

Comprehensive Guide to

# Bar Admission

# Requirements

# 2009

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF  
BAR EXAMINERS  
AND  
AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION  
SECTION OF LEGAL EDUCATION  
AND ADMISSIONS TO THE BAR



National Conference  
of Bar Examiners



Section of Legal Education  
and Admissions to the Bar



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This publication represents the joint work product of the National Conference of Bar Examiners and ABA Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar. The views expressed herein have not been approved by the House of Delegates or Board of Governors of the American Bar Association nor has such approval been sought. Accordingly, these materials should not be construed as representing the policy of the American Bar Association.

## 2009

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## PREFACE

This publication is an updated edition of the *Comprehensive Guide to Bar Admission Requirements*, first published in 1984. It replaces the 2008 edition. The National Conference of Bar Examiners, the ABA Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar, and the Section's Bar Admissions Committee wish to thank the state bar admission administrators for their cooperation in furnishing the data.

Special thanks are due to Deb Kuranz and Claire Huismann at NCBE for their work on this publication. The text that appears in this booklet reflects an editorial decision to leave intact much of the information supplied by bar admission agencies; that is, some language consistencies have been forgone in order to preserve the words as received from the jurisdictions. The material supplied by each jurisdiction reflects the court rule, not situations under which waivers are granted, unless otherwise indicated.

We hope that by working closely with the state bar admission administrators in compiling and verifying the information contained in this publication, we have produced charts that will be useful to everyone concerned with the bar admissions process.

Because bar admission rules and practices are subject to change, however, this publication should be used only as a general guide. Specific, up-to-date answers to questions concerning bar admissions should be obtained from the bar admission agency in the jurisdiction involved. A directory of bar admission agencies begins on page 43.

Erica Moeser  
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The American Bar Association, the National Conference of Bar Examiners and the Association of American Law Schools make the following recommendations to the duly constituted authorities in the several states who are vested with responsibilities and duties in respect to the admission to the bar, and to lawyers and the law schools generally.

The Code of Recommended Standards for Bar Examiners has been adopted by the policy-making bodies of the ABA, NCBE, and AALS. An initial Code was adopted in 1959. A revised Code was adopted in 1980. Amendments adding the present moral character and fitness standards were adopted in February 1987; additional amendments bringing the Code to its present form were adopted in August 1987, with ABA adoption by the House of Delegates on August 11, 1987. The recommended standards represent the results of accumulated study and experience of a number of lawyers, examiners, and teachers of high standing. They are offered solely in the hope that they will afford guidance and assistance and will lead toward uniformity of objectives and practices in bar admissions throughout the United States.

### I. BAR EXAMINERS

1. **Qualifications.** A bar examiner should be a person with scholarly attainments and an affirmative interest in legal education and requirements for admission to the bar. A bar examiner should be willing and able to devote whatever time is necessary to perform the duties of the office. A bar examiner should be conscientious, studious, thorough and diligent in learning the methods, problems and progress of legal education, in preparing bar examinations, and in seeking to improve the examination, its administration and requirements for admission to the bar. A bar examiner should be just and impartial in recommending the admission of applicants. A bar examiner should exhibit courage, judgment and moral stamina in refusing to recommend applicants who lack adequate general and professional preparation or who lack moral character and fitness.
2. **Tenure.** A bar examiner should be appointed by and be responsible to the judicial branch of government, and should be appointed for a fixed term, but should be eligible for reappointment if performing work of high quality. Members of bar examining authorities should be appointed for staggered terms to ensure continuity of policy, but there should be sufficient rotation in the personnel

of each authority to bring new views to the authority and to ensure continuing interest in its work.

3. **Conflicts of Interest.** A bar examiner should not have adverse interests, conflicting duties or inconsistent obligations that will in any way interfere or appear to interfere with the proper administration of the examiner's functions. A bar examiner should not participate directly or indirectly in courses for the preparation of applicants for bar admission. The conduct of a bar examiner should be such that there may be no suspicion that the examiner's judgment may be swayed by improper considerations.

### II. ELIGIBILITY OF APPLICANTS

4. **Burden of Proof.** The burden of establishing eligibility to take the bar examination should be on the applicant.
5. **College Education.** Each applicant should be required to have successfully completed at least three-fourths of the work acceptable for a baccalaureate degree at an accredited college or university before beginning the study of law.
6. **Law School Education.** Each applicant should be required to have completed all requirements for graduation with a J.D. or LL.B. degree from a law school approved by the American Bar Association before being eligible to take a bar examination, and to have graduated therefrom before being eligible for admission to practice. Neither private study, correspondence study or law office training, nor age or experience should be substituted for law school education.

### III. MORAL CHARACTER AND FITNESS

7. **Purpose.** The primary purpose of character and fitness screening before admission to the bar is the protection of the public and the system of justice. The lawyer licensing process is incomplete if only testing for minimal competence is undertaken. The public is inadequately protected by a system that fails to evaluate character and fitness as those elements relate to the practice of law. The public interest requires that the public be secure in its expectation that those who are admitted to the bar are worthy of the trust and confidence clients may reasonably place in their lawyers.

8. **Organization and Funding.** A body appointed by and responsible to the judicial branch of government (which may be separate from the bar examining authority but which will be referred to hereinafter as the bar examining authority) should administer character and fitness screening. It should perform its duties in a manner that assures the protection of the public by recommending or admitting only those who qualify. Sufficient funding and staffing should be provided to permit appropriate investigation of all information pertaining to applicants' character and fitness.
9. **Development and Publication of Standards.** Character and fitness standards should be articulated and published by each bar examining authority. Some variation in rules and interpretations among the bar examining authorities may be appropriate, as character and fitness screening is the responsibility of each individual bar examining authority. Standards should be applied in a consistent manner and interpretative material should be developed in furtherance of this objective.
10. **The Investigative Process.** The bar examining authority may appropriately place on the applicant the burden of producing information. Each investigation should be initiated by requiring the applicant to execute under oath a thorough application and to sign an authorization and release form that extends to the bar examining authority and to any persons or institutions supplying information thereto. The applicant should be informed of the consequences of failing to produce information requested by the application and of making material omissions or misrepresentations. The bar examining authority should frame each question on the application in a manner that renders the scope of inquiry clear and unambiguous. The bar examining authority should have the power to cause witnesses and documents or other records to be subpoenaed and to administer oaths or affirmations.
11. **Confidentiality and Due Process.** Each jurisdiction should adopt a rule respecting confidentiality of records and sources that balances the need to protect the applicant, the sources, and the public. Minimally, this rule should provide confidentiality of records and sources for purposes other than cooperation with another bar examining authority. The bar examining authority should adopt a rule respecting due process that specifies procedures which include notice to applicants and an opportunity to appear, with right to counsel, before the committee before a final adverse determination is made. The bar examining authority should adopt a rule respecting a permissible reapplication date for applicants who, after being afforded due process, are denied admission on character and fitness grounds.
12. **Standard of Character and Fitness.** A lawyer should be one whose record of conduct justifies the trust of clients, adversaries, courts and others with respect to the professional duties owed to them. A record manifesting a significant deficiency in the honesty, trustworthiness, diligence or reliability of an applicant may constitute a basis for denial of admission.
13. **Relevant Conduct.** The revelation or discovery of any of the following should be treated as cause for further inquiry before the bar examining authority decides whether the applicant possesses the character and fitness to practice law:
- unlawful conduct
  - academic misconduct
  - making of false statements, including omissions
  - misconduct in employment
  - acts involving dishonesty, fraud, deceit or misrepresentation
  - abuse of legal process
  - neglect of financial responsibilities
  - neglect of professional obligations
  - violation of an order of a court
  - evidence of mental or emotional instability
  - evidence of drug or alcohol dependency
  - denial of admission to the bar in another jurisdiction on character and fitness grounds
  - disciplinary action by a lawyer disciplinary agency or other professional disciplinary agency of any jurisdiction
14. **Access to Information.** Access to bar admission character and fitness information, bar disciplinary information and criminal justice information is particularly essential and should be facilitated by legislation, rule making, and inter-jurisdictional cooperation.
15. **Use of Information.** The bar examining authority should determine whether the present character and fitness of an

applicant qualifies the applicant for admission. In making this determination through the processes described above, the following factors should be considered in assigning weight and significance to prior conduct:

- the applicant's age at the time of the conduct
- the recency of the conduct
- the reliability of the information concerning the conduct
- the seriousness of the conduct
- the cumulative effect of conduct or information
- the evidence of rehabilitation
- the applicant's positive social contributions since the conduct
- the applicant's candor in the admissions process
- the materiality of any omissions or misrepresentations.

The investigation conducted by the bar examining authority should be thorough in every aspect and should be concluded expeditiously. It should be recognized that information may be developed in the course of the investigation that is not germane to the question of licensure and should be disregarded. Conduct that is merely socially unacceptable or the physical disability of the applicant is not relevant to character and fitness for law practice and should not be considered.

### IV. BAR EXAMINATIONS

16. **Necessity of Written Examination.** A person who is not a member of the bar of another jurisdiction of the United States should not be admitted to practice until the person has passed a written bar examination administered under terms and conditions equivalent to those applicable to all other applicants for admission to practice. An applicant may also be required to pass a separate examination on the subject of professional responsibility, such as the Multistate Professional Responsibility Examination.
17. **Opportunity for Examination.** Each examination should be held at such times as will assure sufficient opportunity to the applicants to prepare therefore without interfering with the completion of law school studies.
18. **Purpose of Examination.** The bar examination should test the ability of an applicant to identify legal issues in a statement of facts, such as may be encountered in the practice of law, to engage in a reasoned analysis of the issues and to arrive at a logical solution by the application of fundamental legal principles, in a manner which demonstrates a thorough understanding of these principles. The examination should not be designed primarily to test for information, memory or experience. Its purpose is to protect the public, not to limit the number of lawyers admitted to practice.
19. **Subjects of Examination.** In selection of subjects for bar examination questions, the emphasis should be upon the basic and fundamental subjects that are regularly taught in law schools. However, subjects of substantial local importance may be included. Reasonable notice of the subject matter to be covered by the examination should be made available to the law schools and the applicants.
20. **Questions and Format.** The bar examination may include multiple-choice questions, such as those on the Multistate Bar Examination, and should include essay questions. Questions should not be based on unusual or unique local case or statutory law, except in subjects with respect to which local variations are highly significant and applicants are informed that answers should be based upon local law. An essay question should not be repeated except after a substantial lapse of time. Questions should not be labeled as to subject matter and should not be so worded as to be deceptive or misleading. Sufficient time should be allowed to permit the applicant to make a careful analysis of the questions and to prepare well-reasoned answers to essay questions.
21. **Preparation of Questions.** The bar examining authority may use the services of its members or staff or other qualified persons, including out-of-state law teachers, to prepare bar examination questions and it may also use the services of the National Conference of Bar Examiners. Before an essay question is accepted for use, every point of law in the question should be thoroughly briefed and the question

should be analyzed and approved by the members of the bar examining authority.

22. **Handicapped Applicants.** Without impairing the integrity of the examination process, the bar examining authority should adopt procedures allowing physically handicapped applicants to have assistance, equipment or additional time as it determines to be reasonably necessary under the circumstances to assure their fair and equal opportunity to perform on the examination.

## V. GRADING BAR EXAMINATIONS

23. **Non-Identity Grading.** Each jurisdiction should establish procedures which assure that the identity of each applicant in the grading process is not known to any person having responsibility for grading or determining whether the applicant passes or fails until the grades of all applicants have been finally determined.
24. **Grading Process.** The bar examining authority may use the services of its members or staff or other qualified persons to grade answers to essay questions. If practical, all answers to a particular essay question should be graded by the same person. If multiple graders are used, the bar examining authority should adopt procedures for the calibration of the graders to assure uniformity of the grading standards. The bar examining authority may adopt procedures dispensing with the grading of the answers to some of the essay questions of applicants who attain high scores on multiple-choice questions, but no failing score should be given except upon the basis of the grades of the applicant on all questions. The grading process and grade distributions should be periodically reviewed in order to assure uniformity in grading.
25. **Rights of Failing Applicants.** The decision of the bar examining authority as to whether an applicant has passed or failed a bar examination should be final. An applicant who fails a bar examination should have the right, within a reasonable period of time after announcement of the results of the examination, to see the applicant's answers to the essay questions and the grades assigned thereto, and to compare each of these answers with an approved answer.

26. **Re-examination.** An applicant who has failed to pass three or more bar examinations may be required to complete additional study prescribed by the bar examining authority, or to establish that the reasons for previous failures no longer exist, before being permitted to take any subsequent examination.

## VI. ADMINISTRATION

27. **Adequacy of Staff.** The bar examining authority should be provided with adequate administrative and clerical staff.
28. **Publication of Results.** The bar admission authority should announce the numbers of applicants who have passed and who have failed the bar examination as a whole and by law school.
29. **Periodic Studies.** A thorough study should be periodically made of the bar examination results to determine its effectiveness, to discover defects and to suggest possible improvements in the bar examination system. Each jurisdiction should make the results of these studies available to other jurisdictions upon request.
30. **Conferences with Applicants.** The bar examining authority should make representatives available to meet with potential applicants upon invitation at least once each year at each of the law schools in the jurisdiction. Such representatives should be prepared to discuss general purposes, policies, and procedures of the examination.
31. **Committee on Cooperation.** Each jurisdiction should have an active committee on cooperation consisting of representatives of the bar examining authority, the law schools, the judiciary and the bar which meets at least annually to consider issues relating to legal education, eligibility and admission to the bar.

*Charts*  
(CHARTS I – XIII)



## CHART I: BASIC INFORMATION

STATE OR JURISDICTION	RULES FOR ADMISSION PROMULGATED BY:		IS PRELEGAL EDUCATION REQUIRED?		IS THERE A RESIDENCE REQUIREMENT FOR APPLICANTS?		IS REGISTRATION OF LAW STUDENTS REQUIRED?		MAY STUDENTS TAKE EXAM BEFORE GRADUATION?	
	S. Ct.	LEG.	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Alabama	X		X			X	X			X
Alaska	X	X		X		X		X		X
Arizona	X			X		X		X		X
Arkansas	X			X		X		X		X
California	X	X	X			X	X			X
Colorado	X			X		X		X		X
Connecticut	X			X		X		X		X
Delaware	X		X			X		X		X
Dist. of Columbia	X			X		X		X		X
Florida	X			X		X		X		X
Georgia	X		X			X		X		X
Hawaii	X			X		X		X		X
Idaho	X			X		X		X		X
Illinois	X		X			X	X			X
Indiana	X			X		X		X	X	
Iowa	X			X		X	X		X	
Kansas	X		X			X		X	X	
Kentucky	X			X		X		X	X	
Louisiana	X			X		X	X			X
Maine	X		X			X		X		X
Maryland	X	X	X			X		X		X
Massachusetts	X	X	X			X		X		X
Michigan	X	X	X			X		X		X
Minnesota	X			X		X		X		X
Mississippi	X	X	X			X	X		X	
Missouri	X			X		X		X	X	
Montana	X			X		X		X		X
Nebraska	X		X			X		X	X	
Nevada	X			X		X		X		X
New Hampshire	X		X			X		X		X
New Jersey	X			X		X		X		X
New Mexico	X			X		X		X		X
New York	X			X		X		X	X	
North Carolina	X		X			X		X	X	
North Dakota	X		X			X	X			X
Ohio	X		X			X	X			X
Oklahoma	X		X			X	X			X
Oregon	X			X		X		X		X
Pennsylvania	X		X			X		X		X
Rhode Island	X			X		X		X		X
South Carolina	X			X		X		X		X
South Dakota	X			X		X		X		X
Tennessee	X		X			X		X		X
Texas	X			X		X	X		X	
Utah	X			X		X		X		X
Vermont	X		X			X		X	X	
Virginia	X	X		X		X		X	X	
Washington	X			X		X		X		X
West Virginia	X		X			X		X		X
Wisconsin	X			X		X		X	X	
Wyoming	X	X		X		X		X		X
Guam	X		X			X		X		X
Northern Mariana Islands	X	X	X			X		X		X
Palau	X			X		X		X		X
Puerto Rico	X	X	X			X		X		X
Virgin Islands	X		X			X		X		X

See supplemental remarks.

## CHART I: BASIC INFORMATION (SUPPLEMENTAL REMARKS)

### Are the rules for admission to the practice of law in your jurisdiction promulgated by the state supreme court or the state legislature?

**Alabama** Board of Commissioners, with ultimate approval in the Supreme Court.

**Connecticut** Superior Court.

**District of Columbia** Court of Appeals.

**Maryland** The statutory requirements are implemented by rules adopted by Court of Appeals.

**Massachusetts** Rules for admission of attorneys promulgated by the Supreme Judicial Court. Board of Bar Examiners may make additional rules subject to Supreme Judicial Court approval; legislative enabling statute.

**Mississippi** Board of Bar Examiners, subject to ultimate authority in the legislature with Supreme Court approval.

**North Carolina** Board of Bar Examiners, with ultimate approval by the Council of the North Carolina State Bar and the Supreme Court.

**Texas** Legislature enacts Board's enabling statute; Supreme Court adopts rules.

**Virginia** Admission by examination: Board of Bar Examiners, with ultimate authority in the legislature. Admission on motion: Supreme Court of Virginia.

### Do the rules of your jurisdiction require any specific period of prelegal education?

**Alabama** Bachelor's degree from an accredited college or university.

**California** Two years of college; total of 60 semester or 90 quarter units of college credit with an average grade at least equal to that required for graduation, or attain specific minimum scores on selected general exams administered by College Level Examination Program (CLEP).

**Delaware** Bachelor's degree.

**Georgia** Bachelor's degree from an accredited college or university.

**Kansas** Baccalaureate degree.

**Maine** Completion of at least 2 years' work toward a bachelor's degree.

**Maryland** Applicant must have completed prelegal education necessary to meet the minimum requirements for admission to an ABA-approved law school.

**Massachusetts** Graduation from high school or equivalent and completion of work acceptable for a bachelor's degree or equivalent.

**Michigan** Two years college; total of 60 semester or 90 quarter hours.

**Mississippi** Three years college if on a 3-3 program, or bachelor's degree.

**New Hampshire** Three years' work required for a bachelor's degree from an accredited college or the equivalent.

**North Carolina** Completion of academic work required for admission to a law school approved by the Council of the North Carolina State Bar.

**Ohio** Bachelor's degree.

**Oklahoma** Bachelor's degree.

**Pennsylvania** Bachelor's degree or equivalent education.

**Vermont** Three-quarters of work required for bachelor's degree.

**West Virginia** Bachelor's degree.

**Guam** Two years college.

**Puerto Rico** Bachelor's degree or equivalent education.

**Virgin Islands** Bachelor's degree.

### Is there a residence requirement for applicants?

**Iowa** Applicant shall demonstrate a bona fide intention to practice law in Iowa.

**Minnesota** Prior to admission must be a resident, maintain an office in the state, or designate the clerk of the Supreme Court as agent for service of process for all purposes.

**Nevada** Must be present or available within the state to facilitate examination, investigation, or interview related to application.

### Does your jurisdiction have any registration requirements for law students?

**Alabama** Within 60 days of starting law school.

**California** Within 90 days of starting law school.

**Florida** Law students are encouraged, but not required, to register in the first year of law school.

**Illinois** By the first day of March following applicant's commencement of law school (first day of July for spring semester matriculants).

**Iowa** By November 1 of the year the student commences the study of law in an accredited law school.

**Mississippi** By October 1 of applicant's second year of law school.



## CHART I: BASIC INFORMATION (SUPPLEMENTAL REMARKS, CONTINUED)

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**North Dakota** Law students must file a registration application by October 1 of the second year of law school, or 14 months after the first day of the first year of law school.

**Ohio** By November 15 in the applicant's second year of law school.

**Oklahoma** By October 15 of the year following the year in which law study was commenced.

**Texas** Within approximately 60 days after entry into an approved Texas law school. Does not apply to graduates from approved law schools in other states.

### Are law students eligible to take the bar examination before graduation from law school?

**District of Columbia** By filing deadline, must be certified by dean of the law school as having completed all requirements for graduation.

**Indiana** Applicants who have fewer than 5 credit hours to complete, are within 100 days of graduation, have completed 2 hours of professional responsibility, and have completed all requirements for admission to the bar may sit.

**Iowa** Must receive degree within 45 days of the first day of the examination.

**Kansas** Must graduate within 30 days after the bar examination.

**Kentucky** Must have completed degree requirements prior to taking bar examination, although degree may not have been conferred.

**Mississippi** Must complete all work required for degree within 60 days of the examination.

**Missouri** Must have completed all degree requirements prior to taking bar examination, although degree may not have been conferred.

**Nebraska** Must receive degree within 60 days of examination.

**New York** Must have completed all work required for graduation, although degree may not have been conferred as yet.

**North Carolina** Must graduate within 30 days after exam.

**Texas** Must be within 4 semester hours of completing all requirements for graduation.

**Vermont** Must have completed all work required for graduation, although degree may not have been conferred.

**Virginia** Must have completed all requirements for graduation prior to taking bar examination, although degree may not have been conferred.

**Wisconsin** Must receive degree within 60 days after examination.

## CHART II: CHARACTER AND FITNESS DETERMINATIONS

STATE OR JURISDICTION	DOES YOUR JURISDICTION HAVE PUBLISHED CHARACTER AND FITNESS STANDARDS?		WILL A FELONY CONVICTION BAR AN APPLICANT FROM ADMISSION?		DOES A SEPARATE AGENCY EVALUATE CHARACTER AND FITNESS?		DO YOUR RULES PROVIDE FOR CONDITIONAL ADMISSION OTHER THAN BY WAIVER?		INDICATE THE CATEGORIES OF CONDITIONAL ADMISSION YOUR RULES PERMIT.					DOES YOUR JURISDICTION HAVE A STRUCTURED PROGRAM FOR DEFERRING ADMISSION?	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Substance Abuse	Mental Disability	Debt	Criminal History	Other	Yes	No
Alabama		X		X		X		X							X
Alaska	X			X		X		X							X
Arizona	X			X		X	X		X	X	X	X	X		X
Arkansas	X			X		X		X						X	
California		X		X		X		X						X	
Colorado	X			X		X		X							X
Connecticut	X			X		X	X		X	X				X	
Delaware		X		X		X		X							X
Dist. of Columbia		X		X		X		X							X
Florida	X			X		X	X		X	X				X	
Georgia	X			X		X		X							X
Hawaii		X		X		X		X							X
Idaho	X			X		X	X		X	X	X	X	X		X
Illinois	X			X		X	X		X	X	X				X
Indiana	X			X		X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	
Iowa		X		X		X		X							X
Kansas		X		X		X		X							X
Kentucky		X		X		X	X		X	X	X	X	X		X
Louisiana	X			X		X	X		X	X	X	X	X		X
Maine		X		X		X		X							X
Maryland		X		X		X		X							X
Massachusetts	X			X		X		X							X
Michigan	X			X	X			X							X
Minnesota	X			X		X	X		X	X	X	X	X	X	
Mississippi	X		X			X		X							X
Missouri	X		X			X		X							X
Montana	X			X		X	X		X	X	X	X	X		X
Nebraska	X			X		X	X		X	X	X	X	X		X
Nevada	X			X	X		X		X	X	X	X	X	X	
New Hampshire	X			X	X			X							X
New Jersey	X			X	X		X		X	X	X	X	X		X
New Mexico	X			X		X	X		X	X	X	X	X		X
New York		X		X	X			X							X
North Carolina	X			X		X		X							X

## CHART II: CHARACTER AND FITNESS DETERMINATIONS (CONTINUED)

STATE OR JURISDICTION	DOES YOUR JURISDICTION HAVE PUBLISHED CHARACTER AND FITNESS STANDARDS?		WILL A FELONY CONVICTION BAR AN APPLICANT FROM ADMISSION?		DOES A SEPARATE AGENCY EVALUATE CHARACTER AND FITNESS?		DO YOUR RULES PROVIDE FOR CONDITIONAL ADMISSION OTHER THAN BY WAIVER?		INDICATE THE CATEGORIES OF CONDITIONAL ADMISSION YOUR RULES PERMIT.					DOES YOUR JURISDICTION HAVE A STRUCTURED PROGRAM FOR DEFERRING ADMISSION?	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Substance Abuse	Mental Disability	Debt	Criminal History	Other	Yes	No
North Dakota	X			X		X	X		X	X	X	X	X		X
Ohio	X			X	X			X							X
Oklahoma		X		X		X		X							X
Oregon	X			X		X	X		X	X	X	X		X	
Pennsylvania		X		X		X		X							X
Rhode Island	X			X	X			X							X
South Carolina	X			X	X			X							X
South Dakota	X			X		X	X								X
Tennessee		X		X		X		X							X
Texas	X		X			X	X		X	X	X	X	X		X
Utah	X			X		X		X							X
Vermont	X			X	X			X							X
Virginia	X			X		X		X							X
Washington	X			X		X		X							X
West Virginia		X		X	X		X		X	X	X	X			X
Wisconsin	X			X		X		X							X
Wyoming	X			X	X			X							X
Guam		X		X		X		X							X
Northern Mariana Islands		X	X			X		X							X
Palau		X		X		X		X							X
Puerto Rico		X		X	X		X								X
Virgin Islands		X		X		X		X							X

See supplemental remarks.

## CHART II: CHARACTER AND FITNESS DETERMINATIONS (SUPPLEMENTAL REMARKS)

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### Will a felony conviction bar an applicant from admission?

**Alabama** Applicant must be granted a full pardon with civil rights restored before applicant will be considered for admission.

**Arkansas** A felony conviction weighs heavily in admission decision.

**Connecticut** Rebuttable presumption of lack of good moral character.

**Delaware** Not an automatic bar, but felony conviction may affect finding of good moral character.

**Florida** Not an automatic bar, but restoration of civil rights is required.

**Georgia** Not an automatic bar, but a pardon or restoration of civil rights is necessary.

**Idaho** Not an automatic bar, but felony conviction may affect finding of good moral character.

**Indiana** Conviction of felony is prima facie evidence of lack of requisite good moral character. Applicant has the burden to overcome prima facie evidence.

**Iowa** Not an automatic bar, but a felony conviction weighs heavily in admission decision.

**Kentucky** Felony conviction does not always prohibit admission, but may affect finding of good moral character.

**Maine** Conviction of a felony would not result in an automatic denial of admission. Applicant bears the burden of establishing good moral character.

**Maryland** Conviction of felony would not result in automatic denial of admission. Applicant bears heavy burden of producing clear and convincing evidence of full and complete rehabilitation and present good moral character.

**Massachusetts** Not automatic bar, but applicant must establish present good moral character.

**Mississippi** Persons convicted of a felony except manslaughter or a violation of the Internal Revenue Code are ineligible.

**Missouri** Persons convicted of a felony are ineligible to apply for admission until 5 years after the date of successful completion of sentence or period of probation.

**Montana** An applicant found guilty of a felony is conclusively presumed not to have present good moral character and fitness. The presumption ceases upon completion of the sentence and/or period of probation.

**Nebraska** Conviction of felony would not result in an automatic denial of admission, but applicant would bear the heavy burden of producing clear and concise evidence of full and complete rehabilitation and present good moral character.

**North Dakota** If offense is determined to have a direct bearing on applicant's ability to serve the public as an attorney or if applicant is not sufficiently rehabilitated.

**Ohio** Applicants convicted of a felony must meet specific conditions and undergo additional review before they can be approved.

**Oregon** An applicant shall not be eligible for admission after having been convicted of a crime, the commission of which would have led to disbarment in all the circumstances present, had the person been an Oregon attorney at the time of conviction.

**Pennsylvania** A felony conviction is viewed as a serious impediment to qualification.

**Rhode Island** Conviction of a felony would not result in automatic denial, but applicant must establish good moral character.

**South Carolina** Although not an automatic bar, felony conviction may affect finding of good moral character.

**Texas** Felony conviction is an absolute bar to application and admission for 5 years after completion of sentence/probation; thereafter, the applicant must demonstrate present good moral character.

**Utah** Conviction of a felony is prima facie evidence of lack of good moral character.

**Virginia** Conviction of a felony or crime involving moral turpitude is not an automatic bar but may affect finding of good moral character.

**Wisconsin** Not an automatic bar, but applicant must establish present good character and fitness.

**Guam** Conviction of a felony or crime involving moral turpitude is not an automatic bar to admission with certain exceptions.

**Northern Mariana Islands** Ineligible unless applicant has been granted full pardon.

**Palau** Applicant must have received a full pardon.

**Puerto Rico** Not an automatic bar, but felony conviction may affect finding of good moral character.

## CHART II: CHARACTER AND FITNESS DETERMINATIONS (SUPPLEMENTAL REMARKS, CONTINUED)

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### Does a separate agency evaluate character and fitness?

**Georgia** The Board to Determine Fitness of Bar Applicants is separate and distinct from the Board of Bar Examiners. The Fitness Board makes character and fitness determinations. The Office of Bar Admissions reports to both Boards, and both Boards must certify an applicant to the Supreme Court.

**New York** Character and fitness applications are processed by one of four appellate departments.

**Ohio** Local bar association admissions committees make recommendations to the Board of Commissioners on Character and Fitness, which makes final determinations. This Board is separate from the Board of Bar Examiners.

**West Virginia** District Character Committee conducts character and fitness investigation and interviews each applicant, then submits report and recommendation to the Board of Law Examiners.

### Do your rules provide for conditional admission other than by waiver?

**Texas** Rule provides for probationary licensing for chemical dependency and other circumstances in which the Board determines that the protection of the public requires temporary monitoring.

### What categories of conditional admission do your rules permit?

**South Dakota** Rules do not specify categories of conditional admission. The Board can recommend conditional admission to the Supreme Court where there are unresolved issues of good moral character, fitness, or general qualification of the applicant.

**Puerto Rico** Committee on Character evaluates each examinee's character and fitness after he/she passes the bar exam. According to the rule, the Committee can advise the Court to grant a conditional admission. However, the rule does not state categories of cases in which the Committee should recommend a conditional admission.

### Does your jurisdiction have a structured program for deferring admission?

**Arkansas** Issuance of license may be deferred for up to two years pending further evaluation, drug tests, etc.

**California** California has an abeyance program where an applicant enters into an agreement with the Committee of Bar Examiners for a set period of time. If an applicant successfully completes the program, it is likely he or she will receive a positive moral character determination without further hearings.

**Minnesota** Applicants with alcohol, drug, or financial responsibility problems who cannot show rehabilitation, and who would otherwise be issued a letter of adverse determination based upon misconduct, may postpone Board's determination for a period of 12 to 24 months. The Board will reconsider the application after that period of time.

## CHART III: PERMITTED MEANS OF LEGAL STUDY (BAR EXAMINATION)

STATE OR JURISDICTION	IS ELIGIBILITY TO TAKE THE BAR EXAM <u>LIMITED</u> TO J.D. OR LL.B. GRADUATES OF ABA-APPROVED LAW SCHOOLS UNDER YOUR RULES?		IF NOT, WHAT OTHER MEANS OF LEGAL STUDY DO YOUR RULES PERMIT FOR BAR EXAM APPLICANTS?								
	Yes	No	Non-ABA- APPROVED <u>IN-STATE</u> SCHOOL APPROVED BY STATE AUTHORITY	Non-ABA- APPROVED <u>OUT-OF-STATE</u> SCHOOL APPROVED BY STATE AUTHORITY	UNAPPROVED LAW SCHOOL (NOT STATE OR ABA) WHEREVER LOCATED	GRAD. FROM UNAPPROVED LAW SCHOOL PLUS SPECIFIED # OF YEARS OF <u>PRACTICE</u>	GRAD. FROM UNAPPROVED LAW SCHOOL PLUS SPECIFIED # OF HOURS AT ABA- APPROVED LAW SCHOOL	LAW OFFICE STUDY	CORRE- SPONDENCE STUDY	FOREIGN LAW DEGREE (ALSO SEE CHART X FOR ADD'L DETAILS)	U.S. LL.M. OR OTHER GRAD DEGREE FROM ABA- APPROVED LAW SCHOOL
Alabama		X	X	X	X	X					
Alaska		X				X				X	
Arizona		X				X					
Arkansas	X										
California		X	X					X	X	X	X
Colorado		X		X							
Connecticut		X	X	X							
Delaware	X										
Dist. of Columbia		X		X	X		X		X	X	
Florida	X										
Georgia	X										
Hawaii		X				X				X	
Idaho	X										
Illinois		X								X	
Indiana	X										
Iowa	X										
Kansas	X										
Kentucky		X				X				X	
Louisiana		X								X	
Maine		X				X		X		X	
Maryland	X										
Massachusetts		X	X							X	
Michigan		X	X	X							
Minnesota	X										
Mississippi	X										
Missouri		X				X	X			X	
Montana	X										
Nebraska	X										
Nevada		X	X	X		X				X	
New Hampshire		X								X	
New Jersey	X										
New Mexico		X				X		X		X	
New York		X				X		X		X	
North Carolina	X										

## CHART III: PERMITTED MEANS OF LEGAL STUDY (BAR EXAMINATION) (CONTINUED)

STATE OR JURISDICTION	IS ELIGIBILITY TO TAKE THE BAR EXAM <u>LIMITED TO J.D. OR LL.B. GRADUATES OF ABA-APPROVED LAW SCHOOLS UNDER YOUR RULES?</u>		IF NOT, WHAT OTHER MEANS OF LEGAL STUDY DO YOUR RULES PERMIT FOR BAR EXAM APPLICANTS?								
	Yes	No	NON-ABA- APPROVED <u>IN-STATE</u> SCHOOL APPROVED BY STATE AUTHORITY	NON-ABA- APPROVED <u>OUT-OF-STATE</u> SCHOOL APPROVED BY STATE AUTHORITY	UNAPPROVED LAW SCHOOL (NOT STATE OR ABA) WHEREVER LOCATED	GRAD. FROM UNAPPROVED LAW SCHOOL <u>PLUS SPECIFIED # OF YEARS OF PRACTICE</u>	GRAD. FROM UNAPPROVED LAW SCHOOL PLUS SPECIFIED # OF HOURS AT ABA- APPROVED LAW SCHOOL	LAW OFFICE STUDY	CORRE- SPONDENCE STUDY	FOREIGN LAW DEGREE (ALSO SEE CHART X FOR ADD'L DETAILS)	U.S. LL.M. OR OTHER GRAD DEGREE FROM ABA- APPROVED LAW SCHOOL
North Dakota	X										
Ohio		X								X	
Oklahoma	X										
Oregon		X				X				X	
Pennsylvania		X				X				X	
Rhode Island		X								X	
South Carolina	X										
South Dakota	X										
Tennessee		X	X							X	
Texas		X				X				X	
Utah		X								X	
Vermont		X		X				X			
Virginia		X						X		X	
Washington		X						X		X	
West Virginia		X								X	
Wisconsin		X		X							
Wyoming		X						X			
Guam	X										
Northern Mariana Islands	X										
Palau		X		X						X	
Puerto Rico		X	X								
Virgin Islands	X										

See supplemental remarks.

## CHART III: PERMITTED MEANS OF LEGAL STUDY (BAR EXAMINATION) (SUPPLEMENTAL REMARKS)

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### Is eligibility to take the bar examination limited to J.D. or LL.B. graduates of ABA-approved law schools under your rules?

**Alabama** Graduates of unaccredited law schools who wish to sit for the bar exam must be licensed and in good standing for the past 5 years in the state where the unaccredited law school from which they graduated is located and that state must have a reciprocal agreement with the state of Alabama allowing graduates of Alabama's unaccredited law schools to sit for that state's bar examination. At this time no state or jurisdiction has such a reciprocal agreement with Alabama.

**Arizona** Graduates of non-ABA-approved law schools can write the examination if they have at least 5 years of active and continuous practice within the last 7 years in some other state or states.

**California** Applicants who obtain legal education by attending unaccredited, which includes fixed-facility, correspondence and distance learning, law schools registered in California, or by law office study, must have 4 years of law study and take the First-Year Law Students' Examination after their first year. Applicants who pass the examination within 3 consecutive administrations of first becoming eligible to take it will receive credit for all law study completed to the date of the administration of the examination passed. Applicants who pass it on a subsequent attempt will receive credit for only one year of study. Applicants attending law schools accredited by the Committee of Bar Examiners qualify to take the bar exam upon graduation. Foreign-educated law school graduates who obtain an LL.M. degree or 1 year of law study, which includes a certain number of credits in bar examination subject matter areas, at an ABA-approved or California-accredited law school can qualify to take the examination. Foreign attorneys admitted to the active practice of law in good standing in their countries can qualify to take the bar examination without any additional law study.

**Colorado** Must have practiced 5 of previous 7 years in order to sit for bar exam if person is a graduate of a non-ABA-approved law school.

**District of Columbia** Graduates of non-ABA-approved law schools can write the exam if they have successfully completed at least 26 semester hours in subjects tested on the DC bar exam from an ABA-approved law school.

**Georgia** Published waiver policy lists criteria considered by Board in determining whether waiver standard has been met.

**Illinois** Graduates of foreign law schools, who are licensed and in good standing in country conferring law degree or in a U.S. jurisdiction, who have actively and continuously practiced under such license(s) for 5 of the 7 preceding years, and the quality of whose legal and other education has been determined acceptable by the Board, may apply for admission on examination.

**Kentucky** Non-ABA-approved law school graduates, including foreign attorneys, can apply to take the bar exam, but must first have an education equivalency evaluation conducted and must have been actively and substantially engaged in the practice of law as principal occupation for 3 of last 5 years and meet other standards set by the Board.

**Louisiana** Foreign attorneys can apply to take the bar exam, but must first have an educational equivalency evaluation conducted.

**Maine** Applicants may have either graduated from a law school accredited by the jurisdiction where it is located and have been admitted to practice by exam within the U.S. and have been in the active practice of law in a jurisdiction in which they are admitted for at least 3 years; or have completed 2/3 of graduation requirements from an ABA-approved law school and within 12 months after successful completion pursued the study of law in the law office of an attorney in active practice of law in Maine on a full-time basis for at least one year. Foreign law graduates may qualify for exam after determination of educational equivalency and practicing in a jurisdiction in which they are licensed for at least 3 years.

**Massachusetts** Graduates of law schools which at the time of graduation were approved by the ABA or authorized by statute of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts may sit for the exam. Graduates with an LL.B. from a law school in a foreign country other than Canada may be permitted to sit for the bar exam after taking further legal studies designated by the Board.

**Michigan** Applicant must have a J.D. from a reputable and qualified law school. Law schools fully or provisionally approved by the ABA on the date the applicant's degree is conferred are considered to be reputable and qualified.

**Nevada** An attorney who is not a graduate of an ABA-approved law school and has at least 10 years of active and continuous practice in some other state(s) must first have an education equivalency evaluation conducted. No practice rule required of foreign applicants, but they are also required to have an education evaluation.



**New Hampshire** Currently, graduates of 2 non-ABA-approved law schools in Massachusetts are permitted to sit if they have first been admitted in Massachusetts. Graduates of foreign law schools who meet other requirements are also eligible for admission.

**New Mexico** Graduates of non-ABA-approved law schools, correspondence law schools, and foreign law schools may write the examination if they are licensed and in good standing in another U.S. state and have engaged in the practice of law in the state where admitted for 4 of the 6 years prior to application.

**New York** Law office study permitted after successful completion of 1 year at an ABA-approved law school. Graduates of non-ABA-approved law schools can write the examination if they have at least 5 years active and continuous practice within the last 7 years in some other state or states.

**Ohio** Determination of educational equivalency made for foreign law degrees.

**Pennsylvania** Pennsylvania applicant must have graduated from an ABA-approved law school or, if the applicant has graduated from a non-ABA-approved law school, the applicant must be admitted and in good standing in a reciprocal jurisdiction and have practiced 5 out of last 7 years in a reciprocal jurisdiction immediately preceding the date of filing of the application.

**Texas** Generally, Texas requires an applicant to have a J.D. from an ABA-approved law school. Texas has no provision for admitting an applicant whose law degree was obtained through correspondence study (which includes “distance learning” or “external programs”). An attorney licensed in another U.S. jurisdiction may be eligible for exemption from the ABA-approved J.D. requirement to take the Texas bar exam if he or she has been actively and substantially engaged in the lawful practice of law in a U.S. jurisdiction for at least 3 out of 5 years before the application is filed.

**Utah** Foreign lawyers graduating from schools in jurisdictions where the legal system is predominantly based on English common law may sit after practicing law for 2 years in a common-law jurisdiction and completing 24 semester hours at an ABA-approved law school.

**Vermont** Four-year law office study program; must have completed 3/4 of work accepted for a bachelor’s degree in a college approved by the Court before commencing the study of law. Non-ABA law school can be approved by the Supreme Court.

**Virginia** Applicant for examination who has received a portion of legal education in a foreign law school and has received a degree from an ABA-approved law school other than an LL.B. or J.D. must furnish proof by certificate from the dean of an ABA-approved law school in Virginia that the foreign legal education together with the approved law school degree is equivalent to that required for an LL.B. or J.D. at such dean’s law school.

**West Virginia** Non-ABA-approved law school graduates must show that legal education is equivalent to ABA-approved law school.

**Wisconsin** Must have received first professional degree in law from a law school whose graduates are eligible to take the bar exam of the jurisdiction in which the school is located, and must have taken and passed the bar examination and been admitted to that or another U.S. jurisdiction.

**Wyoming** Law office study permitted as a structured course comparable to 2 years at an ABA-approved law school. Prior approval of independent study required.

**Puerto Rico** The general rule requires that the applicant must have graduated from a law school approved by the ABA or the Court.

## CHART IV: ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS

STATE OR JURISDICTION	IF YOU APPROVE SCHOOLS NOT APPROVED BY THE ABA, DO YOU CONDUCT ON-SITE INSPECTIONS?		FOR INITIAL ADMISSION TO THE BAR, DO YOU REQUIRE COMPLETION OF CERTAIN COURSES OR SKILLS TRAINING DURING LAW SCHOOL?		FOR INITIAL ADMISSION TO THE BAR, DO YOU REQUIRE COMPLETION OF CERTAIN COURSES OR SKILLS TRAINING AFTER LAW SCHOOL?		IF APPLICANT, A GRADUATE OF A NON-ABA-APPROVED SCHOOL, PASSES A BAR EXAM IN ANOTHER STATE, IS THE APPLICANT ELIGIBLE TO TAKE YOUR EXAM WITHOUT ADDITIONAL LEGAL EDUCATION?	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Alabama		X		X		X		X
Alaska				X	X		X	
Arizona				X	X			X
Arkansas				X		X		X
California	X			X		X	X	
Colorado		X		X	X		X	
Connecticut	X			X		X		X
Delaware				X	X			X
Dist. of Columbia		X		X	X			X
Florida				X	X			X
Georgia				X	X			X
Hawaii				X	X			X
Idaho				X	X			X
Illinois				X	X			X
Indiana			X		X			X
Iowa				X		X		X
Kansas				X		X		X
Kentucky				X		X	X	
Louisiana				X		X		X
Maine				X		X	X	
Maryland				X	X		X	
Massachusetts		X		X		X		X
Michigan	X			X		X		X
Minnesota				X		X		X
Mississippi				X		X		X
Missouri				X		X	X	
Montana				X		X		X
Nebraska				X		X		X
Nevada		X		X	X			X
New Hampshire				X	X		X	
New Jersey			X		X			X
New Mexico				X		X	X	
New York				X		X	X	
North Carolina				X		X		X
North Dakota				X		X		X
Ohio			X			X		X
Oklahoma				X		X		X
Oregon				X		X	X	
Pennsylvania				X		X	X	
Rhode Island				X	X			X
South Carolina				X	X			X
South Dakota				X		X		X
Tennessee	X			X		X		X
Texas				X	X		X	
Utah				X	X			X
Vermont		X		X	X		X	
Virginia				X		X		X
Washington				X	X		X	
West Virginia				X	X		X	
Wisconsin		X		X		X	X	
Wyoming				X	X			X
Guam				X		X		X
Northern Mariana Islands				X		X		X
Palau		X		X		X	X	
Puerto Rico		X		X		X		X
Virgin Islands				X		X		X

See supplemental remarks.

## CHART IV: ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS (SUPPLEMENTAL REMARKS)

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### If you approve schools not approved by the ABA, do you conduct on-site inspections?

**California** Schools seeking accreditation must meet the requirements as specified in the *Accredited Law School Rules*.

**Kentucky** On-site inspections of non-ABA-approved schools may be conducted.

### For initial admission to the bar, do you require completion of certain courses or skills training during law school?

**Indiana** Rule requires completion of 2 semester hours of legal ethics or professional responsibility in an approved law school.

**New Jersey** Applicants must present evidence of satisfactory performance in a law school course on ethics. In lieu thereof, New Jersey will accept a score of 75 or better on the MPRE.

**Ohio** Applicants seeking admission by exam must receive at least 10 classroom hours of instruction on legal ethics and at least 1 hour of instruction on substance abuse.

### For initial admission to the bar, do you require completion of certain courses or skills training after law school?

**Alaska** Applicant must attend presentation on attorney ethics as prescribed by the Board, currently a 1½-hour video course offered by the bar association.

**Arizona** Completion of State Bar's professionalism course within the first year of admission.

**Colorado** Exam applicants must complete required course on professionalism before being sworn in.

**Delaware** Five-month clerkship and pre-admission session conducted by the Supreme Court and Board of Bar Examiners.

**District of Columbia** Completion of course on D.C. Rules of Conduct and D.C. practice within 12 months of admission.

**Florida** Mandatory basic skills course, including instruction on discipline, ethics, and responsibility to the public, must be completed within 12 months of admission, and may be completed 8 months prior to admission.

**Georgia** Mandatory Transition into Law Practice Program must be completed in the year of admission or in the next calendar year. Program requires that newly admitted lawyers are subject to State Bar

mandatory mentoring program for their first year of practice and must complete continuing legal education component. Certain classes of new lawyers will be exempted (e.g., judicial law clerks).

**Hawaii** Completion of State Bar's professionalism course no later than December 31 of the year following the year of election of active status.

**Idaho** Within 12 months of admission, each lawyer is required to complete a practical skills seminar approved for that purpose. Exemption for lawyers with 5 years of continuous practice.

**Illinois** Every Illinois attorney admitted to practice, except for those attorneys who have practiced in other states for a period of 1 year or more, must complete a Basic Skills Course totaling at least 15 actual hours of instruction.

**Indiana** Within 3 years of admission new lawyers must complete a minimum of 36 credit hours appropriate for new lawyers. Six of those hours must be an applied professionalism course.

**Maryland** Rule requires a course in professionalism presented by the State Bar between the time applicants pass exam and when they are admitted.

**Nevada** Mandatory bridge-the-gap course.

**New Hampshire** Practical skills course given by the State Bar must be completed during first 2 years of practice.

**New Jersey** Skills training course to be completed over a 3-year period.

**Rhode Island** Completion of training course sponsored by the bar association and approved by the Supreme Court within 1 year of admission.

**South Carolina** Must complete a bridge-the-gap program prior to being admitted.

**Texas** Mandatory seminar within 1 year of admission.

**Utah** Active, new admittees with less than 1 year of legal practice must complete mandatory mentoring program within the first year of practice.

**Vermont** Three-month law office study.

**Washington** Pre-admission Education Requirement. Before an applicant who has passed the bar examination, or who qualifies for admission without passing the bar examination, may be admitted, the applicant must complete a minimum of 4 hours education in a curriculum and under circumstances approved by the Board of Governors. These courses will be offered at no cost to the applicant.

**West Virginia** Within 1 year of admission, must complete bridge-the-gap seminar.

## CHART IV: ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS (SUPPLEMENTAL REMARKS, CONTINUED)

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**Wyoming** New admittees must complete the State Bar's 4-hour professionalism course within 12 months of admission.

**If applicant, a graduate of a non-ABA-approved school, passes a bar examination in another state, is the applicant eligible to take your examination without additional legal education?**

**Alaska** After 5 years' active practice in another jurisdiction in which applicant has been admitted.

**Arizona** After 5 years' active practice out of 7 preceding application in Arizona.

**California** Must not only have passed the examination, but have been admitted.

**Colorado** Graduates of state-approved schools who have practiced 5 of the preceding 7 years in a jurisdiction where admitted may sit for the bar examination.

**Florida** After 10 years' active practice in another jurisdiction in which applicant has been duly admitted, the applicant may file a representative compilation of work product for evaluation by the Board.

**Hawaii** Yes, if applicant has actively practiced law for 5 of the 6 years immediately prior to application.

**Kentucky** Yes, if applicant is admitted elsewhere, has 3 years' active practice out of 5 preceding the application, and establishes that the non-ABA-approved law school is the substantial equivalent of a Kentucky ABA-approved law school.

**Maine** After 3 years' active practice in one or more U.S. jurisdictions.

**Maryland** An applicant may be granted a waiver of ABA law school graduation if the applicant is first admitted to the bar of another U.S. state by examination.

**Missouri** After full-time practice for 3 of the 5 years preceding application.

**New Hampshire** Only graduates of 2 non-ABA-approved law schools in Massachusetts and graduates of foreign law schools who meet other requirements are eligible.

**New Mexico** After 4 years' practice in another jurisdiction.

**New York** After 5 years of practice.

**Oregon** If applicant has been admitted to practice before the highest tribunal in another state, the District of Columbia, or a federal territory, has graduated from a law school equivalent to a law school approved by the American Bar Association and where requirements for admission are substantially equivalent to those of Oregon, and has been actively, substantially and continually engaged in the practice of law for at least 3 of the 5 years immediately preceding the taking of exam.

**Pennsylvania** If applicant graduated from a non-ABA-approved law school, the applicant must be admitted and in good standing in a reciprocal jurisdiction and have been engaged in the practice of law in a reciprocal jurisdiction for 5 out of the last 7 years immediately preceding the date of filing of the application.

**Texas** If licensed by another U.S. jurisdiction, a J.D. graduate of a non-ABA-approved school (not a correspondence school) may be eligible to take the bar exam if he/she has 3 out of last 5 years of lawful practice in a U.S. jurisdiction. An attorney licensed by another U.S. jurisdiction who does not hold a J.D., but who holds a foreign law degree, must in addition demonstrate that the law degree is from a non-correspondence law school that is accredited in the jurisdiction where it exists and that it is equivalent to a J.D.

**Vermont** If admitted and actively engaged in the practice of law in another jurisdiction, eligibility to take the exam may be granted by the Board of Bar Examiners.

**Washington** Admission to the practice of law by examination, together with current good standing, in any state or territory of the U.S. or District of Columbia or any jurisdiction where the common law of England is the basis of its jurisprudence, and active legal experience for at least 3 of 5 years immediately preceding filing of application.

**West Virginia** If admitted in another jurisdiction.

**Wisconsin** Must have received first professional degree in law from a law school whose graduates are eligible to take the bar exam of the jurisdiction in which the school is located, and must have taken and passed the bar examination and been admitted to that or another U.S. jurisdiction.

## CHART V: APPLICATION DATES AND MBE REQUIREMENTS

STATE OR JURISDICTION	HOW SOON PRIOR TO THE FIRST DAY OF THE BAR EXAM MUST APPLICANT SUBMIT A COMPLETED APPLICATION?		DO YOU ADMINISTER THE MULTISTATE BAR EXAMINATION (MBE)?		DO YOU ACCEPT MBE SCORES TRANSFERRED FROM OTHER JURISDICTIONS?		DO YOU ADMIT AN APPLICANT SOLELY ON THE BASIS OF AN MBE SCORE FROM AN EXAM TAKEN IN ANOTHER JURISDICTION?		HOW MANY TIMES MAY EXAM BE TAKEN WITHOUT SPECIAL PERMISSION?
	FEBRUARY	JULY	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO	
Alabama	Oct. 1	Feb. 1	X		X			X	no limit
Alaska	Dec. 1	May 1	X			X		X	no limit
Arizona	Sept. 1	Feb. 1	X		X			X	3
Arkansas	Nov. 15	April 1	X		X			X	no limit
California	Nov. 1	April 1	X			X		X	no limit
Colorado	Dec. 1	May 1	X			X		X	no limit
Connecticut	Dec. 31	May 31	X		X			X	no limit
Delaware	no Feb. exam	April 15	X			X		X	no limit
Dist. of Columbia	Dec. 15	May 3	X		X		X		no limit
Florida	Nov. 15	May 1	X			X		X	no limit
Georgia	by first Friday in Jan.	by first Friday in June	X			X		X	3
Hawaii	Nov. 20	April 20	X			X		X	no limit
Idaho	Oct. 1	March 1	X		X			X	3
Illinois	Sept. 1	Feb. 1	X		X			X	no limit
Indiana	Nov. 15	April 1	X		X			X	no limit
Iowa	Nov. 1	April 1	X		X			X	2
Kansas	Oct. 15	March 15	X		X			X	4
Kentucky	Oct. 1	Feb. 1	X		X			X	no limit
Louisiana	Nov. 1	Feb. 1		X		X		X	no limit
Maine	Dec. 20	May 20	X		X			X	no limit
Maryland	Sept. 15	Jan. 16	X		X			X	3
Massachusetts	75 days	75 days	X		X			X	no limit
Michigan	Nov. 1	March 1	X		X			X	no limit
Minnesota	Oct. 15	March 15	X		X		X		no limit
Mississippi	Sept. 1	Feb. 1	X		X			X	no limit
Missouri	Oct. 1	March 1	X		X			X	no limit
Montana	Oct. 1	March 1	X		X			X	3
Nebraska	Nov. 1	April 1	X			X		X	no limit
Nevada	Dec. 1	May 1	X			X		X	no limit
New Hampshire	Dec. 1	May 1	X		X			X	2
New Jersey	Nov. 1	April 1	X		X			X	no limit
New Mexico	Sept. 10	Jan. 10	X		X			X	no limit
New York	Nov. 30	April 30	X		X			X	no limit
North Carolina	by first Tuesday in Nov.	by first Tuesday in March	X			X		X	no limit
North Dakota	see remarks	90 days	X		X		X		no limit
Ohio	Nov. 1	April 1	X			X		X	no limit
Oklahoma	Sept. 1	Feb. 1	X		X			X	no limit
Oregon	Oct. 31	March 31	X		X			X	no limit
Pennsylvania	Oct. 30	April 15	X			X		X	no limit
Rhode Island	Dec. 1	May 1	X		X			X	5
South Carolina	Aug. 1	Dec. 1	X		X			X	3
South Dakota	Nov. 1	April 1	X		X			X	3
Tennessee	Nov. 15	April 15	X		X			X	3
Texas	Aug. 30	Jan. 30	X			X		X	5
Utah	Oct. 1	March 1	X		X			X	6
Vermont	Dec. 1	May 1	X		X			X	4
Virginia	Dec. 15	May 10	X			X		X	5
Washington	student applicant, 90 days/attorney applicant, 120 days			X		X		X	no limit
West Virginia	Nov. 1	April 1	X		X			X	4
Wisconsin	Dec. 1	May 1	X		X			X	no limit
Wyoming	Nov. 15	April 15	X		X			X	4
Guam	Dec. 1	May 1	X			X		X	no limit
Northern Mariana Islands	60 days	60 days	X		X			X	no limit
Palau	no Feb. exam	45 days	X		X			X	no limit
Puerto Rico	45 days	45 days		X		X		X	6
Virgin Islands	30 days	30 days	X		X			X	3

See supplemental remarks.

## CHART V: APPLICATION DATES AND MBE REQUIREMENTS (SUPPLEMENTAL REMARKS)

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### How soon prior to the first day of the bar examination must an applicant submit a completed application?

**Alaska** Late filing allowed up to January 15 and June 15 with additional fee.

**Arizona** Applicants may file beyond set deadlines by payment of late filing fee.

**California** Applications may be filed late with an additional fee, but no later than January 15 and June 15.

**Colorado** Late filing allowed (up to 30 days after deadline) but with an additional fee.

**Delaware** No applications are accepted after April 15.

**District of Columbia** Late filing allowed up to December 30 and May 18 but with additional fee.

**Florida** Late filing allowed up to January 15 and June 15 with additional escalating fee.

**Georgia** In no event may one apply prior to having received certification of fitness to practice law from the Board to Determine Fitness of Bar Applicants. Late filing allowed on payment of \$400 late fee.

**Idaho** Late filing allowed up to May 1 and December 1 with late fee.

**Illinois** Late filing allowed with an additional escalating fee, but no later than a May 31 postmark for the July examination and a December 31 postmark for the February examination.

**Indiana** Late filing for first-time takers is permitted until November 30 and April 15. Repeaters have separate deadlines.

**Kansas** Late applications are allowed until April 15 and November 15.

**Kentucky** Late filing allowed up to November 10 and March 10, but with late fee. There is an extended late filing permitted up to December 10 and May 10 upon filing of additional fees.

**Louisiana** Late filing allowed until June 30 and January 15 with late filing fee.

**Maine** Applications are accepted up to 14 days after deadline with added late fee.

**Maryland** Character and fitness application is due as shown; bar exam application, a separate document, is due December 20 for the February exam and May 20 for the July exam. Late character and fitness filings are permitted on payment of a late fee until the bar exam application due date.

**Minnesota** Late applications with added late fee accepted until December 1 for February exam and May 1 for July exam.

**Missouri** Late filing with added fee.

**Nevada** Late applications with added penalty fees are accepted until May 1 and December 1.

**New Jersey** Specific fee and time schedules, including those for late filings, are dependent on when materials are downloaded from the Internet or requested by mail. Limits are set by the Board of Bar Examiners and the Supreme Court for each administration of the examination.

**New Mexico** Deadlines apply to first-time applicants.

**New York** Applications must be received between November 1 and 30 for February exam and between April 1 and 30 for July exam.

**North Carolina** For February exam, application must be received by first Tuesday in November; for July exam, by first Tuesday in March. These are final deadlines.

**North Dakota** Applications for February exam, if given, must be postmarked by December 15 prior to exam.

**Oklahoma** Late filing permitted for 2 months after initial deadline but with an additional fee if filed during the first month and another fee if filed during the second month after the deadline.

**Oregon** Late filing allowed (December 31 or May 31) but with an additional fee.

**Pennsylvania** Three additional late filing deadlines with escalating fees accepted until May 30 and December 15.

**Washington** To avoid late filing fees, applications must be postmarked 120 days before the exam for attorney applicants and 90 days before the exam for student applicants. Applications filed after these dates must be accompanied by a late filing payment. No applications will be accepted less than 50 days prior to the exam.

**West Virginia** Late fee must accompany all applications filed between November 1 and December 1 preceding February exam, or April 1 to May 1 preceding July exam.

**Wisconsin** Applications are accepted 1 additional month on payment of a late fee.

**Guam** Late filing allowed by January 2 for the February exam and June 1 for the July exam with additional fee of \$250.

**Puerto Rico** Exam dates are in March and in September.

**Virgin Islands** No applications are accepted after the 30-day deadline.



## CHART V: APPLICATION DATES AND MBE REQUIREMENTS (SUPPLEMENTAL REMARKS, CONTINUED)

### Do you accept MBE scores from examinations taken in other jurisdictions?

**Alabama** For 20 months from time of taking if admitted to the transferring jurisdiction. Must achieve a scaled score of 140 or better.

**Arizona** Concurrent examinations only.

**Arkansas** For immediately succeeding examination, will accept MBE scaled score of at least 135 from any jurisdiction.

**Connecticut** Concurrent or 3 prior administrations.

**District of Columbia** Accepts MBE scaled score transferred from another jurisdiction if taken within the preceding 25 months.

**Idaho** Applicants may transfer a score from another jurisdiction if taken within the last 25 months from date of exam.

**Illinois** Accepts MBE from 2 prior exams. Applicant must have passed exam in other jurisdiction with MBE scaled score of at least 140 and must achieve a scaled score of at least 132 on the Illinois essay examination to pass examination.

**Indiana** Concurrent examinations only.

**Iowa** Applicants may transfer any MBE scaled score received from 1 of the last 4 administrations of the MBE immediately preceding the deadline for filing an application for the Iowa examination.

**Kansas** In concurrent examination or in a prior examination conducted within 13 months of the current examination, if a scaled score of 120 or above and passed the entire exam in one sitting in the transferring jurisdiction.

**Kentucky** A scaled score of 132 or higher may be accepted if that score was obtained within 3 years of the date of the exam to be taken.

**Maryland** Concurrent examinations only.

**Massachusetts** Concurrent examinations only.

**Michigan** Within 3 years of the bar exam, foreign jurisdiction must certify date MBE was taken, that applicant passed entire bar exam of which the MBE was part, the MBE scaled score applicant achieved and that the jurisdiction which administered the MBE affords reciprocal transfer right to Michigan attorneys seeking admission to that jurisdiction.

**Minnesota** A scaled score of 145 or higher is accepted if achieved as a part of and at the same time as the essay or written bar exam, was obtained within 24 months of date of the qualifying exam, and applicant passed the exam.

**Mississippi** Must have attained the score within 20 months of the exam.

**Missouri** Transferred score must have been earned within 19 months of the exam, applicant must have passed entire exam in the transferring jurisdiction, and applicant cannot have previously failed the Missouri exam.

**New Hampshire** Concurrent examinations only.

**New Jersey** Concurrent examinations only.

**New Mexico** Concurrent examinations only.

**New York** Accepts concurrent examinations and scores transferred from another jurisdiction if taken within 3 prior administrations and as part of a passing bar exam.

**North Dakota** A scaled score of 150 or higher is accepted if achieved as a part of and at the same time as the essay or written bar exam, was obtained within 24 months of date of the qualifying exam, and applicant passed the exam.

**Oklahoma** Concurrent examinations only.

**Rhode Island** Concurrent examinations only.

**South Carolina** Concurrent examinations only.

**South Dakota** Board may accept MBE scores if taken within 25 months prior to next scheduled exam and if score equals or exceeds South Dakota passing score as of date of acceptance of application and if applicant passed other jurisdiction's exam.

**Tennessee** Concurrent examinations only.

**Utah** Concurrent examinations only.

**Vermont** Accepts scores from 4 prior administrations.

**West Virginia** If taken within 13 months of present exam and part of a successful exam.

**Wisconsin** If taken within 37 months of present exam and part of a successful exam.

**Wyoming** Within 3 years of present exam.

**Northern Mariana Islands** If MBE taken within 3 years of exam for which applicant applies and attains scaled score of at least 120.

**Palau** Will accept scores if taken within 5 years preceding present exam.

**Virgin Islands** Will accept scores if taken within 5 years of present exam.

### If you accept an MBE transfer score, what specific score do you accept?

**Alabama** A scaled score of 140 or more.

**Arizona** Actual concurrent scaled score.

## CHART V: APPLICATION DATES AND MBE REQUIREMENTS (SUPPLEMENTAL REMARKS, CONTINUED)

**Arkansas** A scaled score of 135 or more.

**Connecticut** Actual scaled score.

**District of Columbia** A scaled score of 133 or more.

**Idaho** Applicant may transfer any scaled score, but it is recommended that a scaled score of less than 140 not be transferred.

**Illinois** A scaled score of 140 or more.

**Indiana** Actual concurrent scaled score.

**Iowa** Actual scaled score.

**Kansas** A scaled score of 120 or more.

**Kentucky** A scaled score of 132 or more.

**Maine** Applicant may transfer any scaled score.

**Maryland** Actual scaled score.

**Massachusetts** Actual raw and scaled score.

**Michigan** Actual scaled score.

**Minnesota** A scaled score of 145 or more.

**Mississippi** Actual scaled score.

**Missouri** Actual scaled score rounded to the nearest whole number.

**New Jersey** Actual scaled score.

**New Mexico** Actual concurrent scaled score.

**North Dakota** Actual scaled score.

**Oklahoma** Actual scaled score.

**South Carolina** Actual concurrent scaled score.

**South Dakota** A scaled score of 130 or more.

**Vermont** A scaled score of 135 or more.

**West Virginia** Actual scaled score.

**Wisconsin** A scaled score of 135 or more.

**Wyoming** A scaled score of 130 or more.

**Northern Mariana Islands** A scaled score of 120 or more.

**Palau** A scaled score of 120 or more.

**Virgin Islands** A scaled score of 133 or more.

**Do you admit an applicant on the basis of an MBE score from an exam taken in another jurisdiction without requiring the applicant to take and pass your essay exam?**

**District of Columbia** May be eligible for admission without written examination, upon proof of admission in another jurisdiction and proof applicant received scaled score of 133 or more on MBE taken as a part of and at the same time as essay or other written exam given by other jurisdiction and proof of MPRE passing score of at least 75. Must be a graduate of an ABA-approved law school.

**Minnesota** May be eligible for admission without written examination, upon proof of admission in another jurisdiction and proof applicant has received a scaled score of 145 or more on MBE taken as part of and at the same time as essay or other written exam given by other jurisdiction. Evidence of score and completed application must be received within 2 years of date of exam.

**North Dakota** May be eligible for admission without written examination, upon proof of admission in another jurisdiction and proof applicant received scaled score of 150 or more on MBE taken as a part of and at the same time as essay or other written exam given by other jurisdiction and proof of MPRE passing score of at least 85. Petition for Admission and proof of eligibility must be filed with the Board within 2 years of date of exam in jurisdiction of admission.

**How many times may exam be taken without special permission?**

**Georgia** There is no limit on the number of times, but sitting out 1 exam is required after 3 failed exams.

**Rhode Island** Limited to 5 failed examinations in Rhode Island or any other state.

**South Carolina** There is no limit on the number of times but additional study is required after the third failure, making it impossible to sit but 1 time each year.

**West Virginia** Limited to 4 failed examinations in West Virginia or any other state before special permission from the Board is required.



## CHART VI: MPRE, MPT, AND MEE REQUIREMENTS

STATE OR JURISDICTION	DO YOU REQUIRE THE MULTISTATE PROFESSIONAL RESPONSIBILITY EXAMINATION (MPRE)?		DO YOU ACCEPT MPRE SCORES FROM EXAMS TAKEN IN OTHER JURISDICTIONS?		DO YOU ADMINISTER THE MULTISTATE PERFORMANCE TEST (MPT)?		DO YOU ADMINISTER THE MULTISTATE ESSAY EXAM (MEE)?	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	EFFECTIVE	Yes	EFFECTIVE
Alabama	X		X		X		X	
Alaska	X		X		X			
Arizona	X		X					
Arkansas	X		X		X		X	
California	X		X					
Colorado	X		X		X		X	July 09
Connecticut	X		X					
Delaware	X		X		X			
Dist. of Columbia	X		X		X		X	
Florida	X		X					
Georgia	X		X		X			
Hawaii	X		X		X		X	
Idaho	X		X		X		X	
Illinois	X		X		X		X	
Indiana	X		X		X			
Iowa	X		X		X		X	
Kansas	X		X					
Kentucky	X		X				X	
Louisiana	X		X					
Maine	X		X		X			
Maryland		X		N/A	X			
Massachusetts	X		X					
Michigan	X		X					
Minnesota	X		X		X			
Mississippi	X		X		X		X	
Missouri	X		X		X		X	
Montana	X		X		X		X	
Nebraska	X		X				X	
Nevada	X		X		X			
New Hampshire	X		X		X		X	
New Jersey	X		X					
New Mexico	X		X		X		X	
New York	X		X		X			
North Carolina	X		X					
North Dakota	X		X		X		X	
Ohio	X		X		X			
Oklahoma	X		X					
Oregon	X		X		X			
Pennsylvania	X		X					
Rhode Island	X		X		X		X	
South Carolina	X		X					
South Dakota	X		X		X		X	
Tennessee	X		X					
Texas	X		X		X			
Utah	X		X		X		X	
Vermont	X		X		X			
Virginia	X		X					
Washington		X		N/A				
West Virginia	X		X		X		X	
Wisconsin		X		N/A	X		X	
Wyoming	X		X					
Guam	X		X		X		X	
Northern Mariana Islands	X		X		X		X	
Palau	X		X					
Puerto Rico		X		N/A				
Virgin Islands	X		X					

No supplemental remarks.

## CHART VII: GRADING AND SCORING

STATE OR JURISDICTION	WHAT IS YOUR AVERAGE GRADING/REPORTING PERIOD? (FEBRUARY/JULY)	DO YOU USE BOTH THE MBE AND WRITTEN COMPONENTS?	DO YOU SCALE THE WRITTEN COMPONENT TO THE MBE?	ARE YOUR SCORES COMBINED?	COMBINED SCORE WEIGHTS				MINIMUM PASSING STANDARDS		
					OVERALL COMPONENT		WRITTEN SUBCOMPONENT		TOTAL BAR EXAM SCORE		MPRE
					% MBE	% WRITTEN	% MEE AND/OR LOCAL ESSAY	% MPT AND/OR LOCAL PT	REPORTED SCORE SCALE	200-POINT SCALE*	
Alabama	both 9 weeks	Yes	Yes	Yes	50	50	40	10	128	128	75
Alaska	both 10–12 weeks	Yes	Yes	Yes	50	50	37.5	12.5	140	140	80
Arizona	both 9 weeks	Yes	Yes	Yes	33	67	67	N/A	410	136.7	85
Arkansas	both 4 weeks	Yes	Yes	Yes	33	67	48.5	18.1	405	135	85
California	13 wks./17 wks.	Yes	Yes	Yes	35	65	39	26	1,440	144	86
Colorado	both approx. 9 wks.	Yes	Yes	Yes	50	50	30	20	276	138	85
Connecticut	6 wks./8 wks.	Yes	Yes	Yes	50	50	50	N/A	264	132	80
Delaware	11 weeks	Yes	Yes	Yes	40	60	40	20	145	145	85
Dist. of Columbia	both 9–10 weeks	Yes	Yes	Yes	50	50	25	25	266	133	75
Florida	both 6–8 weeks	Yes	Yes	Yes	50	50†	50	N/A	136	136	80
Georgia	both 13 weeks	Yes	Yes	Yes	50	50	28.6	21.4	270	135	75
Hawaii	both 10–12 weeks	Yes	Yes	Yes	50	50†	35	10	134	134	85
Idaho	both 6 weeks	Yes	Yes	Yes	33	67	50	16.7	1,680	140	85
Illinois	both 7 weeks	Yes	Yes	Yes	50	50	43	7	264	132	80
Indiana	both 8–9 weeks	Yes	Yes	Yes	50	50	30	20	264	132	80
Iowa	both 6 weeks	Yes	Yes	Yes	50	50	30	20	266	133	80
Kansas	both 6 weeks	Yes	Yes	Yes	50	50	50	N/A	133	133	80
Kentucky	both 9 weeks	Yes	No††	No	—	—	—	—	—	—	75
Louisiana	5–6 wks./8–9 wks.	No	No††	N/A	—	—	—	—	—	—	80
Maine	both 8–10 weeks	Yes	Yes	Yes	36	64	54.5	9	138	138	80
Maryland	8–9 wks./13–14 wks.	Yes	Yes	Yes	33	67	55.5	11.1	406	135.3	N/A
Massachusetts	both 14 weeks	Yes	Yes	Yes	50	50	50	N/A	270	135	85
Michigan	May 15/Nov. 15	Yes	Yes	Yes	50	50	50	N/A	135	135	75/85††
Minnesota	both 12 weeks	Yes	Yes	Yes	50	50	37.5	12.5	260	130	85
Mississippi	Apr. 25/Sept. 25	Yes	Yes	Yes	40	60	45	15	132	132	75
Missouri	both 7 weeks	Yes	Yes	Yes	40	60	50	10	1,300	130	80
Montana	both 7–8 weeks	Yes	Yes	Yes	35	65	50	15	130	130	80
Nebraska	both 5–6 weeks	Yes	Yes	Yes	50	50	50	N/A	135	135	85
Nevada	both 8 weeks	Yes	Yes	Yes	33	67	56.1	10.5	75	140	85
New Hampshire	both 10 weeks	Yes	Yes	Yes	50	50	30	20	270	135	79
New Jersey	in May/in Nov.	Yes	Yes	Yes	50	50	50	N/A	133	133	75
New Mexico	both 6–8 weeks	Yes	Yes	Yes	50	50	33.3	16.7	130	130	75
New York	in May/in Nov.	Yes	Yes	Yes	40	60†	40	10	665	133	85
North Carolina	both 4 weeks	Yes	Yes	Yes	40	60	60	N/A	346	138.4	80

## CHART VII: GRADING AND SCORING (CONTINUED)

STATE OR JURISDICTION	WHAT IS YOUR AVERAGE GRADING/REPORTING PERIOD? (FEBRUARY/JULY)	DO YOU USE BOTH THE MBE AND WRITTEN COMPONENTS?	DO YOU SCALE THE WRITTEN COMPONENT TO THE MBE?	ARE YOUR SCORES COMBINED?	COMBINED SCORE WEIGHTS				MINIMUM PASSING STANDARDS		
					OVERALL COMPONENT		WRITTEN SUBCOMPONENT		TOTAL BAR EXAM SCORE		MPRE
					% MBE	% WRITTEN	% MEE AND/OR LOCAL ESSAY	% MPT AND/OR LOCAL PT	REPORTED SCORE SCALE	200-POINT SCALE*	
North Dakota	both 7 weeks	Yes	Yes	Yes	50	50	30	20	260	130	80/85 <sup>††</sup>
Ohio	both 12 weeks	Yes	Yes	Yes	33	67	53.3	13.3	405	135	85
Oklahoma	both 7 weeks	Yes	No	Yes	50	50	50	N/A	2,400	135	75
Oregon	both 6 weeks	Yes	Yes	Yes	50	50	37.5	12.5	65	—	85
Pennsylvania	5 wks./9 wks.	Yes	Yes	Yes	45	55	44	11	272	136	75
Rhode Island	both 10 weeks	Yes	Yes	Yes	50	50	41	9	276	138	80
South Carolina	8 wks./12 wks.	Yes	No <sup>††</sup>	No	—	—	—	—	—	—	77
South Dakota	both 12 weeks	Yes	Yes	Yes	50	50	30	20	130	130	75
Tennessee	6 wks./9 wks.	Yes	No <sup>††</sup>	No	—	—	—	—	—	—	75
Texas	10 wks./14 wks.	Yes	Yes	Yes	40	60 <sup>†</sup>	40	10	675	135	85
Utah	both 8 weeks	Yes	Yes	Yes	50	50	33.3	16.7	270	135	86
Vermont	both 6–8 wks.	Yes	Yes	Yes <sup>††</sup>	—	—	—	—	—	—	80
Virginia	both 9 weeks	Yes	Yes	Yes	40	60	60	N/A	140	140	85
Washington	both 10 weeks	No	No <sup>††</sup>	N/A	—	—	—	—	—	—	N/A
West Virginia	both 7 weeks	Yes	Yes	Yes	50	50	30	20	270	135	75
Wisconsin	both 6 weeks	Yes	Yes	Yes	50	50 <sup>††</sup>	37.5	12.5	258	129	N/A
Wyoming	both 8–10 wks.	Yes	No <sup>††</sup>	No	—	—	—	—	—	—	75
Guam	both 6–8 wks.	Yes	Yes	Yes	50	50	38.9	11.1	132.5	132.5	80
Northern Mariana Islands	both 8–9 wks.	Yes	No <sup>††</sup>	No	—	—	—	—	—	—	75
Palau	5 weeks	Yes	No <sup>††</sup>	No	—	—	—	—	—	—	75
Puerto Rico	both 8–9 wks.	No	No <sup>††</sup>	N/A	—	—	—	—	—	—	N/A
Virgin Islands	both 8 weeks	Yes	No	Yes	50	50	50	N/A	70	—	75

See supplemental remarks.

\*Each value is a rough approximation of the score on a 200-point scale that would be required to meet the jurisdiction's minimum passing standard. Please note that this value is not applicable to individual bar examination components nor is it used to determine actual pass/fail outcome. In addition, local grading policies, bar exam characteristics, and other statistical factors may lead to fluctuations in these values and may affect the comparability of these scores across jurisdictions.

<sup>†</sup>Includes a local multiple-choice or short-answer component.

<sup>††</sup>See supplemental remarks for scoring details.

## CHART VII: GRADING AND SCORING (SUPPLEMENTAL REMARKS)

**Florida** The total score includes performance on a locally developed multiple-choice component.

**Hawaii** The written score includes performance on a locally developed multiple-choice component that is weighted 5% and assesses Hawaii rules of professional responsibility.

**Kentucky** The examination includes both the MBE and a written component that consists of equally weighted performance on the MEE and locally developed essay questions. There is a separate minimum passing standard on each component. To pass the examination, an applicant must achieve a score of 132 or greater on the MBE and an average score of 75 or greater on the written component.

**Louisiana** The examination is composed of a written component that consists of performance on 9 locally developed sections. The minimum passing standard on each section is a score of 70. To pass the examination, an applicant must achieve the minimum passing standard on 7 sections including the 4 that cover Louisiana Code topics.

**Michigan** The MPRE minimum passing standard is currently a score of 75. Beginning with the July 2009 bar examination, a first-time applicant must achieve a score of 85 or greater.

**New York** The total score includes performance on a locally developed multiple-choice component that is weighted 10%.

**North Dakota** The MPRE minimum passing standard is currently a score of 80. Effective March 1, 2009, an applicant must achieve a score of 85 or greater.

**South Carolina** The examination includes both the MBE and a written component that consists of performance on 6 locally developed essay sections. There are separate minimum passing standards for the MBE and essay sections—a score of 125 or greater on the MBE and a score of 70 or greater on each essay section. To pass the examination, an applicant must meet the minimum passing standards on 6 of 7 sections (the MBE is considered a section). A score of 110 or less on the MBE results in automatic failure.

**Tennessee** The examination includes both the MBE and a written component that consists of performance on 12 locally developed essay questions. There is a separate minimum passing standard for each essay. To pass the examination, an applicant must achieve 1) a score of 125–129 on the MBE and meet the minimum passing standards on 9 essays, or 2) a score of 130–134 on the MBE and meet the minimum passing standards on 8 essays, or 3) a score of 135 or greater on the MBE and meet the minimum passing standards on 7 essays.

**Texas** The total score includes performance on a locally developed short-answer component that is weighted 10% and assesses Texas and/or federal rules related to Procedure and Evidence.

**Vermont** The examination includes both the MBE and a written component that consists of performance on the MPT and locally developed essay questions. There is a separate minimum passing standard for each component. To pass the examination, an applicant must achieve a score of 135 or greater on the MBE and a score of 135 or greater on the written component. An applicant who achieves a score of 130–134 on either component can still pass if the other component score exceeds 135 by 2 points for each point by which the lower score was below 135.

**Washington** The examination is composed of a written component that consists of performance on locally developed essay questions. To pass the examination, an applicant must achieve an average score of 70% or higher.

**Wisconsin** The written component of the examination consists of performance on the MPT, the MEE, and locally developed essay questions. The composition and weighting of these written subcomponents is determined individually for each administration.

**Wyoming** The examination includes both the MBE and a written component consisting of performance on 10 locally developed essay questions. There is a separate minimum passing standard for each component. To pass the examination, an applicant must achieve a score of 130 or greater on the MBE and an average score of 70 or higher on the written component (and achieve 70 or greater on at least 6 out of 10 essays).

**Northern Mariana Islands** The examination includes both the MBE and a written component that consists of performance on the MPT, locally developed essay questions, and the MEE. There is a separate minimum passing standard for each component. To pass the examination an applicant must achieve a score of 120 or greater on the MBE and an average score of 65% or greater on the written component.

**Palau** The examination includes both the MBE and a written component that consists of performance on locally developed essay questions. There is a separate minimum passing standard for each component. To pass the examination an applicant must achieve a score of 120 or greater on the MBE and an average score of 65% or greater on the written component.

**Puerto Rico** For essay questions and multiple-choice questions, the combined passing score is 596 points out of 1,000 adjusted points.

## CHART VIII: ADMISSION ON MOTION

NB: As used in this chart, "motion" denotes admission without any additional testing except, where required, the MPRE.

STATE OR JURISDICTION	DO YOUR RULES PROVIDE FOR ADMISSION ON MOTION?		NUMBER OF YEARS OF PRACTICE REQUIRED FOR ADMISSION ON MOTION?	YOUR DEFINITION OF PRACTICE FOR PURPOSES OF ADMISSION ON MOTION INCLUDES:					MUST AN APPLICANT FOR ADMISSION ON MOTION BE A GRADUATE OF AN ABA-APPROVED LAW SCHOOL?	
	Yes	No		LAW TEACHING	GOV'T AGENCY	MILITARY	IN-HOUSE CORPORATE	JUDICIAL COURT OF RECORD	Yes	No
Alabama	X		5 of past 6	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Alaska	X		5 of past 7	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Arizona		X	N/A							
Arkansas	X		5 of past 7	X	X	X	X	X	X	
California		X	N/A							
Colorado	X		5 of past 7	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Connecticut	X		5 of past 7	X	X	X	X	X		X
Delaware		X	N/A							
Dist. of Columbia	X		None							X
Florida		X	N/A							
Georgia	X		5 of past 7	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Hawaii		X*	N/A	X					X	
Idaho	X		3 of past 5	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Illinois	X		5 of past 7	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Indiana	X		5 of past 7	X	X	X	X	X		X
Iowa	X		5 of past 7	X	X	X	X	X		X
Kansas	X		5 of past 7	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Kentucky	X		5 of past 7	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Louisiana		X	N/A							
Maine		X*	Preceding 3	X	X					X
Maryland		X	N/A							
Massachusetts	X		5 of past 7	X	X	X	X	X		X
Michigan	X		3 of past 5	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Minnesota	X		5 of past 7	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Mississippi	X		5	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Missouri	X		5 of past 10	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Montana		X	N/A							
Nebraska	X		Varies	X	X	X	X		X	
Nevada		X*	N/A	X	X		X			X
New Hampshire	X		5 of past 7	X	X	X	X	X		X
New Jersey		X*	N/A	X					X	
New Mexico		X	N/A							
New York	X		5 of past 7	X	X	X	X	X	X	
North Carolina	X		4 of past 6	X	X	X	X	X	X	
North Dakota	X		4 of past 5	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Ohio	X		5 of past 10	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Oklahoma	X		5 of past 7	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Oregon		X*	3 of past 4							
Pennsylvania	X		5 of past 7	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Rhode Island		X	N/A							
South Carolina		X*	N/A	X					X	
South Dakota	X		Past 5		X	X	X	X	X	
Tennessee	X		5 of past 7	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Texas	X		5 of past 7	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Utah	X		Varies	X	X	X	X	X	X	
Vermont	X		5 of past 10		X	X	X			X
Virginia	X		5 of past 7		X	X	X	X	X	
Washington	X		Varies	X	X	X		X		X
West Virginia	X		5 of past 7	X	X	X		X		X
Wisconsin	X		3 of past 5	X	X	X	X	X		X
Wyoming	X		5 of past 7	X	X		X	X	X	
Guam		X*	N/A		X				X	
Northern Mariana Islands		X	N/A							
Palau		X	N/A							
Puerto Rico		X	N/A							
Virgin Islands		X*	N/A		X					X

\*Although admission on motion is generally unavailable, it is permitted on a limited basis.

See supplemental remarks.

## CHART VIII: ADMISSION ON MOTION (SUPPLEMENTAL REMARKS)

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### Do your rules provide for admission on motion?

**Alabama** Effective in September 2006, a lawyer who actively practiced 5 of the past 6 years who becomes a permanent resident or certifies the intention to maintain and conduct the primary practice of law may be admitted without examination.

**Arizona** The Arizona Supreme Court has amended its rules to allow admission on motion beginning January 1, 2010.

**District of Columbia** Attorney who has been a member in good standing of the bar for 5 years; or attorney, with J.D. from ABA-approved law school, admitted by examination in jurisdiction, having attained 133 scaled MBE score and 75 scaled MPRE score, can be admitted without examination.

**Hawaii** Full-time faculty members at the University of Hawaii Law School who graduated from an ABA-approved law school and who have been admitted to practice in another U.S. jurisdiction are eligible. In addition, full-time active-duty uniformed-service judge advocates may apply for limited admission without examination to represent, without additional compensation, certain active-duty enlisted military personnel and their dependents.

**Iowa** Applicants who have failed 5 or more bar examinations are not eligible for admission on motion.

**Maine** Motion admission is currently available to attorneys from New Hampshire and Vermont only.

**Mississippi** Effective October 1, 2008, an applicant must certify their intention to establish, within no more than 30 days after being admitted to practice in Mississippi without examination, a permanent office for the active practice of law in Mississippi.

**Nevada** Admission on motion for faculty of the National Judicial College, Boyd Law School, in-house corporate, and some government agencies.

**New Jersey** Law professors who have taught law full-time for the previous 5 years at one of the 3 New Jersey law schools can be admitted on motion. In addition, the law professor must have a J.D. or LL.B. degree from an ABA-approved law school and be admitted by examination in at least 1 other U.S. jurisdiction.

**North Dakota** If application is based on MBE scaled score of 150 or above and admission in the jurisdiction of examination, active practice not required. Evidence of MBE score and completed application must be received within 2 years of the exam date.

**South Carolina** Admission on motion only for dean or a tenured professor of the University of South Carolina School of Law.

**Virginia** An applicant must intend, promptly after being admitted to practice in Virginia without examination, to establish his or her office in Virginia and to practice full-time from such Virginia office.

**Washington** Limited license for representation of military personnel only. All other motion applicants are admitted on the basis of reciprocity with state of origin.

**Guam** Only government attorneys may be admitted temporarily without written examination and only for purpose of government employment. Once admitted, the temporarily admitted government attorney must take the Guam Bar Exam within 2 years and pass within 3 years; otherwise the temporary admission automatically expires.

**Northern Mariana Islands** Motion admission only extends to attorneys who will work for the government.

**Virgin Islands** On motion of authorized departments or agencies, an attorney may be specially admitted to practice law before the VI Supreme Court and the Superior Court, without written examination and as an employee of the department or agency. Once admitted, the specially admitted government attorney must take the Virgin Islands Bar Exam within 2 years and pass within 3 years; otherwise the special admission automatically expires.

### What is the number of years of practice required for admission on motion?

**Minnesota** Applicant must have been actively and lawfully engaged in the practice of law for at least 5 of the 7 years immediately preceding the application. The practice of law professors, military lawyers and federal government lawyers which takes place outside a state where licensed is considered the lawful practice of law. Practice which occurs outside of a jurisdiction where licensed is also considered the lawful practice of law so long as such practice is authorized by the jurisdiction in which the practice takes place.

**Mississippi** Practice requirement is determined by the applicant's originating jurisdiction with a minimum of 5 years of active practice in the originating jurisdiction in which the applicant was licensed and in good standing.

**Nebraska** Admission without examination if applicant has actively practiced law 5 of 7 years preceding application, and has received his/her first professional degree from an ABA-approved law school. Or admission without examination if applicant has passed a bar examination equivalent to Nebraska exam, was admitted to practice, and has first degree from an ABA-approved law school.



## CHART VIII: ADMISSION ON MOTION (SUPPLEMENTAL REMARKS, CONTINUED)

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**New Hampshire** Lawyers from Maine and Vermont may be admitted after 3 years of practice; all other lawyers must have practiced 5 of past 7 years.

**Utah** Practice requirement is determined by the applicant's originating jurisdiction with a minimum of 3 years of practice in the originating jurisdiction during the 4 years preceding the filing of the application.

**Vermont** Lawyers from New Hampshire and Maine may be admitted after 3 years of practice; all other lawyers must have practiced 5 of the past 10 years unless current jurisdiction requires fewer than 5 years.

**Washington** Both the length of active practice and the type of practice permitted are determined by the requirements of the applicant's originating jurisdiction. Motion applicants must show that they have the same length and type of practice that would be required of applicants from Washington who seek admission in the originating jurisdiction.

**Wisconsin** Applicants who failed the Wisconsin bar exam are not eligible for admission on motion.

**Wyoming** Has engaged in the active, authorized practice of law for a minimum of 300 hours per year for 5 of 7 years immediately preceding the date of the application.

### What is your definition of practice for purposes of admission on motion?

**Oregon** Admission on motion is only available on a limited basis but does not apply to any of the listed categories. It is available only to lawyers who are licensed in Alaska, Idaho, Utah, or Washington. Lawyers from those jurisdictions must have become licensed through passage of a bar exam rather than some other method.

### Must an applicant for admission on motion be a graduate of an ABA-approved law school?

**Connecticut** Must be a graduate of a law school approved by bar examining committee.

**Indiana** Effective January 1, 2009, graduation from an ABA-accredited law school is no longer required of applicants for a Business Counsel License. Graduation from an ABA-accredited law school is still required of applicants for a Provisional License.

**Maine** Law school graduates from English-speaking common-law countries may be eligible subject to an equivalency evaluation.

**Massachusetts** Must be ABA-approved or authorized by a state statute to grant the degree of bachelor of laws or J.D. at the time of graduation.

**Michigan** Applicant must have a J.D. from a reputable and qualified law school. Law schools fully or provisionally approved by the ABA on the date the applicant's degree is conferred are considered to be reputable and qualified.

**Mississippi** Applicant must have a J.D. from an ABA-approved law school unless applicant comes from a reciprocal jurisdiction that does not require it.

**New Hampshire** Foreign law school graduates who meet other requirements and who are licensed in another state are eligible for admission on motion. Graduates of 2 non-ABA-approved schools in Massachusetts are also eligible.

**West Virginia** Must be ABA-approved or its equivalent.

## CHART IX: RECIPROCITY, COMITY, AND ATTORNEYS' EXAMS

STATE OR JURISDICTION	IS ADMISSION BASED ON RECIPROCITY (THAT IS, IS IT LIMITED TO CANDIDATES FROM SOME OR ALL JURISDICTIONS OFFERING ADMISSION ON MOTION)?		IF STATE OF INITIAL ADMISSION REQUIRES EXAMINATION OF ALL APPLICANTS, DO YOU REQUIRE EXAMINATION OF ATTORNEY APPLICANTS?		IS AN ATTORNEY INITIALLY ADMITTED BY DIPLOMA PRIVILEGE ELIGIBLE FOR ADMISSION ON MOTION?		ATTORNEYS' EXAMS			
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	DOES YOUR JURISDICTION OFFER AN ATTORNEYS' EXAM?		TO QUALIFY FOR ATTORNEYS' EXAM, MUST AN APPLICANT BE A GRADUATE OF AN ABA-APPROVED SCHOOL?	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Alabama	X		X			X		X		
Alaska	X		X			X		X		
Arizona								X		
Arkansas	X			X	X			X		
California							X			X
Colorado	X		X		X			X		
Connecticut	X		X		X			X		
Delaware								X		
Dist. of Columbia		X		X	X			X		
Florida								X		
Georgia	X			X		X	X		X	
Hawaii								X		
Idaho	X			X		X		X		
Illinois	X		X		X			X		
Indiana		X		X	X			X		
Iowa		X		X	X			X		
Kansas	X		X			X		X		
Kentucky	X		X		X			X		
Louisiana								X		
Maine	X						X			X
Maryland							X			X
Massachusetts		X		X	X			X		
Michigan		X		X	X			X		
Minnesota		X		X	X			X		
Mississippi	X		X		X			X		
Missouri	X			X	X			X		
Montana								X		
Nebraska		X		X	X			X		
Nevada								X		
New Hampshire	X		X			X		X		
New Jersey								X		
New Mexico								X		
New York	X		X		X			X		
North Carolina	X		X		X			X		
North Dakota		X		X	X			X		
Ohio		X		X		X		X		
Oklahoma	X		X		X			X		
Oregon								X		
Pennsylvania	X			X	X			X		
Rhode Island							X			X
South Carolina						X		X		
South Dakota	X		X		X			X		
Tennessee		X		X	X			X		
Texas		X		X	X			X		
Utah	X		X			X	X		X	
Vermont		X		X	X			X		
Virginia	X		X			X		X		
Washington	X		X		X			X		
West Virginia	X		X		X			X		
Wisconsin		X		X	X			X		
Wyoming	X		X			X		X		
Guam					X		X		X	
Northern Mariana Islands							X		X	
Palau								X		
Puerto Rico								X		
Virgin Islands								X		

See supplemental remarks.



## CHART IX: RECIPROCITY, COMITY, AND ATTORNEYS' EXAMS (SUPPLEMENTAL REMARKS)

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### Is admission on motion based on reciprocity?

**Maine** Reciprocity is limited to New Hampshire and Vermont attorneys.

**Mississippi** Provided that the laws from the state from which the applicant comes grant similar privileges to attorney applicants from Mississippi.

**Oregon** Reciprocity is limited to Alaska, Idaho, Utah, and Washington attorneys.

**Vermont** New Hampshire and Maine attorneys may be admitted after 3 years of practice.

### If state of initial admission requires examination of all applicants, do you require examination of attorney applicants?

**California** Attorney applicants who have been admitted as active members in good standing 4 or more years may qualify to take the Attorneys' Exam, which is the written portion of the general bar exam (2 days out of 3). All other attorney applicants must take the general bar exam.

**Georgia** Attorney from a nonreciprocal state may sit for the Attorneys' Exam.

**Rhode Island** Must sit for 3 local questions, 1 MPT question, and 6 MEE questions.

### Is an attorney initially admitted by diploma privilege eligible for admission on motion?

**Arkansas** Provided the applicant is a graduate of an ABA-approved law school.

**Connecticut** Provided the applicant is a graduate of an ABA- or committee-approved law school.

**Mississippi** Provided that the laws from the state from which the applicant comes grant similar privileges to attorney applicants from Mississippi.

**Ohio** Applicant who has been admitted in another jurisdiction by diploma privilege is eligible for admission without examination only if applicant has also taken and passed the bar examination and been admitted as an attorney-at-law in the highest court of another state or the District of Columbia.

**Tennessee** Must file a petition with the board setting forth reasons why he/she should be admitted; a hearing is held in response.

### To qualify for attorneys' exam, must an applicant be a graduate of an ABA-approved law school?

**Maine** If applicant is not a graduate of an ABA-approved law school, the applicant must have engaged in the practice of law for 3 years in the U.S. jurisdiction where admitted.

**Maryland** If the attorney applicant has practiced law for 10 years, or 5 years in the immediate past 10 years, following admission by examination in another jurisdiction, applicant is eligible for special attorney exam and need not be a graduate of an ABA-approved law school.

**Rhode Island** Applicant who is not a graduate of an ABA-approved school may sit for the Attorneys' Exam with 5 years of active full-time practice.

**Utah** May sit for the Attorneys' Exam if applicant is a graduate of an ABA-approved law school, has been licensed for 5 years, and has been in active practice for 4 of 5 years preceding application.

## CHART X: FOREIGN LAW SCHOOL GRADUATES

STATE OR JURISDICTION	ARE GRADUATES OF FOREIGN LAW SCHOOLS ELIGIBLE FOR ADMISSION IN YOUR JURISDICTION?		IF GRADUATES OF FOREIGN LAW SCHOOLS ARE ELIGIBLE TO TAKE THE BAR EXAMINATION UNDER THE RULES IN YOUR JURISDICTION, ARE ANY OF THE FOLLOWING REQUIRED?					IF GRADUATES OF FOREIGN LAW SCHOOLS ARE ELIGIBLE FOR ADMISSION WITHOUT EXAMINATION UNDER THE RULES IN YOUR JURISDICTION, WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING ARE ALSO REQUIRED?			DOES YOUR JURISDICTION RECOGNIZE WITH REGULARITY THE SUFFICIENCY OF A LEGAL EDUCATION RECEIVED AT ANY PARTICULAR FOREIGN LAW SCHOOL?		IF A FOREIGN LAW SCHOOL GRADUATE OBTAINS AN LL.M. OR OTHER GRADUATE LAW DEGREE FROM AN ABA-APPROVED SCHOOL, IS THE GRADUATE THEN ELIGIBLE TO TAKE THE BAR EXAM?	
	Yes	No	LEGALLY EDUCATED IN ENGLISH IN COMMON LAW	ADDITIONAL EDUCATION AT AN ABA-APPROVED LAW SCHOOL	HAVE PRACTICED LAW IN HOME JURISDICTION	A DETERMINATION OF EDUCATIONAL EQUIVALENCY	ADMISSION IN ANOTHER U.S. JURISDICTION	ADMISSION IN ANOTHER U.S. JURISDICTION	A DETERMINATION OF EDUCATIONAL EQUIVALENCY	LEGALLY EDUCATED IN ENGLISH COMMON LAW	Yes	No	Yes	No
	Alabama	X		X	X	X	X	X				X		X
Alaska	X		X	X		X	X					X		X
Arizona		X										X		X
Arkansas		X										X		X
California	X			X	X	X	X					X	X	
Colorado	X		X		X							X		X
Connecticut		X										X		X
Delaware		X										X		X
Dist. of Columbia	X			X				X				X		X
Florida		X										X		X
Georgia		X										X		X
Hawaii	X		X		X							X		X
Idaho		X										X		X
Illinois	X				X	X						X		X
Indiana		X										X		X
Iowa		X										X		X
Kansas		X										X		X
Kentucky	X						X					X		X
Louisiana	X						X					X		X
Maine	X				X	X						X		X
Maryland	X							X				X		X
Massachusetts	X		X	X			X		X	X	X			X
Michigan		X										X		X
Minnesota		X										X		X
Mississippi		X										X		X
Missouri	X			X	X		X					X		X
Montana		X										X		X
Nebraska		X										X		X
Nevada	X		X		X	X						X		X
New Hampshire	X		X		X	X		X	X	X		X	X	
New Jersey		X										X		X
New Mexico	X							X				X		X
New York	X			X			X				X		X	

## CHART X: FOREIGN LAW SCHOOL GRADUATES (CONTINUED)

STATE OR JURISDICTION	ARE GRADUATES OF FOREIGN LAW SCHOOLS ELIGIBLE FOR ADMISSION IN YOUR JURISDICTION?		IF GRADUATES OF FOREIGN LAW SCHOOLS ARE ELIGIBLE TO TAKE THE BAR EXAMINATION UNDER THE RULES IN YOUR JURISDICTION, ARE ANY OF THE FOLLOWING REQUIRED?					IF GRADUATES OF FOREIGN LAW SCHOOLS ARE ELIGIBLE FOR ADMISSION WITHOUT EXAMINATION UNDER THE RULES IN YOUR JURISDICTION, WHICH OF THE FOLLOWING ARE ALSO REQUIRED?			DOES YOUR JURISDICTION RECOGNIZE WITH REGULARITY THE SUFFICIENCY OF A LEGAL EDUCATION RECEIVED AT ANY PARTICULAR FOREIGN LAW SCHOOL?		IF A FOREIGN LAW SCHOOL GRADUATE OBTAINS AN LL.M. OR OTHER GRADUATE LAW DEGREE FROM AN ABA-APPROVED SCHOOL, IS THE GRADUATE THEN ELIGIBLE TO TAKE THE BAR EXAM?	
	Yes	No	LEGALLY EDUCATED IN ENGLISH IN COMMON LAW	ADDITIONAL EDUCATION AT AN ABA-APPROVED LAW SCHOOL	HAVE PRACTICED LAW IN HOME JURISDICTION	A DETERMINATION OF EDUCATIONAL EQUIVALENCY	ADMISSION IN ANOTHER U.S. JURISDICTION	ADMISSION IN ANOTHER U.S. JURISDICTION	A DETERMINATION OF EDUCATIONAL EQUIVALENCY	LEGALLY EDUCATED IN ENGLISH COMMON LAW	Yes	No	Yes	No
	North Carolina	X			X								X	X
North Dakota		X										X		X
Ohio	X					X		X	X			X		X
Oklahoma		X										X		X
Oregon	X		X			X						X		X
Pennsylvania	X			X	X							X		X
Rhode Island	X			X		X						X		X
South Carolina		X										X		X
South Dakota		X										X		X
Tennessee	X					X						X		X
Texas	X			X	X	X						X		X
Utah	X		X	X	X							X		X
Vermont	X		X		X	X		X	X			X		X
Virginia	X			X		X						X	X	
Washington	X		X		X		X					X		X
West Virginia	X		X	X		X						X		X
Wisconsin	X							X				X		X
Wyoming		X										X		X
Guam		X										X		X
Northern Mariana Islands		X										X		X
Palau	X											X	X	
Puerto Rico	X			X								X		X
Virgin Islands		X										X		X

See supplemental remarks.

## CHART X: FOREIGN LAW SCHOOL GRADUATES (SUPPLEMENTAL REMARKS)

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### If graduates of foreign law schools are eligible to take the bar examination under the rules in your jurisdiction, are other elements required?

**Alaska** A graduate of a foreign law school in which the principles of English law are taught may be eligible to take the bar exam if he or she submits proof that 1) the law school from which he/she graduated meets the ABA's standards for approval; and 2) he/she has successfully completed 1 year at an ABA-approved law school, including successful completion of 1 course in U.S. Constitutional Law and 1 course in U.S. Civil Procedure, or is a member in good standing of the bar of 1 or more states, territories, or the District of Columbia and was admitted to the bar of that state, territory, or the District of Columbia after written examination.

**California** Foreign law school graduates must request individual evaluation to determine legal education equivalency. Graduates from foreign law schools may qualify to take the California bar exam if they complete an additional 1 year of law study at an ABA-approved or California-accredited law school which includes a certain number of credits in bar examination subject matter. Foreign-educated law students who did not graduate are not eligible to take the exam and are required to either graduate with a J.D. degree at an ABA-approved or California-accredited law school or complete 4 years of law study at a law school registered in California and pass the First-Year Law Students' Exam. Foreign law school graduates who are admitted to practice in any jurisdiction do not have to complete any additional law study to qualify to take the bar exam.

**Colorado** Must have practiced actively and substantially for 5 of the previous 7 years in jurisdiction where admitted.

**Connecticut** An applicant who otherwise does not meet the educational requirements may be eligible to sit for the exam if he/she meets certain conditions. Conditions include admission before the highest court of original jurisdiction in a U.S. state, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, or a U.S. District Court for 10 or more years, good standing in such jurisdiction, active practice of law in that jurisdiction for 5 of the last 7 years, and an intention to actively practice law in Connecticut and to devote a majority of his/her work to such practice.

**District of Columbia** Applicant may be permitted to take bar examination upon successful completion of 26 semester hours of study at an ABA-approved law school; semester hours must be in subjects covered in the bar examination. All such 26 semester hours shall be earned in courses of study, each of which is substantially concentrated on a single tested subject.

**Hawaii** Applicant must be admitted to practice and be in good standing before the highest court in foreign country where English common law is the basis of jurisprudence and where English is the language of instruction and practice in the courts, and must have actively practiced for 5 of the past 6 years prior to filing the application for admission by examination.

**Illinois** Graduates of foreign law schools who are licensed and in good standing in country conferring law degree or in a U.S. jurisdiction, who have actively and continuously practiced under such license(s) for 5 of the 7 preceding years, and the quality of whose legal and other education has been determined acceptable by the Board may apply to take bar exam.

**Iowa** The Supreme Court has allowed foreign law school graduates to present their academic records to one of our ABA-accredited law schools for an evaluation. The law school prepares a proposed course of study, which would render the applicant educationally qualified to take the bar examination. If the court approves the course of study and the applicant successfully completes it, the applicant can sit for the bar exam if otherwise qualified. The process is not contained in a court rule.

**Kentucky** An attorney who is a graduate of a foreign law school can apply for an education evaluation to determine if applicant's legal education is substantially equivalent to the Kentucky law school education. If the law school is approved, the applicant may sit for the bar exam if he/she has been actively and substantially engaged in the practice of law for 3 of the last 5 years.

**Maine** Must satisfy requirements of Regulation for Determining Equivalency of Foreign Legal Education and have practiced for 3 years in the jurisdiction where licensed.

**Maryland** A foreign-educated law school graduate or attorney must first be admitted by exam in another U.S. jurisdiction to qualify to take the bar examination.

**Massachusetts** A graduate with an LL.B. from a foreign law school may be permitted to sit for the bar exam after taking further legal studies designated by the Board. Foreign law school graduates must obtain a determination of their educational equivalency from the Board prior to making application.

**New Hampshire** Graduate must be legally trained in common law and a determination of educational equivalency is required. Graduate must be a member in good standing in home jurisdiction. In addition, one of the following requirements must also be met: additional education at an ABA-approved law school or admission in another U.S. jurisdiction.

## CHART X: FOREIGN LAW SCHOOL GRADUATES (SUPPLEMENTAL REMARKS, CONTINUED)

**New Mexico** Applicant may take exam if he/she is licensed in another state within the United States and has practiced there 4 of 6 years prior to application.

**New York** Applicant must complete period of law study equivalent in duration and substance to that specified in New York rules in law school recognized by competent accrediting agency of the government of such foreign country. All applicants must have their transcripts evaluated by the Board of Law Examiners to determine if further study, in the form of a 20-credit program at an approved law school in the U.S., including basic courses in American law, is required.

**North Carolina** Effective August 1, 1995, all law schools must be ABA-approved. As of January 1996, an applicant who was educationally eligible prior to August 1, 1995, remains so. Effective August 1, 2005, an LL.M. degree will not make one educationally eligible to take the North Carolina bar exam.

**Ohio** If an applicant's legal education was not received in the United States, the education must be evaluated and approved by the Supreme Court as equivalent to ABA-approved law school education. The registration application may not be processed until the education is approved by the Supreme Court.

**Oregon** Applicant must be admitted to practice in a country where common law of England is the basis of its jurisprudence, and where requirements for admission to the bar are substantially equivalent to those of Oregon, and applicant must be a graduate of a law school determined by an Oregon equivalency panel to be equivalent to an ABA-approved law school.

**Pennsylvania** Applicant must have completed law study in a foreign law school, have been admitted and in good standing at the bar of a foreign jurisdiction, and have practiced in the jurisdiction for 5 out of the last 8 years. Applicant must also complete 30 credit hours taken in specified subjects at an ABA-approved law school.

**Rhode Island** Additional education at an ABA-approved law school may be required. Also, a foreign law school must be approved by a dean of an ABA-approved law school certifying that foreign degree is equivalent to that of an ABA-approved law school.

**Tennessee** Applicant must prove undergraduate and law school education are equivalent of that required by Tennessee rules.

**Texas** A graduate of a foreign non-correspondence law school accredited by its jurisdiction can take the exam if he/she holds a valid law license issued by that jurisdiction provided: he/she has 5 out of

last 7 years of lawful practice in the foreign nation or elsewhere and either demonstrates that the law of the foreign nation or elsewhere is comparable to that of Texas or holds an LL.M. from an ABA-approved law school; or he/she has 3 out of last 5 years of lawful practice in the foreign nation or elsewhere, demonstrates that the law of the foreign nation is comparable to that of Texas, and holds an LL.M. from an ABA-approved law school. In all events, the applicant must demonstrate that he/she holds the equivalent of a J.D. If licensed by another U.S. jurisdiction refer to Chart III.

**Utah** A foreign lawyer with a law degree from an English common-law jurisdiction may sit for the bar exam after practicing law for 2 years in a common-law jurisdiction and completing 24 semester hours at an ABA-approved law school.

**Vermont** If applicant has been admitted to practice before highest court of a foreign country which is a common-law jurisdiction, Board may allow credit for such study as it deems proper, and applicant must pursue the study of law in Vermont for at least 2 years immediately preceding examination under the supervision of an attorney who has practiced at least 3 years in Vermont.

**Virginia** Applicant for examination who has received a portion of legal education in a foreign law school and has received a degree other than J.D. or LL.B. from ABA-approved law school must prove by certificate from the dean of an ABA-approved law school in Virginia that the foreign legal education together with the degree from the ABA-approved law school is equivalent to that required for an LL.B. or J.D. at such dean's law school.

**Washington** A foreign law school applicant who has been admitted to practice by examination in any jurisdiction where the common law of England is the basis of its jurisprudence and who has actively practiced law for at least 3 of the 5 years immediately preceding the filing of the application or participates in the law clerk program may qualify to take the bar exam.

**West Virginia** If applicant is a law school graduate from a foreign country where the common law of England exists as the basis of its jurisprudence; the educational requirements for admission in said country are substantially the same as in West Virginia; and applicant has successfully completed 30 credit hours of basic courses at an ABA-approved law school.

**Puerto Rico** Applicant must validate his or her studies, and obtain a law degree from an ABA-approved law school or a law school approved by the Supreme Court.



## CHART X: FOREIGN LAW SCHOOL GRADUATES (SUPPLEMENTAL REMARKS, CONTINUED)

### If graduates of foreign law schools are eligible for admission without examination under the rules in your jurisdiction, which additional requirements also apply?

**District of Columbia** The applicant has been a member in good standing for 5 years of a court of general jurisdiction of any U.S. state or territory.

**Massachusetts** The Board may, in its discretion, excuse applicants possessing LL.B. degrees from law schools in foreign countries, providing they have met the following requirements: a) provided verification from the foreign court of having been admitted and in good standing in the foreign country for at least 5 years, b) obtained prior Board approval of their educational equivalency and work history, c) provided proof that their principal residence is in Massachusetts, d) passed the MPRE, and e) satisfied the Board as to their good moral character and fitness.

**New Hampshire** Foreign law graduates are only eligible for admission without examination if they meet other requirements for reciprocal admission for lawyers licensed in other states.

**Ohio** If an applicant's legal education was not received in the United States, the education must be evaluated and approved by the Supreme Court. The application for admission without examination may not be processed until the education is approved.

**Vermont** If the law school is approved by Court, each request is reviewed individually first by the Board.

**Wisconsin** If eligible for admission on proof of practice elsewhere, having first been admitted to a reciprocal U.S. jurisdiction.

### Does your jurisdiction recognize with regularity the sufficiency of a legal education received at any particular foreign law school?

**Massachusetts** Canadian Law Schools: University of Alberta; University of British Columbia; University of Calgary; Dalhousie University; University of Manitoba; McGill University; University of New Brunswick; University of Ottawa; Queen's University; University of Toronto; University of Victoria; University of Western Ontario; University of Windsor; York University (Osgood Hall Law School); University of Saskatchewan.

**New York** Graduates of 3-year programs at Oxford, Cambridge, or University of London (internal program) may be admitted to the bar exam.

### If a foreign law school graduate obtains an LL.M. or other graduate law degree from an ABA-approved law school, is the applicant then eligible to take the bar examination?

**California** Applicant must have graduated and be eligible to take the admission exam in his/her foreign country and obtain an additional year of law study in certain courses at an ABA-approved or California-accredited law school in order to qualify to take the California Bar Exam.

**Kentucky** Applicant must still submit to education evaluation but additional degree has bearing on Board decision.

**Maine** Applicant's total education must be found to be substantially equivalent.

**Massachusetts** Not automatically, but depends on content (course of study) as well as other facts.

**New Hampshire** Not automatically. Applicant must meet other requirements for foreign law school graduates.

**New York** In most cases, but there are other factors as well.

**Tennessee** Applicant's total education must be found to be substantially equivalent.

**Texas** A graduate of a foreign non-correspondence law school accredited by its jurisdiction can take the exam if he/she holds a valid law license issued by that jurisdiction provided: he/she has 5 out of last 7 years of lawful practice in the foreign nation or elsewhere and either demonstrates that the law of the foreign nation is comparable to that of Texas or holds an LL.M. from an ABA-approved law school; or he/she has 3 out of last 5 years of lawful practice in the foreign nation or elsewhere, demonstrates that the law of the foreign nation is comparable to that of Texas, and holds an LL.M. from an ABA-approved law school. In all events, the applicant must demonstrate that he/she holds the equivalent of a J.D.

**Virginia** Applicant for examination who has received a portion of legal education in a foreign law school and has received a degree from an ABA-approved law school other than an LL.B. or J.D. must furnish proof by certificate from the dean of an ABA-approved law school in Virginia that the foreign legal education together with the approved law school degree is equivalent to that required for an LL.B. or J.D. in such dean's law school.

**Palau** A graduate of a foreign law school accredited in that country is eligible with or without a graduate law degree from an ABA-approved law school.

## CHART XI: BAR ADMISSION FEES

STATE OR JURISDICTION	LAW STUDENT REGISTRATION FEE, IF ANY	BAR EXAM FEE FOR NON-ATTORNEYS	BAR EXAM FEE FOR ATTORNEYS	FEE FOR REPEATERS	ADMISSION ON MOTION FEE	ATTORNEYS' EXAM FEE
Alabama	\$50-\$250	\$400	\$600	\$400	\$900	
Alaska		\$800	\$800	\$500	\$1,500	
Arizona		\$375***	\$375***	\$375		
Arkansas		\$400	\$400	\$400	\$1,500	
California	\$92	\$529***	\$769***	\$529/\$769		\$769***
Colorado		\$475	\$500	\$475	\$800	
Connecticut		\$450	\$450	\$250	\$1,000	
Delaware		\$500-\$600	\$500-\$600	\$500-\$600		
Dist. of Columbia		\$100*+\$40 (MEE + MPT) + \$50 (MBE)	\$100*+ (MEE) + (MPT) + (MBE)	\$100*+ (MEE) + (MPT) + (MBE)	\$400*	
Florida	\$75-\$500	\$875	\$1,300-\$2,500	\$375	N/A	
Georgia		\$90 +\$50 (Feb. MBE)/\$52 (July MBE) +\$20 (Feb. MPT)/\$22 (July MPT)	\$90	\$90 +\$50 (Feb. MBE)/\$52 (July MBE) +\$20 (Feb. MPT)/\$22 (July MPT)	\$600	\$90
Hawaii		\$300*	\$300*	\$300*		
Idaho		\$500	\$690	\$200	\$800	
Illinois	\$100-\$450	\$250-\$1,450	\$250-\$1,450	\$150, \$500	\$800	
Indiana		\$250	\$250	\$250	\$800**	
Iowa	\$25-\$75	\$325	\$325	\$325	\$575	
Kansas		\$400	\$400	\$400	\$1,250	
Kentucky		\$625	\$675	\$250	\$1,200	
Louisiana	\$25*	\$550*	\$550*	\$550*		
Maine		\$450	\$750**	same as initial fee	\$850	same
Maryland		\$475-\$525	\$475-\$525	\$250		\$700*
Massachusetts		\$815	\$815	\$815	\$1,015*	
Michigan		\$340	\$340	\$240	\$600*	
Minnesota		\$500	\$950	\$500	\$950	
Mississippi	\$100-\$300	\$325 or \$625	\$625*	\$350	\$1,500	\$1,000-\$1,200*
Missouri	\$200-\$425	\$375-\$1,250	\$375-\$1,250	\$375-\$675	\$800	
Montana		\$600	\$850	\$450***		
Nebraska		\$515	\$515	\$515	\$700-\$950	
Nevada		\$450-\$1,000	\$650-\$1,200	same as initial fee		
New Hampshire		\$550	\$550	\$550	\$1,000	
New Jersey		\$475-\$675	\$475-\$675	\$475-\$675		
New Mexico		\$450***	\$800***	\$100***		
New York		\$250	\$250	\$250	\$400	
North Carolina		\$600	\$1,200	\$400	\$1,500	
North Dakota	\$150**	\$150*	\$150*	\$150*	\$400*	
Ohio	\$75*	\$350	\$350	\$350	\$1,250*	
Oklahoma	\$125-\$500*	\$300	\$1,000*	\$300	\$1,500*	
Oregon		\$525	\$525+\$225	\$525	\$525+\$225	
Pennsylvania		\$500	\$500	\$250	\$1,000	
Rhode Island		\$450	\$800**	\$450*		
South Carolina		\$400-\$750	\$400-\$750***	\$400-\$750***	\$400	
South Dakota	\$50***	\$300***	\$300***	\$175***	\$450***	
Tennessee		\$300***	\$300***	\$200	\$800***	
Texas	\$150***	\$300-\$375***	\$1,000***	\$300	\$850***	
Utah		\$450	\$625	\$250	\$625	\$625
Vermont		\$240*	\$240*	\$240*	\$600*	
Virginia		\$275***	\$275***	\$275***	\$1,500	
Washington		\$460	\$735-\$985**	\$285-\$360	\$735-\$985	
West Virginia		\$375*	\$500*	same as initial fee	\$1,000*	
Wisconsin		\$450	\$450	\$450	\$850	
Wyoming		\$450*	\$450*	2 for \$450	\$450*	
Guam		\$625**	\$625**	\$625**	\$325**	\$1,000-\$1,075**
Northern Mariana Islands		\$350	\$450	same as initial fee		\$450
Palau		\$100	\$100	\$100		
Puerto Rico		\$250	\$250	\$250		
Virgin Islands		\$350***	\$350***	\$200 / \$200	none	

\*Plus NCBE report fee \*\*Includes NCBE report fee

\*\*\*Plus other fees (such as for separate character and fitness applications and/or investigations)

No supplemental remarks.

## CHART XII: OTHER LICENSES AND REGISTRATIONS

STATE OR JURISDICTION	DOES YOUR JURISDICTION LICENSE, REGISTER, OR CERTIFY THE FOLLOWING ON A SPECIAL BASIS (THAT IS, OTHER THAN VIA THE REGULAR EXAMINATION OR MOTION PROCESS)?								
	FOREIGN LEGAL CONSULTANTS			CORPORATE COUNSEL NOT ADMITTED IN-STATE		LEGAL SERVICE LAWYERS		PRO BONO LAWYERS	
	YES	NO	FEE	YES	NO	YES	NO	YES	NO
Alabama		X		X			X		X
Alaska	X		\$1,000		X	X			X
Arizona	X		\$125**		X	X		X	
Arkansas		X			X		X		X
California	X		\$370	X		X			X
Colorado		X		X			X		X
Connecticut	X		\$500	X			X		X
Delaware	X		\$100	X		X		X	
Dist. of Columbia	X		\$450*		X		X		X
Florida	X		\$500*	X		X			X
Georgia	X		\$1,000		X		X		X
Hawaii	X		\$300		X		X		X
Idaho	X		\$690	X			X		X
Illinois	X		\$800	X		X			X
Indiana	X		\$800	X			X		X
Iowa		X		X			X		X
Kansas		X		X			X		X
Kentucky		X		X		X		X	
Louisiana	X		\$175	X			X		X
Maine		X			X		X		X
Maryland		X		X		X			X
Massachusetts	X		\$510	X		X			X
Michigan	X		\$600*		X		X		X
Minnesota	X		\$1,200	X		X			X
Mississippi		X			X		X		X
Missouri	X		\$850		X		X		X
Montana		X			X		X		X
Nebraska		X			X		X		X
Nevada		X		X		X			X
New Hampshire		X			X		X		X
New Jersey	X		\$475	X		X		X	
New Mexico	X		\$800		X	X			X
New York	X		no fee		X	X			X
North Carolina	X		\$1,400		X		X		X
North Dakota	X		\$380	X			X		X
Ohio	X		initial license, \$550/annual renewal, \$200	X		X			X
Oklahoma		X		X			X		X
Oregon	X		\$750	X			X		X
Pennsylvania	X		\$500*	X		X			X
Rhode Island		X		X		X			X
South Carolina	X		\$500	X		X		X	
South Dakota		X			X	X			X
Tennessee		X			X		X		X
Texas	X		\$950**		X		X		X
Utah	X		\$625	X			X		X
Vermont		X			X		X		X
Virginia	X		\$600*	X			X		X
Washington	X		\$735–\$985	X		X		X	
West Virginia		X			X	X			X
Wisconsin		X			X		X		X
Wyoming		X			X		X		X
Guam		X			X		X		X
N. Mariana Islands		X			X	X			X
Palau		X			X	X			X
Puerto Rico		X			X		X		X
Virgin Islands		X		X		X			

\*Plus NCBE report fee \*\*Plus other fees

See supplemental remarks.



## CHART XII: OTHER LICENSES AND REGISTRATIONS (SUPPLEMENTAL REMARKS)

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### Does your jurisdiction license, register, or certify any categories of practitioners on a special basis (that is, other than via the regular examination or motion process)?

**Alaska** A person who is admitted and in good standing in another state may work for Alaska Legal Services indefinitely if he/she has not failed the Alaska bar exam.

**California** The State Bar of California's Multijurisdictional Practice program permits qualified non-California attorneys to practice a limited scope of law in California. An attorney who is licensed to practice law in a U.S. jurisdiction may apply to be registered in the In-House Counsel Program or the Legal Services Attorney Program. Attorneys registered in these programs are not required to take the California bar exam but must submit an application for a moral character determination.

**Colorado** Corporate Counsel must register with the Office of Attorney Regulation.

**Indiana** Offers a "Business Counsel License."

**Iowa** Any attorney not admitted in Iowa, but who maintains an office or a presence in the state for the practice of law as house counsel, must register with the Supreme Court.

**Kansas** Temporary admission on motion without examination of attorneys performing restricted legal services for single employers.

**Kentucky** Legal service and pro bono admissions are limited to certain employees of an organized public defender or legal services program in Kentucky. The license is limited to a period of 18 months.

**Maryland** Special license for attorneys who are associated with an organized legal services program that is sponsored or approved by Legal Aid Bureau, Inc., enabling them to practice law in Maryland for a period not to exceed 2 years. Corporate counsel may advise their employers without admission.

**Minnesota** A temporary legal services license may be applied for when an applicant has accepted employment in Minnesota with a legal services program. The license authorizes practice solely on behalf of the indigent clients of the designated legal services program and is valid for a period of 15 months.

A house counsel license may be applied for on a temporary or permanent basis. A house counsel license is limited as to duration and scope of practice. Applicant must have been actively and lawfully engaged in the practice of law for at least 3 of the previous 5 years.

**Nevada** Must be employed by a legal aid bureau, public defender, or district attorney agency on a full-time basis, or employed as in-house counsel.

**New Jersey** An attorney who is in good standing in another jurisdiction may practice law in New Jersey for up to 2½ years with an approved legal services program. In-house counsel not admitted to the bar of New Jersey are required to obtain a limited license to practice law.

**New Mexico** Supreme Court has approved a 1-year limited license for government attorneys.

**New York** An attorney who has not failed the New York bar exam may be admitted for up to a period of 18 months if employed by a government agency or legal services program to appear solely on behalf of clients of the program.

**Rhode Island** Corporate counsel may practice without admission.

**South Carolina** Limited licenses for in-house counsel, law school clinic program teachers, and pro bono representation by retired or inactive lawyers.

**South Dakota** Must be employed by a bar association, sponsored or governmentally funded legal aid bureau, or public defender agency. Admission is effective until the earliest of (1) failure to sit for first bar exam subsequent to order of admission, (2) announcement of bar exam results, (3) termination of employment, or (4) termination of admission by the Supreme Court.

**Washington** Permits limited license for indigent representation, law school clinic faculty, and non-U.S. in-house counsel.

**Palau** An attorney employed on salary by national government or any state government of Palau or by Micronesian Legal Services may practice law for a period of up to 4 years without taking the bar exam.

### Does your jurisdiction specially license, register, or certify pro bono lawyers?

**New Jersey** Legal Services employment rule permits house counsel working in New Jersey to provide pro bono representation under the supervision of Legal Services of New Jersey, Inc.

**South Carolina** Limited license for retired or inactive lawyers to participate in the provision of legal services by approved legal services organizations or the pro bono program of the South Carolina Bar.

## CHART XIII: MANDATORY CONTINUING LEGAL EDUCATION

STATE OR JURISDICTION	DOES YOUR JURISDICTION HAVE A MANDATORY CLE REQUIREMENT?		
	Yes	No	DESCRIPTION
Alabama	X		12 hours per year.
Alaska	X		12 hours per year, which includes 3 hours of ethics.
Arizona	X		15 hours per year, including 2 hours of professional responsibility including ethics, professionalism, malpractice prevention, substance abuse, attorney fees, client development, law office economics.
Arkansas	X		12 hours per year, which includes 1 hour of ethics.
California	X		25 hours per 3 years, including 4 hours in ethics, 1 hour in substance abuse prevention/detection and treatment, and 1 hour related to the elimination of bias in the legal profession.
Colorado	X		45 hours of CLE required over a 3-year period, including 7 hours of ethics and professionalism. Newly admitted must attend the Colorado Bar Association's Seminar on Professionalism in the first compliance period.
Connecticut		X	
Delaware	X		24 credit hours over a 2-year period, including at least 4 credit hours in Enhanced Ethics. Requirements may differ for senior attorneys, newly admitted attorneys, and attorneys resuming active practice after a period of inactivity.
Dist. of Columbia		X	
Florida	X		30 hours over a 3-year period, including 5 hours of ethics, professionalism, substance abuse, or mental illness awareness.
Georgia	X		12 hours per year, including 1 hour of ethics and 1 hour of professionalism, plus a mandatory Transition into Law Practice Program course included in the 12-hour requirement in the year of admission or in the next calendar year.
Hawaii		X	
Idaho	X		30 hours during a 3-year period, including 2 hours ethics. Practical skills seminar required within 12 months of admission for bar exam applicants (6 months for motion applicants).
Illinois	X		Effective July 1, 2006, 20 hours of CLE activity during initial 2-year reporting period, 24 hours of CLE during second 2-year reporting period and 30 hours all subsequent reporting periods.
Indiana	X		36 hours over a 3-year period with a minimum of 6 hours per year. Three hours of 36 shall be professional responsibility. New admittees must complete 6 hours of applied professionalism in the 3-year period.
Iowa	X		15 hours per year; 2 hours of ethics every 2 years.
Kansas	X		12 hours annually, including 2 hours of ethics each year.
Kentucky	X		12.5 hours per year, including 2 hours of ethics.
Louisiana	X		12.5 hours per year, including 1 hour of ethics and 1 hour of professionalism; plus any newly admitted active member shall, during the year of his or her admission through the next calendar year, attend 12.5 hours of approved CLE and not less than 8 of such hours shall concern legal ethics, professionalism, or law office management.
Maine	X		11 hours of CLE annually with 1 hour covering ethics/professional responsibility.
Maryland		X	
Massachusetts		X	
Michigan		X	
Minnesota	X		Over a 3-year period, 45 hours, including 3 hours of ethics and 2 hours of elimination of bias in the legal profession.
Mississippi	X		12 hours per year.
Missouri	X		15 hours per year. Must include 3 hours of ethics, professionalism, or malpractice prevention every three years. New admittees must complete 3 hours of ethics, professionalism, or malpractice prevention within 12 months of license date.
Montana	X		A minimum of 15 hours per year; 5 hours of ethics every 3 years.
Nebraska		X	
Nevada	X		10 hours per year; 2 hours of ethics. Those in first year of admission must take bridge-the-gap course.
New Hampshire	X		12 hours per year; 2 hours of ethics.
New Jersey	X		Limited to attorneys who are certified as specialists.
New Mexico	X		12 hours per year, including 1 hour of ethics and 1 hour of professionalism.
New York	X		24 hours biennially. Newly admitted lawyers must complete 32 hours within the first 2 years of admission to the bar.
North Carolina	X		12 hours per year. At least 2 hours must be devoted to professional responsibility (ethics and professional liability); 9 hours practical skills each of first 3 years of practice; special 3-hour block ethics requirement every 3 years; 1 hour on substance abuse or mental disability every 3 years.
North Dakota	X		45 hours over a 3-year period, of which 3 hours must be ethics course work.

## CHART XIII: MANDATORY CONTINUING LEGAL EDUCATION (CONTINUED)

STATE OR JURISDICTION	DOES YOUR JURISDICTION HAVE A MANDATORY CLE REQUIREMENT?		
	YES	NO	DESCRIPTION
Ohio	X		At least 2.5 of the 24 hours required biennially shall relate to professional conduct and include 30 minutes related to substance abuse, 60 minutes related to the Ohio Rules of Professional Conduct, and 60 minutes related to professionalism. New admittees must comply with New Lawyer Training requirements.
Oklahoma	X		12 hours per year, including 1 hour of ethics.
Oregon	X		45 hours over 3 years, 5 legal ethics, 1 child abuse reporting, and 3 elimination of bias credits; New admittees – 15 credits, including 10 practical skills, 1 legal ethics, 1 child abuse reporting, and 1 elimination of bias.
Pennsylvania	X		12 hours per year, including 1 hour of ethics.
Rhode Island	X		10 hours each reporting year; 2 hours of ethics.
South Carolina	X		14 hours annually; at least 2 shall be devoted to ethics/professional responsibility.
South Dakota		X	
Tennessee	X		12 hours each year plus 3 hours of ethics.
Texas	X		15 hours each year, including 3 hours of ethics.
Utah	X		24 hours over a 2-year period, including 3 hours of ethics.
Vermont	X		20 hours over a 2-year period, including 2 hours of ethics and 2 hours of professionalism.
Virginia	X		12 hours per year, including 2 hours of ethics.
Washington	X		45 hours every 3 years, of which 6 hours must be devoted to ethics. New admittees are exempt during the year admitted and for the following calendar year.
West Virginia	X		24 hours every 2 years. At least 3 of these hours must be in ethics or law office management, substance abuse, or elimination of bias in the legal profession. Within one year of admission, must complete bridge-the-gap seminar.
Wisconsin	X		30 hours during a 2-year period, including 3 hours of ethics.
Wyoming	X		15 hours each year, including 1 hour per year of ethics.
Guam	X		10 hours required each year, including 2 hours of ethics.
Northern Mariana Islands	X		20 hours required each year.
Palau	X		15 hours of CLE every 2 years.
Puerto Rico	X		24 hours over a 2-year period, including 4 hours of ethics.
Virgin Islands	X		12 hours per year, including 2 hours in legal ethics or professionalism.

No supplemental remarks.



*Directory of State Bar Admission Agencies*



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courts.az.gov  
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http://courts.state.de.us/bbe/

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