

## Application Process

1. Subscribe to **LSAC** (<http://www.lsac.org>)
  - The LSAT and LSDAS (Law School Data Assembly Service) registration books provide a lot of information. Read these materials carefully.
2. Write a **Resume** (see **Sample Resume**).
3. Write a **Personal Statement** and have it edited by a professor.
4. Request **Letters of Recommendation** (see below).
5. Decide what schools to apply to
  - Much is made of **school rankings**, but choosing the right school for you entails much more than relying on rankings. Investigate schools based upon interest, specialization, size of school, location, and various other considerations. As of February 2008, there are 198 ABA approved law schools in the U.S. One place to look for a list of schools would be < [www.abanet.org/legaled/](http://www.abanet.org/legaled/) >
  - Think geographically, if you lack other criteria: what cities or regions do you want to spend 3 years in law school? Where do you think you want to live or practice law? Keep in mind the difference between local and national law schools, where the former have more limited name recognition and the latter give you wider flexibility in moving around the country.
  - Be **realistic** in applying. The application process is expensive and time consuming; you should apply to those schools that you have a realistic chance of being accepted into.
  - Meet with a Pre-Law Advisor to discuss your choices.
6. Fill out and mail applications
  - We recommend you mail your application as soon as possible – preferably by Thanksgiving. Some schools have **rolling admissions**, which means they accept applications as they come in. If you wait until late January or later, there may not be space for you!
7. Research **Financial aid** and submit the **FAFSA** form.