

# 2008–2009 LSAT Dates and Registration Deadlines

National Test Dates <sup>9</sup>	Published Test Centers (United States, Canada, and the Caribbean)			Foreign Published Test Centers <sup>5</sup> Outside of the United States, Canada, and the Caribbean
	Regular Registration Online, by Mail, by Telephone (receipt deadline)	Late Registration by Mail (receipt deadline)	Late Registration Online, by Telephone (receipt deadline)	Registration Deadline <sup>4</sup> Online, by Mail, by Telephone (receipt deadline)
Monday, June 16, 2008	May 13, 2008	May 14–20, 2008	May 14–23, 2008	May 9, 2008
Saturday, October 4, 2008 Monday, October 6, 2008 <sup>1</sup>	September 2, 2008	September 3–9, 2008	September 3–12, 2008	August 29, 2008
Saturday, December 6, 2008 Monday, December 8, 2008 <sup>1</sup>	November 4, 2008	November 5–10, 2008	November 5–14, 2008	October 31, 2008
Saturday, February 7, 2009 <sup>3</sup> Monday, February 9, 2009 <sup>1, 3</sup>	January 6, 2009	January 7–13, 2009	January 7–16, 2009	January 2, 2009—Australia and New Zealand only. The February test is not available at foreign centers outside Australia and New Zealand.

## Other LSAT Options

National Test Dates <sup>5, 9</sup>	Test Center Change <sup>2, 6</sup> by Mail (postmark deadline) Online, Phone, Fax (receipt deadline) See page 8.	Test Date Change by Mail <sup>6</sup> (postmark deadline) Online, Phone, Fax (receipt deadline) See page 8.	Nonpublished Test Centers— United States, Canada, and the Caribbean <sup>6</sup> (receipt deadline) See page 6.	Nonpublished Test Centers— Outside of the United States, Canada, and the Caribbean <sup>5, 6</sup> (receipt deadline) See page 6.	LSAT Registration Refunds <i>partial</i> <i>only</i> (postmark deadline) <sup>6</sup> See page 10.
Monday, June 16, 2008	May 20, 2008 (mail) May 23, 2008 (online, phone, fax)	May 23, 2008 (mail) June 17, 2008 (online, phone, fax)	May 9, 2008	April 18, 2008	June 13, 2008
Saturday, October 4, 2008 Monday, October 6, 2008 <sup>1</sup>	September 9, 2008 (mail) September 12, 2008 (online, phone, fax)	September 12, 2008 (mail) October 6, 2008 (online, phone, fax)	August 29, 2008	August 8, 2008	October 3, 2008
Saturday, December 6, 2008 Monday, December 8, 2008 <sup>1</sup>	November 10, 2008 (mail) November 14, 2008 (online, phone, fax)	November 14, 2008 (mail) December 8, 2008 (online, phone, fax)	October 31, 2008	October 10, 2008	December 5, 2008
Saturday, February 7, 2009 <sup>3</sup> Monday, February 9, 2009 <sup>1, 3</sup>	January 13, 2009 (mail) January 16, 2009 (online, phone, fax)	January 16, 2009 (mail) February 9, 2009 (online, phone, fax)	January 2, 2009	December 19, 2008—Australia and New Zealand only. The February test is not available at foreign centers outside Australia and New Zealand.	February 6, 2009

## LSAT Score Release Dates

National Test Dates <sup>9</sup>	Score by E-mail <sup>7</sup> For online account holders only. No additional charge.	Score Report Mailed <sup>8</sup> Additional charges may apply. See page 15.
Monday, June 16, 2008	July 7, 2008 (Beginning 10:00 AM, ET)	July 14, 2008
Saturday, October 4, 2008 Monday, October 6, 2008 <sup>1</sup>	Oct. 27, 2008 (Beginning 10:00 AM, ET)	Nov. 3, 2008
Saturday, December 6, 2008 Monday, December 8, 2008 <sup>1</sup>	Jan. 5, 2009 (Beginning 10:00 AM, ET)	Jan. 12, 2009
Saturday, February 7, 2009 <sup>3</sup> Monday, February 9, 2009 <sup>1, 3</sup>	March 2, 2009 (Beginning 10:00 AM, ET)	March 6, 2009

(All score release dates are approximate.)

■ For Telephone Services: 215.968.1001 (see page 3 for hours)

■ For Online Services: [www.LSAC.org](http://www.LSAC.org)  
Registration closes midnight ET on deadline date.

<sup>1</sup> This test is for Saturday Sabbath observers only. For details, please see page 6, Saturday Sabbath Observers. This test is **nondisclosed**.

<sup>2</sup> Center changes to centers outside of the United States, Canada, and the Caribbean must meet the registration deadline for centers outside of the United States, Canada, and the Caribbean.

<sup>3</sup> This test is **not available** at centers outside of the United States, Canada, the Caribbean, Australia, and New Zealand.

<sup>4</sup> Late registration is not available for centers outside of the United States, Canada, and the Caribbean.

<sup>5</sup> Test dates and times vary for some centers. Check your LSAT Admission Ticket to confirm the correct test date and time.

<sup>6</sup> There is a fee for this service. Check [www.LSAC.org](http://www.LSAC.org) for fees.

<sup>7</sup> Scores by e-mail will take several hours from the beginning time to reach all test takers.

<sup>8</sup> Please allow 5–7 days from this date for receipt of your score report.

<sup>9</sup> Actual test dates differ at centers outside of the US, Canada, and the Caribbean. Please see page 5 and your LSAT Admission Ticket for actual test dates and times.

Note *Walk-in registration on the day of the test is not permitted at any test center for any test administration.*

Registrants whose test registrations are received by mail during the late registration period and that are not accompanied by the late registration fee will be billed the fee, and a hold will be placed on their accounts.

**Not every LSAT is disclosed. For a complete schedule of disclosed and nondisclosed LSAT administrations, please see page 15, Your Score Report and Test Disclosure.**

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The Law School Admission Council (LSAC) is a nonprofit corporation whose members are more than 200 law schools in the United States and Canada. It was founded in 1947 to coordinate, facilitate, and enhance the law school admission process. The organization also provides programs and services related to legal education. All law schools approved by the American Bar Association (ABA) are LSAC members. Canadian law schools recognized by a provincial or territorial law society or government agency are also included in the voting membership of the Council.

The services provided by LSAC include the Law School Admission Test (LSAT); the Law School Data Assembly Service (LSDAS), including law school applications and the letter of recommendation service; the Candidate Referral Service (CRS); the Admission Communication & Exchange System (ACES); ADMIT-M admission office software; and various publications, videos, and LSAT preparation tools. The LSAT, LSDAS, and CRS are provided to assist law schools in serving and evaluating applicants. LSAC does not engage in assessing an applicant's chances for admission to any law school; all admission decisions are made by individual law schools.

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Law School Admission Council fees, policies, and procedures relating to, but not limited to, test registration, test administration, test score reporting, misconduct and irregularities, and other matters may change without notice at any time. Up-to-date Law School Admission Council policies and procedures are available at [www.LSAC.org](http://www.LSAC.org), or you may contact our candidate service representatives.

## Introduction

*The Law School Admission Council (LSAC) is a nonprofit corporation whose members are more than 200 law schools in the United States and Canada. LSAC provides a number of services for its member schools to facilitate the law school admission process. All law school admission assessments and decisions are made by individual law schools using a combination of each school's own admission procedures and the information that LSAC collects for each applicant's file. The purpose of this information book is to inform potential law school applicants about LSAC services that are required by law schools in the admission process. This book also contains information about other LSAC products and services that many applicants find useful as they consider pursuing a legal education.*

### Law School Admission Test (LSAT)

The Law School Admission Test (LSAT) is a half-day, standardized test administered four times each year at designated testing centers throughout the world. Most law schools in the United States and Canada use LSAT results as part of their admission process. All ABA-approved law schools require applicants to take the LSAT.

The LSAT is designed to measure skills considered essential for success in law school: the reading and comprehension of complex texts with accuracy and insight; the organization and management of information and the ability to draw reasonable inferences from it; the ability to think critically; and the analysis and evaluation of the reasoning and arguments of others.

The test consists of five 35-minute sections of multiple-choice questions. Four of the five sections contribute to the test taker's score. These sections include one reading comprehension section, one analytical reasoning section, and two logical reasoning sections. The unscored section, commonly referred to as the variable section, typically is used to pretest new test questions or to preequate new test forms. The placement of this section in the LSAT will vary. The LSAT is scored on a scale of 120 to 180, with 180 being the highest possible score. A 35-minute writing sample is administered at the end of the test. LSAC does not score the writing sample, but copies are sent to all law schools to which a candidate applies.

The most efficient way to register for the test is to go to [www.LSAC.org](http://www.LSAC.org) and establish your online account. This will enable you to print out your LSAT Admission Ticket instead of waiting for it to be mailed, and you will be able to get your LSAT score early via e-mail. You can complete all of your LSAC transactions online once you set up an account, and you will be able to keep track of your entire file online anytime. A valid credit card is required to register for the test or other LSAC services online.

If you are unable to register online, please call LSAC's Candidate Services Representatives at 215.968.1001.

For the most up-to-date LSAT and LSDAS registration information, go to [www.LSAC.org](http://www.LSAC.org).

### Law School Data Assembly Service (LSDAS) For US Law Schools Only

The LSDAS centralizes and standardizes the undergraduate academic records of law school applicants to simplify the US law school admission process. **Nearly all American Bar Association-approved law schools (and some non-ABA-approved schools) require that applicants use the Law School Data Assembly Service.** Canadian law schools do not participate in the LSDAS and do not require its use.

The LSDAS prepares a report for each law school to which you apply. The law school report contains information that the schools use, along with your application, personal essay, letters of recommendation, and other criteria, to make their admission decisions. Information contained in the report includes an undergraduate academic summary; copies of all undergraduate, graduate, and law/professional school transcripts; LSAT scores and writing sample copies; and copies of letters of recommendation processed by LSAC. Canadian law schools receive an LSAT Law School Report containing scores and writing sample copies.

The registration fee for the LSDAS includes law school report preparation, letter of recommendation and transcript processing, and access to electronic applications for all ABA-approved law schools.

For the most up-to-date LSAT and LSDAS registration information, go to [www.LSAC.org](http://www.LSAC.org).

**SAVE TIME. SAVE MONEY. SAVE TREES.**

# CREATE AN ONLINE ACCOUNT!

**www.LSAC.org**

**Use *www.LSAC.org* for your *entire* law school application process.**

Obtain file information faster electronically. Get your LSAT score early via e-mail.

No more waiting for postal mail or phone operators.

**These are the steps involved in applying to law school. Creating an LSAC online account streamlines the process.\***

■ **Prepare for the LSAT.**

Practice with a free, sample test or purchase official LSAT prep books and ItemWise test-familiarization software from LSAC.

■ **Research law schools and application deadlines.**

Use the *ABA-LSAC Official Guide to ABA-Approved Law Schools* print or web edition, or register online for Law School Forums, where you can meet representatives of US law schools.

■ **Register for the LSAT and LSDAS** (*LSDAS is for US law schools only*).

**LSDAS:** Register as early as possible before your first law school application deadline (*for US law schools only*).

**LSAT:** Registering online lets you know instantly if there is still space at your test center of choice.

(**NOTE:** Many law schools require that the LSAT be taken by December for admission the following fall. Taking the test earlier—in June or October—is often advised.)

Test date or location changes can be made easily online.

■ **Obtain your LSAT Admission Ticket online or by mail.\***

■ **Have registrars send your official transcripts to LSAC—request forms are online** (*for US law schools only*).

LSAC transcript (domestic and Canadian) processing may take two weeks from the date the transcript is received. Foreign transcripts require additional processing time.

■ **Ask recommenders to write letters and to send them to LSAC or directly to the law schools (as specified by each law school)—specify recommenders and print letter request forms online** (*for US law schools only*).

LSAC letter processing may take two weeks from the date the letter is received.

■ **Take the LSAT.**

■ **Obtain your LSAT score by e-mail and view your answer sheet, score conversion table, and test book (for disclosed tests only) online.\***

E-mail score reporting and disclosure is free for LSAC online account holders;\* paper score reporting and disclosure is free for those who do not have an online account.

■ **View your Master Law School Report online after all transcripts have been summarized** (*for US law schools only*).\*

■ **Apply to law schools electronically via LSAC** (*for US law schools only*).

Law schools will request your LSDAS reports directly from LSAC.

■ **Order LSAC reports online** (*for US law schools only*).

You will be prompted to order a report each time you submit an electronic application for transmission.

■ **Use your LSAC online account to verify that your reports were sent to the law schools to which you applied.**

■ **Check your file status online.**

**\*A one-time fee will be charged to LSAC online account holders who still wish to receive paper copies of LSAC documents in addition to obtaining their information online.**

## How to Reach LSAC

There are several ways to communicate with LSAC, but no matter how you contact us, please have your LSAC account number or the last four digits of your Social Security/Social Insurance number at hand. You will also need your PIN if you use our automated telephone service.

### INTERNET

[www.LSAC.org](http://www.LSAC.org)

### MAIL

Law School Admission Council  
662 Penn Street  
Box 2000  
Newtown, PA 18940-0998, USA

### FAX

215.968.1119

### E-MAIL

[LSACINFO@LSAC.org](mailto:LSACINFO@LSAC.org)

### TELEPHONE

*Automated Telephone System: 215.968.1001.*  
Available at all times except 6:00 AM to 8:00 AM (ET) Sundays.

LSAC's automated telephone system can handle most of your inquiries.

#### SERVICE REPRESENTATIVES (weekdays only)

*Phone: 215.968.1001*

#### Hours

*September–March: 8:30 AM to 7:00 PM (ET),*

*April–August: 8:30 AM to 4:45 PM (ET),*

LSAC's busiest day is Monday, so you can avoid delays if you call later in the week.

LSAC will release candidate-specific information only to the candidate. Information is not released to a parent, spouse, friend, or any other person.

TDD: 215.968.1128

*(Telecommunications Device for the Deaf)*

## Fees and Services

Fees are applicable until June 2009. All fees are subject to change. Check current fees at [www.LSAC.org](http://www.LSAC.org) or call 215.968.1001.

### US Fees (All US fees are in US dollars.)

<b>Basic Fees</b>	
LSAT	\$127
LSDAS	\$117
<b>Auxiliary Fees</b>	
Late Registration	\$64
Test Center Change	\$33
Test Date Change	\$33
Handscoring	\$40
Former Registrant Score Report	\$40
Law School Reports	\$12
Returned Check Charges	\$33
One-time fee for optional paper copies of LSAT Admission Ticket, LSAT Score, Activity Updates, and Master Law School Report for online account holders	\$25
<b>Nonpublished Test Center</b>	
Domestic	\$236
Foreign	\$314
<b>Refund</b>	
LSAT Registration Refund	\$45
LSDAS Registration Refund	\$45

### Canadian Fees (All Canadian fees are in Canadian dollars.)

<b>Basic Fee</b>	
LSAT	\$138
<b>Auxiliary Fees</b>	
Late Registration	\$70
Test Center Change	\$36
Test Date Change	\$36
Handscoring	\$44
Former Registrant Score Report	\$44
Returned Check Charges	\$36
One-time fee for optional paper copies of LSAT Admission Ticket, LSAT Score, and Activity Updates for online account holders	\$27
<b>Nonpublished Test Centers</b>	
Domestic	\$257
Foreign	\$342
<b>Refund</b>	
LSAT Registration Refund	\$49

### Forms of Payment

**LSAC accepts the following:**

- checks and money orders payable to the Law School Admission Council (in US or Canadian dollars)
- VISA, MasterCard, American Express, DISCOVER credit cards (account to be charged in US dollars)
- **no** cash or foreign currency

**Note:** LSAC will not accept postdated checks.

### Sign Up for the Candidate Referral Service (CRS)

This free service makes information about law school candidates available to law schools. Law schools may recruit potential applicants on the basis of specific characteristics; for example, LSAT score, undergraduate grade-point average (UGPA), age, citizenship, race or ethnicity, and geographic background. If you register for the LSAT or the LSDAS, or you establish an online account for any purpose, you may authorize release of your credentials to law schools participating in the CRS. LSAC recommends that you authorize release because you may be contacted by interested law schools you otherwise might not have considered.

#### Note

The submission of false or misleading biographical information on your law school application or registration (online, via telephone, or on paper) is grounds for a misconduct and irregularities investigation. Please see “Misconduct and Irregularities in the Admission Process” on page 11.

### Multiple Deposit Notification

Each year, law schools that participate in LSAC’s commitment overlap reporting service provide LSAC with information about applicants who have been accepted and have paid a deposit or provided a verbal or written agreement to attend their schools. Each spring, participating law schools receive reports detailing the number of their committed applicants who have submitted seat deposits or commitments at other participating schools, as well as the identification of those other schools. Starting June 15, 2008, those reports will also include the names and LSAC account numbers for all candidates who have deposits/commitments at multiple participating schools.

#### Your LSAC Account Number and PIN

When you register with our services, you will be provided with an LSAC account number. This is your primary identification number for our services and should be used on all subsequent forms, registrations, orders, and correspondence to LSAC. Your LSAC account number will appear on your LSAT Admission Ticket and other LSAC documents. You will use your account number at the test center to mark your answer sheet.

You will also be asked to provide a PIN when you initially register. If you do not provide a PIN, one will be assigned to you. You will need your PIN if you choose to use our automated telephone services to access your file. You should also use this PIN on subsequent registrations or orders. You may review or change your PIN in your online account under the Profile tab.

### Changing or Correcting Biographical Information

- Make sure all information in your LSAC file is correct and current. The easiest way to do this is by checking the status of your file online at [www.LSAC.org](http://www.LSAC.org).
- Use the same form of your name on all documents and communications.
- Carefully review for accuracy all documents from LSAC bearing biographical data.

If you find an error, it must be corrected promptly in writing, bear your signature, and be sent to Law School Admission Council, 662 Penn Street, Box 2000-C, Newtown, PA 18940-0994, USA; fax: 215.968.1119. Biographical data changes (with the exception of address changes) cannot be made by telephone. If LSAC becomes aware of a discrepancy in your file, you will be notified by e-mail or postal mail. In some instances, a reporting hold may be placed on your file, which will prevent all reporting to you and to law schools until the matter is resolved. You might also be asked to provide documentation to support your biographical data change.

### Use of Social Security/Social Insurance Numbers

If you do not provide LSAC with your Social Security/Social Insurance number at the time of registration, but do provide it on your test answer sheet, LSAC will automatically update your file with the number indicated on your answer sheet. You will be notified via e-mail when the change has been made. If you have any questions regarding this change, please contact us at 215.968.1001 or at [LSACINFO@LSAC.org](mailto:LSACINFO@LSAC.org).

**Note:** Your LSAC file can be changed only if you follow these directions and specifically request that your file be changed. (For example, an LSAC file cannot be changed based on correspondence submitted for other purposes.)

## Registering for the LSAT

You can register to take the test online, by telephone, or with a paper registration form obtained by calling LSAC. You must register for the LSAT in advance of the test date. Consult the inside front cover of this book for the registration deadlines. Walk-in registration on the day of the test is not permitted at any test center for any test administration.

Do this online at  
www.LSAC.org

To use LSAC's online registration service, go to [www.LSAC.org](http://www.LSAC.org), or call LSAC at 215.968.1001.

### Register Now!

The sooner you register, the better your chances are of being assigned to your first- or second-choice test center. If you register online, you can check test center availability in real time. If you register by mail, and both of your test center selections are full or unavailable, LSAC will assign you to a center as close to those centers as possible; however, LSAC cannot guarantee that a center located within a reasonable distance from your preferred centers will be available.

#### Change of Center/Change of Reporting

Sometimes a center closes or changes a reporting address after candidates have been issued admission tickets. Providing an e-mail address with your LSAC online account is the best way to ensure you will receive notices in time. Check your online account frequently. If you do not have an online account, be sure to check your mail for LSAC correspondence in the weeks and days before the test so that you will have the latest information. This is another reason you should update LSAC with your latest address information.

*Some state bar associations inquire about the law school admission records of those seeking admission to the bar. You should keep and maintain complete copies of all law school application records throughout the admission cycle and your law school career.*

#### Note

Providing registration information by telephone or online is deemed to be consent to the policies and procedures described in this book on the same terms as if you had signed a consent statement on a paper registration form.

#### Rights and Responsibilities of Test Takers

When you take the LSAT, it is your responsibility to report all instances of suspected cheating on the part of any test takers and any other inappropriate behavior that becomes known to you. In addition, you should respect the ownership of and intellectual property rights of LSAC in all test items and test materials, and understand that any violations of its intellectual property rights could lead to cancellation of your score and a ban preventing you from testing in the future, prosecution in accordance with applicable law, or the pursuit of other remedies by LSAC.

*You are an important part of protecting the LSAT and ensuring a fair test environment. Cheating impacts everyone. If you believe that you have information about actual or potential test security violations, please contact LSAC immediately.*

#### Published Test Centers Europe and Africa

Test Dates/Reporting Times	Registration Online, by Mail, by Telephone (receipt deadline)
Tuesday, June 17, 2008 8:30 AM	May 9, 2008
Saturday, October 4, 2008 2:00 PM	August 29, 2008
Saturday, December 6, 2008 2:00 PM	October 31, 2008

#### Published Test Centers Australia (AU), New Zealand (NZ), and Asia

Test Dates/Reporting Times	Registration Online, by Mail, by Telephone (receipt deadline)
Sunday, June 15, 2008 8:30 AM	May 9, 2008
Sunday, October 5, 2008 8:30 AM	August 29, 2008
Sunday, December 7, 2008 8:30 AM	October 31, 2008
Sunday, February 8, 2009 8:30 AM (AU and NZ only)	January 2, 2009



## Alternative Testing

### Saturday Sabbath Observers

Test takers who observe Saturday Sabbaths may take the LSAT on Mondays following the regular Saturday administrations, or Monday, June 16, 2008.

To take the LSAT on a Saturday Sabbath observer test date, you must obtain a letter on official stationery from your rabbi or minister confirming your religious affiliation. The submission of fraudulent letters will be treated as misconduct or an irregularity. Once you submit the letter, it is valid as long as your file remains active and will not have to be resubmitted. If you are registering online, you may register for the test, but a hold will be placed on your file, and no LSAT Admission Ticket will be available until the letter from your minister or rabbi is received by LSAC. The letter must be received by the late registration deadline for that particular test date. If it is not received by that date, your test registration will be rescinded, your test fee refunded, and you will not be able to test on that date. Letters may be mailed or faxed to LSAC at 215.968.1119. If registering by mail, include the letter with your completed LSAT & LSDAS Registration Form. Be sure to choose a Saturday Sabbath

observers test date **and a Saturday Sabbath observers test center code** when registering for the LSAT. These codes can be found when you register online at [www.LSAC.org](http://www.LSAC.org) or they can be obtained from LSAC.

Saturday Sabbath administrations are **not disclosed**.

Saturday Sabbath observers may request that LSAC establish a nonpublished test center. (Please see the instructions for nonpublished test centers below.)

**LSAC policy stipulates that once you test on a Saturday Sabbath observers test date, you will not be permitted to register subsequently for a regular (Saturday) LSAT administration. If you later attempt to register for a regular administration of the LSAT, LSAC will automatically reassign your registration to the Saturday Sabbath observers administration, provided there is a testing center within 100 miles of your requested site. Otherwise, your registration will be canceled and a full refund issued.**

You can submit the official letter by fax: 215.968.1119. You can also send the letter through postal mail.

### Requesting a Nonpublished Test Center

If it is impossible for you to travel to a test center listed at [www.LSAC.org](http://www.LSAC.org), and you are located over 100 miles from an open, published center, you may request that LSAC establish a nonpublished test center. **You must use a paper LSAT & LSDAS Registration Form to register for a nonpublished test center.** Call 215.968.1001 or send an e-mail to [LSACINFO@LSAC.org](mailto:LSACINFO@LSAC.org) to request a paper registration form. Because it takes additional administrative time to establish and open a center, you should submit your request as early as possible before the deadline for nonpublished test centers listed on the inside front cover of this book. If you request testing accommodations at a nonpublished test center, all required documentation relating to your disability must be submitted in time to meet the appropriate nonpublished test center registration receipt deadline.

If registration is received after the nonpublished test center deadline, efforts will be made to notify you that we will process the request for the next regularly scheduled test date. If there is no response within a reasonable amount of time, we will return all registration materials and fees.

**A nonpublished test center fee is required to establish a test location that is not listed at [www.LSAC.org](http://www.LSAC.org) as open for the date you wish to take the test. A center that is listed as closed for a particular date may be opened if the required fee is paid and the center supervisor is able to accommodate the request.**

In case LSAC cannot accommodate your request, please indicate in your letter which of the following alternatives you prefer: a refund of your test fee,

registration at the same location on the next regularly scheduled test date, or an alternative test center.

To request a nonpublished test center:

- Enclose a letter of request noting the names of large cities near your preferred test location. It would also be helpful if you could please include with your request complete contact information for a local educator or educational staff member—and his or her affiliated educational institution—whom LSAC may contact to administer your test if needed.
- **Everyone who registers for or transfers to a nonpublished test center must pay the regular testing fee plus an additional nonpublished test center fee.** The full nonpublished test center fee must be paid each time a center is established. The nonpublished test center fee is not covered by a fee waiver. LSAC will not attempt to establish a nonpublished test center unless the appropriate fees have been received with your registration form by the deadline date. LSAC recommends that you use priority mail to meet the deadlines.

*Note: Tests at nonpublished test centers outside of the United States, Canada, and the Caribbean are **nondisclosed** (see page 15). The February test is not available at centers outside of the United States, Canada, the Caribbean, Australia, and New Zealand. All **shipboard** administrations are **nondisclosed**.*

## Accommodations for Persons With Disabilities

Accommodations may be available to individuals with documented disabilities who are registered to take the LSAT. Please be aware that submission of the Accommodations Request Packet does **not** guarantee testing accommodations. Decisions will be made on a case-by-case basis using the documentation submitted.

*To request accommodations for the LSAT:*

**(1) Obtain an Accommodations Request Packet online or by contacting LSAC.**

The test is available in regular print; large, 18-point-type print; and braille. A nonscannable answer sheet is also available. Depending on the nature of your disability, other accommodations may include, but are not limited to, the use of a reader, an amanuensis, a wheelchair-accessible test center, additional rest time between sections, or additional testing time. Requests for these or other arrangements, or the use of special aids, should be included when you submit your registration materials.

**(2) It is important that you review the entire Accommodations Request Packet for detailed information on accommodated testing policies, procedures, and deadlines. Be certain to check LSAC's website often for updates.**

**(3) Register for the LSAT, and submit all the required forms in the Accommodations Request Packet.**

The Accommodations Request Packet contains forms that you and your evaluator must complete; a description of the type of documentation you must supply to support your request for accommodations; and detailed instructions for completing the forms.

You must be registered for the LSAT in order for your request for accommodations to be processed. You may register online, by phone, or by submitting a paper registration form, which can be obtained by calling 215.968.1001. **It is your responsibility to obtain and submit all required documentation by the receipt deadlines listed on the Candidate Form in the Accommodations Request Packet.**

Barring unforeseen circumstances, LSAC will respond to your request for accommodations within 14 working days of its receipt; however, depending on the nature of your request and the documentation

submitted, the entire process may take substantially longer. Therefore, if a request is received within two (2) weeks of the deadline, you may not have the opportunity to supplement your file if, after review of your request, we determine that additional information is needed to make a decision. Additionally, you may not be able to request reconsideration of our decision. We strongly recommend that you submit your request for accommodations well in advance of the registration deadline so that you can receive timely notification of our decision. This will facilitate your planning and preparation for the test.

**If your request for accommodations is granted**, LSAC will make arrangements with the test center and send both you and the test center supervisor confirmation of the accommodations granted. Since some test centers may be unable to provide certain types of accommodations, LSAC strongly recommends that you register early to allow sufficient time for alternate arrangements, if necessary. LSAC cannot guarantee that you will test at the test center for which you hold an admission ticket. Additionally, your test may be scheduled for an alternative later date. You must also **notify** Accommodated Testing if you change your test center location. Notification must be received in writing by the appropriate receipt deadline.

**If your request for accommodations is denied or incomplete**, you will remain registered at a standard administration of the LSAT.

### How to Reach Accommodated Testing

- **ONLINE** [www.LSAC.org](http://www.LSAC.org)
- **E-MAIL** [accom@LSAC.org](mailto:accom@LSAC.org)
- **PHONE** 215.968.1001
- **FAX** 215.504.1420

Persons with hearing impairments can leave a message via a TDD at 215.968.1128. (Telecommunications Device for the Deaf)

### US mail address:

LSAC Accommodated Testing  
Box 8512  
Newtown, PA 18940-8512  
USA

*(continued on next page)*

(continued from previous page)

**Courier address:**

LSAC Accommodated Testing  
662 Penn Street  
Newtown, PA 18940-1802  
USA

Candidates who seek additional test time on scored sections of the test should pay particular attention to the following:

- If you receive additional test time as an accommodation for your disability, LSAC will send a statement with your LSDAS or LSAT Law School Reports advising that your score(s) should be interpreted with great sensitivity and flexibility.
- Scores earned with additional test time are reported individually and will not be averaged with standard-time scores or other nonstandard-time scores.
- Percentile ranks of nonstandard-time scores are not available and will not be reported.
- All information related to your request for accommodations will remain confidential unless you authorize its release. If you want this information to be sent with your law school reports, you must complete and submit the Authorization to Release Information Form included in the Accommodations Request Packet.

Test takers who receive accommodations are subject to the same score cancellation policy as all other test takers. **In addition, other policies in this LSAT & LSDAS Information Book and online will apply to test takers who receive accommodations on the LSAT.**

If you wish to take the LSAT again or transfer your registration to another date, you must submit another written request for accommodations by the deadline associated with your registration for an administration of the LSAT. All documentation submitted must meet LSAC's **current** criteria and reflect the **current impact** of your disability. If you need additional or different accommodations, you must complete all the required forms.

LSAC reserves the right to make final judgment regarding testing accommodations.

Do this online at  
[www.LSAC.org](http://www.LSAC.org)

### Changing Your Test Date

If you are unable to take the test on the date for which you are registered, you may request a change to another date. If you are requesting to change your test date to an **earlier** administration, your request must meet the regular registration postmark deadline for that earlier date. The quickest way to change your test date is online at [www.LSAC.org](http://www.LSAC.org), or you may call 215.968.1001 or fax a written request to 215.968.1277 by the appropriate deadline. There is a fee for changing your test date (see page 3). Include a valid credit card number and expiration date with your request.

### Changing Your Test Center

You may change your test center online at [www.LSAC.org](http://www.LSAC.org) or by calling 215.968.1001 or faxing to 215.968.1277 by the appropriate deadline. There is a fee associated with changing your test center (see page 3). Include a valid credit card number and expiration date with your request. Changes are subject to space and availability at your preferred test center at the time you make your request.

If writing to LSAC for a test center change, please provide the following: your name and address, your LSAC account number or the last four digits of your Social Security/Social Insurance number, the test date, the name and code numbers (available online) of your new test center choices (in order of preference), and the code number of the test center originally assigned. Sign and date your letter and include payment. Fees are listed on page 3. Note that if the centers you designate are filled or closed, you will be assigned to the nearest available center.

#### Note

*Assignment to a test center other than those indicated in your LSAT registration or test date change request does not entitle you to a full refund or a free test date or center change.*

## Fee Waivers for the LSAT and LSDAS

The Law School Admission Council (LSAC) established the fee waiver program in 1968 to assure that no person is denied access to law school because of the absolute inability to pay for the LSAT and other essential applicant services.

Fee waivers are available for the following LSAC services only:

- *Two LSATs, valid for test dates within the two-year LSAC fee waiver period*
- *An LSDAS registration (US only), including a total of four LSDAS Law School Reports, the letter of recommendation service, and access to electronic applications for all ABA-approved law schools*

**Note:** If you are reapplying and are eligible for a subsequent fee waiver, you will be eligible for four additional LSDAS Law School Reports.

An approved LSAC fee waiver will entitle you to one free copy of *The Official LSAT SuperPrep*.

**Because the cost of these services is only a fraction of the cost of a legal education, the need criterion is considerably more stringent than for other financial aid processes. Only those with extreme need should apply.**

### Note

No other fees will be waived. Services covered by an approved fee waiver must be ordered within the two-year LSAC fee waiver period.

### Eligibility to Be Considered for a Fee Waiver

You must be a US or Canadian citizen, a US national, or a permanent resident alien of the United States with an Alien Registration Receipt Card (I-151 or I-551) to be considered for a fee waiver. **LSAC will not accept fee waiver applications for foreign candidates.**

The basic criterion for granting a waiver is the absolute inability to pay for the service. Your inability to pay will be validated via the LSAC Fee Waiver Application Form—US or Canadian version—supported by tax forms and other documentation as requested by LSAC or the law school.

### US Citizens

In the United States, only LSAC or ABA-approved law schools can approve a fee waiver. Fee waivers cannot be granted by financial aid offices of undergraduate institutions, non-ABA-approved law schools, prelaw advisors, or any other individual or organization.

### Canadian Citizens

Canadian citizens who need a fee waiver must submit a Canadian LSAC fee waiver application to a Canadian LSAC-member law school even if they plan to apply for admission to a US law school. Fee waivers for Canadian citizens cannot be granted by financial aid

offices of undergraduate institutions, US ABA-approved law schools, non-ABA-approved law schools, prelaw advisors, or any other individual or organization. Canadian LSAC-member law schools will consider the fee waiver request for Canadian citizens only. Canadian fee waiver applications can be obtained at any Canadian law school.

### Requesting a Fee Waiver

Requesting a fee waiver is a two-step process.

1. You must complete a fee waiver application.
2. You must register for the LSAT/LSDAS online or with a paper registration form.

**LSAC recommends that you submit your completed fee waiver application at least four weeks prior to the regular registration deadline for a particular test date.**

There are three ways to request a fee waiver.

1. Go to [www.LSAC.org](http://www.LSAC.org) and use the online fee waiver application. This is the fastest and easiest way to apply for an LSAC fee waiver. You must be a US resident, a US national, or a permanent resident alien of the United States and have an LSAC online account or create an online account to use this option. If you register online and your fee waiver is conditionally approved, LSAC must receive your supporting documentation by mail no later than 45 days after your registration date. If the documents are not received within the 45-day period, your fee waiver will be rescinded and you will be billed for any services for which you have registered.
2. Download the fee waiver packet from [www.LSAC.org](http://www.LSAC.org) or obtain a paper fee waiver packet from LSAC by calling 215.968.1001 at least four to six weeks before the regular registration deadline for a particular test date. Please specify whether you are a US or Canadian citizen so that you receive the appropriate packet.
3. Obtain a paper fee waiver packet from a United States or Canadian law school admission office, or a prelaw advisor, at least six weeks prior to the regular registration deadline for a particular test date. US residents can complete the application and either send it to LSAC for consideration for a fee waiver or take the completed application to a law school for consideration. Canadian citizens must take the completed fee waiver application to a Canadian law school for consideration of an LSAC fee waiver.

**Note:** If you download the packet from the website or obtain one from a US or Canadian law school admission office, or a prelaw advisor—and you intend to register for our services by paper—you must contact LSAC at the phone number above to obtain a paper LSAT & LSDAS Registration Form.

## Refund Policy

LSAT and LSDAS fees are only partially refundable, due to the fact that processing costs are incurred in the registration process, regardless of whether you actually take the test or use the service.

Because of the large volume of registrations received, LSAC cannot prevent the processing of a registration once it is submitted. Refund policies apply to all methods of registration and are enforced without exception.

*The following fees are not refundable:*

- Late fees, fees for change of test date or center, fees for nonpublished test centers.

*To request an LSAT refund:*

- If you cannot take the test on the day for which you registered, LSAC will, upon written request, refund a portion of your LSAT registration fee. Simply send LSAC a written request by the refund deadline. Your refund will take approximately six weeks to process, and your test registration will be canceled. Requesting a refund by the deadline will prevent the recording of an absentee notation in your file. **Note:** The processing of a refund will cancel your test registration and no absentee notation for that test will appear on your file. Mail to: LSAC, Box 2000-T, Newtown, PA 18940-0995, or fax to 215.968.1277.

*To request an LSDAS refund (US only):*

- If a summary of your undergraduate record has not yet begun, and no letters of recommendation have been received, and no electronic applications have been sent to LSAC for processing, LSAC will refund a portion of your LSDAS fee and the fees paid for LSDAS reports. Your request must be in writing and received before your LSDAS account expires. Simply send LSAC a written request by the refund deadline. Your refund will take approximately six weeks to process, and your service will be canceled. **Note:** Refunds for law school reports ordered but not used will not be given once any transcript or letter of recommendation processing has occurred. Mail to: LSAC, Box 2000, Newtown, PA 18940-0998, or fax to 215.968.1119.

**For all refund requests**, include your name, address, LSAC account number, the last four digits of your SSN/SIN, signature, and date.

### Stop Payments/Returned Checks/Credit Card Denial

If your credit card authorization is denied

- a hold will be placed on your file, and
- no further reporting will be possible until you pay the outstanding balance.

**A credit card denial will not cancel your registration.**

If you stop payment on any check, or if any check is returned,

- a hold will be placed on your file,
- a stop-payment charge will be applied to your account, and
- no further reporting will be possible until you pay the outstanding balance plus the stop-payment charge.

**Stopping payment will not cancel your registration.**

If you wish to cancel a service, please follow the appropriate refund procedure.

**Note:** A reporting hold on your file will not prevent you from taking the LSAT. However, the hold will prevent the release of your LSAT score(s) and all LSAT and LSDAS reporting to you and to law schools. If you order publications, shipping delays may also result. If the balance due is not settled, the reporting hold will carry over to subsequent LSAC files.

## Ethical Conduct in Applying to Law School

*The practice of law is an honorable, noble calling. Lawyers play an important role in society by serving both their clients' needs and the public good. Your submission of an application for admission to law school is your first step in the process of becoming a lawyer. Now is the time, as you take this first, important step, to dedicate yourself to a personal standard for your conduct that consists of the highest levels of honesty and ethical behavior.*

*The legal profession requires its members to behave ethically in the practice of law at all times, in order to protect the interests of clients and the public. You must understand that those who aspire to join the legal profession will be held to the same high standards for truth, full disclosure, and accuracy that are applied to those who practice law. The legal profession has set standards for ethical conduct by lawyers through the adoption of the Model Rules of Professional Conduct and the Code of Professional Responsibility by the American Bar Association (ABA). Similarly, law schools have set standards for ethical conduct by law school applicants through the Law School Admission Council (LSAC). These standards are known as the LSAC Rules Governing Misconduct and Irregularities in the Admission Process. Just as lawyers are required to study, understand, and comply with the ABA's ethical standards, law school applicants are expected to read, understand, and comply with LSAC's ethical standards.*

*If you fail to comply with LSAC's ethical standards, you may be barred from admission to law school. If you fail to disclose required information on your law school application, or if you engage in misconduct during the admission process that is discovered after you enroll in law school or start to practice law, you may face more serious sanctions. Take the time, right now, to read LSAC's statement on misconduct and irregularities in the admission process presented below.*

### Misconduct and Irregularities in the Admission Process

The Law School Admission Council has established procedures for dealing with instances of possible candidate misconduct or irregularities on the LSAT or in the law school admission process. Misconduct or irregularity in the admission process is a serious offense with serious consequences. Intent is not an element of a finding of misconduct or irregularity. Misconduct or irregularity is defined as the submission, as part of the law school admission process, including, but not limited to, regular, transfer, and visiting applications, of any information that is false, inconsistent, or misleading, or the omission of information that may result in a false or misleading conclusion, or the violation of any regulation governing the law school admission process, including any violation of LSAT test center regulations.

Examples of misconduct and irregularities include, but are not limited to, submission of an altered or a nonauthentic transcript; submission of an application containing false, inconsistent, or misleading information; submission of an altered, nonauthentic, or unauthorized letter of recommendation; falsification of records; impersonation of another in taking the LSAT; switching of LSAT answer sheets with another; taking the LSAT for purposes other than applying to law school; copying on, or other forms of cheating on, the LSAT; obtaining

advance access to test materials; theft of test materials; working, marking, erasing, reading, or turning pages on sections of the LSAT during unauthorized times; bringing prohibited items into the test room (see page 13); submission of false, inconsistent, or misleading information to the Law School Data Assembly Service (LSDAS); submission of false, inconsistent, or misleading statements or omission of information requested online or on forms as part of the LSAT or LSDAS registration process or on individual law school application forms; falsification of transcript information, school attendance, honors, awards, or employment; or providing false, inconsistent, or misleading information in the financial aid/scholarship application process. A charge of misconduct or irregularity may be made prior to a candidate's admission to law school, after matriculation at a law school, or after admission to practice.

When alleged misconduct or irregularity brings into question the validity of LSAC data about a candidate, the school may be notified of possible data error, and transmission of LSAT scores and LSDAS reports will be withheld until the matter has been resolved by the Law School Admission Council's Misconduct and Irregularities in the Admission Process Subcommittee. The Council will investigate all instances of alleged misconduct or irregularities in the admission process in accordance with the *LSAC Rules Governing Misconduct and Irregularities in the Admission Process*. A subcommittee representative will determine whether misconduct or an irregularity has occurred. If the subcommittee representative determines that a preponderance of the evidence shows misconduct or irregularity, then a report of the determination is sent to all law schools to which the individual has applied, subsequently applies, or has matriculated. Notation that a misconduct or irregularity report is on file is also included on LSAT & LSDAS Law School Reports. Such reports are retained indefinitely. In appropriate cases, state and national bar authorities and other affected persons and institutions may also receive notification. Individual law schools and bar authorities determine what action, if any, they will take in response to a finding of misconduct or irregularity. Such action may include the closing of an admission file, revocation of an offer of admission, dismissal from law school through a school's internal disciplinary channels, or disbarment. Thus, a finding of misconduct or irregularity is a very serious matter. More information regarding misconduct and irregularity procedures may be obtained by writing to:

**Law School Admission Council Misconduct and Irregularities in the Admission Process Subcommittee**  
**662 Penn Street**  
**Box 40**  
**Newtown, PA 18940-0040, USA**

## Day of the Test

### Items Needed for Admission to the Test Center

**Admission Ticket.** Whether you register for the LSAT online and print out your ticket yourself, or you receive a ticket in the mail, you must take the ticket with you to the test center. Your ticket will contain the following pertinent information: reporting time, reporting address, test center instructions, and test center procedures.

The address on the ticket is a reporting address. Test takers are responsible for obtaining directions and arriving at the test center at the reporting time. At centers where multiple rooms or buildings are used, the address will be a centralized location. You will be directed from there to a specific testing room or building.

For the October, December, and February administrations of the LSAT, candidates are required to be at the test center no later than 8:30 AM. For the June LSAT, candidates are required to be at the test center no later than 12:30 PM. The actual test date and reporting time at foreign centers may vary. **Refer to your LSAT Admission Ticket for the exact test date and time.**

At the test center, be sure to sign your ticket and carefully read all information provided on the front and reverse sides. If your admission ticket is not signed or the certifying statement is modified or altered in any way, a reporting hold will be placed on your file, possibly causing a delay in reporting your score. Your ticket may be used only for the test date printed on it.

Online registrants can reprint the LSAT ticket if it is misplaced. If you register by mail and do not receive your ticket, call LSAC at 215.968.1001 before the late registration date listed inside the front cover of this book.

**Check your online account the night before the LSAT.** Because LSAT test supervisors sometimes need to change reporting addresses without much notice, LSAC recommends that registrants print out their LSAT Admission Ticket the night before the exam to ensure that they have the most recent and accurate reporting address for their centers.

Test takers should not contact LSAT test center supervisors for any reason. Test takers are not permitted access to testing rooms prior to the exam.

**Note:** Candidates should expect the test day to cover up to seven hours.

**Identification.** You must take to the test center **one current valid government-issued (not expired) photo ID bearing your signature.** This is a change from previous years. The ID presented must contain a recent and recognizable photo and visible signature on the same original form of ID. Acceptable forms of ID include passport or driver's license or other government-issued ID.

The following items are **not** considered acceptable forms of ID for access to the test center: Social Security card, Social Insurance card, birth certificate, credit card (including those with photo), expired ID, photocopied ID, employee ID, or student ID.

**Note: Admission to the test center will be denied** if your first and last name on the ID do not match exactly the first and last name on your LSAT Admission Ticket. If you have ID questions, you must contact LSAC ([LSACINFO@LSAC.org](mailto:LSACINFO@LSAC.org) or 215.968.1001), allowing sufficient time to resolve ID issues well in advance of the test day.

**IMPORTANT:** The ID must sufficiently authenticate your identification to the test center supervisor and must be kept with you throughout the testing process, as it may be checked at any time. Under no circumstances is access permitted to the test center without proper identification.

**Pencils.** Bring to the test center three or four sharpened No. 2 or HB (for Canadian centers) wooden pencils—with good erasers. **Mechanical pencils are prohibited.** All answers must be recorded on your LSAT answer sheet in pencil. Pencils must be used for the writing sample as well. **Pencils or sharpeners will not be supplied at the test center.** Pencils and highlighters may be used to underline passages in the test book. Ink or ballpoint pens are **not** permitted.

### Items Allowed in the Test Room

Test takers may bring into the test room **only** a clear plastic ziplock bag, maximum size one gallon (3.79 liter), which must be stored under the chair and may be accessed **only** during the break. The ziplock bag may contain only the following items: LSAT Admission Ticket stub; valid ID; wallet; keys; analog wristwatch; medical or hygiene products; #2 or HB wooden pencils, highlighter, erasers, pencil sharpener (no mechanical pencils); tissues; and beverage in plastic container or juice box (20 oz./591 ml maximum size) and snack for break only.

### Items Allowed on the Desktop

Test takers may only have tissues, ID, wooden pencils, erasers, a pencil sharpener, highlighter, and analog (nondigital) wristwatch. **No electronic timing devices are permitted.** No timers of any kind except analog wristwatches.

### Items Prohibited at the Test Center

Test takers may not bring into the test center the following items: books, papers of any kind, backpacks, handbags, earplugs, mechanical pencils, rulers, calculators, timers of any kind (except analog wristwatches), cellular phones, recording or photographic devices, pagers, beepers, headsets, or other electronic devices. Bringing prohibited items into the test room may result in the confiscation of such items by the test supervisor, a warning, dismissal from the test center, or cancellation of a test score by LSAC. Prohibited items may not be used during the break. LSAC and LSAT testing staff are not responsible for candidates' belongings.

## Test Center Regulations

Candidates are required to observe all test center regulations, which include, but are not limited to, the following:

- ◆ **Follow supervisor instructions.** Test takers are required to follow all supervisor instructions at all times, which include, but are not limited to, the regulations included in the *LSAT & LSDAS Information Book*. Candidates who fail to follow instructions will be issued a Misconduct/Irregularity Warning Notice.
- ◆ **Identification.** Supervisors are instructed to deny admission to anyone who does not present an acceptable form of identification.
- ◆ **Thumbprinting.** Examinees must be thumbprinted at every LSAT administration. Your thumbprint is retained only as long as needed to ensure the authenticity of test scores and to protect the integrity of the testing process.
- ◆ **Certifying statement.** You will be required to write and sign a certifying statement on your answer sheet attesting that the person taking the test is the person whose name appears on the answer sheet and that you are taking the test for the sole purpose of admission to law school. Failure to sign your answer sheet or to complete the certifying statement, or modifying the certifying statement in any way, will result in a hold on your file and possibly a delay in reporting your score.
- ◆ **No latecomers.** Under no circumstances will supervisors admit anyone after testing begins.
- ◆ **Seating.** The supervisor will assign each examinee a seat. Examinees are not permitted to choose their own seats, rooms, or building.
- ◆ **Test administration.** The supervisor will tell you when to start and stop work on each separately timed section. Blackening of answer spaces on your answer sheet must be done before time is called for any given section. Supervisors will administer the multiple-choice sections first, followed by the writing sample.
- ◆ **Time.** Supervisors will keep the official time. You may take an analog (nondigital) wristwatch to the test center. No other timers—including electronic and countdown timers—are allowed.
- ◆ **Testing staff.** Testing staff may circulate throughout the testing room to ensure that examinees are marking their answer sheets correctly and are working in the appropriate section. The supervisor will announce a five-minute-remaining warning for each section.
- ◆ **Recording answers.** All answers must be recorded on your answer sheet using a No. 2 or HB pencil. Answers recorded in the test book will not be scored. Do not make stray marks on your answer sheet or record answers in your test book. You will not be permitted time after the test to clean up your answer sheet or transfer answers from your test book to your answer sheet. Answers recorded in test books **cannot** be scored.
- ◆ **Scratch paper.** Scratch paper is not permitted. (Scratch paper will be provided at the test center for the writing sample portion of the test only.)
- ◆ **Underlining passages.** You may use only a No. 2 or HB pencil or a highlighter to underline passages in the test book. Fountain pen or ballpoint pens are not permitted.
- ◆ **Hats/hoods.** No hats or hoods may be worn (except items of religious apparel).
- ◆ **Handbags, backpacks, briefcases.** No handbags, backpacks, briefcases, or other bags except a maximum-sized one-gallon (3.79 liter) clear plastic ziplock bag (see page 12) are allowed in the test room.
- ◆ **Food and drink.** Food and drink of any kind may not be taken out of your ziplock bag in the test room. Food and drink may be taken only during the break.
- ◆ **Rest break.** A 10- or 15-minute break is given after Section III. All test materials will be collected before examinees are dismissed for the break. Supervisors will check identification as the test materials are returned. Cell phones and other prohibited items may not be accessed during the break.
- ◆ **Leaving the room.** If you find it necessary to leave the room during the test, raise your hand and obtain permission from the supervisor. Your test materials will be collected and held until your return. You will not be permitted to make up the time. Use the restroom before entering the testing room; once checked in, you will not be permitted to leave until after the start of Section I.
- ◆ **Misconduct/Irregularities.** Supervisors will report to LSAC any misconduct/irregularity that occurs during the administration on the Supervisor's Irregularity Report. A copy of a Misconduct/Irregularities Warning Notice will be given to the test taker and submitted to LSAC.
- ◆ **Testing materials.** All testing materials, including test books, answer sheets, and LSAT Writing Sample Topic sheets are the property of the Law School Admission Council and must be returned to the test center supervisor before dismissal from the test center. Under no circumstances may test content or any part of the test be removed, reproduced, or disclosed by any means (e.g., hard copy, verbally, electronically) to any person or entity. Legal action may be taken against anyone who removes test materials or reproduces test materials in any way, or shares LSAT test content prior to LSAC's disclosure of that test.
- ◆ **Left-handedness.** Test supervisors attempt to accommodate left-handed test takers. However, LSAC cannot guarantee special desks or tables for you.
- ◆ **Unexpected problems.** If any problems arise that necessitate retesting, we will notify affected test takers as soon as possible regarding arrangements for taking the test with no additional charge at the next regularly scheduled administration.
- ◆ **Creating a disturbance.** Disruptive behavior in any form will not be tolerated. The test supervisor has sole discretion in determining what constitutes disruptive behavior. The test supervisor is authorized to dismiss from the test center any test taker who creates a disturbance.



## Warnings and Dismissals From a Test Center

Test takers who bring prohibited items into the test room, or use them during the break, will be subject to the confiscation of such items by the test supervisor, a warning, dismissal from the test center, or cancellation of their test score by LSAC. LSAC and test supervisors are not responsible for test takers' belongings.

In addition, test takers who violate LSAT test center regulations, including, but not limited to, those listed below, will also be subject to a warning, dismissal from the test center, or cancellation of their test score by LSAC. Test takers may receive an LSAT Misconduct/Irregularities Warning Notice and their cases may be referred to the LSAC Misconduct/Irregularities Subcommittee or to the Questioned Score Review Board for further investigation.

### *Possible Test Center Violations*

- ➊ Attempting to take the test for someone else or having someone else take the test for you.
- ➋ Failing to provide acceptable identification.
- ➌ Obtaining improper access to the test, a part of the test, or information about the test.
- ➍ Creating a disturbance. (Disruptive behavior in any form will not be tolerated; the test supervisor has sole discretion in determining what constitutes disruptive behavior.)
- ➎ Removing or attempting to remove test content from the test center.  
**Note:** Under no circumstances may test content or any part of the test content, including LSAT Writing Sample Topic sheets, be removed, reproduced, or disclosed by any means (e.g., hard copy, verbally, electronically) to any person or entity. Legal action may be taken against anyone who removes test materials or reproduces test materials in any way, or shares LSAT test content prior to LSAC's disclosure of that test.
- ➏ Bringing a weapon or firearm into the test center.
- ➐ Leaving the test center vicinity during the test session or during the break. Test takers may not leave the building or the floor where the test room is located.
- ➑ Leaving the test room without permission.

### **Misconduct or Irregularity**

If you engage in any misconduct or irregularity during the test—such as creating a disturbance; giving or receiving help; working on or reading the test during a time not authorized by the supervisor; removing test materials or notes from the testing room; taking part in an act of impersonation or other forms of cheating; failing to follow the directions of test center staff; or using books, calculators, ear plugs, headsets, rulers, listening devices, paging devices (beepers), any type of desktop timer (including electronic timer), cellular phones, recording or photographic devices, papers of any kind, or other aids—you may receive a warning or be dismissed from the test center, and you may be subject to other penalties for misconduct or irregularities (see page 11).

## To Inquire About Test Questions

If, while taking the LSAT, you find what you believe to be an error or ambiguity in a test question that affects your response to the question, report it to the test supervisor as soon as you finish the test and write immediately to: **Law School Admission Council, Test Development Group, 662 Penn Street, Box 40, Newtown, PA 18940-0040, USA.** You may also contact LSAC by e-mail at [LSATTS@LSAC.org](mailto:LSATTS@LSAC.org). The LSAC document *Policies and Procedures Governing Challenges to Law School Admission Test Questions* can be found in the downloadable documents section of [www.LSAC.org](http://www.LSAC.org). You can also request the brochure by writing to the address above.

LSAC will respond to test-item inquiries made at any time; however, to entitle you to the formal review process described in the *Policies and Procedures* document, your inquiry must be made within 90 days of the date appearing on the LSAT Candidate Report and must state and support the reasons you believe there is an error or ambiguity in the question.

Include the following in your inquiry: your name and address, the number of the question and the section in which it occurred, and the question type (e.g., reading comprehension, analytical reasoning, or logical reasoning).

LSAC test specialists will conduct an expeditious and thorough review of your inquiry and will send you a written response once the review has been completed. If the response does not answer your concerns, you can request further review of your inquiry by expert reviewers not associated with the Law School Admission Council, its committees, its services, or its item-writing and test-assembly contractors. The response to your initial inquiry will include a copy of the complete procedures and deadlines governing these additional review processes.

## Your LSAT Score

### Getting Your Score

**By E-mail.** LSAT takers who have LSAC online accounts will automatically receive their LSAT scores by e-mail approximately three weeks after taking the test. This is the quickest way to obtain your LSAT score, and there is no additional charge. Please keep your e-mail address current in your LSAC online account to receive your score promptly.

**By Mail.** LSAC will send score reports by mail approximately four weeks after each test. Test takers who have LSAC online accounts will pay a one-time fee to obtain hard-copy mailings of account information that is available online.

For score release dates for each test administration, see the inside front cover of this book or go to [www.LSAC.org](http://www.LSAC.org), The LSAT/Test Dates and Deadlines.

### Score Confidentiality

To ensure confidentiality, LSAC will release your score only through e-mail and postal mail. Scores will not be faxed. Scores are released only to you and to the law schools to which you have applied. They will not be released to a parent, spouse, friend, or any other person. When you register, you may request that a score be sent to the law schools through the Candidate Referral Service (see page 4) or to the prelaw advisor at your undergraduate school. Release of this information to prelaw advisors will enable your advisor to improve advisory services to you and all students and alumni of your college.

### Understanding Your Score

Your LSAT score is based on the number of questions answered correctly (the raw score). There is no deduction for incorrect answers, nor are individual questions on the various test sections weighted differently. Raw scores are converted to an LSAT scale that ranges from 120 to 180, with 120 being the lowest possible score and 180 the highest possible score. This is done through a statistical procedure known as equating, a method that adjusts for minor differences in difficulty between test forms.

For more information about test validity, reliability, and standard error of measurement, see page 27.

**Note:** Tests at all test centers outside of the United States, Canada, and the Caribbean are **nondisclosed** administrations. The February 2009 LSAT administration is unavailable at test centers outside of the United States, Canada, the Caribbean, Australia, and New Zealand.

### Your Score Report and Test Disclosure

The score report that is displayed online or mailed to you will show your current test results, along with the results of all tests—up to 12—for which you registered since June 1, 2003, including absences and cancellations. An average score is also calculated and reported when you have more than one reportable score.

Score bands are reported for all LSAT scores earned on the 120–180 score scale. They reflect the precision of the LSAT and are expressed as a range of scores that have a certain probability of containing your actual proficiency level. Score bands for the LSAT are designed to include your actual proficiency level approximately 68 percent of the time. These bands are reported to emphasize that LSAT scores are estimates of your actual proficiency level. A score band is reported for each individual score, as well as for the average score if you have more than one reportable score.

A percentile rank is also reported for each LSAT score, reflecting the percentage of candidates scoring below your reported test score. The percentile for a score is based on the distribution of scores for the three-year period prior to the year in which the score is reported. Examine your report for further details.

LSAT takers who have LSAC online accounts will automatically receive their LSAT scores by e-mail approximately three weeks after taking the test. Identification of the unscored section is not available until you receive your score report. For disclosed tests, test disclosure materials and all other score-related material will be available online at approximately the same time your score is e-mailed. This information includes your answer sheet, score conversion table, and test book. Test books for disclosed tests will be available online for six months following the test date. If you take a nondisclosed test, you will have access only to your score and percentile.

Please note that LSAC online account holders will be subject to a one-time fee if they wish to obtain hard-copy mailings of account information, including test disclosure material, that is available online.

**Note to Saturday Sabbath Observers:** The regularly scheduled test on June 16, 2008, occurs on a Monday and is disclosed.

### Disclosed administrations at test centers in the United States, Canada, and the Caribbean:

- Monday, June 16, 2008
- Saturday, October 4, 2008
- Saturday, December 6, 2008

### Nondisclosed administrations:

- June, October, and December administrations at all test centers outside of the United States, Canada, and the Caribbean
- Saturday, February 7, 2009
- February 2009 in Australia and New Zealand
- All Saturday Sabbath observer administrations
- June, December, and February braille administrations
- All other special administrations

## Canceling Your Score

### Scores Canceled by Candidate

There are two ways you can cancel your score.

- 1 Complete the score-cancellation section on the LSAT answer sheet at the test center. (You must blacken **both** bubbles in the score-cancellation section.) Sign your full name and date for the certifying statement.

Your LSAT answer sheet will contain a section allowing you to cancel your score; instructions are provided on the answer sheet. All such instructions must be followed completely, or your attempt to cancel will not be effective and your score will be reported. Answer sheet score cancellations are processed with the answer sheets themselves, so you will not receive confirmation of your score cancellation until three to four weeks after the test. Thus, there is no opportunity to remedy incomplete or improper answer sheet score cancellations.

- 2 Send a written cancellation request to LSAC after the test (see box at right).

If you cancel your score, you will not receive a score or copy of your answer sheet. You will receive written notification of a score cancellation and, if you took a disclosed test, you will receive a copy of the test questions and the credited responses for the scored sections as well. Law school reports will reflect that your score was canceled at your request; this advises the law schools that you were exposed to test questions. There are no refunds for canceled scores. Valid score cancellation requests are irreversible and cannot be rescinded.

**It is your responsibility to ensure that your score cancellation was received and properly processed by LSAC.** Once scores are released, they become a permanent part of your record and cannot be canceled for any reason.

### Scores Canceled by LSAC

LSAC reserves the right to cancel or withhold test scores if, in its sole opinion, there is adequate reason to question their validity, or for other reasons.

Scores canceled by LSAC generally fall into two categories.

- 1 Scores may be canceled because of circumstances beyond your control, such as faulty test materials. In such cases, LSAC notifies law schools of the cancellation and arranges a retest at no charge on the next regularly scheduled test date.
- 2 LSAC will investigate, and reserves the right to cancel, any test score if, in the opinion of LSAC, there is any question as to its validity. When LSAC questions the validity of a score, LSAC notifies the test taker of the reasons for questioning the score and provides options appropriate to the specific circumstances.

#### Note

*LSAC discourages the use of LSAT scores for purposes other than admission to law school. Thus, you should not list your LSAT score on your résumé or use it in applying to other graduate or professional school programs.*

### Written Cancellation Requests

Written requests for score cancellation **must be received by LSAC within six calendar days of the test.** LSAT score-cancellation requests must be submitted to LSAC in the form of a signed fax, overnight letter, or expedited, mailed score-cancellation form. LSAT Score Cancellation Forms are available at the LSAC website (Downloadable Forms and Documents) beginning the day of the test up through the six-day deadline after test dates. Requests received after this deadline are not valid and will not be processed. No other form of score-cancellation request—such as e-mail, Mailgram, voicemail, or telegram—will be accepted, as all score-cancellation requests must include the test taker's signature. Valid score-cancellation requests must include:

- your statement that you wish to cancel your LSAT score;
- your name, LSAC account number, and the last four digits of your Social Security/Social Insurance number;
- the test date and test center name and code number; and
- your signature (unsigned cancellation requests will not be processed).

**Send your request to Law School Admission Council, Score Cancellation, 662 Penn Street, Box 2000-T, Newtown, PA 18940-0995, USA, or fax 215.968.1277.**

*Shortly after your score-cancellation request is processed, LSAC will mail you a confirmation. If you do not receive this confirmation within four calendar days after your request was submitted, contact LSAC immediately to verify that your request was processed. You can confirm processing of your score-cancellation request at [www.LSAC.org](http://www.LSAC.org) in the Account Status section of your online account. You may also call 215.968.1001. Allow at least three days for your request to be processed before you call.*

*If it appears that your score-cancellation request was not received by the deadline or has not been processed, you may submit proof that your request was received at LSAC within the required period. It is your responsibility to keep proof of LSAC's receipt of your cancellation request. However, no such documentation will be accepted beyond 14 calendar days after the test. Note: LSAC recommends that you keep **proof** that your score-cancellation request was successfully transmitted to LSAC by the six-calendar-day deadline, as well as a photocopy of your score-cancellation request.*

## Handscoring

Handscoring is not faster than machine scoring. If you wish to verify or contest the machine scoring of your answer sheet after you have received your LSAT Score Report, you may request a rescoring of your answer sheet by hand. LSAC will not handscore answers recorded in the test book. Requests to handscore your answer sheet must be made in writing and received no later than 60 days after the test date. Send a copy of your LSAT Score Report and a letter that includes:

- your request for handscoring and your reason for the request;
- your name, LSAC account number, and the last four digits of your Social Security or Social Insurance number;
- the test date; and
- the test center name and code number.

There is a fee for this service (see page 3).

**Send your request to:**  
**Law School Admission Council**  
**662 Penn Street**  
**Box 2000-T**  
**Newtown, PA 18940-0995, USA**

### Note

If the handscoring results in a score that is different from the original machine scoring—higher or lower—the revised score will be mailed to you and the law schools to which you apply.

## Repeating the Test

Test takers frequently wonder whether they can improve their LSAT score by taking the test a second time.

If you believe that your test score does not reflect your true ability—for example, if some circumstance such as illness or anxiety prevented you from performing as well as you might have expected—you should consider taking the test again. Data show that scores for repeat test takers often rise slightly. However, if your score is a fairly accurate indicator of your ability, it is unlikely that taking the test again will result in a substantially different score. You should also be aware that there is a chance your score will drop. Law schools must have access to your complete test record, not just your highest score; therefore, LSAC will not honor requests for partial score reports.

Unusually large score differences are routinely reviewed by LSAC. This could involve handwriting analysis of the writing sample and other documents, comparison of thumbprints, or comparison of a test taker's answers to the answers of other test takers seated nearby in the testing room. The same comparisons may be performed in cases of alleged misconduct or irregularity.

Law schools may compare your original test score to your scores on subsequent tests. You should notify law schools of any facts relevant to the interpretation of your test results, such as illness or extenuating circumstances.

**Note:** LSAC does not automatically inform law schools of a candidate's registration for a retest. It is your responsibility to inform law schools directly about your registration for additional tests.

### Limitations on Test Taking

Normally, you may not take the LSAT more than three times in any two-year period. This policy applies even if you cancel your score or it is not otherwise reported. LSAC reserves the right to cancel your registration, rescind your admission ticket, or take any other steps necessary to enforce this policy. However, you may retake the LSAT if a law school to which you are applying requires a more recent score than any you have on record or approves your retaking the test, and the school provides LSAC with written proof of its requirements or approval no later than the last day of registration for the test.

### Test Center Problems/Complaints

LSAC administers the LSAT at hundreds of locations around the world. Although LSAC staff and local test supervisors (who are not LSAC employees) make every effort to provide a suitable test-taking environment, LSAC cannot guarantee that conditions will be optimal at all testing sites. In no case will LSAC be held responsible for test-center conditions beyond its control. If you encounter a problem during the test administration, report it to the test center supervisor; however, informing the test center supervisor is not sufficient. You must also follow up your complaint by writing with your signature to LSAC at Box 2000-T, Newtown, PA 18940, USA or by fax at 215.968.1277. **Your complaint, which must include your signature, must be received by LSAC within six calendar days after the administration.** It is your responsibility to keep proof of LSAC's receipt of your complaint (i.e., a fax transmittal report); however, no such proof will be accepted beyond 14 calendar days after the test. Indicate your name, address, LSAC account number, the last four digits of your Social Security/Social Insurance number, and the building or room in which you were tested, if known. Be aware that the availability of your LSAT score may be delayed pending the review of your complaint.

**LSAT Repeater Data**

The table on this page presents distribution for “Repeaters”; that is, candidates who took the LSAT in 2006–2007 after having taken it previously. The table shows the amount by which these candidates’ latest scores differed from their previous scores. Keep in mind, however, that the table only reflects the percentage of test takers who repeated the LSAT. Individuals need not take the LSAT more than once unless they believe some circumstance, such as illness or anxiety, prevented them from performing as well as they might have expected. Most people take the test only once; last year 73.7 percent of the total number of test takers took the LSAT just one time; 21.8 percent took the test twice; and approximately 4.5 percent took the LSAT more than twice.

**MOST RECENT LSAT**

Previous LSAT	120-129	130-139	140-149	150-159	160-169	170-180	Total	Average	STD. DEV.	PLUS	NOCH.	MINUS
120	12	18	0	2	0	0	32	132.0	6.3	32	0	0
121	4	1	0	0	0	0	5	127.8	4.3	5	0	0
122	9	5	0	0	0	0	14	127.9	5.2	11	2	1
123	21	18	0	0	0	0	39	128.3	4.0	34	0	5
124	25	13	1	0	0	0	39	127.9	4.2	29	4	6
125	20	23	1	0	0	0	44	129.8	4.5	36	2	6
126	37	42	4	0	0	0	83	130.1	4.9	63	8	12
127	22	45	2	0	0	0	69	131.4	5.0	55	2	12
128	64	111	6	0	0	0	181	131.5	4.5	136	15	30
129	48	115	14	0	0	0	177	132.5	4.9	129	8	40
130	24	136	14	0	0	0	174	133.6	4.4	136	14	24
131	44	180	36	0	0	0	260	134.4	4.9	187	20	53
132	37	169	30	0	0	0	236	134.3	4.7	154	11	71
133	21	248	89	1	0	0	359	136.5	4.7	266	21	72
134	29	267	96	3	0	0	395	136.5	4.9	254	38	103
135	24	356	192	4	0	0	576	137.6	4.6	395	35	146
136	22	281	201	8	0	0	512	138.3	5.0	325	45	142
137	18	308	380	16	0	0	722	139.7	4.8	497	50	175
138	13	293	465	20	0	0	791	140.6	4.9	553	56	182
139	3	243	477	33	0	0	756	141.6	4.7	510	46	200
140	7	280	807	84	0	0	1178	142.7	4.7	814	77	287
141	1	189	708	97	1	0	996	143.5	4.7	667	67	262
142	0	147	761	139	3	0	1050	144.4	4.7	685	86	279
143	0	130	13	263	3	0	1409	145.6	4.5	948	121	340
144	1	74	966	379	6	0	1426	146.7	4.5	991	90	345
145	1	60	864	503	5	0	1433	147.7	4.6	984	125	324
146	0	39	775	502	9	0	1325	148.2	4.6	876	81	368
147	1	17	803	746	15	0	1582	149.3	4.4	1031	160	391
148	0	12	595	868	22	0	1497	150.5	4.4	1020	95	382
149	0	7	514	82	48	0	1651	151.6	4.3	1130	135	386
150	0	5	348	977	82	0	1412	152.5	4.6	953	106	353
151	0	2	233	72	123	1	1431	153.6	4.4	980	113	338
152	0	0	125	675	102	0	902	154.3	4.5	608	46	248
153	0	2	101	965	202	1	1271	155.4	4.5	870	119	282
154	0	1	66	840	304	0	1211	156.6	4.4	849	88	274
155	0	0	32	660	353	5	1050	157.7	4.5	726	84	240
156	0	1	24	542	442	5	1014	158.9	4.4	721	80	213
157	0	0	15	338	344	12	709	159.6	4.5	491	51	167
158	0	1	6	306	444	14	771	160.5	4.6	535	41	195
159	0	1	3	242	481	32	759	161.5	4.6	513	72	174
160	0	0	1	118	325	28	472	162.5	4.5	320	33	119
161	0	0	1	83	367	48	499	164.0	4.4	363	32	104
162	0	0	2	32	273	42	349	164.9	4.2	260	21	68
163	0	0	1	28	231	65	325	165.9	4.9	234	19	72
164	0	0	1	7	171	50	229	166.7	4.4	168	7	54
165	0	0	1	6	91	41	139	167.0	5.0	96	5	38
166	0	0	0	7	98	72	177	168.6	4.4	123	16	38
167	0	0	0	1	64	59	124	170.0	4.6	86	12	26
168	0	0	0	3	36	44	83	169.6	5.0	49	8	26
169	0	0	0	1	18	28	47	170.3	5.1	28	5	14
170	0	0	0	1	10	15	26	171.5	5.3	15	0	11
171	0	0	0	0	8	16	24	172.0	4.3	13	2	9
172	0	0	0	0	2	8	10	175.3	4.4	7	0	3
173	0	0	0	0	3	7	10	173.2	4.5	5	0	5
174	0	0	0	0	5	5	10	172.4	5.4	5	0	5
175	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	174.0	2.8	1	0	1
177	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	172.0	0.0	0	0	1
178	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	176.0	1.4	0	0	2
179	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	180.0	0.0	1	0	0

Find your previous LSAT score. Look at the number in the PLUS column in the row for your score; this is how many test takers with that score improved their score upon repeat of the test. Then, look at the number in the NOCH column in the row for your score; this is how many test takers had no change in score the next time they took the test. Finally, look at the number in the MINUS column in the row for your score; this is how many test takers obtained a score that was lower than their previous score. For example, when test takers who obtained a 152 the previous time took the test again, 608 improved their score, 46 had no change in score, and 248 had a lower score. Remember that the standard error of measurement for the LSAT is about 2.6 points.

## 2008–2009 Score-reporting Policy

For 2008–2009 LSAT or LSDAS registrants, LSAC will automatically report the results of all LSATs in your file, including cancellations and absences, since June 1, 2003. **Note:** Score-reporting policies are subject to change from year to year.

### Reporting of Older Test Scores on Current Reports

Older scores earned between June 1, 1999, and June 1, 2003, can be reported on your current report upon your written request. If you request the reporting of older scores, all scores obtained since June 1, 1999 (up to 12) will be reported and will be accompanied by a cautionary statement describing the potential limitations of such scores in predicting law school performance. Scores earned prior to June 1, 1999, will not be reported to law schools. To request that older scores be reported, send LSAC a letter or a fax that includes your name, address, date of birth, the last four digits of your Social Security or Social Insurance number, plus the date(s) you took the test.

## Law School Reports

### Current Registrants

LSAT Law School Reports are produced for Canadian law schools, foreign-educated applicants not applying to any JD Credential Assembly Service-requiring law schools and the few law schools that do not require the LSDAS. Most US law schools require that your LSAT score be sent as part of the LSDAS report. LSAT Law School Reports contain biographical information; the results of all reportable LSAT scores since June 1, 2003, including cancellations and absences; photocopies of your most recent LSAT writing samples, limited to three; and an average score. LSDAS reports contain the above, plus additional information (see page 1).

### How to Have Reports Sent to Law Schools

You do not give LSAC the names of law schools to which you want reports sent. For US law schools, simply pay for the number of LSDAS reports you need for the law schools to which you apply. After you apply to a law school, the school will request your LSDAS Law School Report directly from LSAC. Canadian law schools will request your LSAT Law School Report when you apply. There is no additional charge for LSAT Law School Reports. When LSAC receives the law school's request, that particular school will be added to your file and will be sent the report as soon as your information is

available. Once a law school has requested your report, you cannot cancel or change your request. Additional LSDAS reports can be added online at [www.LSAC.org](http://www.LSAC.org) or by calling 215.968.1001.

### Former Registrants

If you are not a current registrant, you may request (for a fee), in writing, that your older scores be sent to a law school or to you. If requesting scores for a law school, be sure your score is recent enough to satisfy the law school's requirement and that the school does not need an LSDAS Law School Report.

To have older scores sent, write to Law School Admission Council, 662 Penn Street, Box 2600, Newtown, PA 18940-0979, USA and include:

- *your name as it appeared when you took the LSAT;*
- *your signature on the letter;*
- *the last four digits of your Social Security or Social Insurance number;*
- *your date of birth;*
- *your most recent test date;*
- *your mailing address; and*
- *the names and code numbers of the law schools you want reports sent to (if applicable).*

Score reports will be sent approximately two weeks after LSAC receives your request. Reports will not be faxed or e-mailed.

Score reports to law schools will contain all scores in your file since June 1, 1999. If you request a Candidate Copy of your score for your own records, you will receive all LSAT scores in your file. (Some scores earned prior to June 1976 may not be available; however, all scores that are located will be included.) Note that only the test taker can request former score reports. Reports cannot be sent if there is a reporting hold on your previous file.

### Prior Matriculation

*If a law school informs LSAC of your prior law school matriculation or intent to matriculate, the name of the school and the year in which the report was made will appear on the bottom right corner of your law school reports. If you find an error, contact the law school(s) listed. LSAC will alter matriculation information only if it has been corrected by the reporting law school. Schools to which reports have been sent will automatically receive revised reports.*

### Reporting of Absentees and Score Cancellations

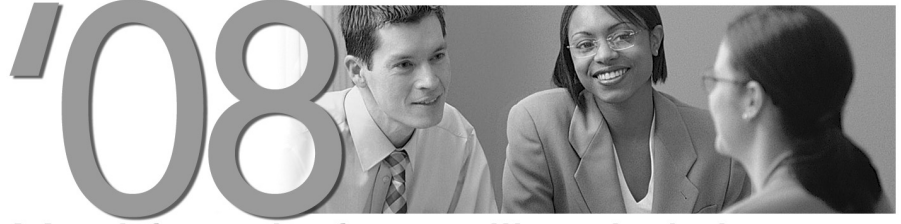
*Absentee/Cancellation Rosters are available to law schools after each administration of the test. Your name will appear on this roster if you are absent from the test or if you cancel your score and LSAC has received the school's request for your report.*

### Note for Canadian Candidates

*Your LSAT registration fee includes up to five years of score reporting to law schools that request your report. There are no additional reporting fees as long as your file is current.*



# LAW SCHOOL FORUMS



Meet face-to-face with admission reps

Sponsored by the Law School Admission Council and Participating LSAC-Member Law Schools

**New for 2008—A ninth forum city and February forums. Early forums give prospective 2009 applicants more time to meet the law schools and ...**

- talk with representatives of LSAC-member law schools from across the United States;
- obtain admission materials, catalogs, and financial aid information;
- attend informational sessions on the law school admission process, the LSAT, financing a legal education, issues of importance to minority applicants, and what lawyers do;
- review LSAC publications and LSAT preparation materials;
- receive information when you visit the minority resources table; and
- visit the prelaw advisors' table if you want general advice about the law school admission process.

**If you're considering law school, come to a Law School Forum. Admission is free.**

**Registration is easy. Register at the forum or avoid the wait and register online at [www.LSAC.org](http://www.LSAC.org).**

## **Houston, TX**

Saturday, February 9, 2008  
10:00 AM–5:00 PM  
JW Marriott Houston  
5150 Westheimer  
Houston, TX 77056  
713.961.1500

## **Los Angeles, CA**

Saturday, February 23, 2008  
10:00 AM–5:00 PM  
Los Angeles Airport Marriott  
5855 West Century Boulevard  
Los Angeles, CA 90045  
310.641.5700

## **San Francisco, CA**

Monday, February 25, 2008  
2:00 PM–8:00 PM  
Nob Hill Masonic Center  
1111 California Street  
San Francisco, CA 94108  
415.776.4702

## **Washington, DC**

Saturday, June 21, 2008  
10:00 AM–5:00 PM  
Marriott Wardman Park  
2660 Woodley Road NW  
Washington, DC 20008  
202.328.2000

## **Atlanta, GA**

Friday, September 12, 2008  
NOON–5:00 PM  
Saturday, September 13, 2008  
10:00 AM–4:00 PM  
InterContinental Buckhead  
3315 Peachtree Road NE  
Atlanta, GA 30326  
404.946.9000

## **Miami, FL**

Saturday, September 20, 2008  
10:00 AM–5:00 PM  
Hyatt Regency Miami  
400 SE Second Avenue  
Miami, FL 33131  
305.358.1234

## **New York, NY**

Friday, September 26, 2008  
NOON–5:00 PM  
Saturday, September 27, 2008  
10:00 AM–4:00 PM  
Hilton New York  
1335 Avenue of the Americas  
New York, NY 10019  
212.586.7000

## **Boston, MA**

Monday, September 29, 2008  
2:00 PM–7:00 PM  
Boston Marriott Copley Place  
110 Huntington Avenue  
Boston, MA 02116  
617.236.5800

## **Chicago, IL**

Saturday, October 11, 2008  
10:00 AM–5:00 PM  
Hyatt Regency McCormick Place  
2233 S. Martin Luther King Drive  
Chicago, IL 60616  
312.567.1234

*For further information contact:*

**Law School Forums**  
Law School Admission Council  
Box 40  
Newtown, PA 18940-0040  
215.968.1001



Aides for persons with visual or hearing impairments may be available with adequate advance notice. To make arrangements, call 215.968.1001 or visit our website.

**For more information about the forums visit [www.LSAC.org](http://www.LSAC.org).**

The Law School Admission Council (LSAC) is a nonprofit corporation that provides services to the legal education community. Its members are more than 200 law schools in the US and Canada. LSAT and LSAC are registered trademarks of LSAC.

## Law School Data Assembly Service (LSDAS)

### Required by US Law Schools Only

#### What Is the LSDAS?

The LSDAS provides a means of centralizing and standardizing undergraduate academic records to simplify the law school admission process (for US law schools only). **Nearly all American Bar Association-approved law schools (and some non-ABA-approved schools) require that applicants use the Law School Data Assembly Service.** Canadian law schools do not participate in the LSDAS and do not require its use.

The LSDAS prepares a report for each law school to which you apply. There is a registration fee for the LSDAS, as well as a fee for each law school report (see page 3). Your LSDAS registration includes law school report preparation, letter of recommendation and transcript processing, and access to electronic applications for all ABA-approved law schools.

The law school report contains information that the schools use, along with your application, personal essay, letters of recommendation, and other criteria, to make their admission decisions. Information contained in the report includes an undergraduate academic summary; copies of all undergraduate, graduate, and law/professional school transcripts; LSAT scores and writing sample copies (Canadian law schools receive an LSAT Law School Report containing scores and writing sample copies); and copies of letters of recommendation processed by LSAC.

*There are five basic steps to complete your LSDAS file.*

- 1 Register for the LSDAS and pay all required fees.
- 2 Take the LSAT or use a prior LSAT score that is valid and reportable.
- 3 Request that one official transcript be sent to LSAC from the registrar's office of *each* school you attended.
- 4 Ask recommenders to write letters and to send them to LSAC or to the law schools (as specified by each school).
- 5 Apply to law school(s) and order law school reports. Each school to which you apply will request your LSDAS report from LSAC.

## How to Register

Do this online at  
[www.LSAC.org](http://www.LSAC.org)

If you are applying to a law school that requires the Law School Data Assembly Service (LSDAS), you must register and pay for the LSDAS. While there is no specific registration deadline, you should register as soon as possible before your first law school application deadline. You need not register at the same time you register for the Law School Admission Test (LSAT). Your LSDAS period will extend for five years from your registration date. If you register for an LSAT at any time during your LSDAS period, the LSDAS period will be extended five years from your latest LSAT registration. Register online, or call 215.968.1001 for a paper registration form.

If you do not have an online account, you will receive an **LSDAS confirmation letter** that allows you to check the accuracy of your information in LSAC's files. Note any corrections directly on the letter, sign and date it, and return it to the address indicated. **If all information is correct, do not return the letter.**

### What to Expect From Your LSDAS Registration

#### Checking Your File Status Online

Check the up-to-date status of the following information in your LSAC file online at [www.LSAC.org](http://www.LSAC.org) (always available except 6:00 AM to 8:00 AM [ET] on Sundays): receipt (or nonreceipt) of transcripts, receipt of letters of recommendation, reports requested by or sent to a law school, and the name and telephone number of the prelaw advisor at your four-year undergraduate degree-granting school (if provided by the school).

### How to Order Additional LSDAS Reports

Order more LSDAS reports online ([www.LSAC.org](http://www.LSAC.org)) or by phone at 215.968.1001. The cost is \$12 per additional report, so be sure to have your credit card information available when ordering by phone. If you reapply to a law school in a subsequent admission year, you will need to pay for that school's report again.

#### Updates

LSAC routinely supplies, at no cost, an updated report to law schools (if you have a current file)

- whenever you repeat the LSAT within the same admission year;
- when LSAC receives an updated transcript within the same admission year;
- when LSAC receives an additional letter of recommendation within the same admission year up to the limit set by the law school. (Each law school can specify when it will receive letters. Therefore, if you apply to multiple schools, some may receive your letters sooner than others.); and
- when an error in a transcript or its summarization is reported and corrected within the same admission year. A revised official transcript clearly marked as "corrected copy" is necessary to correct transcript errors.

#### Activity Update

Online account holders applying to US or Canadian law schools can view the activity update report online. If you are **not** an online account user, you will receive an activity update about one month after the establishment of your LSAC file. Subsequently, a monthly report is generated only if there is activity in your file. **Note:** If you have an LSAC online account, you



will have to pay a one-time fee to obtain hard-copy mailings of account information that is available online.

### Checking Your Academic Summary

*Online Academic Summary Report (www.LSAC.org)*

Once all your undergraduate transcripts are summarized, you can view your Academic Summary Report online. Located in the My Docs/Transcripts section of your account, it contains your biographical and academic information that will be provided to the law schools to which you apply. It does not contain your score(s) or admission index information.\* You can view your score(s) in the Account Status/LSAT section of your account. A list of mathematical formulas enabling you to calculate your admission index for each law school to which you apply is available in the My Docs/Transcripts section of your account. The Academic Summary Report will reflect any prior law school matriculation, as well as any findings of misconduct or irregularity. You can view the actual reports that have been sent to the law schools to which you apply in the Account Status/Reports/Letters section of your account.

*Paper Master Law School Report*

If you are not an online account user, you will receive a paper Master Law School Report once all your undergraduate transcripts are summarized. This one-page report is your copy of the LSDAS Law School Report. It contains your biographical and academic information, plus score information if available at the time the report is produced. It will show the number of letters of recommendation available for reporting at the time the report is produced. It will also reflect any prior law school matriculation, as well as any findings of misconduct or irregularity. A list of mathematical formulas enabling you to calculate your own admission index for each law school to which you apply is provided with your report.\*

To allow law schools to uniformly compare undergraduate grades, the LSDAS academic summary converts candidates' grades into one system, which may differ from that used by the undergraduate school.

If you discover an error in your Academic Summary Report or your Master Law School Report, write to Law School Admission Council, Academic Record Analysis, 662 Penn Street, Box 2700, Newtown, PA 18940; or call 215.968.1001.

\*Many schools use an admission index formula to combine applicants' LSAT and GPA information into a single number, thus simplifying an aspect of candidate evaluations. Not all law schools use index formulas, and those that do use index numbers do not necessarily use them in the same way.

### Requesting Transcripts

#### From US, US Territory, and Canadian undergraduate and graduate schools

If you register for the LSDAS, you must have a separate transcript sent to LSAC directly from each undergraduate and graduate institution you have attended. You must use the Transcript Request Form (available online in your LSAC account or from LSAC). Transcripts issued to you or sent by you will not be processed. Allow two weeks from the time of receipt for LSAC to process your transcripts. Applicants are advised to wait until they have completed at least six semesters of undergraduate work before requesting transcripts. Most schools charge a fee for forwarding transcripts.

Transcripts are required for the following schools:

- law/medical/professional schools
- schools attended for summer or evening courses
- schools attended even though a degree was never received
- schools from which you took college-level courses while in high school even though they were for high school credit

Transcripts must be sent from schools even if

- credit was transferred from a school and it appears on another school's transcript;
- the school is closed;
  - (These transcripts are usually maintained by the department of higher education or by another school in the state in which the school was located, so you will need to contact the state's department of higher education.)
- "withdraw," "incomplete," etc., are the only grades listed; or
- you have just enrolled.
  - (Request that the registrar's office send a transcript of courses "in progress" or a statement of current enrollment. The document must bear the official registrar's seal.)

A copy of these transcripts along with a summarization of all undergraduate work will be forwarded with the LSDAS Law School Report to the law schools to which you apply. Transcripts representing work completed **after** the first four-year undergraduate degree (considered graduate work by LSAC) will not be summarized, but copies will be sent with the LSDAS Law School Report. This includes law school/professional school work.

Work done at a graduate/law/professional school **prior** to the granting of a four-year undergraduate degree will be included in the LSDAS summary as undergraduate work.

#### From foreign undergraduate and graduate schools

*JD Credential Assembly Service for Foreign-Educated Applicants (online only)*

All foreign transcripts listed during LSDAS registration and sent to LSAC are processed through the JD Credential Assembly Service (JD CAS), an extension of the LSDAS for foreign-educated applicants. Foreign transcripts received through JD CAS will be sent to the American Association of Collegiate Registrars and Admissions

Officers (AACRAO) where the transcripts will be authenticated and evaluated. The data is assembled into a foreign credential evaluation document that contains AACRAO's summary, copies of the transcripts (and translations, as necessary), and a TOEFL score, if applicable. This foreign credential evaluation and its associated documents will be incorporated into the regular LSDAS Law School Report. Upon submission of a matriculation decision, the "original" foreign transcript(s) received by LSAC will be forwarded to the law school. Note that there is no additional fee for the JD CAS; it is included in the standard LSDAS fee.

You **must register** for the LSDAS **online** if you are applying to a law school that requires the JD Credential Assembly Service **and** you received your undergraduate degree from a foreign institution, **or** if you were directly enrolled at a foreign institution(s) and the total amount of work you completed at all foreign institutions combined is the **equivalent of more than one year** of undergraduate study in the US, its territories, or Canada. After you register, a Transcript Request Form(s) will be available in your online account. Print out this form and send it to the foreign institution to request that the appropriate documents (e.g., mark sheets, degree certifications, transcripts, academic records, translations) be sent directly to LSAC from the institution(s) you attended. Remember that it often takes longer to obtain documents from overseas. **Copies of all foreign educational records must be submitted in the original language.** If the original language is anything other than English, a literal translation must be provided.

Transcripts are required for the following if the **combined amount of work for all categories listed below exceeds** the equivalent of **more than one year** of undergraduate study in the US, its territories, or Canada. **Exception:** Do not include clearly sponsored US/Canadian overseas study programs in this "equivalent of more than one year" requirement. Clear sponsorship means that academic credit for the coursework came from the home school and was not transfer credit. Also, the course codes, titles, credits earned, and grades appear on the home school transcript. Typically, these grades and credits are included in the sponsoring school's cumulative GPA. The courses are often administered and taught by the sponsoring school's faculty at an overseas institution.

### Required Transcripts

- undergraduate and graduate schools
- law/medical/professional schools
- schools attended for summer or evening courses
- schools attended even though a degree was never awarded

Transcripts must be sent from schools even if

- credit was transferred from a school and it appears on another school's transcript;
- "withdraw," "incomplete," and so on are the only grades listed; or
- you have just enrolled.

(Request that the registrar's office send a transcript of courses "in progress" or a statement of current enrollment bearing the official seal.)

### Transfer Credit

Work that appears as transfer credit on the home school's transcript has **not** been completed under an interinstitutional agreement or clear sponsorship of the home school. In some cases, these credits may still be referred to as part of an exchange or consortium. However, grades received in courses transferred from other institutions are often not reported on the home school's transcript, nor included in the home school's GPA. They simply contribute credit toward a

degree or elective requirement, assuming a grade of C or better was attained. Grades of C- and below typically do not transfer.

**Note:** If all of your undergraduate work was completed outside the US, its territories, and Canada, and you are not applying to a participating JD CAS school, you need not register for the LSDAS unless you wish to use the letter of recommendation or electronic application services. If you do not register for the LSDAS, be sure to identify yourself as completing foreign study when registering for the LSAT.

### Updating Your Transcript Information

You should have official transcripts sent for any additional academic work completed after your initial LSDAS Law School Reports have been forwarded. This information will be incorporated into your file, and updated transcript reports will be sent to the law schools.

### Inability to Obtain Transcripts

If you are unable to obtain a transcript from a school due to a financial obligation, send an e-mail to [LSACINFO@LSAC.org](mailto:LSACINFO@LSAC.org) and include your name, date of birth, LSAC account number, name of undergraduate institution and its location, and the dates attended. Your reports will indicate a "financial obligation" notation underneath the school's name. If the school is the only undergraduate institution you attended, or if you attended multiple undergraduate institutions and have outstanding financial obligations with all of them, an LSDAS report cannot be produced for you. If you were foreign-educated, a JD CAS foreign credential evaluation cannot be produced for you.

### Interinstitutional Programs

The undergraduate work on your degree-school transcript may include grades and credits earned through an interinstitutional agreement (e.g., cooperative, exchange, consortium, etc.). If your home school transcript clearly indicates that the coursework was completed through this type of program, and course codes, titles, grades, and credits earned appear on the home transcript and are included in the GPA, you need not list or request a separate transcript from the interinstitutional school attended. In these cases, your home school treats the coursework as if it were its own. This is **not** transfer credit. Consequently, the grades and credits will be summarized under the home school.

## Letters of Recommendation

*Service available only to LSDAS registrants*

LSAC's Letter of Recommendation (LOR) service is offered as a convenience to LSDAS registrants, recommendation letter writers, and LSDAS-participating law schools. Use of LSAC's LOR service is optional unless a law school to which you are applying states that its use is required.

### General Letters

LSAC online account holders have the ability to have LORs sent to law schools based on each school's requirements or preferences, and to direct letters intended for specific schools. You may submit up to four **general** letters to be sent to every school to which you apply. **For general letters, all you need to do is identify your recommenders, print out your prefilled Letter of Recommendation Forms, and give the forms to the appropriate recommenders.** Your recommender must sign the letter, insert it in his or her own envelope along with your Letter of Recommendation Form, and send it directly to LSAC.

If you do not wish to provide recommender information, you will still be able to print out paper LOR forms that include your preprinted name and address. The recommender will need to complete the form. However, this could add processing time to your letter once it reaches LSAC, as your recommender's information will not be a part of the bar code that appears on the form. This bar code expedites processing.

If, for some reason, you are unable to establish an online account with LSAC, you may call 215.968.1001 to obtain paper Letter of Recommendation Forms. All letters accompanied by paper forms will be treated as general letters.

### Targeted Letters

Online account holders may also arrange for **targeted** letters to be directed to specific law schools. If you choose to target specific letters to specific schools, you **MUST** use the LOR online screens to provide a brief description of the intended use or content of each letter and to specify the school to which the letter should be sent. The description will appear on the prefilled LOR form that must be printed out and given to each recommender. Recommenders must sign each letter, insert

it in an envelope along with your Letter of Recommendation Form, and send it directly to LSAC. All letters received without an accompanying form or without the recommender's signature will be returned to the recommender. The accompanying form is an essential part of processing, as it ensures an accurate match of your letter to your account.

### Examples of Possible Targeted Letter Descriptions

- 1 A student who interned for the EPA might ask a professor to write a specific letter about that experience, targeted to a specific law school that offers an environmental law specialty.
- 2 A professor might be a law school graduate and want to recommend the applicant to her alma mater.

Copies of letters of recommendation processed by LSAC will be sent according to each school's specified schedule; i.e., some schools want LORs when the initial law school report is sent, some will take them when a certain number of letters have been received, and so on. These schedules allow law schools to most efficiently use LORs in their admission process. Law schools may change their schedule for receiving LSDAS reports and LORs at any time.

LSAC will accept copies of letters from undergraduate school credential services or career planning offices. The LSAC Letter of Recommendation Form must accompany **each** letter. When the form is completed by the school's service, the lower portion can either be filled in with the recommender's name and address, or—if the recommender's address is not available—with the recommender's name and the address of the school's service.

Letters sent to LSAC remain the property of LSAC and will remain active for the life of your file. Letters will be neither returned to nor copied for the candidate.

You are encouraged to have your letters sent to LSAC as soon as possible after you have registered for the LSDAS. This will help ensure that they are received by the schools in a timely manner. Remember that you can have **general** letters sent to LSAC before you decide on the law schools to which you will apply.

## Domestic/Canadian Transcript Summarization

Available only to LSDAS registrants

### How Grades Are Converted

Grades are converted to a standard 4.0 system in order to furnish law schools with a uniform basis for comparing applicants (see Grade Conversion Table below).

For the LSDAS, LSAC-member schools have selected a common set of numerical values to represent the various grading systems used by colleges. LSAC makes no attempt to assess the value of grades earned at different colleges. Members of law school admission committees understand that a particular grade earned at one college may not have the same meaning as the identical grade at another. In all cases, a copy of the candidate's transcript(s) accompanies the LSDAS Law School Report. Interpretation of the grade-point average (GPA) is left to law school admission personnel.

### Grades Excluded From Conversion

- Withdraw, Withdraw/Pass—only if the issuing school considers the grade nonpunitive.
- Incomplete—only if the issuing school considers the grade nonpunitive.
- Those given for remedial courses only if the transcript clearly indicates they are remedial.
- Those awarded after the first undergraduate degree was received.
- Those assigned no measure of credit by the granting institution, regardless of the grade. Physical Education, Practical Art, Practical Music, and ROTC courses that are assigned credit will be included in the LSDAS summary even if the granting institution does not include these courses in its calculation of a GPA.
- Passing grades from systems of one or two passing grades (e.g., Pass/Fail, Satisfactory/Unsatisfactory, Credit/No Credit, or Honors/Pass/Fail, High Pass/Pass/Fail), and those for which conversion rules cannot be formulated, including courses for which a transcript gives only narratives or descriptions. Credits for the work in these courses are totaled and reported separately as unconverted credits (see next page).
- Grade symbols that have multiple meanings at the issuing school, and the issuing school's registrar is unable to confirm whether course credit was attempted (such as NC=**either** No Credit Attempted **or** No Credit Awarded, etc.). The total number of credits usually assigned to the particular type of course will appear on the applicant's LSDAS summary, but will not be included in the GPA calculation.
- Withdrawal grades that signify failure (such as WF=Withdraw/Fail, WU=Withdrew Unsatisfactory, WNP=Withdrew Not Passing) if the issuing school considers the grade nonpunitive. The total number of credits assigned to these grades will appear on the applicant's LSDAS summary, but will not be included in the GPA calculation.
- The original grade for a repeated course when the transcript does not show both the grade and the units for the original attempt. The total number of credits assigned to these grades will appear on the applicant's LSDAS summary, but will not be included in the GPA calculation.
- A No Credit grade that does not signify failure and for which no attempt at credit was made (e.g., NC=No Credit/Withdraw, or NC=No Credit Attempted).

Grade Conversion Table					
LSDAS Conversion	Grades as Reported on Transcripts				
4.0 Scale	A to F	1 to 5	100-0*	Four Passing Grades	Three Passing Grades
4.33	A+	1+	98-100	Highest Passing Grade (4.0)	Highest Passing Grade (4.0)
4.00	A	1	93-97		
3.67	A-	1-	90-92		
3.50	AB				
3.33	B+	2+	87-89	Second Highest Passing Grade (3.0)	Middle Passing Grade (3.0)
3.00	B	2	83-86		
2.67	B-	2-	80-82		
2.50	BC				
2.33	C+	3+	77-79	Third Highest Passing Grade (2.0)	Lowest Passing Grade (2.0)
2.00	C	3	73-76		
1.67	C-	3-	70-72		
1.50	CD				
1.33	D+	4+	67-69	Lowest Passing Grade (1.0)	
1.00	D	4	63-66		
0.67	D-	4-	60-62		
0.50	DE or DF				
0.00	E and F	5	Below 60	Failure (0.0)	Failure (0.0)

\* In some instances, a school's numeric grading scale might be converted differently than shown here.

### Failing Grades

Any grade notation that signifies failure (such as No Credit, No Credit/Fail, Not Passing, Incomplete/Fail, Withdraw/Fail, Unsatisfactory, Fail, etc.) is converted to zero on the 4.0 scale and is included in the calculation of the GPA, even if the issuing school considers the grade to be nonpunitive. Failure is defined as credit attempted, but not earned. If a transcript is not clear about credit attempted, LSAC staff will contact the registrar at the issuing school to confirm whether course credit was attempted. Incomplete and Withdraw grades considered punitive by the issuing school will be included in the conversion. The only exception to this policy is for No Credit, Withdraw/Fail, repeated courses, and incomplete grades specifically explained under the “Grades Excluded From Conversion” section, page 25.

### Repeated Courses

All grades and credits earned for a repeated course will be included in the GPA calculation if the course units and grades appear on the transcript. A line drawn through course information or a grade does not eliminate the course from GPA calculation if the course units appear on the transcript.

### Academic Notes

If an undergraduate transcript contains an academic note such as dean’s list, study-abroad credits, academic probation, suspension, dismissal, warning, and so on, it will be noted on the law school report. Transcript notations such as dean’s list, Phi Beta Kappa, summa cum laude, and the like will be included on the report as “Academic Honors.” Academic honors not included on your transcripts will be noted on the law school reports if an official, sealed letter sent from the registrar is received by LSAC.

If you question a transcript notation of academic action, you should contact the institution directly and resolve the matter as soon as possible. Please note that a discrepancy between your answer to a law school application academic record question and notations on your transcript(s) could result in a misconduct and irregularities investigation.

### Advanced Placement (AP) or College Level Examination Programs (CLEP)

AP or CLEP courses are summarized and included in the GPA if the undergraduate school transcript shows grades and credits for them. (See “Unconverted Credit Hours” below for transcripts showing credits but no grades.)

### Grade-point Average (GPA)

LSAC calculates a GPA for each year and a cumulative GPA for each undergraduate institution that issued a transcript for you. A cumulative GPA that includes all undergraduate work is also calculated and reported. A cumulative GPA for a school within an institution cannot be calculated.

In calculating a GPA, LSAC uses the grades and credits for every course that can be converted to the 4.0 scale, although the institution issuing the transcript may exclude some of the courses from its own calculations. Courses excluded from the LSDAS summary are not included in the GPA calculation.

There may be some variation in GPAs calculated by LSAC and those calculated by colleges or students; however, the variation is rarely substantial. Because the law schools that use the LSDAS understand its procedures, variation in GPA is not likely to be crucial to a law school’s admission decision.

### Course Credits

All credits are reported in terms of semester hours. All earned credits not reported in semester hours are converted to that system. Trimester hours are treated as semester hours; quarter hours are multiplied by .67 to arrive at semester hours. Credits recorded in other units are converted to semester hours using the formula supplied by the college issuing the transcript.

### Unconverted Credit Hours

Although passing grades for courses with only one or two passing grades are not converted to the 4.0 scale, credit is given for them in the LSDAS summary (see “Grades Excluded From Conversion,” page 25, for examples). These courses, and any course for which the transcript shows credit but no grade, appear in the Unconverted Credit Hours section of the LSDAS Law School Report.

### Note

*Some universities do not notify students when they are placed on academic probation or when other academic action is taken. Before completing your law school applications, be sure to request a copy of your transcripts for your own use and review them for any information that may help you respond to law school application questions. Although LSAC will forward your transcripts to the law schools to which you apply, you should be careful to answer questions on the application forms completely and accurately to avoid a review by the LSAC Misconduct and Irregularities Subcommittee.*

## LSAT Scores as Predictors of Law School Performance

Over the years, the vast majority of law schools have participated in Law School Admission Council validity studies that examine the relationship between students' LSAT scores and their first-year grades in law school. The studies show that LSAT scores help to predict which students will do well in law school. Moreover, a combination of students' scores and undergraduate grade-point averages (GPAs) gives a better prediction than either the LSAT or the GPA alone.

Correlation is stated as a coefficient for which 1.00 indicates an exact positive correspondence between candidates' test scores and subsequent law school performance. A coefficient of zero would indicate nothing more than a coincidental relationship between test scores and subsequent performance. The closer to 1.00 the correlation coefficient is, the greater the test's predictive validity. In other words, the closer to 1.00 the correlation coefficient is, the less chance there will be of candidates with high LSAT scores failing in their studies or candidates with low test scores performing at the top of their law school class.

The correlation between LSAT scores and first-year law school grades varies from one law school to another (as does the correlation between GPA and first-year law school grades). During 2006, validity studies were conducted for 187 law schools. Correlations between LSAT scores and first-year law school grades ranged from .04 to .60 (median is .33). Correlations between LSAT scores combined with undergraduate grade-point averages and first-year law school grades ranged from .25 to .64 (median is .47).

The LSAT, like any admission test, is not a perfect predictor of law school performance. The predictive power of an admission test is limited by many factors, such as the complexity of the skills the test is designed to measure and the unmeasurable factors that can affect students' performances (i.e., motivation, physical and mental health, or work and family responsibilities). The LSAT is a strong predictor of first-year law school grades and compares very favorably with admission tests used in other graduate and professional fields of study.

### Test Score Accuracy—Reliability and Standard Error of Measurement

Reliability is a measure of how consistently a test measures the skills being assessed. The higher the reliability coefficient for a test, the more certain we can be that test takers would get very similar scores if they took the test again.

LSAC reports an internal consistency measure of reliability for every test form. Reliability can vary from 0.00 to 1.00, and a test with no measurement error would have a reliability coefficient of 1.00 (never attained in practice). Reliability coefficients for past LSAT forms have ranged from .90 to .95, indicating a high degree of consistency for these tests. LSAC expects the reliability of the LSAT to continue to fall within the same range.

LSAC also reports the amount of measurement error associated with each test form, a concept known as the standard error of measurement (SEM). The SEM, which is usually about 2.6 points, indicates how close a test taker's observed score is likely to be to his or her true score. True scores are theoretical scores that would be obtained from perfectly reliable tests with no measurement error—scores never known in practice.

Score bands, or ranges of scores that contain a test taker's true score a certain percentage of the time, can be derived using the SEM. LSAT score bands are constructed by adding and subtracting the (rounded) SEM to and from an actual LSAT score (e.g., the LSAT score, plus or minus 3 points). Scores near 120 or 180 have asymmetrical bands. Score bands constructed in this manner will contain an individual's true score approximately 68 percent of the time.

Measurement error also must be taken into account when comparing LSAT scores of two test takers. It is likely that small differences in scores are due to measurement error rather than to meaningful differences in ability. The standard error of score differences provides some guidance as to the importance of differences between two scores. The standard error of score differences is approximately 1.4 times larger than the standard error of measurement for the individual scores.

Thus, a test score should be regarded as a useful but approximate measure of a test taker's abilities as measured by the test, not as an exact determination of his or her abilities. LSAC encourages law schools to examine the range of scores within the interval that probably contains the test taker's true score (e.g., the test taker's score band) rather than solely interpret the reported score alone.

### Adjustments for Variation in Test Difficulty

All test forms of the LSAT reported on the same score scale are designed to measure the same abilities, but one test form may be slightly easier or more difficult than another. The scores from different test forms are made comparable through a statistical procedure known as equating. As a result of equating, a given scaled score earned on different test forms reflects the same level of ability.

### Research on the LSAT

Summaries of LSAT validity studies and other LSAT research can be found in member law school libraries.

## Data Retention and Confidentiality, and LSAT Fairness Procedures

### Law School Admission Council Policies on Retention and Confidentiality of Data

LSAT scores are the property of LSAC and are kept indefinitely, to be reported to schools based upon the reporting policy adopted for each year. Paper LSDAS records are retained for one year and then destroyed. However, in most cases, all candidate LSDAS documents will be available until an applicant's LSDAS registration expires via an optical image storage and retrieval system.

All data retained are subject to the following LSAC Policies on Confidentiality of Data:

The Law School Admission Council affirms the right of individuals to privacy with regard to information about them collected or stored in data files primarily for the Council by an organization or person. This right extends both to processed information and to the raw data upon which processed information is based.

1. The Law School Admission Council, through its Board of Trustees, shall make every effort to see that all reasonable precautions are taken to protect the privacy of individuals in regard to information about them received or stored by any organization or person primarily for the Council.
2. The Law School Admission Council, through its Board of Trustees, shall request any organization or person to remove from its data files any information received or stored primarily for the Council that, in the judgment of the Board of Trustees, cannot be adequately protected from improper disclosure.
3. The Law School Admission Council, through its Board of Trustees, shall take all reasonable steps to prevent information received or stored by any organization or person primarily for the Council from being used in a form identifiable with a particular individual except for purposes approved by such individual, or for purposes relating to the integrity of the admission process, or for purposes of research conducted with the approval of the Council, its Board of Trustees, or its committees.
4. No information shall be requested from individuals or stored in data files maintained by any organization or person primarily for the Law School Admission Council unless it is reasonably necessary, in the judgment of the Board of Trustees, to the carrying out of the general objectives and goals of the Council.
5. LSAC may release data from a candidate's file pursuant to an enforceable subpoena or court order. In such cases, LSAC attempts to notify the subject of the records in advance of the release of those records, to the extent permitted by law.

### LSAT Fairness Procedures

LSAC applies two procedures to ensure that the LSAT is fair to all test takers regardless of racial, ethnic, gender, regional, or national background. Each LSAT question individually and every LSAT test form is subjected to careful review by trained reviewers for fairness and sensitivity to all test takers. Questions that are determined to be unfair or offensive to people on the basis of their age, gender, disability, national background, ethnic group, or race are eliminated. Secondly, LSAT items, both when administered as part of an unscored pretest or preequating section and when administered as part of a scored LSAT, are subjected to special statistical analysis. This analysis identifies test questions that, because of differences in performance between members of subgroups of the testing population in spite of similar levels of skills as determined by their performance on the test as a whole, merit special review to determine whether or not they are fair. Such items are reviewed

by trained staff, including, where possible, members of the relevant population subgroup. Items determined to be unfair are eliminated or not scored.

### Advice to Law Schools On Use of LSAT Scores

Because LSATs are administered to all applicants under standard conditions and each test form requires the same or equivalent tasks of everyone, LSAT scores provide a standard measure of an applicant's proficiency in the well-defined set of skills included in the test. Comparison of a law school's applicants both with other applicants to the same school and with all applicants who have LSAT scores thus becomes feasible. However, while LSAT scores serve a useful purpose in the admission process, they do not measure, nor are they intended to measure, all the elements important to success at individual institutions. LSAT scores must be examined in relation to the total range of information available about a prospective law student. It is in this context that the following guidelines for using LSAT scores are urged:

*Do not use the LSAT score as a sole criterion for admission.*

Those who set admission policies and criteria should always keep in mind the fact that the LSAT does not measure every discipline-related skill necessary for academic work, nor does it measure other factors important to academic success.

*Evaluate the predictive utility of the LSAT at your school.*

In order to assist in assuring that there is a demonstrated relationship between quantitative data used in the selection process and actual performance in your law school, such data should be evaluated regularly so that your school can use LSAT scores and other information more effectively.

*Do not use LSAT scores without an understanding of the limitations of such tests.*

Admission officers and members of admission committees should be knowledgeable about tests and test data and should recognize test limitations.

*Avoid improper use of cutoff scores.*

Cutoff LSAT scores (those below which no applicants will be considered) are strongly discouraged. Such boundaries should be used only if the choice of a particular cutoff is based on a carefully considered and formulated rationale that is supported by empirical data, for example, one based on clear evidence that those scoring below the cutoff have substantial difficulty doing satisfactory law school work.

*Do not place excessive significance on score differences.*

Scores should be viewed as approximate indicators rather than exact measures of an applicant's abilities. Distinctions on the basis of LSAT scores should be made among applicants only when those score differences are reliable.

*Carefully evaluate LSAT scores earned under accommodated or nonstandard conditions.*

LSAC has no data to demonstrate that scores earned under accommodated conditions have the same meaning as scores earned under standard conditions.

*Avoid encouraging use of the LSAT for other than admission functions.*

The LSAT was designed to serve admission functions only. It has not been validated for any other purpose.

For a copy of the complete set of LSAT-use guidelines published by LSAC, please contact LSAC, Box 40, Newtown, PA 18940-0040, or call 215.968.1001 or fax 215.968.1169. A small copying and postage fee may be required.

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The University of Alabama School of Law Tuscaloosa, Alabama	University at Buffalo Law School, The State University of New York (SUNY) Buffalo, New York	University of Cincinnati College of Law Cincinnati, Ohio	Faulkner University Thomas Goode Jones School of Law Montgomery, Alabama
Albany Law School of Union University Albany, New York	University of California Berkeley School of Law (Boalt Hall) Berkeley, California	City University of New York School of Law Flushing, New York	Florida A&M University College of Law Orlando, Florida
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Atlanta's John Marshall Law School Atlanta, Georgia	Benjamin N. Cardozo School of Law Yeshiva University New York, New York	University of Dayton School of Law Dayton, Ohio	George Mason University School of Law Arlington, Virginia
Ave Maria School of Law Ann Arbor, Michigan	Case Western Reserve University School of Law Cleveland, Ohio	University of Denver Sturm College of Law Denver, Colorado	The George Washington University Law School Washington, District of Columbia
University of Baltimore School of Law Baltimore, Maryland	The Catholic University of America Columbus School of Law Washington, District of Columbia	DePaul University College of Law Chicago, Illinois	Georgetown University Law Center Washington, District of Columbia
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Brigham Young University J. Reuben Clark Law School Provo, Utah		Duquesne University School of Law Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania	Hamline University School of Law St. Paul, Minnesota



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- University of Hawai'i  
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Richardson School of Law  
Honolulu, Hawaii
- Hofstra University  
School of Law  
Hempstead, New York
- University of Houston  
Law Center  
Houston, Texas
- Howard University  
School of Law  
Washington,  
District of Columbia
- University of Idaho  
College of Law  
Moscow, Idaho
- University of Illinois  
College of Law  
Champaign, Illinois
- Indiana University  
School of Law—  
Bloomington  
Bloomington, Indiana
- Indiana University  
School of Law—  
Indianapolis  
Indianapolis, Indiana
- Inter American University  
School of Law  
San Juan, Puerto Rico
- The University of Iowa  
College of Law  
Iowa City, Iowa
- The John Marshall  
Law School  
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- The University of Kansas  
School of Law  
Lawrence, Kansas
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College of Law  
Lexington, Kentucky
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College of Law  
Ontario, California
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Portland, Oregon
- Liberty University  
School of Law  
Lynchburg, Virginia
- Louisiana State University  
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Baton Rouge, Louisiana
- University of Louisville's  
Brandeis School of Law  
Louisville, Kentucky
- Loyola Law School, Loyola  
Marymount University  
Los Angeles, California
- Loyola University Chicago  
School of Law  
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- Loyola University New  
Orleans College of Law  
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- University of Maine  
School of Law  
Portland, Maine
- Marquette University  
Law School  
Milwaukee, Wisconsin
- University of Maryland  
School of Law  
Baltimore, Maryland
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Memphis  
Cecil C. Humphreys  
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East Lansing, Michigan
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Law School  
Minneapolis, Minnesota
- The University of  
Mississippi School of Law  
University, Mississippi
- Mississippi College  
School of Law  
Jackson, Mississippi
- University of Missouri  
Columbia School of Law  
Columbia, Missouri
- University of Missouri  
Kansas City  
School of Law  
Kansas City, Missouri
- University of Montana  
School of Law  
Missoula, Montana
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College of Law  
Lincoln, Nebraska
- University of Nevada, Las  
Vegas, William S. Boyd  
School of Law  
Las Vegas, Nevada
- New England  
School of Law  
Boston, Massachusetts
- The University of New  
Mexico School of Law  
Albuquerque,  
New Mexico
- New York Law School  
New York, New York
- New York University  
School of Law  
New York, New York
- University of North  
Carolina School of Law  
Chapel Hill,  
North Carolina
- North Carolina Central  
University School of Law  
Durham,  
North Carolina
- University of North  
Dakota School of Law  
Grand Forks,  
North Dakota
- Northeastern University  
School of Law  
Boston, Massachusetts
- Northern Illinois  
University College of Law  
DeKalb, Illinois
- Northern Kentucky  
University  
Salmon P. Chase  
College of Law  
Highland Heights,  
Kentucky
- Northwestern University  
School of Law  
Chicago, Illinois
- Notre Dame Law School  
Notre Dame, Indiana
- Nova Southeastern  
University—Shepard  
Broad Law Center  
Fort Lauderdale, Florida
- Ohio Northern University  
Claude W. Pettit  
College of Law  
Ada, Ohio
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Moritz College of Law  
Columbus, Ohio
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College of Law  
Norman, Oklahoma
- Oklahoma City  
University School of Law  
Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
- University of Oregon  
School of Law  
Eugene, Oregon
- Pace University  
School of Law  
White Plains, New York
- University of the Pacific  
McGeorge School of Law  
Sacramento, California
- Penn State University  
The Dickinson School of Law  
University Park, Pennsylvania
- University of Pennsylvania  
Law School  
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
- Pepperdine University  
School of Law  
Malibu, California
- Phoenix School of Law  
Phoenix, Arizona
- University of Pittsburgh  
School of Law  
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
- Pontifical Catholic  
University of Puerto Rico  
School of Law  
Ponce, Puerto Rico
- University of Puerto Rico  
School of Law  
San Juan, Puerto Rico
- Quinnipiac University  
School of Law  
Hamden, Connecticut
- Regent University  
School of Law  
Virginia Beach, Virginia
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School of Law  
University of Richmond,  
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Bristol, Rhode Island
- Rutgers—The State  
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Camden, New Jersey
- Rutgers University School of  
Law—Newark  
Newark, New Jersey

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Edmonton, Alberta

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Columbia Faculty of Law  
Vancouver,  
British Columbia

University of Calgary  
Faculty of Law  
Calgary, Alberta

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Halifax, Nova Scotia

University of Manitoba  
Faculty of Law  
Winnipeg, Manitoba

McGill University  
Faculty of Law  
Montreal, Quebec

Université de Moncton  
Faculty of Law  
Moncton,  
New Brunswick

University of New  
Brunswick  
Law School  
Fredericton,  
New Brunswick

University of Ottawa  
Faculty of Law  
Ottawa, Ontario

Queen's University  
Faculty of Law  
Kingston, Ontario

University of Saskatchewan  
College of Law  
Saskatoon,  
Saskatchewan

University of Toronto  
Faculty of Law  
Toronto, Ontario

University of Victoria  
Faculty of Law  
Victoria,  
British Columbia

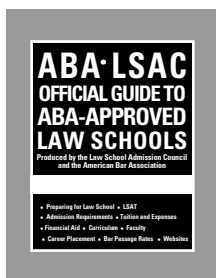
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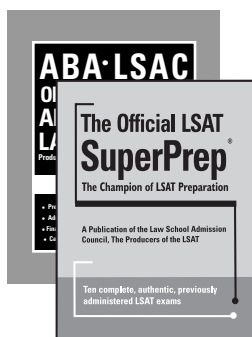
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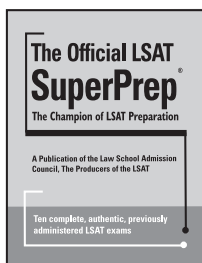


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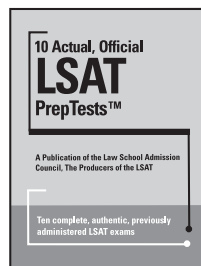
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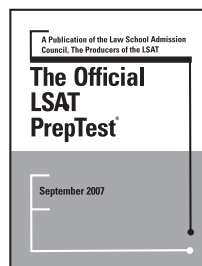
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