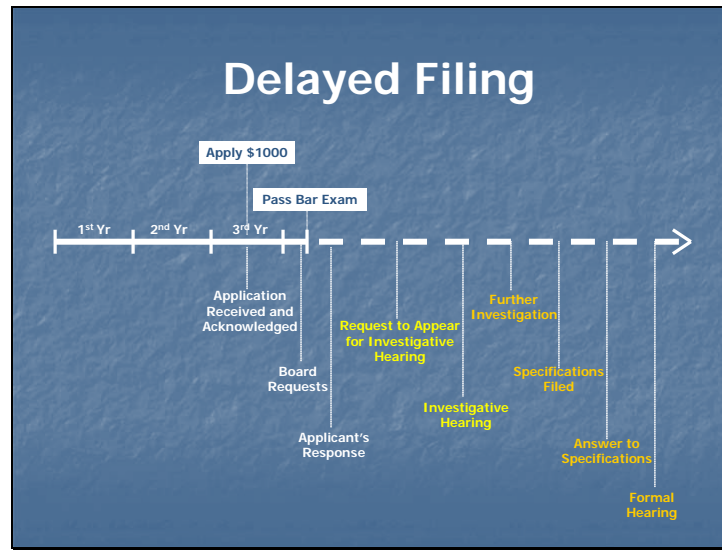
Unfortunately, not all registrants are cleared following the Investigative Hearing. In our third scenario, the processing track picks up with further investigation after the Investigative Hearing.

This may be followed by the filing of specifications charging the applicant with matters that, if proven, would preclude a favorable finding by the board.

You can see on the timeline that this registrant is already into the third year of law school. Even so, he or she is advised to convert the Registrant Bar Application (filed in the first year of law school) as recommended of all student registrants in the third year of law school.

The student answers the specifications, and schedules a date to appear again before the board for a Formal Hearing.

The point in describing these various scenarios is that regardless of the simplicity or complexity of your background investigation, registering as a first year law student is not only less expensive, but extremely efficient in terms of increasing the likelihood that clearance of your background investigation will coincide with your passing the bar examination. And don't discount the added advantage of not being distracted trying to complete the background investigation during the time when you will be studying and preparing for the bar examination.



Contrast these scenarios to students who do not file a student registration, but wait to apply in the 3rd year of law school, or even after graduation.

When the timeline shifts two or three years, applicants may well find themselves in the situation of having passed the bar examination, but unable to be admitted because their background investigation is still underway. The applicant pays up to 30% more in application fees; his or her professional career is on hold; student loans are coming due; and employment opportunities are being lost.

Applicants who delay the background investigation put themselves at a tremendous disadvantage.

Be Resourceful, Stay Informed

Visit the Board's website: www.floridabarexam.org

Visit the NCBE website: www.ncbex.org

Visit FLA's website: www.fla-lap.org

Consult your law school dean.

"CONGRATULATIONS!"

In closing, please be resourceful and stay informed. You are encouraged to make time early in your first year of law school to visit the board's website and start the student registration process. An early start and timely filing will allow for the most efficient processing possible of your background investigation.

If you are interested in applying in other jurisdictions, the National Conference of Bar Examiners has links on its website to the other jurisdictions so that you can review their student registration and application information.

Consult your law school dean, who has the benefit of experience with the board and can offer guidance on applicants' specific issues related to the character and fitness investigation, particularly as it relates to your law school application or conduct that occurs during law school.

Congratulations and good luck as you begin your legal career.