Law School Admission Council  www.LSAC.org

The Law School Admissions Council (LSAC) is a nonprofit corporation founded in 1947 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.

Law School Admission Test (LSAT)
Score Scale: 120 to 180 (median 148-152)
Question Types:

- **Reading Comprehension**-four sets of around 450 words each with 5-8 questions that test reading and reasoning abilities. Three sets include one long passage and one set includes two related shorter passages for comparative questions. A wide variety of subjects from the humanities, social sciences, biological and physical sciences and areas related to law are represented.
- **Analytical Reasoning** (called Logic Games by some preparation services)-a set of parameters describing the structure of a relationship with five to seven questions requiring deductive reasoning skills about conclusions that can be reached-four to five sets in a section.
- **Logical Reasoning**-short passage with one to two questions requiring understanding analysis, criticism, and/or completion of an argument-approximately 25 questions per section.

Each LSAT administration includes five 35 minutes sections:

1. 1 graded Reading Comprehension section
2. 1 graded Analytical Reasoning section
3. 2 graded Logical Reasoning sections
4. 1 ungraded section of any of the above (used to pretest future LSAT questions and not distinguishable from the graded section in any way.)
5. and 1 ungraded writing sample administered at the end of the test that is provided to each school along with the LSAT score. Scratch paper is provided for use during the writing sample portion of the test but cannot be used in other sections.

Repeat Scores:
Studies show that repeat LSAT scores are most statistically valid for predicting first year law school success when used as average. Through 2006 member schools reported repeat scores as average in year-end reports to LSAC. Beginning in 2007 member schools report the high among repeat scores in year-end reports to LSAC so more law schools are choosing to use high scores in admission indexes. Students considering repeating the
LSAT should ask each school how repeat scores are viewed/used.

The LSAT may be taken up to three times (includes score cancellations) in two years.

**Credential Assembly Service (CAS)**

CAS serves as liaison between applicants and law schools. There is a separate registration and fee for CAS (account active 5 years) which must be completed and paid in order to access forms for requesting*

CAS compiles and releases electronically to law schools to which you apply:

- test scores and writing sample,
- *transcripts, both originals and standardized summaries
- *letters of recommendation (if you choose), and evaluations (if you and law school report including other academic and biographical information.

Through CAS applicants have access to electronic application processing to all ABA-approved law schools.

Nearly all ABA approved law schools require applicants to subscribe to CAS.