

Are you fit to be a lawyer?

FROM



“Membership in the bar is a privilege burdened with conditions... a fair private and professional character is one of them... compliance with that condition is essential at the moment of admission; but it is equally essential afterwards.”

—JUDGE BENJAMIN N. CARDOZO

Law is a challenging discipline that involves the ability to analyze, reason and communicate. The study and practice of law is rigorous and often stressful. However, a law degree can open many doors to a rewarding career in business, practice, government, teaching or public service. Because the practice of law involves a public trust, persons seeking to become lawyers must not only pass rigorous written examinations, they must also satisfy bar authorities that they have the requisite moral character and personal fitness to enter the profession.

THE CHARACTER AND FITNESS REQUIREMENT

APPLICANTS FOR ADMISSION TO THE BAR must show that they possess the personal qualities required to practice law and have the necessary character to justify the trust and confidence that clients, the public and the legal system will place in them. In New York, the Appellate Division Committees on Character and Fitness in each Judicial Department review applicants’ past conduct to ensure that they are honest, trustworthy, diligent and reliable. Conduct that raises concern about an applicant’s character or fitness may cause the Committees to investigate further. No applicant for admission may be admitted to practice absent a certification from the appropriate Committee that the applicant possesses the necessary character and fitness to practice. Consequently, if you have a history of conduct that may indicate a problem, you should seek further information and assistance from one of the resources listed below, or your school’s Student Services Office.

Each judicial department accepts completed admission application forms from those who have taken the New York State bar exam and have been certified by the State Board of Law Examiners as having passed. These forms require applicants to provide extensive information about their personal backgrounds, including employment history and encounters with law enforcement.

CONDUCT THAT MAY BE CAUSE FOR CONCERN

MEMBERS OF CHARACTER AND FITNESS COMMITTEES

typically consider the following conduct as cause for further inquiry before making a recommendation to the Appellate Division regarding character and fitness:

- ▶ Unlawful conduct (even conduct that you may consider minor — including speeding or other traffic infractions, underage offenses, alcohol consumption or drug charges, disorderly conduct and other offenses)
- ▶ Academic or employment-related misconduct
- ▶ Acts involving dishonesty, fraud, deceit, or misrepresentation
- ▶ Neglect of financial responsibilities or professional obligations
- ▶ Violation of a court order (child support, restraining orders, or other disobedience of court directives)
- ▶ Conduct evidencing mental or emotional instability
- ▶ Conduct evidencing drug or alcohol abuse or addiction (open bottle, DWI, or underage drinking charges)

These are grounds for further inquiry but do not mean that your application for admission will necessarily be denied. If you have engaged in any conduct of serious concern, you should seek more information on the requirements from the appropriate Appellate Division.

TO

THE IMPORTANCE OF HONEST DISCLOSURE

“We know that thousands of people in New York’s legal community are suffering from the effects of alcohol or substance dependency, including not only practicing lawyers but also judges and law students. As a profession, we owe it to the public, we owe it to one another to develop comprehensive programs to reach those who are at risk and get them the help that can make all the difference in the world.”

— CHIEF JUDGE JUDITH S. KAYE

LAW SCHOOLS REQUIRE APPLICANTS TO BE COMPLETELY FORTHCOMING ABOUT THEIR BACKGROUNDS and to disclose behavior that may have a bearing on their qualifications to study law and their character and fitness to become members of the legal profession. Failure to disclose information on a law school application may have serious consequences, including discipline, expulsion, and reporting to bar authorities. Most law schools require verification and ongoing updating of information provided on the law school application. Misrepresentations in a law school application can also be grounds for denial of admission to the bar.

Full disclosure is also required by the Appellate Division Departments and the Committees on Character and Fitness when applying for admission to the bar. Application questions must be answered honestly and completely. Failure to candidly disclose information or any false statement is taken seriously and may result in denial of admission, even if the undisclosed conduct would not necessarily have resulted in denial of admission. Failure to disclose or false statements discovered after admission to practice may result in the revocation of your license to practice law.

SIGNIFICANCE ATTACHED TO PAST BEHAVIOR BY BAR AUTHORITIES

IN NEW YORK, AN APPLICANT’S PRIOR CONDUCT may be assessed in light of the following factors:

- ▶ Applicant’s age at the time of the conduct
- ▶ Recency of the conduct and the reliability of the information concerning the conduct
- ▶ Seriousness of the conduct
- ▶ Cumulative effect of the conduct or information
- ▶ Evidence of rehabilitation
- ▶ Positive social contributions since the conduct
- ▶ Candor in the admissions process
- ▶ Materiality of omissions or misrepresentations

ALCOHOL OR DRUG ABUSE, ADDICTION AND MENTAL HEALTH

NEITHER RECEIVING TREATMENT for alcoholism, drug addiction or mental health concerns, nor the status of being a recovering alcoholic or recovering addict are grounds for denial of admission to the bar.

In New York, the focus of the inquiry is on whether chemical abuse or addiction or a mental health condition impairs the applicant’s current ability to practice law. The bar application asks whether the applicant has “any mental or emotional condition or substance abuse problem that could adversely affect” the “capability to practice law”, and whether the applicant is “currently using any illegal drugs.” While honesty in disclosing past conduct (for example, arrests and convictions) is essential, disclosure of past treatment is not required. No questions are asked about past treatment. The Committees encourage law students who are experiencing drug, alcohol or other addiction or mental health issues to address those issues as soon as possible, regardless of when the student plans to seek admission to the bar.

ADVISORY OPINIONS

IN NEW YORK, ANY PERSON WHO IS A MATRICULATED STUDENT IN AN APPROVED LAW SCHOOL, or who has applied for admission to such a law school, and who has previously been convicted of a felony or misdemeanor, or suspended, removed or dismissed from public office or employment, or dishonorably discharged from the armed services of the United States, may petition the Appellate Division of the New York State Supreme Court of the department in which such person resides or is employed full-time, for an advance ruling as to whether such conviction, suspension, removal or dismissal from public office or employment, or dishonorable discharge, would operate to disqualify the petitioner, on character grounds, from being admitted to practice as an attorney and counselor at law in this State.

For more information on advisory opinions, contact your law school’s Admissions or Student Services Office or the Appellate Division Department directly.

CONDITIONAL ADMISSION

IN NEW YORK, THERE IS NO FORMAL PROCESS FOR CONDITIONAL ADMISSION. However, if you are applying for admission elsewhere, you should know that in some states, if the bar admission authorities have concerns about whether an applicant will continue to be fit to practice (for example, in cases of recent treatment), an applicant may be conditionally admitted to practice.

Conditional admission typically requires the applicant to comply with the specified requirements (such as continuing treatment, continued sobriety or credit counseling) for some period of time after conditional admission.



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www.nylat.org

Cover image of Lady Justice from the collection of the Rochester Public Library Local History Division.

RESOURCES

RULES GOVERNING ADMISSION TO THE BAR VARY BY STATE. If you have questions about bar admission requirements, contact the office of the bar admissions in the state in which you plan to be admitted.

For New York Bar: Visit www.nybarexam.org

For the admission rules of other states: The bar admission officials for each state are listed in the Comprehensive Guide to Bar Admission Requirements, available at the publications tab at www.ncbex.org.

Resources at your law school:

- ▶ Counseling Service
- ▶ Dean of Students or other contact

Confidential resources for chemical abuse or addiction and mental health concerns:

- ▶ New York State Bar Association Lawyer Assistance Program
Director Patricia Spataro
(800) 255-0569 pspataro@nysba.org
- ▶ New York City Bar Association Lawyer Assistance Program
Director Eileen Travis
(212) 302-5787 etravis@nycbar.org

Many local or specialty bar associations, particularly in larger communities, also offer confidential assistance for lawyers and law students with substance abuse or mental health concerns. You need not be a bar association member to take advantage of these free, confidential services. For links to many of these bar associations, see www.nysba.org/lap

Resources regarding career satisfaction, mental and chemical health, balance and other quality of life issues are available on the following websites:

- ▶ www.nysba.org/lap
- ▶ www.nycbar.org/LawyersAssistance/index.htm
- ▶ www.abanet.org/legalservices/colap