



NAPLA Pre-Law Guide

Table of Contents

Introduction.....	1
Exploring Your Interest in Law	2
Preparing for Law School	4
Determining Where to Apply.....	5
Understanding Admissions Criteria.....	8
Applying to Law School	9
Law School Admission Test (LSAT)	9
Law School Data Assembly Service (LSDAS)	10
The Application	11
Personal Statements	12
Letters of Recommendation.....	12
Filing Your Applications	14
Taking Time Off	15
Considering Admissions Decisions	16
Financing Law School	18
Legal Career Checklist.....	22
Legal Career Resources	23

Introduction

NAPLA has prepared the *Pre-Law Guide* for those considering the legal profession, for undergraduates preparing for legal study, and for candidates applying to law school. The *Guide* is designed to help at each stage by providing accurate and up-to-date information.

Pre-law advisors at nonprofit educational institutions are granted permission by NAPLA to use the *Guide* and are encouraged to tailor it to their respective schools. The *Guide* can be printed and distributed to students and alumni, and used on schools' websites. NAPLA requests that the attribution below be included in both print and online versions of the *Guide*.

The *NAPLA Pre-Law Guide* is based on Cornell University's *Legal Careers Guide*, which was used by permission of Cornell Career Services. NAPLA would like to acknowledge the following schools for their contributions to the *Guide*: Binghamton University, Boston College, Boston University, Bucknell University, Columbia University, Duke University, Northeastern University, Princeton University, and Texas A & M University. The Law School Admission Council provided information on study abroad transcripts, and the Financial Aid section is based on the "Financial Aid Toolkit" developed by the Pre-Law Advisors National Council (PLANC).

Exploring Your Interest 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, communications, and numerous other fields. Law school graduates are administrators, teachers, librarians, and business managers as well as advocates, judges, and politicians.

The law can be a **rewarding profession**. At its best, legal practice challenges the intellect, demanding the exercise of reason and judgment. The ethics of the profession require attorneys to promote justice, fairness, and morality; thus, legal employment can bring particular satisfaction to those who seek to work, within the law, to seek social injustice.

There are significant differences in **career choices** lawyers make, from public interest law and government law to private practice in a firm. The range in starting salaries alone can exceed \$100,000. And, the need to pay back law school loans can affect the career choices of a new graduate.

Before beginning the application process, consider carefully if a law degree is right for you. It is not necessary to know what kind of law you want to practice or even if you want to practice law to decide to attend law school. There are a number of ways you can explore the field of law:

- **Talk with a career counselor and/or a pre-law advisor** about your interest in pursuing legal studies. If you are uncertain who the pre-law advisor at your school is, the Law School Admission Council will inform you when you [register](#) for the Law School Data Assembly Services (LSDAS).
- **Conduct research** on legal careers using resources at your pre-law advising office or college career office.
- **Investigate online resources**, including the [American Bar Association](#), the [National Association of Law Placement](#), and [Internet Legal Research Group](#).
- **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 alumni of your college to learn:
 - * what lawyers do in a typical work day
 - * personal attributes needed to be successful in a legal career
 - * satisfactions and dissatisfactions of the field
 - * impact of a legal career on personal lives

Realities of a Legal Career

An important step in making a decision is to distinguish between commonly held **expectations** and the **reality** of legal practice. Hours can be very long and often include weekends. Legal work can require spending considerable time in tedious, painstaking research. Depending on the type of law practiced and the location, entry into law firms can be difficult and salaries may not meet expectations. The market for new lawyers is competitive for those seeking positions in

cities and firms that are in high demand.

Employment statistics for the class of 2007 law graduates, based on responses from 40,416 (92% of all graduates) reveal the following¹:

- The average starting salary was \$86,396; the median salary was \$65,750.
- About 11% of salaries reported were at or below \$40,000.
- Salaries of more than \$75,000 accounted for nearly 43% of salaries reported.
- Approximately 56% of the class chose private practice in law firms.
- About 27% took positions in public service, including judicial clerkships, government agencies, and public interest organizations.
- Graduates entering business accounted for about 14%.
- Approximately 23% of graduates were employed in positions for which bar passage is not required.

While a corporate lawyer in a private firm may earn \$135,000 the first year, he/she may also work twelve hours a day, six or seven days a week. Most of those interested in public interest law can expect a starting salary around \$40,000.

¹[NALP The Association for Legal Career Professionals](#) *Jobs & J.D.'s: Employment and Salaries of New Law Graduates—Class of 2007*.

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 “pre-law major” and unlike medical school, there are no specific educational requirements for entrance into law school.

Develop research, analysis, and writing skills

Law schools are interested in your ability to do rigorous **analytical research**, to **write well**, to **present**, and to **persuade**. Take courses that will develop these skills. The [American Bar Association](#) offers an overview of the skills and values important to preparing for a legal education and a career in law.

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 enjoy it.

Select a Major

Choose a **major that interests you**. Admissions offices are not particularly interested in your major, but they are interested in how well you did in the discipline(s) you chose to pursue. A double major is not necessarily a positive factor in the admissions process.

While specific coursework may be helpful in corporate law, environmental law or intellectual property, a JD is a generalist’s degree, and applicants come from widely diverse academic backgrounds.

Compile 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 the variety and depth of your coursework will also be seriously considered by admissions committees as evidence of your interests and motivation.

In general, **lecture courses** provide a good foundation for further instruction, while **seminars** allow you to present, discuss, critique, and defend more specific ideas. Smaller classes give you the opportunity to interact with faculty. Get to know faculty whom you might later ask for recommendations; make yourself stand out as an individual by attending office hours, asking questions in class, and conducting research with faculty.

Pursue 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; they do not have to be directly related to law. Over time, get involved in more depth in fewer activities. Take initiative and show leadership.

Determining Where to Apply

With 195 accredited law schools in the United States, how do you decide where to apply and ultimately where to attend? Begin by assembling a list of law schools based on the criteria that are important to you, then revise your choices according to your chances of admission.

Do not let the search for "long shots, good chances, and sure things" govern your selection process. 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?

Location: Is the school in an urban area or in a suburban/rural setting? Is it part of university or independent? Are there other graduate schools nearby? Is the school in a place you would want to be for three years and where you would be willing to work following graduation, depending on employment opportunities?

Faculty/Classes: 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? How many students are in each course? Are classes taught in the Socratic method or lecture?

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 are the opportunities for practical experience, including clinics, internships, etc.? Can you "write" on to law reviews in addition to be selected based on class rank? 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 what 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? How involved are alumni in career activities?

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? What is the general ambiance?

Costs: What are tuition, housing, and transportation costs? Is financial aid exclusively need-based, or are merit scholarships available? Does the school offer a loan forgiveness program for public interest lawyers? What is the average debt burden for graduates from this school?

There are ways to **minimize your cost** of attending law school and to keep down the debt you incur. Apply to schools where you will be in the top part of the applicant pool; schools may give you a merit scholarship to attract you. Also, public schools are usually less expensive, and even if you are not a resident of a state in which a school is located, you can sometimes pay in-state tuition after your first year.

Reputation

A **number of factors** contribute to a school's reputation, including faculty, facilities, career services, and the reputation of the parent university. 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. Two resources that will help you determine your competitiveness for schools are the [Official Guide to ABA-Approved Law Schools](#) (on the left sidebar) and the [Boston College Online Law School Locator](#).

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 a more detailed discussion of law school reputation and the process for evaluating schools, refer to the [Official Guide to ABA-Approved Law Schools](#).

Non-Traditional Alternatives

Evening divisions and part-time programs make it possible for students to work and study law simultaneously, earning a J.D. in four years. A few schools on the quarter system allow 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.

Publications and Online Resources

There are a number of [resources](#) designed to help you research and evaluate law schools. Two essential resources you will want to use include the following:

- [ABA • LSAC Official Guide to ABA-Approved Law Schools 2008](#) provides information on the 195 American Bar Association-approved law schools, including faculty, library resources, enrollment, bar passage, placement, 25th 75th percentile LSAT scores and GPAs.
- [The NAPLA/SAPLA Book of Law School Lists 2007-2008 Edition](#) provides information about joint degrees, areas of academic emphasis within the schools, schools that grant one-year deferrals, bar passage rates at a number of schools, schools that award non-need-based scholarships, etc.

After you complete your research and compile a list of schools, meet with a pre-law advisor to discuss schools of interest to you and to get a reality check on your competitiveness for them.

Understanding Admissions Criteria

Objective Criteria

Law schools consider the objective criteria, the GPA and LSAT score, the factors that most accurately predict how applicants will perform in their first year:

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 most law schools as a common measurement of potential for success in law school.

Undergraduate Grade Point Average (GPA): Applicants submit undergraduate transcripts to the Law School Data Assembly Service (LSDAS), 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.

Applicant Index: Many law schools ask the LSDAS to combine applicants' LSAT scores and GPAs with weighted constants to produce a single number which can be used to assess and compare potential for doing well.

Subjective Criteria

Subjective criteria are the factors law schools consider in addition to GPAs and LSAT scores:

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 him/her qualified to study at their law schools.

Letters of Recommendation: 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 and personal qualities. Admissions officers find most helpful specific examples of applicants' motivation and intellectual curiosity, an assessment of communication skills, and a comparison with peers.

Experience: This factor includes undergraduate curricular and extracurricular activities, internships, part-time and full-time work experience. Include a resume in your application materials that demonstrates your skills and abilities relevant to the study of law and how you will contribute to the diversity and strength of the class.

Most law schools have **recruitment programs** to increase participation in the legal profession by underrepresented groups. State schools may reserve seats for state residents. Review websites of schools to learn about their selection criteria, and you may want to contact schools about your specific concerns.

Applying to Law School

After reaching the decision to pursue a law degree, you will want to file a strong and complete application to increase your chances for admission. The first step in the application process will be to **meet with your pre-law advisor**, who can help you create a strategy for maximizing your chances for success. (If you are uncertain who the pre-law advisor at your school is, the Law School Admission Council will inform you when you [register](#) for the Law School Data Assembly Service [LSDAS]).

Next you should open an [online account](#) with the Law School Admission Council (LSAC). LSAC is comprised of the 195 American Bar Association-approved law schools in the U.S. and 15 Canadian law schools, and was founded to coordinate and facilitate the process of applying to law school.

Be aware that applying to law school is not inexpensive. Basic costs include:

- LSDAS registration fee
- LSAT registration fee
- Law School Reports
- Application fees (per school)

You might need to add other costs such as LSAT preparation, travel to visit law schools, etc.

LSAC offers [fee waivers](#) for those with a demonstrated inability to pay for essential parts of the application. The waivers cover two LSATs per testing year (June through February); the LSDAS registration, including a total of four LSDAS Law School Reports; and, a copy of *The Official LSAT SuperPrepR*.

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 per year by the Law School Admission Council (LSAC). Detailed test information—dates, sites, registration forms, fees, and deadlines—and [registration](#) is available online, and information is included in the *LSAT/LSDAS Information Book*, distributed at many colleges and universities.

Be aware that **test sites** can fill quickly, especially in or around major cities. It is advisable, then, to register several months in advance of a test date so that you can take the test in a convenient location.

The **optimal time** to take the exam is June of the year you apply, but taking the test in late September/early October will allow you to see your LSAT score before applying in November.

Scores from the December administration will reach law schools in time to complete application deadlines at all schools. If you take the December test, plan to submit your applications around the time of the test. You may, however, decide to wait to see your score before submitting your applications.

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 also not scored; copies of the writing sample are sent to schools where 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 if you do not have time to answer a question.

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 feel you are not fully prepared or in a frame of mind to perform well, it may be **better not to take the test**; law schools will not view your absence on the test date negatively. Plan to be **well-prepared** and to take the test only once, but 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.

Law schools are required to **report the higher/highest** of multiple scores of students in their entering class to the American Bar Association. Those scores are then reported to organizations such as the Law School Admission Council for use in their online and print information.

Schools vary, however, in how they consider multiple LSAT scores in making admissions decisions. Though many schools use the higher/highest score in reaching decisions, some of the more competitive schools use the average of multiple scores unless there is a compelling reason to use the higher/highest score.

Most schools welcome an **addendum** explaining the point difference in scores, including any extenuating circumstances and a history of performance on standardized tests. LSAC will report the results of all LSATs you have taken within **five years**; however, you may find some schools willing to consider only scores received within a three- or four-year period.

Law School Data Assembly Service (LSDAS)

To **centralize and standardize** objective application information—GPAs and LSAT scores—ABA-approved law schools require applicants to subscribe to the Law School Data Assembly Service (LSDAS). 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 LSDAS, and then send or take **transcript request forms**, available through LSDAS, to each college or university from which you have earned academic credit.

Study Abroad

If you enrolled in a study abroad program **sponsored by your home institution**, and the courses along with grades and credits using your home institution's grading system are recorded on your official transcript, you do not need to send an additional transcript reflecting the study abroad grades/credits. Those grades will be calculated into both the home institution's GPA and the overall GPA.

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 LSDAS. List the U.S. or Canadian institution on your LSDAS registration under "other institutions attended." 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 foreign institutions, and the total amount of work is the equivalent of one year or less, do not list the foreign institution when you register for the LSDAS, and do not have a transcript forwarded to LSAC. You may, however, be required to list your attendance at such institutions on your applications to law schools.

The **report** prepared by LSDAS 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 GPA from your home institution, and your cumulative GPA reflecting work at your home institution and all other institutions you have attended
- a description of your overall grade distribution
- the mean LSAT score and GPA of students at your undergraduate school who have subscribed to the LSDAS and your percentile graduation rank among those students
- up to 12 LSAT scores from the past five years, including cancellations and absences
- an average LSAT score, if you have more than one score on file
- copies of your LSAT writing sample

The LSDAS report may also include an **applicant index** described in the Admissions Criteria section.

The Application

There are several options for submitting applications to law schools. You can apply to any ABA-approved law school through the LSDAS [electronic application](#), which streamlines the process by allowing you to enter common information only once; you then complete each

school's individual application and submit your applications electronically.

You can also complete applications located on schools' **websites**, or call the schools to request **hard-copy applications**. Addresses and phone numbers of admissions offices are provided on schools' websites.

Completing application forms is a fairly straightforward process. Schools will be seeking basic information about you, including your academic background, extracurricular activities, and employment history. You may be asked to list other schools to which you are applying; responding to this question and/or indicating an interest in financial aid will not affect your chances for admission.

Be **truthful and forthright** as you complete the applications. Enclose a resume with your application, but be sure to respond to *all* of the questions on the applications.

Personal Statements

Personal statements are 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**, and motivation to learn what is unique about you and what distinguishes you from other candidates with similar GPAs and LSAT scores.

Your goal, then, will be to write a **concise, detailed 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.

Personal statements are typically **two double-spaced pages**, though you may find that some schools will give more latitude in. If schools don't provide guidelines on length, it's advisable to submit a statement that's approximately two pages in length. A few schools will limit the number of words permitted and you should abide by their 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**.

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.

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 is a good idea, nonetheless, to submit them.

Admissions committees will be seeking information not provided elsewhere in the applications. Recommendation letters should include concrete examples of **intellectual strength, 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 address your performance in an academic setting and discuss your potential for success in law school. Law schools value letters that address a student's **writing, class participation, research, analytical skills**, and other **academic abilities**.

They are especially interested in a professor's assessment of a student, as compared to other students he or she has taught over the years.

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.

Letters from **people outside academia** may carry less weight, since they may be unable to address the topic of greatest interest to admissions committees: your academic potential. However, if you have been in the work force a couple of years or more, letters from supervisors can be helpful.

You can submit additional letters even though a school asks for only one or two. Three letters will be acceptable at most schools, and four should be considered the absolute maximum.

Make an appointment to meet with letter writers well in advance of the application deadline. Ask them, "Do you feel you know my work well enough to write a positive letter on behalf of my application to law school?" Provide information about your background to assist him/her in writing 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 draft of your personal statement (if available)
- a resume
- copies of exams or papers written in his/her class
- recommendation forms from LSDAS or the law schools
- stamped envelopes addressed to the LSAC or to the schools
- a list of dates when recommendations are due

Waive your right of access since you may find writers unwilling to write letters if applicants have access to them, and some admissions committee members may discount disclosed letters.

If you have not been notified that your application is complete by about one month before a deadline, contact the school to see if your recommendations have arrived. Speak with those writers who have not sent letters yet to remind them politely of the approaching deadline. After you have received decisions, send thank-you letters to your recommenders, and let them know where you have been accepted and where you intend to enroll.

The Law School Data Assembly Service offers a [recommendation service](#) (LOR). Recommenders send letters directly to the LSDAS, which then forwards up to four letters to law schools to which you are applying. You can specify that targeted letters be sent to specific schools; otherwise, general letters will be sent to every school to which you apply.

Letters will be **maintained for five years** from the time you register for LSDAS or from the time you take the LSAT, whichever comes last.

Dean's Certifications

A **dean's certification (or letter/clearance)** is required by some law schools to confirm that applicants have not been involved in academic or disciplinary transgressions as undergraduates.

The certification is generally a formality handled by a designated university official such as an academic advising dean, professor, or registrar, in consultation with those offices responsible for judicial administration on campus. Check with your school's pre-law advisor to learn who is responsible for preparing dean's certification forms.

Filing Your Applications

Use this **checklist** to ensure you are completing all parts of the application:

- Prepare for the LSAT
- Register for the LSAT and LSDAS
- Order LSAT prep materials, videos, and publications
- Change your LSAT location or date, if necessary
- Check test center availability and account information in real time
- Obtain your LSAT score by e-mail and view online your answer sheet, score conversion table, and test book (for disclosed tests)
- Check the status of your file online, including your transcript, letters of recommendation, and law school requests for your LSDAS report
- [Research](#) law schools and application deadlines
- Apply to law school electronically

Remember that your file is not complete until all parts, including the recommendation letters and LSDAS report, have been received by law schools.

Here are some additional **strategies** for applying to law school:

- 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.
- Use LSAC's electronic applications or type your applications.
- Provide complete and accurate responses.
- Make copies of your completed applications.
- Submit fees with your applications
- Respect deadlines.

Taking Time Off

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 students, your highest grades will come later in your undergraduate education.

Considering Admissions Decisions

Applicants are informed by **e-mail or letter** 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 Your Application

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** to the director of admissions to inform him/her of your strong interest in the school and to provide an update on your activities since you submitted your application.
- If the school is your **first choice**, state that you will attend if accepted.
- If you are a senior, inform the school of **accomplishments** since you applied, for example, that you have completed your honors thesis or you were accepted into Phi Beta Kappa.
- If you are currently **working**, describe your professional responsibilities and other worthwhile activities in which you are engaged; include an updated resume.
- Send an **additional recommendation** from a professor or employer; however, the total number of your recommendation letters should not exceed four.
- **Visit** the law school to demonstrate your strong interest; contact the admissions office to arrange for a tour and to sit in on a class or two. Some admissions officers will agree to meet with applicants, but generally these discussions are not evaluative.

Contact your pre-law advisor for additional strategies and tactics.

Making a Decision

Visit the law schools when deciding among schools that have accepted you. Take tours and attend classes, make an effort to meet faculty and staff, and speak with students to get their perspective on factors important to you, such as accessibility of faculty, competitiveness of students, career services, assistance of library personnel, etc.

Follow up with a thank-you letter to the admissions office stating what impressed you about the

school.

Talking with students/alumni at schools of interest about their experience can be helpful in reaching your decision. Contact the schools to inquire about speaking with current students and whether they have an alumni network you can access.

Cost and financial aid awards also need to be considered when making a decision. If you will be entering law school with debt accumulated as an undergraduate, financial factors can play an even greater role in your decision.

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 will, in general, provide better opportunities after graduation. Large firms focus their recruiting efforts at these schools, and salaries of graduates tend to be higher.

Schools that accept you will probably ask for a **deposit** to hold a space for you. 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 pre-law advisor who can help you weigh your options.

On June 15 each year, law schools may be provided information concerning applicants' commitments to enroll. Applicants should be aware of [policies on multiple deposits](#) set by schools to which they applied.

Once you have reached a final decision on which school you will attend, notify schools that accepted you so that they can offer your place to someone else.

Reapplying Later

If you are **not accepted** at a law school you would like to attend, consider retaking the LSAT if you feel that 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.

You are encouraged to refer to the Law School Admission Council's [Statement of Good Admissions and Financial Aid Practices](#), which will help you understand the practices governing the admissions and financial aid process.

Financing Law School

Law school is an important **investment** in your future. Consider the financial aid process as seriously as you do the law school application process.

Before you apply to law school, spend money wisely and pay your bills on time to ensure a good credit record. Bad credit will affect your ability to borrow money. If possible, pay off credit cards and other consumer debt before law school.

Think about your **post-law school goals**. Salaries for lawyers vary widely, depending on the type of practice and region. **Law school debt** will claim a significant portion of your income as a lawyer.

To keep debt to a minimum, consider **state-supported law schools**, or schools that offer **merit-based aid**. If you are considering a career in government or public interest law, investigate loan repayment assistance programs (LRAPs) that help law school graduates repay their education debt.

Sources of Funds

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. Some students choose to live at home during law school to avoid paying rent.

Federal Loans

Many students rely primarily on federal loan programs to finance law school. Total 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 are applying for graduate study, you are considered **independent** of your parents for these loans.

Some law schools participate in the Ford Direct Loan Program, through which the U.S. Department of Education is the lender. At other law schools, you will choose a lender to obtain the federal Stafford or Grad PLUS loans.

The following federal loans are available to law students:

- **(Subsidized) Federal Stafford and Direct (Ford) Loan.** Up to \$8,500 a year is available to students who meet the need criteria. Interest is paid by the federal government while you are enrolled at least half-time.
- **(Unsubsidized) Federal Stafford and Direct (Ford) Loan.** In combination with the subsidized loan, a student may borrow up to a combined total of \$20,500 in subsidized and unsubsidized loans.
- **Graduate PLUS Loans for Law Students.** Law students with **an absence of bad credit** may be eligible for these loans. Many law students are choosing Graduate PLUS

instead of private loans to cover their remaining financial need beyond the \$20,500 available through Stafford loans.

- **Federal Perkins Loans.** These low interest loans are available at some law schools. Each student's award is determined by the school, based on information obtained from the FAFSA (see How to Apply for Financial Aid) .

Private Loans

Credit is an important factor in securing private loans. Interest rates, fees, and terms of repayment vary significantly.

It is best to work with your law school 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 Stafford and Direct Loans along with Graduate PLUS Loans, which are regulated by the federal government and typically have lower interest rates.

Grants and Scholarships

Grants and scholarships are offered by law schools based upon criteria set by the school, 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.

Law schools may offer **merit scholarships** to highly qualified applicants with an offer of admission. 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.

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.

Earnings

The American Bar Association sets limits on the number of hours a first-year law student can work per week. After 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.

Frugality

It is often said, "If you live like a lawyer in law school, you will live like a law student once you graduate." Frugality can be your best friend.

How to Apply for Financial Aid

Check your credit. If you will be using Federal Grad PLUS or private loans for law school, [order](#) a free copy of your credit report and verify the information. These loans may not be available if your credit history does not meet minimum standards.

Apply early for financial aid. Check each law school's website to learn 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 your [FAFSA](#) as soon as possible after January 1. Completion of the FAFSA (Free Application for Federal Student Aid) is required for all federal student loan programs. The FAFSA also is used by some law schools to collect information for their own institutional aid. Because the FAFSA requires tax information from the previous year, it cannot be completed before January 1.

Some schools have **separate applications** for financial aid, while others use the law school application or the FAFSA. Schools also vary in how they distribute their own funds.

If you have **special circumstances**, provide this information to the law school financial aid office. This 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 the FAFSA until after you are admitted to a law school. You can list up to six law schools where you want reports sent, and update this list with additional schools.

If your **federal tax return** will not be ready until later in the spring, you can 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 Section III- Parental Information in the FAFSA.

Making the Decision

Once you have provided all required information, law schools can offer you a financial aid package. 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.

In deciding which law school to attend, it is important to **balance your financial considerations** with other criteria, such as reputation, location, size, faculty, programs and placement success. Compare the net of your projected costs at each school you are considering, offset by any offers of grants or scholarships from the school, to determine the amount 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 already completed the FAFSA and law school financial aid forms, **you must still apply for the loans.**

Your law school financial aid office will help you identify the correct process for securing federal loans, and, 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 (see below). 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.

Financial Aid Resources

lsac.org—Financial aid for law school

fafsa.ed.gov—Standardized financial information about Federal loans, and
<http://studentaid.ed.gov>—more information on federal student aid

AnnualCreditReport.com—Free annual credit report

accessgroup.org/Student-Loans/learn-about-loans/wise-borrower-tutorial.htm—Personal finance and other financial aid information

equaljusticeworks.org/finance—Information on public interest law programs and law school loan repayment assistance programs (LRAP)

finaid.org—Student guide to financial aid

fastweb.com—Financial aid search engine

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 in the future.
- ❑ Expand your education by seeking summer jobs or internships in fields of interest.

Junior Year

- ❑ Meet with a pre-law 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.
- ❑ Secure a summer job or internship, if possible, in a law-related field.
- ❑ Research law schools and compile a list of tentative schools.

Senior Year (or Year Before Entering Law School)

- ❑ Decide whether to use the Law School Admission Council's electronic applications to apply, or call/write to law schools or visit their websites to request catalogs and application materials.
- ❑ Register for the Law School Data Assembly Service (LSDAS). Have transcripts from all undergraduate institutions you have attended sent to the LSDAS after verifying their accuracy.
- ❑ Make sure your LSDAS report is correct.
- ❑ Ask potential recommendation writers if they would be willing to write letters on your behalf. Provide them with the LSDAS recommendation forms or the schools' forms along with sufficient information to write detailed letters.
- ❑ Make arrangements to have dean's certifications sent to schools that require them.
- ❑ Attend law school fairs and programs offered by your college or university on the application process.
- ❑ Take the LSAT on September 29 if you did not take the test in June.
- ❑ Begin drafting and revising your personal statement.
- ❑ Meet with a pre-law advisor, 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 to mid-November.
- ❑ Take the LSAT on December 1 if you did not take it previously or are retaking the test.
- ❑ Check with schools to make sure your files are complete.
- ❑ Complete the FAFSA and other need analysis forms such as Need Access as well as any institutional financial aid applications as soon after January 1 as possible.
- ❑ Have financial aid transcripts sent from Cornell to all schools to which you are applying.
- ❑ Meet with a pre-law 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.
- ❑ Before leaving campus, have a final transcript sent to the law school you plan to attend and/or to any schools still considering your application.

Legal Career Resources

The Law School Admission Council provides a comprehensive [listing](#) (Resources for Prelaw Candidates, Bibliography) of resources to help prospective law students explore legal careers, consider legal education, apply to law school, and finance their law school education.

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 identified by the U. S. Department of Education as the "nationally recognized accrediting agency for professional schools of law.
- [Council on Legal Education Opportunity](#) (CLEO) assists economically and educationally disadvantaged applicants in preparing for law school. Contact CLEO at abanet.org/cleo.
- [Law School Admission Council](#) (LSAC) is a nonprofit corporation comprising 210 law schools in the U.S. and Canada that provides services to the legal education community.
- [The Association for Legal Career Professionals](#) (NALP) is dedicated to facilitating legal career counseling and planning, recruitment and retention, and the professional development of law students and lawyers.
- [HEATH Resource Center](#) is a national clearinghouse for persons with disabilities.

The following organizations can provide advice and help to minority candidates applying to law school:

- [ABA Commission on Racial and Ethnic Diversity in the Profession](#)
- [Asian American Legal Defense and Education Fund](#) (AALDEF)
- [Hispanic National Bar Association](#) (HNBA)
- [Mexican American Legal Defense and Education Fund](#) (MALDEF)
- [NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund](#)
- [National Asian Pacific American Bar Association](#) (NAPABA)
- [National Black Law Student Association](#) (NBLSA)
- [Native American Rights Fund](#) (NARF)
- [Puerto Rican Legal Defense and Education Fund](#) (PRLDEF)