

Comprehensive Guide to

# Bar Admission Requirements

# 2014

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



National Conference  
of Bar Examiners



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EDITORS

ERICA MOESER

CLAIRE HUISMANN

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This publication represents the joint work product of the National Conference of Bar Examiners and the ABA Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar. The views expressed herein have not been approved by the House of Delegates or the 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.

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302 South Bedford Street, Madison, WI 53703-3622  
608-280-8550 • TDD 608-661-1275 • Fax 608-280-8552  
www.ncbex.org

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321 North Clark Street, Chicago, IL 60654-7598  
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**NCBE:** telephone (608-280-8550); fax (608-280-8552); e-mail: [contact@ncbex.org](mailto:contact@ncbex.org); Web: [www.ncbex.org](http://www.ncbex.org)  
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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 2013 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.

The supplemental remarks that follow the charts in this publication reflect 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. Material supplied by each jurisdiction is intended to reflect 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 45.

Erica Moeser  
President & CEO  
National Conference of Bar Examiners

Kellie Early  
Chair  
Bar Admissions Committee  
ABA Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar





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 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. Minor updates approved by the three cosponsoring organizations were made in 2011. 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, law office training, age, nor 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 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 therefor 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. **Applicants with Disabilities.** Without impairing the integrity of the examination process, the bar examining authority should adopt procedures allowing disabled 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 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 results of the bar examination 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.

## CHART 1: Basic Information

Jurisdiction	What authority promulgates the rules for admission?		Is a specific period of prelegal education required?		Is there a residency requirement for licensing?		Is registration of law students required?*		Are law students eligible to take the bar exam before graduation?	
	State Supreme Court	State Legislature	Yes	No	In-state	U.S.	Yes	No	Yes	No
Alabama	X		X				X			X
Alaska	X	X		X				X		X
Arizona	X			X				X	X	
Arkansas	X			X		X		X		X
California	X	X	X				X			X
Colorado	X			X				X		X
Connecticut	X			X		X		X		X
Delaware	X		X					X		X
District of Columbia	X			X				X	X	
Florida	X			X				X		X
Georgia	X		X					X		X
Hawaii	X			X				X		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			X			X			X
Maine	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
Mississippi	X	X	X				X		X	
Missouri	X			X				X	X	
Montana	X			X				X		X
Nebraska	X		X					X	X	
Nevada	X			X				X		X
New Hampshire	X		X			X		X		X
New Jersey	X			X				X		X
New Mexico	X			X				X		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			X				X		X
Pennsylvania	X		X					X		X
Rhode Island	X			X		X		X		X
South Carolina	X			X				X		X
South Dakota	X			X				X		X
Tennessee	X		X					X		X
Texas	X			X			X		X	
Utah	X			X				X		X
Vermont	X		X					X	X	
Virginia	X	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		X
Guam	X		X					X		X
Northern Mariana Islands	X	X	X					X		X
Palau	X			X				X		X
Puerto Rico	X	X	X					X		X
Virgin Islands	X		X					X		X

\*See Chart 7, page 23, for law student registration fees.

(continued)

## 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.

**New York** Court of Appeals.

**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.

Is a specific period of prelegal education required?

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

**California** 2 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** 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** 2 years college; total of 60 semester or 90 quarter hours.

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

**New Hampshire** 3 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** 3/4 of work required for bachelor's degree.

**West Virginia** Bachelor's degree.

**Guam** 2 years college.

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

**Virgin Islands** Bachelor's degree.

Is there an in-state or U.S. residency requirement for licensing?

**Florida** All applicants are required to document their citizenship or immigration status.

**Georgia** All applicants are required to document their citizenship or immigration status.

**Minnesota** Prior to admission, a foreign legal consultant 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.

**New Hampshire** Applicants must be domiciled in the United States.



**Ohio** Motion applicants are required to attest to being a citizen or a resident alien of the United States.

**South Dakota** 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.

### Is registration of law students required?

**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** Through the 2013–2014 academic year, registration of law students, although not *required*, is strongly recommended for students with issues that deem to bear on character and fitness. Deadline is first day of March following applicant's commencement of law school (first day of July for spring semester matriculants). After July 1, 2014, law school registration will be discontinued.

**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.

**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?

**Arizona** Arizona allows law students in their third year of study to test prior to graduation if they: 1) are currently enrolled in good standing at a law school fully or provisionally accredited by the ABA; 2) are expected to graduate within 120 days of the first day of early exam; 3) have satisfied all requirements for graduation except for not more than 8 semester hours at the time of early exam; 4) are not enrolled in more than 2 semester hours during the month of early exam and the immediately preceding month; 5) are determined by their school to be academically prepared for early testing; and 6) provide by the exam application deadline to the Committee on Character and Fitness an affidavit attested to by the applicant and the Dean of his or her law school that the above criteria are met. Applicants for early testing have an additional 60 days after award of J.D. to provide evidence that their J.D. was conferred within 120 days of the first day of test administration.

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

**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.

**West Virginia** Board may permit applicant to take examination where applicant qualifies for degree but will not receive it before examination. Board may permit examination in last semester of law school upon showing of scheduled active duty overseas at time of July examination.

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

## CHART 2: Character and Fitness Determinations

Jurisdiction	Does your jurisdiction have published character and fitness standards?		Will a felony conviction bar an applicant from admission?		Does a separate entity evaluate character and fitness?		Do your rules provide for conditional admission other than by waiver?		What categories of conditional admission do 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
District 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
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
North Dakota	X			X		X	X		X	X	X	X	X		X
Ohio	X			X	X			X							X
Oklahoma		X		X		X		X							X



## CHART 2: Character and Fitness Determinations *(continued)*

Jurisdiction	Does your jurisdiction have published character and fitness standards?		Will a felony conviction bar an applicant from admission?		Does a separate entity evaluate character and fitness?		Do your rules provide for conditional admission other than by waiver?		What categories of conditional admission do 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
Oregon	X			X		X	X		X	X	X	X	X		X
Pennsylvania		X		X		X		X							X
Rhode Island	X			X	X		X		X		X				X
South Carolina	X			X	X			X							X
South Dakota	X			X		X	X		X	X	X				X
Tennessee		X		X		X	X		X	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		X
Wisconsin	X			X		X	X		X	X	X	X	X		X
Wyoming	X			X	X			X							X
Guam	X			X		X	X		X	X	X	X	X		X
N. 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

### Supplemental Remarks

#### 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.
- Connecticut** Rebuttable presumption of lack of good moral character.
- Florida** Not an automatic bar, but restoration of civil rights is required to apply for admission. Applicant must provide satisfactory evidence of good moral character.
- Georgia** Not an automatic bar, but a pardon or restoration of civil rights is necessary.
- Illinois** Convicted felons must first receive character and fitness certification before being permitted to write a bar examination.
- Indiana** Conviction of felony is prima facie evidence of lack of requisite good moral character. Applicant has the burden to overcome prima facie evidence.
- Kansas** 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.
- 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 and until they meet all of the other requirements specified in rule pertaining to ineligibility.
- 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.

*(continued)*

## Supplemental Remarks (continued)

**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.

**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.

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

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

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

**Alabama** The Character and Fitness Committee conducts hearings and makes a determination for law students, bar applicants, and applicants seeking admission under reciprocity.

**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.

**Illinois** Committee appointed by the Supreme Court determines whether applicants having been assigned to the committee for certification possess good moral character and general fitness for admission to the practice of law.

**Indiana** The Indiana Supreme Court's Committee on Character and Fitness interviews each applicant and then submits a report and recommendation to the Board of Law Examiners, which makes a final determination.

**Kentucky** The Character and Fitness Committee is responsible for determining the eligibility of applicants for admission to the Kentucky Bar.

**Maryland** Character Committees appointed by the Court of Appeals of Maryland perform character investigations and interviews and make recommendations to the State Board of Law Examiners.

**Mississippi** The Board of Bar Admissions appoints persons to serve on the Committee on Character and Fitness. This committee reviews applications, conducts conferences and hearings with applicants, and makes recommendations to the Board. The Board makes the final determination to approve or deny an applicant on character and fitness grounds.

**Montana** Montana's Character & Fitness Commission, which is separate from the Board of Bar Examiners, evaluates all applicants to determine certification.

**New York** Character and fitness applications are processed by 1 of 4 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.

**Rhode Island** The Rhode Island Supreme Court Committee on Character and Fitness makes character and fitness determinations for the Court. The Committee on Character and Fitness is separate from the Rhode Island Supreme Court Board of Bar Examiners, which deals with testing content and administration.

**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?

**Maine** The Board evaluates each applicant's character and fitness after he or she passes the bar exam. According to the rule, the Board can advise the Court to grant a conditional admission. However, the rule does not state categories of cases in which the Board should recommend a conditional admission.

**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 2 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, financial responsibility, or other 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 up to 24 months. The Board will reconsider the application after that period of time.

## CHART 3: Eligibility to Take the Bar Examination: Legal Education

Note: For foreign law school graduates' eligibility to take the bar examination, see Chart 4, pages 12–13.

Jurisdiction	Is eligibility to take the bar exam limited 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?					Additional requirements		
	Yes	No	Non-ABA-approved <i>in-state</i> law school	Non-ABA-approved <i>out-of-state</i> law school	Law office study	Correspondence study	Online study	Specified number of hours at ABA-approved law school	Bar admission in another state	Specified number of years of practice
Alabama		X	X	X						X
Alaska		X		X					X	X
Arizona		X		X					X	X
Arkansas	X									
California		X	X	X	X	X	X		X	
Colorado		X		X					X	X
Connecticut		X		X					X	X
Delaware	X									
District of Columbia		X		X		X	X	X		
Florida		X		X					X	X
Georgia	X									
Hawaii		X		X					X	X
Idaho	X									
Illinois		X*								
Indiana	X									
Iowa	X									
Kansas	X									
Kentucky		X		X					X	X
Louisiana		X*								
Maine		X		X	X				X	X
Maryland		X		X					X	X
Massachusetts		X	X							
Michigan		X		X						
Minnesota		X		X		X	X		X	X
Mississippi	X									
Missouri		X		X				X	X	X
Montana	X									
Nebraska	X									
Nevada		X		X					X	X
New Hampshire		X		X					X	
New Jersey	X									
New Mexico		X		X		X	X		X	X
New York		X		X	X				X	X
North Carolina	X									

\*Foreign law degree is the only non-ABA-approved category of legal education permitted; see Chart 4, pages 12–13.

## CHART 3: Eligibility to Take the Bar Examination: Legal Education (*continued*)

Note: For foreign law school graduates' eligibility to take the bar examination, see Chart 4, pages 12–13.

Jurisdiction	Is eligibility to take the bar exam limited 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?					Additional requirements		
	Yes	No	Non-ABA-approved <i>in-state</i> law school	Non-ABA-approved <i>out-of-state</i> law school	Law office study	Correspondence study	Online study	Specified number of hours at ABA-approved law school	Bar admission in another state	Specified number of years of practice
North Dakota	X									
Ohio		X*								
Oklahoma	X									
Oregon		X		X		X	X		X	X
Pennsylvania		X		X					X	X
Rhode Island		X		X					X	X
South Carolina	X									
South Dakota	X									
Tennessee		X	X							
Texas		X		X					X	X
Utah		X		X					X	X
Vermont		X		X	X					
Virginia		X			X					
Washington		X	X	X	X			X		
West Virginia		X		X	X				X	
Wisconsin		X		X					X	
Wyoming		X			X			X		
Guam	X									
Northern Mariana Islands	X									
Palau		X		X					X	
Puerto Rico		X	X							
Virgin Islands		X*								

\*Foreign law degree is the only non-ABA-approved category of legal education permitted; see Chart 4, pages 12–13.

### Supplemental Remarks

#### 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.

**Alaska** Graduates of non-ABA-approved law schools who have passed the bar exam in another state are eligible to take the bar exam without additional legal education after 5 years' active practice in another jurisdiction in which they have been admitted.

**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.

*(continued)*

## Supplemental Remarks (continued)

**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. Online study is permitted through unaccredited distance learning law schools registered with the Committee of Bar Examiners. 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 1 year of study. Applicants attending law schools accredited by the Committee of Bar Examiners qualify to take the bar exam upon graduation. Graduates of non-ABA-approved law schools who have passed the bar exam in another state must not only have passed the examination, but have been admitted, in order to take the bar exam in California.

**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. Graduates of unapproved (not ABA- or state-approved) law schools are not eligible for this option.

**Connecticut** Connecticut currently does not have any non-ABA-approved in-state schools. 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** All graduates of non-ABA-approved law schools, including those who have attended via correspondence or online study, must have successfully completed at least 26 semester hours of study in the subjects tested on the DC bar exam in a law school that at the time of such study was ABA-approved. These additional semester hours cannot be earned through correspondence or online study.

**Florida** After 10 years' active practice in another jurisdiction (District of Columbia or other states in the United States or in federal courts in the United States or its territories, possessions, or protectorates) in which applicant has been duly admitted, the applicant may file a representative compilation of work product for evaluation by the Board.

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

**Hawaii** Graduates of non-ABA-approved law schools who have passed the bar exam in another state are eligible to take the bar exam without additional legal education if they have actively practiced law for 5 of the 6 years immediately prior to application.

**Idaho** Law schools that are fully or provisionally approved by the ABA are accepted.

**Kentucky** Non-ABA-approved law school graduates 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. Graduates of non-ABA-approved law schools who have passed the bar exam in another state are eligible to take the bar exam without additional legal education if they are admitted elsewhere, have 3 years' active practice out of 5 preceding the application, and establish that the non-ABA-approved law school is the substantial equivalent of a Kentucky ABA-approved law school.

**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 1 year. Also, graduates of Massachusetts School of Law may take the exam after graduation, once they are admitted to the Massachusetts bar.

**Maryland** A graduate of a non-ABA-approved law school must first be admitted by exam in another U.S. jurisdiction to qualify to apply for a waiver to take the Maryland Bar Examination. An attorney applicant who is a graduate of a non-ABA-approved law school is eligible for special attorney exam 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.

**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.

**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. A non-ABA-approved law school may ask the Board to determine that it is reputable and qualified.

**Minnesota** Applicants to the Minnesota bar must have either (1) a degree from a law school that is fully or provisionally approved by the ABA or (2) all of the following: (a) a J.D. from any U.S. law school, (b) a bachelor's degree accredited by an agency recognized by the U.S. Department of Education, and (c) evidence that the applicant has lawfully practiced law in a U.S. jurisdiction for 60 of the preceding 84 months.

**Missouri** Graduates of non-ABA-approved law schools who have passed the bar exam and have been admitted in another state are eligible to take the bar exam after full-time practice for 3 of the 5 years preceding application or completion of 24 credit hours in residence at an ABA-approved law school.

**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.

**New Hampshire** Graduates of 1 non-ABA-approved law school in Massachusetts are permitted to sit if they have first been admitted in Massachusetts.

**New Mexico** Graduates of non-ABA-approved law schools, including correspondence and online 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. The amount of credit awarded for law school study is computed after a review of the law school transcript. Graduates of non-ABA-approved law schools can write the examination only if they (1) have been admitted to practice in another jurisdiction and (2) have at least 5 years active and continuous practice within the last 7 years in jurisdiction(s) where they are admitted to practice.

**North Carolina** An applicant who was educationally eligible prior to August 1, 1995, remains so.

**Oregon** Graduates of non-ABA-approved law schools who have passed the bar exam in another state are eligible to take the bar exam without additional legal education if they have been admitted to practice before the highest tribunal in another state, the District of Columbia, or a federal territory, have graduated from a law school equivalent to a law school approved by the ABA and where requirements for admission are substantially equivalent to those of Oregon, and have 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. Evaluating satisfaction of educational requirements is made without regard to whether the education was received via traditional fixed-facility courses or online courses.

**Pennsylvania** Applicant must be a member in good standing of the bar of a reciprocal state and have met specified practice requirements for 5 out of past 7 years.

**Rhode Island** A graduate of a non-ABA-approved law school is eligible to take the Rhode Island Bar Examination if he or she qualifies for attorney admission (i.e., an out-of-state attorney who has been engaged in the active full-time practice of law in another jurisdiction for at least 5 out of the 10 years immediately preceding the filing of the bar application), provided he or she meets the other qualifications for admission.

**Texas** Generally, Texas requires an applicant to have a J.D. from an ABA-approved law school. 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. However, the legal education must be substantially similar to an ABA-approved J.D. program. Texas has no provision for admitting an applicant whose law degree was obtained through distance education, correspondence study, or "external programs."

**Utah** Non-ABA-approved law school graduates must meet a combination of graduation and active practice requirements. The applicant's law school cannot be based on correspondence or online study, it must be accredited in the state where it resides, and the degree must be the substantial equivalent of the legal education provided by an ABA-approved law school. The applicant must also have been lawfully engaged in the practice of law for 10 of the 11 years immediately preceding the filing of the application.

**Vermont** 4-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 or online law school can be approved by the Supreme Court if in the process of seeking ABA accreditation and may include up to 2 years of law office study before eligible to sit for bar exam. If a graduate of a non-ABA-approved law school has passed the bar exam in another state and is admitted and actively engaged in the practice of law in another jurisdiction, eligibility to take the bar exam without additional legal education may be granted by the Board.

**Washington** Graduates of non-ABA-approved law schools must obtain an LL.M. degree for the practice of law at an ABA-approved law school in order to qualify to sit for the exam; course requirements are in the rules. Law office study refers to Washington's Law Clerk Program (Admission to Practice Rule 6); an LL.M. is not required.

**West Virginia** Non-ABA-approved law school graduates must show that legal education is equivalent to ABA-approved law school unless admitted by bar examination in another state. If applicant graduates from law school in a state where the law school's graduates may take the bar examination, applicant may qualify for West Virginia examination by completing 3 years of law office study in West Virginia and getting certification of 2 West Virginia attorneys regarding knowledge, competence, and good moral character. Graduates of correspondence schools or online schools are not eligible under any circumstances.

**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** A combination of ABA-approved law school and time of study in the office of a member of the Wyoming State Bar (to total 3 years) may be permitted with prior approval by the Board of Law Examiners.

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

## CHART 4: Eligibility to Take the Bar Examination: Foreign Law School Graduates

Jurisdiction	Are graduates of foreign law schools eligible for admission?		If graduates of foreign law schools are eligible for admission <b>by examination</b> under your rules, are any of the following required?					If graduates of foreign law schools are eligible for admission <b>without examination</b> under your rules, are any of the following 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 law school, is the graduate then eligible to take the bar exam on this basis alone?	
	Yes	No	Legal education in English common law	Additional education at an ABA-approved law school	Practice of law in foreign jurisdiction	Determination of educational equivalency	Admission in another U.S. jurisdiction	Legal education in English common law	Additional education at an ABA-approved law school	Practice of law in foreign jurisdiction	Determination of educational equivalency	Admission in another U.S. jurisdiction	Yes	No	Yes	No
	Alabama	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
District of Columbia	X			X							X			X		X
Florida	X						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		X
Kansas		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
Massachusetts	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



## CHART 4: Eligibility to Take the Bar Examination: Foreign Law School Graduates *(continued)*

Jurisdiction	Are graduates of foreign law schools eligible for admission?		If graduates of foreign law schools are eligible for admission <b>by examination</b> under your rules, are any of the following required?					If graduates of foreign law schools are eligible for admission <b>without examination</b> under your rules, are any of the following 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 law school, is the graduate then eligible to take the bar exam on this basis alone?		
	Yes	No	Legal education in English common law	Additional education at an ABA-approved law school	Practice of law in foreign jurisdiction	Determination of educational equivalency	Admission in another U.S. jurisdiction	Legal education in English common law	Additional education at an ABA-approved law school	Practice of law in foreign jurisdiction	Determination of educational equivalency	Admission in another U.S. jurisdiction	Yes	No	Yes	No	
New Mexico	X						X								X		X
New York	X			X		X									X	X	
North Carolina		X													X		X
North Dakota		X													X		X
Ohio	X			X		X		X		X	X				X		X
Oklahoma		X													X		X
Oregon	X		X			X		X			X	X			X		X
Pennsylvania	X			X	X										X		X
Rhode Island		X				X									X		X
South Carolina		X													X		X
South Dakota		X													X		X
Tennessee	X			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
Virginia		X													X		X
Washington	X														X	X	
West Virginia	X		X	X		X		X	X		X	X			X		X
Wisconsin	X		X	X	X	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
Virgin Islands	X						X					X			X		X

### Supplemental Remarks

If graduates of foreign law schools are eligible for admission **by examination** under your rules, do other requirements apply?

**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.

*(continued)*

## Supplemental Remarks (continued)

**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 obtain an LL.M. degree or 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 the active practice of law in good standing in their countries 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 at least 26 semester hours of study in the subjects tested on the DC bar exam in a law school that at the time of such study was ABA-approved. All such 26 semester hours shall be earned in courses of study, each of which is substantially concentrated on a single tested subject. These additional semester hours cannot be earned through correspondence or online study.

**Florida** After 10 years' active practice in another jurisdiction (District of Columbia or other states in the United States or in federal courts in the United States or its territories, possessions, or protectorates) in which applicant has been duly admitted, the applicant may file a representative compilation of work product for evaluation by the Board.

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

**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 years immediately prior to making application in Illinois, having verifiably devoted an annual minimum of 1,000 hours of practice of law where licensed, and the quality of whose legal and other education has been determined acceptable by the Board may apply to take bar exam.

**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.

**Louisiana** Foreign attorneys can apply to take the bar exam but must first have an educational equivalency evaluation conducted and complete 14 hours at an American law school.

**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 graduate of a foreign law school may qualify to apply for a waiver to take the Maryland Bar Examination if he or she has been admitted by exam in another U.S. jurisdiction or is admitted in a foreign jurisdiction and has completed a minimum of 26 credit hours of study at an ABA-approved law school in Maryland in the subjects covered in the Maryland Bar Examination.

**Massachusetts** A graduate from a foreign law school (other than those Canadian law schools that are prequalified) may be permitted to sit for the bar exam after taking further legal studies designated by the Board at an ABA-approved law school or a Massachusetts-accredited law school. Foreign law school graduates must obtain a determination of their educational equivalency from the Board prior to making application.

**Missouri** Graduates who have passed the bar exam in another state and hold an active law license are eligible to take the bar exam with either (1) full-time practice for 3 of the 5 years preceding application or (2) completion of 24 credit hours in residence at an ABA-approved law school within the 3 years prior to application. Graduates who are not licensed in another state must be admitted to practice law in the foreign country where the foreign law degree was conferred and be in good standing with either (1) full-time practice for 3 of the 5 years preceding the application or (2) completion of 24 credit hours in residence at an ABA-approved law school within the 3 years prior to 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.

**New Mexico** Applicant may take the exam if he/she is licensed in another state of the United States and has practiced law there 4 of the 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 is required in the form of a qualifying LL.M. degree from an ABA-approved law school in the United States.

**North Carolina** The eligibility of foreign-trained applicants is limited to those who had an LL.M. conferred prior to August 1, 2005, the date of the pertinent rule change.

**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. For equivalency, an applicant must show successful completion of 30 credit hours at an ABA-approved law school in addition to a foreign law degree showing at least 3 years of full-time study. The registration application may not be processed until the education is approved by the Supreme Court. At least 3 additional years of full-time post-secondary education are required.

**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** The Rhode Island Supreme Court has temporarily suspended the admission of foreign-educated applicants while it reviews its rules on their admission.

**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 (not by distance learning, correspondence study, or "external programs"); 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 (not by distance learning, correspondence study, or "external programs"). 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 3 on pages 8–9. Texas has no provision for admitting an applicant whose law degree was obtained through distance education, correspondence study, or "external programs."

**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** Foreign law school graduates can be admitted on motion if admitted in another jurisdiction. Otherwise, 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.

**Washington** An LL.M. is required except for foreign lawyers from an English common law jurisdiction who have active legal experience for at least 3 of 5 years immediately preceding the application.

**West Virginia** Applicant may sit for examination or qualify for admission on motion if a law school graduate from a foreign country where the common law of England forms basis of jurisprudence, if educational requirements for admission in said country are substantially the same as in West Virginia and applicant is admitted in good standing there, and if applicant successfully completes 30 credit hours of basic courses at an ABA-approved law school.

**Wisconsin** First degree of law and license to practice law from English common law jurisdiction and practice for at least 3 of last 10 years, or first degree of law from qualified and approved foreign law school and completion of an approved master of law program from an ABA-approved law school.

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

**Virgin Islands** Eligibility is limited to applicants who come in under special admission provisions as set forth in the rules.

If graduates of foreign law schools are eligible for admission *without examination* under your rules, do other 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.

**Iowa** Applicant must have been engaged in qualified, full-time practice of law under license of the U.S. jurisdiction for at least 5 of the last 7 years.

**Massachusetts** The Board in its discretion may excuse applicants possessing degrees from law schools in foreign countries, providing they have met the following requirements: a) obtained prior Board approval of their educational sufficiency and work history, b) provided verification that they have been admitted and are in good standing in another state, district, or territory of the United States and have engaged in the practice of law for 5 out of the past 7 years before making application, c) passed the MPRE, and d) satisfied the Board as to their 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 as equivalent to ABA-approved law school education. For equivalency, an applicant must show successful completion of 30 credit hours at an ABA-approved law school in addition to a foreign law degree showing at least 3 years of full-time study. The application for admission without examination may not be processed until the education is approved. At least 3 additional years of full-time post-secondary education are required.

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

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

(continued)

## Supplemental Remarks (*continued*)

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.

**Vermont** Canadian Law Schools: University of Alberta; University of British Columbia; University of Calgary; University of Montreal; McGill University; University of New Brunswick; University of Ottawa; York University (Osgood Hall Law School); University of Saskatchewan.

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

**Alabama** Applicant must meet and show proof of the following requirements: (a) that the law school was approved in that foreign jurisdiction, (b) that the applicant has been admitted to the practice of law in the jurisdiction in which that law school is located, and (c) that the law degree program includes a substantial component of the study of English common law. A foreign law school graduate is eligible to take the bar examination if he or she has been admitted to practice law in a state or other jurisdiction within the United States and has been continuously engaged in the active practice of law and has been in good standing for at least 3 years.

**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.

**Tennessee** Applicant's total education must be found to be substantially equivalent and applicant must complete 24 hours at an ABA-approved law school or 1/3 credits needed at a Tennessee-approved law school.

**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 (not by distance learning, correspondence study, or "external programs"); 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 (not by distance learning, correspondence study, or "external programs"). 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 3 on pages 8–9. Texas has no provision for admitting an applicant whose law degree was obtained through distance education, correspondence study, or "external programs."

**Washington** An LL.M. degree for the practice of law must meet certain requirements.

**Wisconsin** Applicant must meet and show proof of the following requirements: (a) that the law school was approved in that foreign jurisdiction, (b) that the LL.M. program meets specific minimum requirements pertaining to total semester hours of credit, minutes of instruction, and duration of program, and (c) that the LL.M. program consists of a certain number of semester hours of specified courses. The LL.M. program must be located at an ABA-approved law school and be completed within 24 months of enrollment.

**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 5: Eligibility for Admission to the Bar: Additional Requirements

Jurisdiction	For admission to the bar, do you require certain courses, activities, or skills training?					
	During law school		After law school			
	Yes	No	Prior to admission		After admission	
			Yes	No	Yes	No
Alabama		X	X (July 2014)			X
Alaska		X	X			X
Arizona		X	X		X	
Arkansas		X		X	X	
California		X		X		X
Colorado		X	X			X
Connecticut		X		X		X
Delaware		X	X			X
District of Columbia		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
Michigan		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	
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
Texas		X		X	X	
Utah		X		X	X	
Vermont		X	X			X
Virginia		X		X		X
Washington		X	X			X
West Virginia		X		X	X	
Wisconsin		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
Virgin Islands		X		X		X

(continued)

## Supplemental Remarks

### For admission to the bar, do you require certain courses, activities, 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** New Jersey will accept a score of 75 or better on the MPRE. In lieu thereof, applicants may present evidence of satisfactory performance in a law school course on ethics.
- New York** Rule requires a minimum of 2 semester hours of credit in a stand-alone course in professional responsibility.
- Ohio** Applicants seeking admission by exam must receive at least 10 classroom hours of instruction on legal ethics and at least 1 hour on substance abuse.

### For admission to the bar, do you require certain courses, activities, or skills training *prior to admission*?

- Alabama** Beginning with the July 2014 examination, applicants will be required to complete a course on Alabama law.
- 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** Online course on Arizona law is required prior to admission for all applicants.
- Colorado** Exam applicants must complete the Colorado Supreme Court's mandatory course Practicing with Professionalism. Newly admitted on motion or via transferred UBE score must complete the course within the first 6 months of admission as a CLE requirement.
- Delaware** 5-month clerkship and pre-admission session conducted by the Supreme Court and Board of Bar Examiners.
- Maryland** Rule requires a course in professionalism presented by the Professionalism Center under the authority of the Court of Appeals between the time applicants pass exam and when they are admitted.
- Montana** Montana Law Seminar attendance is required prior to admission. The course is offered the day after the bar exam.
- New York** Applicants admitted on or after January 1, 2015, are required to perform 50 hours of pro bono service before they can be sworn in. (The requirement does not apply to lawyers licensed elsewhere who are seeking admission without examination.) Qualifying work may be performed at any time during law school and prior to filing an application for admission and can include pro bono work performed for a law school clinical program or during a summer job, internship, or externship. The work need not be completed before taking the bar examination.
- South Carolina** Must complete a bridge-the-gap program prior to being admitted.
- Vermont** 3-month law office study to be accomplished any time after completion of the first year of law school. Motion applicants must attend at least 15 hours of continuing legal education, consisting of specially certified courses on Vermont practice and procedure.
- Washington** Qualified applicants must complete a free 4-hour course. Available live or online.

### For admission to the bar, do you require certain courses, activities, or skills training *after admission*?

- Arizona** Completion of professionalism course is required within the first year of admission.
- Arkansas** Each person admitted to the Bar of Arkansas by examination shall complete a professional practicum. The course shall be completed within 2 years after the date an attorney is certified for admission to the Clerk of the Supreme Court. The practicum is held once each year in November.
- District of Columbia** Mandatory course on D.C. Rules of Professional Conduct and D.C. Practice; requirement must be met 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 12 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 are exempt (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** Completion of practical skills seminar is required within 12 months of admission for motion, bar exam, and UBE transfer applicants.
- Illinois** Every Illinois attorney admitted to practice must complete a 6-hour Basic Skills Course and at least 9 additional hours of MCLE credit. These requirements, however, do not apply to attorneys admitted before October 1, 2011, and after practicing in other states, and do not apply to attorneys admitted between December 31, 2005, and October 1, 2011. These two categories have requirements separate from newly admitted attorneys and from one another.
- Indiana** New admittees must complete 6 hours of applied professionalism in the first 3 years.

**Iowa** Lawyers admitted by examination must complete a basic skills course on Iowa law within 1 year of admission. The course may be completed after the last day of the bar examination that resulted in admission. The course must cover a minimum of 8 hours of instructional time and at least 8 topic areas, including 1 hour of legal ethics.

**Missouri** 2 hours of ethics required of all new admittees within 12 months of admission regardless of whether practicing in Missouri.

**Nevada** Mandatory new lawyer training program during first year of admission.

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

**New Jersey** Newly admitted lawyers must obtain 15 credit hours in 5 of 9 New Jersey subject areas during first full 2-year compliance period. The compliance period is deferred until January 1 of the year immediately following admission to the New Jersey Bar.

**New Mexico** New attorneys who are practicing in New Mexico and have practiced law for less than 2 years must participate in the 1-year Bridge the Gap Mentorship Program.

**North Carolina** All active members admitted to the North Carolina State Bar after January 1, 2011, must complete the North Carolina State Bar Professionalism for New Admittees Program in the year the member is first required to meet CLE requirements. Those licensed in another state for 5 or more years at the time admitted are exempt from this requirement but must notify the North Carolina State Bar of their exemption.

**Ohio** New admittees must comply with New Lawyer Training requirements.

**Oregon** 15 credits in the first reporting period, including 10 practical skills, 1 legal ethics, 1 child abuse reporting, and 1 elimination of bias. All newly admitted attorneys are subject to the State Bar's New Lawyer Mentoring Program for their first year of practice.

**Pennsylvania** The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania requires newly admitted lawyers to complete the Bridge the Gap program prior to their first CLE compliance deadline.

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

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

**Utah** Active, new admittees with less than 2 years of legal practice must complete mandatory mentoring program within the first year of practice.

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

**Wyoming** New admittees must complete a 6-hour Wyoming State Bar Continuing Legal Education course on professional practice and Wyoming-specific law within 1 year of admission.



## CHART 6: Length of Examination, Application Deadlines, and the UBE

Jurisdiction	Length of exam (days)	Bar exam application filing deadlines				How many times may an applicant take the exam without special permission?	The Uniform Bar Examination (UBE)*					
		February 2014		July 2014			Are you a UBE jurisdiction?		Do you require completion of a jurisdiction-specific component† before admission?		Do you currently accept UBE scores from other jurisdictions?‡	
		First filing deadline	Late filing deadline**	First filing deadline	Late filing deadline**		Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Alabama	2 (July 2014)	Oct. 1	—	Feb. 1	—	no limit	X		X		X	
Alaska	2 (July 2014)	Dec. 1	Jan. 15	May 1	June 15	no limit	X (July 2014)			X	X	
Arizona	2	Aug. 15	Nov. 30	Jan. 15	April 30	3	X		X		X	
Arkansas	2	Nov. 15	—	April 1	—	no limit		X				X
California	3	Nov. 1	Jan. 15	April 1	June 15	no limit		X				X
Colorado	2	Dec. 1	Dec. 31	May 1	May 31	no limit	X			X	X	
Connecticut	2	Nov. 30	—	April 30	—	no limit		X				X
Delaware	2.5	no Feb. exam	—	May 15	—	no limit		X				X
District of Columbia	2	Dec. 16	Dec. 31	May 2	May 19	no limit		X				X
Florida	2	Nov. 15	Dec. 15/ Jan. 15	May 1	June 1/ June 15	no limit		X				X
Georgia	2	Jan. 2	Feb. 3	June 4	July 7	no limit		X				X
Hawaii	2	Nov. 1	—	April 1	—	no limit		X				X
Idaho	2	Oct. 1	Nov. 15	March 1	April 15	6	X			X	X	
Illinois	2	Sept. 1	Nov. 1/ Dec. 31	Feb. 15	April. 1/ May 31	no limit		X				X
Indiana	2	Nov. 15	Nov. 30	April 1	April 15	no limit		X				X
Iowa	2	Nov. 1	—	April 1	—	2		X				X
Kansas	2	Oct. 1	Nov. 1	March 1	April 1	4		X				X
Kentucky	2	Oct. 1	Nov. 10/ Dec. 10	Feb. 1	Mar. 10/ May 10	5		X				X
Louisiana	3	Nov. 1	Dec. 15	Feb. 1	May 15	5		X				X
Maine	2	Dec. 20	Dec. 27/ Jan. 3	May 20	May 27/ June 3	no limit		X				X
Maryland	2	Sept. 16	Dec. 20	Jan. 16	May 20	3		X				X
Massachusetts	2	Dec. 7	—	75 days	—	no limit		X				X
Michigan	2	Nov. 1	Dec. 15	March 1	May 15	no limit		X				X
Minnesota	2	Oct. 15	Dec. 1	March 15	May 1	no limit	X			X	X	
Mississippi	2	Sept. 1	Nov. 1	Feb. 1	April 1	no limit		X				X
Missouri	2	Oct. 1	Nov. 1/ Dec. 31	March 1	April 1/ May 31	no limit	X		X		X	
Montana	2	Oct. 1	—	March 15	—	3	X		X		X	
Nebraska	2	Nov. 1	Dec. 1	April 1	May 1	no limit	X			X	X	
Nevada	2.5	Oct. 1	Dec. 1	March 1	May 1	no limit		X				X
New Hampshire	2	Dec. 1	—	May 1	—	4	X			X	X	
New Jersey	2	Oct. 30	Nov. 15/ Nov. 30	March 31	April 15/ April 30	no limit		X				X
New Mexico	2	Sept. 10	Jan. 2	Jan. 10	June 2	no limit		X				X

\*See Chart 10, page 32, for information on admission by transferred UBE score.

† A jurisdiction-specific component is a separate test, course, or some combination of the two that is administered by a UBE jurisdiction to assess candidate knowledge of jurisdiction-specific law. The component can be offered live or online.

‡ UBE jurisdictions must accept transferred UBE scores, but each jurisdiction may set its own time limit for accepting UBE score transfers. Jurisdictions may accept transferred UBE scores prior to their date of first UBE administration.

\*\*Late filing fees may apply, with escalating fees in the case of multiple late filing deadlines.



## CHART 6: Length of Examination, Application Deadlines, and the UBE *(continued)*

Jurisdiction	Length of exam (days)	Bar exam application filing deadlines				How many times may an applicant take the exam without special permission?	The Uniform Bar Examination (UBE)*					
		February 2014		July 2014			Are you a UBE jurisdiction?		Do you require completion of a jurisdiction-specific component <sup>†</sup> before admission?		Do you currently accept UBE scores from other jurisdictions? <sup>‡</sup>	
		First filing deadline	Late filing deadline**	First filing deadline	Late filing deadline**		Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
New York	2	Nov. 30	—	April 30	—	no limit		X				X
North Carolina	2	Oct. 1	Nov. 5	Jan. 7	March 5	no limit		X				X
North Dakota	2	Dec. 1	Jan. 1	March 15	June 1	6	X			X	X	
Ohio	2.5	Nov. 1	Dec. 10	April 1	May 10	no limit		X				X
Oklahoma	2	Sept. 1	Oct. 1/ Nov. 1	Feb. 1	March 1/ April 1	no limit		X				X
Oregon	2	Nov. 15	Dec. 15	April 15	May 15	no limit		X				X
Pennsylvania	2	Oct. 30	Nov. 15/ Nov. 30/ Dec. 15/	April 15	April 30/ May 15/ May 30/	no limit		X				X
Rhode Island	2	Dec. 1	—	May 1	—	5		X				X
South Carolina	3	Aug. 30	Sep. 30	Jan. 10	Jan. 31	3		X				X
South Dakota	2	Nov. 1	—	April 1	—	3		X				X
Tennessee	2	Nov. 15	Jan. 10	April 15	June 10	3		X				X
Texas	2.5	Aug. 30	Oct. 30	Jan. 30	March 30	5		X				X
Utah	2	Oct. 1	Nov. 1	March 1	April 1	6	X			X	X	
Vermont	2	Dec. 1	—	May 1	—	4		X				X
Virginia	2	Dec. 15	—	May 10	—	5		X				X
Washington	2	Oct. 5	Nov. 5	March 5	April 5	no limit	X		X		X	
West Virginia	2	Nov. 1	Dec. 1	April 1	May 1	4		X				X
Wisconsin	2	Dec. 1	Jan. 2	May 1	June 3	no limit		X				X
Wyoming	2	Oct. 1	—	March 1	—	4	X			X	X	
Guam	2	Dec. 1	Jan. 2	May 1	June 1	no limit		X				X
Northern Mariana Islands	2	Dec. 20	Jan. 3	May 22	June 5	no limit		X				X
Palau	3	no Feb. exam		June 12	—	no limit		X				X
Puerto Rico	2	Jan. 11	—	June 14	—	6		X				X
Virgin Islands	2	Jan. 30	—	July 1	—	3		X				X

\*See Chart 10, page 32, for information on admission by transferred UBE score.

<sup>†</sup>A *jurisdiction-specific component* is a separate test, course, or some combination of the two that is administered by a UBE jurisdiction to assess candidate knowledge of jurisdiction-specific law. The component can be offered live or online.

<sup>‡</sup>UBE jurisdictions must accept transferred UBE scores, but each jurisdiction may set its own time limit for accepting UBE score transfers. Jurisdictions may accept transferred UBE scores prior to their date of first UBE administration.

\*\*Late filing fees may apply, with escalating fees in the case of multiple late filing deadlines.

### Supplemental Remarks

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

**Georgia** Admission to the practice of law in Georgia is a two-step process that requires the submission of two separate applications with separate deadlines and fees: (1) Application for Certification of Fitness to Practice Law in Georgia, and (2) Bar Examination Application. An applicant must first receive Certification of Fitness to Practice Law from the Board to Determine Fitness of Bar Applicants to be eligible to submit a Bar Examination Application. Initial application deadline for Certification of Fitness to Practice Law for the February exam is the first Wednesday in July; late deadline is the first Wednesday in October. Initial application deadline for Certification of Fitness to Practice Law for the July exam is the first Wednesday in December; late deadline is the first Wednesday in March.

**Indiana** Repeaters have separate deadlines.

**Iowa** These are final deadlines and cannot be waived.

*(continued)*

## Supplemental Remarks (*continued*)

**Massachusetts** July 2014 filing deadline is approximately 75 days prior to the exam; the date is set when the application is made available in March. No official late filing deadlines; bar applications are filed with the Court, and late filings must be allowed by the Court.

**Montana** There are no specific allowances for late filing, and all late applicants are required to petition the Supreme Court for permission.

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

**Oklahoma** Repeat exam application late filing deadlines are December 15 for February exam and May 15 for July exam.

**Rhode Island** Foreign-educated applicants must submit their applications by November 1 for the February exam and April 1 for the July exam. Please note that the Rhode Island Supreme Court has temporarily suspended the admission of foreign-educated applicants while it reviews its rules on their admission.

**Wisconsin** Foreign-schooled applicants must submit their applications by August 1 for the February exam and January 1 for the July exam.

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

### How many times may an applicant take the exam without special permission?

**New Hampshire** Applicant who has failed examination 4 times may not retake it.

**Rhode Island** Limited to 5 failed examinations in Rhode Island or any other state. The 5-time exam limitation does not apply to attorney applicants seeking admission by examination under Article II, Rule 2.

**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.

**Wyoming** An applicant who fails 4 Wyoming Bar Exams over any period of time must wait 35 months before taking a subsequent Wyoming Bar Exam.

### Do you require completion of a jurisdiction-specific component before admission? (UBE jurisdictions)

**Alabama** Applicants for the February 2014 examination were required to complete the Alabama Essay Examination (AEE), a 6-question, 3-hour examination administered the day prior to the UBE. Beginning with the July 2014 examination, the AEE will be eliminated and applicants will be required to complete a course on Alabama law.

**Arizona** Online course on Arizona law is required prior to admission for all applicants.

**Missouri** Rules require an open-book online test, the Missouri Educational Component Test (MECT), for applicants to complete as a condition of licensure. Review materials are posted to assist applicants.

**Montana** Montana Law Seminar attendance is required prior to admission. The course is offered the day after the bar exam.

**Washington** Washington Law Component (WLC) is an open-book, timed, online multiple-choice test with Washington-specific study materials available online to review prior to and during the test.

### Do you currently accept UBE scores from other jurisdictions?

**Montana** Applicants who are transferring UBE scores are required to apply within Montana's exam filing deadlines.

**Wyoming** Applicants who are transferring UBE scores are required to apply within Wyoming's exam filing deadlines.

## CHART 7: Bar Examination Application Fees

Note: For admission by transferred UBE score, see Chart 10, page 32. For admission on motion, see Chart 11, page 34. For other licenses and registrations, see Chart 13, page 39.

Jurisdiction	Law student registration fee, if any (timely filing)	Full Bar Exam*				Attorneys' Exam fee
		Bar exam fee for first-time takers (non-attorneys)	Bar exam fee for attorneys	Bar exam fee for repeaters	Fee for laptops, if permitted	
Alabama	\$0–\$250	\$475	\$750†	\$475	\$121	
Alaska		\$800	\$800	\$500	\$100	
Arizona		\$880	\$880	\$580	\$125	
Arkansas		\$400	\$400	\$400	\$0	
California	\$108	\$1,114	\$1,392	\$1,114 / \$1,392‡	\$139	\$1,392
Colorado		\$710	\$710	\$710	\$0	
Connecticut		\$750	\$750	\$750	\$100	
Delaware		\$700 / \$1,400	\$800 / \$1,600	\$700 / \$1,600	\$100	
District of Columbia		\$100** + \$45 (MEE + MPT) + \$60 (MBE)	\$100** + \$45 (MEE + MPT) + \$60 (MBE)	\$100** + \$45 (MEE + MPT) + \$60 (MBE)		
Florida	\$100–\$400	\$1,000	\$1,600–\$3,000	\$450	\$125	
Georgia		\$350 + \$60 (MBE) + \$26 (MPT)	\$350 + \$26 (MPT)	\$350 + \$60 (MBE) + \$26 (MPT)	\$100	\$350 + \$26 (MPT)
Hawaii		\$500**	\$500**	\$500**	\$128.50	
Idaho		\$600 (eff. 5/1/14)	\$800 (eff. 5/1/14)	\$200 / \$300	\$125	
Illinois	\$100	\$500	\$500	\$500	\$100	
Indiana		\$250	\$250	\$250	\$125	
Iowa	\$40	\$425	\$525	\$425/\$525‡	\$118	
Kansas		\$400	\$400	\$400	\$125	
Kentucky		\$625	\$775	\$250	\$125	
Louisiana	\$25‡	\$550**	\$550**	\$550**	\$125	
Maine		\$450	\$500**	\$450/\$500‡	\$110	\$500**
Maryland		\$475	\$475	\$250	\$118.50	\$700**
Massachusetts		\$815	\$815	\$815	\$175	
Michigan		\$614.25	\$614.25	\$240	varies	
Minnesota		\$500	\$950	\$500	\$100	
Mississippi	\$100	\$525 / \$825	\$825**	\$550	varies	
Missouri	\$200	\$485 / \$910	\$485 / \$910	\$285 / \$385	\$125	
Montana		\$600‡	\$850‡	\$600/\$850‡	\$125	
Nebraska	\$100	\$490	\$490	\$225	varies	
Nevada		\$700	\$1,000	\$700/\$1,000‡	\$120	
New Hampshire		\$700	\$700	\$700	\$50	
New Jersey		\$575	\$575	\$575	\$0	
New Mexico		\$500 / \$1,000	\$500 / \$1,000	\$100	\$90	
New York		\$250 / \$750	\$250 / \$750	\$250 / \$750	\$100	
North Carolina		\$700	\$1,500	\$400	\$125	
North Dakota	\$200	\$150**	\$150**	\$150**	\$100	
Ohio	\$75**	\$356	\$356	\$356	\$110	
Oklahoma	\$125**	\$300**	\$1,000**	\$300**	\$125	
Oregon		\$625	\$1,050	\$625	\$140	
Pennsylvania		\$575	\$575	\$575	\$115	
Rhode Island		\$600	\$1,125†	\$600**	\$0	\$1,125†
South Carolina		\$700	\$1,500	\$700 / \$1,500	\$115.50	
South Dakota	\$50	\$300	\$300	\$175	\$100	
Tennessee		\$450**	\$450**	\$300**	\$125	
Texas	\$190	\$320 / \$435	\$1,040 / \$1,140	\$320	\$50	
Utah		\$550	\$850	\$550/\$850‡	\$150	\$850
Vermont		\$240**	\$240**	\$240**	\$100	
Virginia		\$775	\$800	\$375	\$125	
Washington		\$585	\$620**	\$585/\$620‡	\$134.50	
West Virginia		\$400**	\$600**	\$400**	\$98.50	
Wisconsin		\$450 / \$850	\$450 / \$850	\$450 / \$850	\$110	
Wyoming		\$600**	\$600**	\$600**	\$90	
Guam		\$750†	\$750†	\$750†		\$1,200
Northern Mariana Islands		\$350	\$450	\$350/\$450‡	\$0	\$450
Palau		\$300	\$300	\$300		
Puerto Rico		\$250	\$250	\$250		
Virgin Islands		\$658	\$733	\$200 / \$200		

\*Timely filing fees; late filing fees may apply. Includes fees such as for separate character and fitness and/or investigations unless otherwise noted in supplemental remarks.  
†Includes NCBE report fee. ‡First fee applies to non-attorney repeaters; second fee applies to attorney repeaters. \*\*Plus NCBE report fee.

(continued)

## Supplemental Remarks

**Alabama** No fee shall be required for law student registration if the registration form is filed within the first 60 days following the commencement of the study of law. After 60 days the fee is \$50, after 180 days the fee is \$100, and after 390 days the fee is \$250.

**California** Bar exam fees are separate from moral character application. A positive moral character determination is valid for 3 years. Thus, if a repeater has positive determination on file, the exam fee would be \$614 (general applicant) or \$892 (attorney applicant).

**Delaware** For applications filed on or before April 1: \$700 for applicants not admitted in another jurisdiction and for repeaters; \$800 for applicants admitted in another jurisdiction. For applications filed after April 1 but on or before May 15: \$1,400 for applicants not admitted in another jurisdiction; \$1,600 for applicants admitted in another jurisdiction and for repeaters.

**Florida** The law student registration fee is \$400. Discounted early law student registration fees are available: \$100 for those who commence in August or September and file by January 15; \$350 for those who commence in August or September and file by March 15. Law students also pay a \$600 fee to convert the student registration to an application in the final year of law school. Bar exam fee for attorneys is \$1,600 for those admitted more than 1 year but less than 5 years; \$2,000 for those admitted 5 or more years but less than 10 years; \$2,400 for those admitted 10 or more years but less than 15 years; \$3,000 for those admitted 15 or more years.

**Georgia** There is a separate fee for the Application for Certification of Fitness to Practice Law. The fee ranges from \$500 to \$1,000 depending upon the status of the applicant at the time of submission. The applicant must apply for and receive Certification of Fitness to Practice Law prior to submitting an application for the bar examination.

**Idaho** Bar exam fee for repeaters is \$200 for the first 3 exams; \$300 for each subsequent one.

**Illinois** Effective July 1, 2014, law school registration will be discontinued.

**Maine** Bar exam fee for non-attorneys includes those admitted less than 1 year in another jurisdiction.

**Mississippi** Bar exam fee for non-attorneys is \$525 if applicant filed a law student registration and \$825 if applicant did not file a law student registration.

**Missouri** Bar exam fee for non-attorneys and attorneys is \$485 if never previously registered for a bar examination in Missouri but did apply for a character and fitness report as a 1L or 2L law student; \$910 if never previously registered for a bar examination in Missouri and did not apply for a character and fitness report as a 1L or 2L law student. Bar exam fee for repeaters is \$285 if applicant failed the most recent bar examination in Missouri; \$385 if applicant failed a bar examination in Missouri other than the most recent exam or failed to appear at the exam for which applicant was registered.

**Montana** Fees listed include the cost of application, examination, and the Montana Law Seminar.

**New Mexico** Applicants whose law school graduation date is 1 year or less prior to filing their applications pay an application fee of \$500. All others pay \$1,000. If applicable, applicants are responsible for the costs associated with investigations and hearings. The \$100 retake fee is available for 1 year after the first unsuccessful examination. After that year, an unsuccessful applicant pays the full application fee.

**New York** The bar exam fee for non-attorneys is \$250 for applicants qualifying on the basis of a first degree in law from an ABA-approved law school, law office study, or a combination of a first degree in law from an unapproved law school in the United States and practice; the fee is \$750 for applicants qualifying on the basis of a foreign law school study.

**Rhode Island** Foreign-educated applicants must submit an \$800 fee to the National Conference of Bar Examiners for a character report. Please note that the Rhode Island Supreme Court has temporarily suspended the admission of foreign-educated applicants while it reviews its rules on their admission. A fee of \$600 is required for all retakes. Applicants can defer to the next bar examination upon payment of a \$300 deferral fee. MBE scores will be transferred upon payment of \$25.

**South Carolina** Bar exam fee for repeaters is \$700 for repeaters who have not been admitted to practice in another jurisdiction for more than 1 year; \$1,500 for repeaters who have been admitted to practice in another jurisdiction for more than 1 year.

**South Dakota** Additional character and fitness fees and fingerprint run fees may apply.

**Texas** Bar exam fee for non-attorneys is \$320 for Texas law student; \$435 for out-of-state law student. Bar exam fee for attorneys is \$1,040 for attorneys licensed in another state; \$1,140 for foreign attorneys.

**Virginia** Bar exam application fee is \$375. Character and fitness fees range from \$400 to \$425 depending on graduation date and other jurisdiction admission status. A Character & Fitness Questionnaire is valid for 4 calendar years.

**Wisconsin** Bar exam fee is \$450 for U.S.-educated applicants and \$850 for graduates of law schools in other nations.

**Northern Mariana Islands** Additional character and fitness fees vary.

**Virgin Islands** Bar exam fee for repeaters is \$200 for each examination (MBE or local law essay) that the applicant previously took in the Virgin Islands but failed. If an applicant elects to retake one exam, the fee is \$200. If an applicant elects to retake both exams, the fee is \$400.

## CHART 8: Composition of the Bar Examination

Jurisdiction	Tests Included: See Specific Jurisdiction Rules					Score Transfers					
						MBE		MPRE			
	Multistate Bar Examination (MBE)	Multistate Essay Examination (MEE)	Multistate Performance Test (MPT)	Multistate Professional Responsibility Examination (MPRE)	State essay, multiple-choice, or performance test	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?		Do you have a time limit for accepting an MPRE score? (i.e., maximum age of the MPRE score)	
Yes						No	Yes	No	Yes	No	
Alabama	X	X	X	X		X			X	X	
Alaska	X	X (July 2014)	X	X			X		X	X	
Arizona	X	X	X	X			X		X	X	
Arkansas	X	X	X	X		X			X	X	
California	X			X	X		X		X		X
Colorado	X	X	X	X			X		X	X	
Connecticut	X	X	X	X		X			X	X	
Delaware	X		X	X	X		X		X	X	
Dist. of Columbia	X	X	X	X		X		X			X
Florida	X			X	X		X		X	X	
Georgia	X		X	X	X		X		X		X
Hawaii	X	X	X	X	X		X		X	X	
Idaho	X	X	X	X		X			X		X
Illinois	X	X	X	X	X	X			X		X
Indiana	X		X	X	X	X			X	X	
Iowa	X	X	X	X		X			X	X	
Kansas	X			X	X	X			X		X
Kentucky	X	X		X	X	X			X		X
Louisiana				X	X		X		X	X	
Maine	X		X	X	X	X			X		X
Maryland	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		X			X
Mississippi	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	
Missouri	X	X	X	X		X			X		X
Montana	X	X	X	X			X		X	X	
Nebraska	X	X	X	X			X		X	X	
Nevada	X		X	X	X		X		X	X	
New Hampshire	X	X	X	X		X			X		X
New Jersey	X			X		X			X		X
New Mexico	X	X	X	X		X			X	X	
New York	X		X	X	X	X			X	X	
North Carolina	X			X	X		X		X	X	
North Dakota	X	X	X	X			X	X		X	
Ohio	X		X	X	X		X		X		X
Oklahoma	X			X	X	X			X		X
Oregon	X	X	X	X	X		X		X	X	
Pennsylvania	X			X	X		X		X		X
Rhode Island	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	
South Carolina	X			X	X	X			X	X	
South Dakota	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	
Tennessee	X		X	X	X		X		X	X	
Texas	X		X	X	X		X		X		X
Utah	X	X	X	X		X			X		X
Vermont	X		X	X	X	X			X	X	
Virginia	X			X	X		X		X	X	
Washington	X	X	X	X			X		X	X	
West Virginia	X	X	X	X		X			X	X	
Wisconsin	X	X	X		X	X			X		
Wyoming	X	X	X	X			X		X	X	
Guam	X	X	X	X	X		X		X	X	
Northern Mariana Islands	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	
Palau	X	X	X	X	X	X			X	X	
Puerto Rico					X		X		X		
Virgin Islands	X			X	X	X			X	X	

(continued)

## Supplemental Remarks

### Do you require completion of a state essay, multiple-choice, or performance test?

**Alabama** Applicants for the February 2014 examination were required to complete the Alabama Essay Examination (AEE), a 6-question, 3-hour examination administered the day prior to the UBE. Beginning with the July 2014 examination, the AEE will be eliminated.

**Alaska** The February 2014 bar examination includes 9 locally drafted essay questions. Beginning with the July 2014 UBE administration, the 9 locally drafted essay questions will be eliminated from the bar examination.

**California** 6 locally developed essay questions and 2 locally developed performance tests.

**Delaware** 8 Delaware essay questions.

**Florida** 3 essay questions and 100 multiple-choice questions.

**Georgia** 4 essay questions on Georgia law.

**Hawaii** 15 multiple-choice questions based on the Hawaii Rules of Professional Conduct.

**Illinois** Illinois Essay Examination (IEE), consisting of 3 Illinois essay questions.

**Indiana** Indiana administers a local component consisting of 6 Indiana essay questions.

**Kansas** 17 Kansas essay questions.

**Kentucky** 6 Kentucky essay questions.

**Louisiana** Written component consists of performance on 9 locally developed sections.

**Maine** 6 Maine essay questions.

**Maryland** 10 Maryland essay questions.

**Massachusetts** 10 essay questions.

**Michigan** 15 essay questions.

**Mississippi** 6 Mississippi Essay Exam questions.

**Nevada** Nevada Essay Exam, consisting of 8 essay questions.

**New York** Locally developed (i.e., New York-law-based) 5 essay questions and 50 multiple-choice questions.

**North Carolina** 12 essay questions.

**Ohio** 12 essay questions to be answered under Ohio law.

**Oklahoma** 16 essay questions.

**Oregon** Oregon can administer any combination of MEE questions and locally drafted essay questions.

**Pennsylvania** 6 essay questions and 1 performance test.

**Rhode Island** 3 local essay questions drafted by the Board of Bar Examiners.

**South Carolina** Essay questions on 6 areas of state law.

**South Dakota** 1 Indian law question.

**Tennessee** 9 local essay questions.

**Texas** Procedure and Evidence Questions (20 short answer questions each for civil and criminal) and Texas Essay Questions (12 questions).

**Vermont** 4 essay questions.

**Virginia** 9 essay questions and 10 short answer questions.

**Wisconsin** Wisconsin can administer any combination of MEE, MPT, and locally drafted essay questions.

**Guam** 1 essay question based on local case law and statutory law.

**Northern Mariana Islands** 2 local essay questions.

**Palau** Palau Essay Exam, consisting of 3 to 4 questions.

**Puerto Rico** Bar examination consists of only local components: 184 multiple-choice questions and 8 essay questions.

**Virgin Islands** Local Law (Essay) Examination covering 12 subject areas of local law.

### Do you accept MBE scores transferred from other jurisdictions?

**Alabama** An applicant who has taken and passed a bar examination in another jurisdiction, has been admitted to practice in that jurisdiction, and has earned an MBE scaled score of 140 or above will be excused from taking the MBE provided that the examination is administered within 25 months.

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

**Connecticut** Concurrent or 3 prior administrations; actual scaled score. If a score is from a prior administration, applicant must have been successful on each exam for which the score was originally achieved.

**District of Columbia** Accepts MBE scaled score of 133 or more transferred from another jurisdiction if taken within the preceding 25 months.

**Illinois** Accepts MBE from 2 prior exams. Applicant must have passed exam in other jurisdiction with MBE scaled score of at least 140.

**Indiana** Concurrent examinations only; actual scaled score.

**Iowa** Applicants may transfer any MBE actual 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.

**Maine** Applicants may transfer any scaled score. If scaled MBE score is 155 or higher, applicant may opt to take questions 1 and 2 only of Attorneys' Exam.

**Maryland** Concurrent examinations only; actual scaled score.

**Massachusetts** Concurrent examinations only; actual scaled score.

**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 actual 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 and was admitted in that jurisdiction.

**Mississippi** Actual scaled score; 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.

**Montana** Montana administers the UBE. An MBE score may not be transferred in from another jurisdiction but, instead, must be taken concurrently with the other UBE components.

**New Hampshire** Concurrent examinations only.

**New Jersey** Concurrent examinations only; actual scaled score.

**New Mexico** Concurrent examinations only; actual scaled score.

**New York** Accepts concurrent examinations only.

**Oklahoma** Concurrent examinations only; actual scaled score.

**Rhode Island** Concurrent examinations only.

**South Carolina** Concurrent examinations only; actual scaled score.

**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 (scaled score of 130 or more) as of date of acceptance of application and if applicant passed other jurisdiction's exam.

**Utah** Concurrent examinations only.

**Vermont** Accepts scores from 4 prior administrations; scaled score of 135 or more.

**West Virginia** Actual scaled score if taken within 13 months of present exam and part of a successful exam. Applicant who has previously failed West Virginia bar examination may not transfer an MBE score.

**Wisconsin** A scaled score of 135 or more if taken within 37 months of present exam and part of a successful exam.

**Northern Mariana Islands** If MBE taken within 3 years of exam for which applicant applies and attains scaled score of at least 130.

**Palau** Will accept a scaled score of 120 or more if taken within 5 years preceding present exam.

**Virgin Islands** Will accept a scaled score of 133 or more if taken within 5 years of present exam.

**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 in which applicant is admitted 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 taking the Minnesota Bar 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. Completed application and evidence of score 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.

*(continued)*



Supplemental Remarks (continued)

Do you have a time limit for accepting an MPRE score (i.e., maximum age of the MPRE score)?

**Alabama** Successful passage of the MPRE by an applicant at any time within the 12-month period before the taking of the bar examination will be accepted, and such successful completion may be carried over for a period of 25 months from time the first bar examination is taken.

**Alaska** Applicant must obtain a scaled score of 80 at an examination taken not more than 8 years prior to the applicant's Alaska application for admission.

**Arizona** Within 2 years before the successful bar examination or within 5 years after the successful bar examination.

**Arkansas** 3 years before exam or 1 year after.

**Colorado** MPRE scores may be earned no more than 2 years prior to filing application. MPRE need not be completed prior to filing an application.

**Connecticut** Within 4 years before or within 1 year after the date the applicant files his/her application for admission to the Connecticut Bar.

**Delaware** Within 4 years preceding the year in which the applicant passes the Delaware Bar Examination.

**Florida** Within 25 months of the date of the administration of any part of the examination that is passed.

**Hawaii** Within 2 years prior to or 1 year after date of notification of passing the Hawaii Bar Examination.

**Indiana** Within 2 years before or after the date the applicant successfully takes the Indiana 2-day essay bar examination.

**Iowa** 3 years from when MPRE was taken.

**Louisiana** A passing MPRE score is valid for 5 years from the date of the examination. However, an applicant who has been admitted to the bar of another state, passed the MPRE in fulfillment of the bar admissions requirement(s) of the applicant's state(s) of admission, and complied with the continuing legal education requirements of the applicant's state(s) of admission will be considered to have satisfied the requirement.

**Massachusetts** The MPRE score report is a filing requirement and therefore it must be taken and passed prior to applying for admission.

**Mississippi** Within 24 months before the date of administration of the Mississippi Bar Examination at which the applicant receives a passing result.

**Montana** MPRE scores of 80 or better are good for 3 years.

**Nebraska** 5 years after the release of the passing score.

**Nevada** MPRE scores will not be accepted earlier than 3 years preceding the year in which an applicant passes the examination and not later than 3 years after the year in which an applicant passes the bar examination.

**New Mexico** Within 5 years before filing a first application for admission.

**New York** Applicants must take and pass the MPRE within 3 years either before or after passing the New York Bar Examination, measured from the date the applicant sat for each exam.

**North Carolina** Up to 2 years prior to exam.

**North Dakota** Within 5 years of filing an application.

**Oregon** Within 24 months of passing the Oregon Bar Exam.

**Rhode Island** 2 years from the date of the exam.

**South Carolina** MPRE must have been taken within 4 years of date on which application is filed.

**South Dakota** Within 25 months prior to next scheduled exam.

**Tennessee** MPRE score of 75 or above within 2 years of passing the Tennessee Bar Exam.

**Vermont** 7 years from the date of the MPRE administration.

**Virginia** Within 2 calendar years prior to or after passing the Virginia Bar Examination.

**Washington** MPRE score must be earned no more than 3 years prior to or 1 year after successful UBE.

**West Virginia** 25 months from successful bar examination or from application for admission on motion.

**Wyoming** 3 years prior to exam, or 1 month after.

**Guam** Within 2 years before or after the test date.

**Northern Mariana Islands** Within 3 years prior to or 6 months after taking the bar examination.

**Palau** 5 years from the date of the exam.

**Virgin Islands** MPRE scores obtained in another jurisdiction may be accepted provided that the scores certified are no more than 5 years old.



## CHART 9: Grading and Scoring

Jurisdiction	What is your average grading/reporting period? (February/July exams)	Do you administer both the MBE and a written component?		Do you scale the written component to the MBE?		Are your MBE and written component scores combined?		Combined Score Weights				Minimum Passing Standards		
		Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	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	X		X		X		50	50	30	20	256	128	75
Alaska†	both 10–12 weeks	X		X		X		50	50	30	20	280	140	80
Arizona	both 9 weeks	X		X		X		50	50	30	20	273	136.5	85
Arkansas	both 5 weeks	X		X		X		50	50	30	20	270	135	85
California	in May/in Nov.	X		X		X		35	65	39	26	1,440	144	86
Colorado	both approx. 9 wks.	X		X		X		50	50	30	20	276	138	85
Connecticut	10 wks./9 wks.	X		X		X		50	50	30	20	264	132	80
Delaware	11 weeks	X		X		X		40	60	40	20	145	145	85
District of Columbia	both 9–10 weeks	X		X		X		50	50	25	25	266	133	75
Florida	both 6–8 weeks	X		X		X		50	50‡	50‡	—	136	136	80
Georgia	both 13 weeks	X		X		X		50	50	28.6	21.4	270	135	75
Hawaii	both 10–12 weeks	X		X		X		50	50‡	—	—	134	134	85
Idaho	both 6 weeks	X		X		X		50	50	30	20	280	140	85
Illinois	both 7 weeks	X		X		X		50	50	43	7	264	132	80
Indiana	both 8–9 weeks	X		X		X		50	50	30	20	264	132	80
Iowa	both 6 weeks	X		X		X		50	50	30	20	266	133	80
Kansas	both 6 weeks	X		X		X		50	50	50	—	133	133	80
Kentucky	both 9 weeks	X			X**		X	—	—	—	—	—	—	75
Louisiana	5–6 wks./8–9 wks.		X					—	—	—	—	—	—	80
Maine	both 8–10 weeks	X		X		X		36	64	55	9	138	138	80
Maryland	8–9 wks./13–14 wks.	X		X		X		33	67	58	8.7	406	135.3	
Massachusetts	8–9 wks./13–14 wks.	X		X		X		50	50	50	—	270	135	85
Michigan	May 15/Nov. 15	X			X	X		50	50	50	—	135	135	85
Minnesota	6 wks./10 wks.	X		X		X		50	50	30	20	260	130	85
Mississippi	both 7–8 weeks	X		X		X		40	60	45	15	132	132	75
Missouri	both 7 weeks	X		X		X		50	50	30	20	260	130	80
Montana	both 7–8 weeks	X		X		X		50	50	30	20	270	135	80
Nebraska	both 6–7 weeks	X		X		X		50	50	30	20	270	135	85
Nevada	both 8 weeks	X		X		X		33	67	56.1	15.8	75	140	85
New Hampshire	both 10 weeks	X		X		X		50	50	30	20	270	135	79

\*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.

†Chart indicates information for the July 2014 examination. See supplemental remarks for information pertaining to the February 2014 examination.

‡Includes a local multiple-choice or short-answer component.

\*\*See supplemental remarks for scoring details.

(continued)

## CHART 9: Grading and Scoring (continued)

Jurisdiction	What is your average grading/reporting period? (February/July exams)	Do you administer both the MBE and a written component?		Do you scale the written component to the MBE?		Are your MBE and written component scores combined?		Combined Score Weights				Minimum Passing Standards		
		Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	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*	
New Jersey	in May/in Nov.	X		X		X		50	50	50	—	133	133	75
New Mexico	both 6–8 weeks	X		X		X		50	50	33.3	16.7	130	130	80
New York	in May/in Nov.	X		X		X		40	60 <sup>‡</sup>	40	10	665	133	85
North Carolina	both 4 weeks	X		X		X		40	60	60	—	350	138.4	80
North Dakota	both 7 weeks	X		X		X		50	50	30	20	260	130	85
Ohio	9 wks./12 wks.	X		X		X		33	67	53.3	13.3	405	135	85
Oklahoma	both 7 weeks	X		X		X		50	50	50	—	362	132	75
Oregon	both 6 weeks	X		X		X		50	50	25	25	284	142	85
Pennsylvania	5 wks./9 wks.	X		X		X		45	55	—	—	272	136	75
Rhode Island	both 10 weeks	X		X		X		50	50	41	9	276	138	80
South Carolina	8 wks./12 wks.	X			X**		X	—	—	—	—	—	—	77
South Dakota	both 12 weeks	X		X		X		50	50	30	20	130	130	75
Tennessee	6 wks./9 wks.	X		X		X		50	50	37.5	12.5	270	135	75
Texas	10 wks./14 wks.	X		X		X		40	60 <sup>‡</sup>	40	10	675	135	85
Utah	both 8 weeks	X		X		X		50	50	30	20	270	135	86
Vermont	both 8–10 wks.	X		X		X**		—	—	—	—	—	—	80
Virginia	both 9 weeks	X		X		X		40	60	60	—	140	140	85
Washington	both 6 weeks	X		X		X		50	50	30	20	270	135	85
West Virginia	both 7 weeks	X		X		X		50	50	30	20	270	135	80
Wisconsin	both 6 weeks	X		X		X		50	50**	—	—	258	129	
Wyoming	both 8–10 wks.	X		X		X		50	50	30	20	270	135	85
Guam	both 6–8 wks.	X		X		X		50	50	38.9	11.1	132.5	132.5	80
Northern Mariana Islands	both 8–9 wks.	X		X		X		50	50	30	20	260	—	80
Palau	5 weeks	X			X**		X	—	—	—	—	—	—	75
Puerto Rico	both 8–9 wks.		X		**			—	—	—	—	—	—	
Virgin Islands	both 8–10 wks.	X			X	X		50	50	50	—	70	—	75

\*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.

†Chart indicates information for the July 2014 examination. See supplemental remarks for information pertaining to the February 2014 examination.

‡Includes a local multiple-choice or short-answer component.

\*\* See supplemental remarks for scoring details.

## Supplemental Remarks

**Alabama** Beginning with the July 2014 bar examination, the total UBE score achieved on the examination will become the combined score. An applicant who achieves a combined score of 256 or above passes the Academic Bar Examination. (The February 2014 examination consisted of the UBE and the Alabama Essay Examination [AEE]; the raw scores on the AEE were scaled to the MBE, and the scaled score was multiplied by 2 to express the AEE score on the same scale as the UBE score [0–400]. The UBE score was weighted 80% and the AEE score was weighted 20% to determine an examinee's combined score on the Academic Bar Examination.)

**Alaska** The chart shows the combined score weights and minimum passing standards for July 2014, at which time Alaska will administer the UBE. For the February 2014 exam, the local essay component was weighted 37.5, and the MPT was weighted 12.5. The minimum passing score was 140 on the reported score scale.

**California** Results from the February examination are released in mid-May; results from the July examination are released the Friday before Thanksgiving.

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

**Hawaii** Equal weight is given to all written components.

**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.

**Nevada** In order to pass, applicants must also earn a scaled score of 75 or higher on at least 3 written essay questions.

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

**Pennsylvania** The 6 answers to the essay examination and the performance test (valued at 1.5 times an essay question) are graded, totaled, and scaled to the MBE. The combined essay and performance test scores are weighted at 55%, and the MBE score is weighted at 45% of the total scaled score. The scaled scores of the performance test/essay examination and MBE are then combined to determine whether a scaled score of 272 or higher has been attained.

**Rhode Island** The examination includes both the MBE and a written component that consists of performance on 1 MPT, 3 locally developed essay questions, and 6 MEE questions. To pass the examination, an applicant must achieve an MBE score of 130 or greater and a combined total score of 276 or greater. Attorney admission applicants do not take the MBE and must score 138 or greater on the written component of the examination.

**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.

**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 two MPTs 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 is below 135.

**Wisconsin** The written component of the examination may include performance on the MPT, the MEE, and/or locally developed essay questions. The composition and weight of these written subcomponents may vary by administration.

**Northern Mariana Islands** The examination includes both the MBE and a written component that consists of the MPT, the MEE, and locally developed essay questions.

**Palau** The exam 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 exam, 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** The combined passing score is 596 points out of 1,000. Exam dates are in March and September.

## CHART 10: Admission by Transferred UBE Score/Fees\*

UBE Jurisdiction	Date of first Uniform Bar Examination (UBE) administration	What is your time limit for accepting a UBE score (i.e., maximum age of the UBE score)?	What is the minimum passing UBE score?	Do you require completion of a jurisdiction-specific component† before admission?		Do you require passage of the MPRE?‡		Are applicants who are transferring UBE scores required to apply within your exam filing deadlines?		What is the application fee for admission by transferred UBE score?
				Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	
Alabama	July 2011	25 months	256 (July 2014)	X		X			X	\$750
Alaska	July 2014	5 years	280		X	X			X	\$800
Arizona	July 2012	5 years	273	X		X			X	\$675
Colorado	February 2012	2 years / 5 years	276		X	X			X	\$810
Idaho	February 2012	37 months	280		X	X			X	\$600 / \$800 (eff. 5/1/14)
Minnesota	February 2014	36 months	260		X	X			X	\$950
Missouri	February 2011	24 months	260	X		X			X	\$1,240
Montana	July 2013	3 years	270	X		X		X		\$150** / \$400**
Nebraska	February 2013	5 years	270		X	X			X	\$925
New Hampshire	February 2014	3 years / 5 years	270		X	X			X	\$700
North Dakota	February 2011	2 years	260		X	X			X	\$400**
Utah	February 2013	18 months / 5 years	270		X	X			X	\$550 / \$850
Washington	July 2013	40 months	270	X		X			X	\$585 / \$620**
Wyoming	July 2013	3 years	270		X	X		X		\$600

\*Jurisdictions may accept transferred UBE scores prior to their date of first UBE administration. See Chart 6, pages 20–21, for which jurisdictions currently accept UBE scores from other jurisdictions.

†A *jurisdiction-specific component* is a separate test, course, or some combination of the two that is administered by a UBE jurisdiction to assess candidate knowledge of jurisdiction-specific law. The component can be offered live or online.

‡ See supplemental remarks for time parameters within which an MPRE score must be earned or achieved.

\*\* Plus NCBE report fee.

### Supplemental Remarks

#### What is your time limit for accepting a UBE score (i.e., maximum age of the UBE score)?

**Alabama** The transferred UBE score will be valid for a period of 25 months after taking the UBE in the jurisdiction in which the transferred score was earned.

**Alaska** 5 years preceding the date of application to the Alaska Bar Association.

**Arizona** 5 years prior to taking oath in Arizona.

**Colorado** Applicants with UBE scores older than 2 years may apply for admission based on the UBE score plus a period of full-time law practice in a jurisdiction that allows admission on motion to Colorado attorneys. For UBE scores earned more than 2 years but less than 3 years ago, law practice requirement is at least 1 year; for UBE scores earned more than 2 years but less than 4 years ago, law practice requirement is at least 2 years; for UBE scores earned more than 3 years but less than 5 years ago, law practice requirement is at least 3 years.

**Missouri** 24 months preceding date of the application.

**Nebraska** 5 years from UBE score release date.

**New Hampshire** An applicant who earned a UBE score more than 3 years but less than 5 years prior to the date the motion for admission by transferred UBE score was filed must establish that he or she has been primarily engaged in the active practice of law for at least 2 years in another state, territory, or the District of Columbia, in which the applicant was a member in good standing and authorized to practice law during the entire 2-year period.

<p><b>North Dakota</b> 2 years from the date of the exam in the jurisdiction where UBE score was earned.</p> <p><b>Utah</b> Utah accepts all UBE scores received within 3 prior exams (approximately 18 months). For applicants with UBE scores that are older than 3 prior exams, Utah will accept UBE scores for up to 5 years with proof of the full-time practice of law.</p>
<p><b>What is the minimum passing UBE score?</b></p>
<p><b>Alabama</b> Beginning with the July 2014 bar examination, the minimum passing UBE score will be 256. (The February 2014 examination consisted of the UBE and the Alabama Essay Examination [AEE]; the transferred UBE score was combined with the applicant's scaled written score on the AEE. The UBE score was weighted 80% and the AEE was weighted 20% to determine the combined score. An applicant must have achieved at least a 256 combined score.)</p>
<p><b>Do you require completion of a jurisdiction-specific component before admission?</b></p>
<p><b>Alabama</b> Applicants for the February 2014 examination were required to complete the Alabama Essay Examination (AEE), a 6-question, 3-hour examination administered the day prior to the UBE. Beginning with the July 2014 examination, the AEE will be eliminated and applicants will be required to complete a course on Alabama law.</p> <p><b>Arizona</b> Online course on Arizona law is required prior to admission for all applicants.</p> <p><b>Missouri</b> Rules require an open-book online test, the Missouri Educational Component Test (MECT), for applicants to complete as a condition of licensure. Review materials are posted to assist applicants.</p> <p><b>Montana</b> Montana Law Seminar attendance is required prior to admission. The course is offered the day after the bar exam.</p> <p><b>Washington</b> Washington Law Component (WLC) is an open-book, timed, online multiple-choice test with Washington-specific study materials available online to review prior to and during the test.</p>
<p><b>Are there any time parameters within which an MPRE score must be earned or achieved?</b></p>
<p><b>Alabama</b> Applicants must successfully complete the MPRE no earlier than 12 months before the UBE was taken in the transferring jurisdiction and no later than 25 months from time the first Academic Bar Examination is taken.</p> <p><b>Alaska</b> Within 8 years of filing an application.</p> <p><b>Arizona</b> Within 2 years before the successful bar examination or within 5 years after a UBE in which the applicant earned the minimum passing score required by Arizona.</p> <p><b>Colorado</b> MPRE scores may be earned no more than 2 years prior to filing application. MPRE need not be completed prior to filing an application.</p> <p><b>Idaho</b> No time limit.</p> <p><b>Missouri</b> No time limit.</p> <p><b>Montana</b> MPRE scores of 80 or better are good for 3 years.</p> <p><b>Nebraska</b> 5 years after the release of the passing score.</p> <p><b>New Hampshire</b> No time limit.</p> <p><b>North Dakota</b> Within 5 years of filing an application.</p> <p><b>Utah</b> No time limit.</p> <p><b>Washington</b> No more than 3 years after or 3 years before successful UBE.</p> <p><b>Wyoming</b> 3 years before transfer to Wyoming; 1 month after.</p>
<p><b>What is the application fee for admission by transferred UBE score?</b></p>
<p><b>Idaho</b> \$500 if not admitted as attorney in another jurisdiction; \$690 if admitted as attorney in another jurisdiction.</p> <p><b>Montana</b> \$150 for non-attorneys or attorneys with less than 1 year of practice experience; \$400 for attorneys with 1 or more years of practice experience.</p> <p><b>Utah</b> \$550 if not admitted in another jurisdiction; \$850 if admitted in another jurisdiction.</p> <p><b>Washington</b> \$585 if not admitted in another jurisdiction; \$620 if admitted in another jurisdiction.</p>

## CHART 11: Admission on Motion/Fees

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

Jurisdiction	Do your rules provide for admission on motion?		What is the 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?		Admission on motion fee
	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		\$1,300
Alaska	X		5 of past 7	X	X	X	X	X	X		\$1,500
Arizona	X		5 of past 7	X	X	X	X		X		\$1,800
Arkansas	X		5 of past 7	X	X	X	X	X	X		\$1,500
California		X									
Colorado	X		5 of past 7	X	X	X	X	X	X		\$1,800
Connecticut	X		5 of past 10	X	X	X	X	X		X	\$1,800
Delaware		X									
District of Columbia	X		None							X	\$400*
Florida		X									
Georgia	X		5 of past 7	X	X	X	X	X	X		\$600†
Hawaii		X‡		X		X			X		
Idaho	X		Varies	X	X	X	X	X	X		\$1,000 (eff. 5/1/14)
Illinois	X		5 of past 7	X	X	X	X	X	X		\$1,250
Indiana	X		5 of past 7	X	X	X	X	X		X	\$875
Iowa	X		5 of past 7	X	X	X	X	X		X	\$525*
Kansas	X		5 of past 7	X	X	X	X	X	X		\$1,250
Kentucky	X		5 of past 7	X	X	X	X	X	X		\$1,500
Louisiana		X									
Maine	X		5 of past 7 / past 3	X	X	X	X	X	X		\$600*
Maryland		X									
Massachusetts	X		5 of past 7	X	X	X	X	X		X	\$1,015*
Michigan	X		3 of past 5	X	X	X	X	X	X		\$600*
Minnesota	X		5 of past 7	X	X	X	X	X	X		\$950
Mississippi	X		5	X	X	X	X	X	X		\$1,500*
Missouri	X		5 of past 10	X	X	X	X	X	X		\$1,240
Montana		X									
Nebraska	X		Varies	X	X	X	X		X		\$925
Nevada		X									
New Hampshire	X		5 of past 7 / past 3	X	X	X	X	X		X	\$1,200
New Jersey		X‡		X			X		X		\$575/\$750
New Mexico		X									
New York	X		5 of past 7	X	X	X	X	X	X		\$400
North Carolina	X		4 of past 6	X	X	X	X	X	X		\$2,000
North Dakota	X		4 of past 5	X	X	X	X	X	X		\$400*
Ohio	X		5 of past 10	X	X	X	X	X	X		\$1,500*
Oklahoma	X		5 of past 7	X	X	X	X	X	X		\$1,500*
Oregon	X		5 of past 7	X	X	X	X	X		X	\$1,050†
Pennsylvania	X		5 of past 7	X	X	X	X	X	X		\$1,250
Rhode Island		X									
South Carolina		X‡		X					X		\$400
South Dakota	X		Past 5		X	X	X	X	X		\$450†
Tennessee	X		5 of past 7	X	X	X	X	X	X		\$900*
Texas	X		5 of past 7	X	X	X	X	X	X		\$890
Utah	X		5 of past 7	X	X	X	X	X	X		\$850
Vermont	X		5 of past 10 / past 3		X	X	X			X	\$600*
Virginia	X		3 of past 5		X	X	X	X	X		\$1,500
Washington	X		3 of past 5	X	X	X	X	X		X	\$620*
West Virginia	X		5 of past 7	X	X	X		X		X	\$1,500*
Wisconsin	X		3 of past 5	X	X	X	X	X		X	\$850
Wyoming	X		5 of past 7	X	X		X	X	X		\$600*
Guam		X‡			X				X		\$450**
Northern Mariana Islands		X									
Palau		X‡			X						
Puerto Rico		X									
Virgin Islands		X‡			X					X	none

\*Plus NCBE report fee.

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

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

\*\*Includes NCBE report fee.



## Supplemental Remarks

### 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** Must have actively practiced 5 of past 7 years, at least 1,000 hours each year, and held an active law license in good standing for that duration. Professorship recognition requires full-time law school professorship. Active practice cannot have constituted unauthorized practice where it occurred. Effective July 1, 2013, applicant may qualify by either 1) being admitted by bar examination in a reciprocal jurisdiction or 2) being admitted by bar examination in any U.S. jurisdiction and have qualifying active practice in reciprocal jurisdictions. Applicant may not have failed the bar examination in Arizona within past 5 years. Prior members of the State Bar of Arizona are not eligible for admission on motion.

**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 in the jurisdiction in which attorney is admitted 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. Attorneys who are graduates of ABA-accredited law schools, actively licensed to practice law in another U.S. jurisdiction, and employed by a civil legal service provider recognized by the IRS as a 501(c)(3) nonprofit organization that is eligible to receive funds from the Indigent Legal Assistance Fund may apply for limited admission.

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

**Nevada** Admission on motion is unavailable. Admission by certification is allowed 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 1 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. Admission on motion fee for law professors is \$575. In-house counsel applicants should refer to rule pertaining to admission to practice. Admission on motion fee for in-house counsel is \$750.

**Pennsylvania** An applicant must have graduated from a law school that was approved by the ABA at the time of the applicant's matriculation or graduation.

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

**Guam** Only government attorneys may be admitted temporarily without written examination and only for the purposes of government employment. Government attorneys applying for temporary admission must still undergo a character and fitness investigation. Attorneys admitted under this rule are only granted temporary admission for a maximum of 5 years.

**Northern Mariana Islands** Government attorneys may be admitted temporarily without written examination and only for the purposes of government employment. Government attorneys applying for temporary admission must still undergo a character and fitness investigation. Attorneys admitted under this rule are only granted temporary admission for a maximum of 4 years.

**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?

**Idaho** Motion applicants must have been substantially engaged in the active practice of law for length required in originating jurisdiction but no less than 3 of the past 5 years.

**Maine** Reciprocal applicants must have been engaged in the full-time active practice of law for 5 of the past 7 years. New Hampshire and Vermont attorneys are only required to have been engaged in the full-time active practice of law in New Hampshire or Vermont for the 3 years preceding the date of application.

**Massachusetts** Board requires proof that the applicant has been actively engaged in the practice of law for 5 out of the past 7 years immediately preceding the application.

**Minnesota** Applicant must have been lawfully engaged in the practice of law for at least 60 of the 84 months 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.

(continued)

## Supplemental Remarks (*continued*)

**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.

**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.

**Oklahoma** 5 of 7 years of practice must be in a reciprocal state.

**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.

**Virginia** 3 of the most recent 5 years. At least 5 years bar admission required.

**West Virginia** Rules are silent as to whether in-house corporate experience qualifies as active practice of law.

**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.

### 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** If the applicant graduated from a law school in the United States, that law school must be ABA-approved. Applicants who graduated from law schools in other English-speaking common-law countries may be eligible if they pursued a course of study substantially equivalent to that of a law school approved by the ABA.

**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 1 non-ABA-approved school in Massachusetts are also eligible.

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



## CHART 12: Reciprocity, Comity, and Attorneys' Exams

Jurisdiction	Is admission on motion 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 the Attorneys' Exam, must an applicant be a graduate of an ABA-approved law school?	
							Yes	No	Yes	No
Alabama	X		X			X		X		
Alaska	X		X			X		X		
Arizona	X					X		X		
Arkansas	X			X	X			X		
California							X			X
Colorado	X		X		X			X		
Connecticut	X		X		X			X		
Delaware								X		
District 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		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	X			X		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			X		X		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		
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		

(continued)

## Supplemental Remarks

Is admission on motion based on reciprocity (that is, is it limited to candidates from some or all jurisdictions offering admission on motion)?

**Georgia** If the applicant's "sending" jurisdiction's admission on motion rule is more restrictive than Georgia's, then the applicant's admission in Georgia would be governed by the same requirements that apply to an applicant from Georgia seeking admission in the applicant's jurisdiction.

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

**Oregon** Provided that the laws from the state from which the applicant comes grant similar privileges to attorney applicants from Oregon. Attorneys who are licensed in Washington, Idaho, Utah, or Alaska and apply for admission on motion on or before December 31, 2015, need only demonstrate active, substantial, and continuous practice of law for 3 of the preceding 5 years prior to filing the application. For all other states, attorneys must have lawfully engaged in practice for 5 of 7 years preceding application.

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

**Virginia** Admission to bar of reciprocal jurisdiction must have been by examination.

**Wyoming** Admission on motion is limited to jurisdictions that would admit a Wyoming attorney on motion without any additional examination.

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.

**Maine** Attorney from a nonreciprocal state may be eligible to sit for the Attorneys' (modified) 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.

**District of Columbia** Provided the applicant has been a member in good standing of the bar for 5 years.

**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 the 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** Applicants who have not graduated from an ABA-approved law school may sit for the Attorneys' Examination provided they have been engaged in the active full-time practice of law for 5 out of the 10 years immediately preceding the filing of the bar application.

## CHART 13: Other Licenses and Registrations/Fees

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	Application fee	Yes	No	Application fee	Yes	No	Application fee	Yes	No	Application fee
Alabama		X		X		\$300		X			X	
Alaska	X		\$1,000		X		X		\$0		X	
Arizona	X		\$825	X		\$345	X		\$0	X		\$0
Arkansas		X			X			X			X	
California	X		\$1,064	X		\$1,244	X		\$1,244		X	
Colorado		X		X		\$1,000		X		X		\$50
Connecticut	X		\$500	X		\$1,000		X			X	
Delaware	X		\$100	X		\$80	X		\$90–\$150		X	
Dist. of Columbia	X		\$450*		X			X			X	
Florida	X		\$500*	X		\$1,300	X		\$1,600–\$3,000		X	
Georgia	X		\$1,000		X			X			X	
Hawaii	X		\$300		X		X		\$300		X	
Idaho	X		\$690	X		\$800 (eff. 5/1/14)		X			X	\$0
Illinois	X		\$800	X		\$1,250	X		\$100		X	
Indiana	X		\$875		X			X			X	
Iowa	X		\$500*	X		\$700		X			X	
Kansas		X		X		\$1,250		X			X	
Kentucky		X		X		\$1,500	X		\$100	X		\$100
Louisiana	X		\$175	X		\$300		X			X	
Maine		X			X		X				X	
Maryland		X		X			X		\$10		X	
Massachusetts	X		\$510	X		\$220–\$300		X			X	
Michigan	X		\$600*		X			X			X	
Minnesota	X		\$1,200	X		\$700–\$950	X		\$75		X	
Mississippi		X			X			X			X	
Missouri	X		\$1,400	X		\$1,240		X			X	
Montana		X			X			X			X	
Nebraska		X		X		\$700		X			X	
Nevada		X		X		\$250	X		\$250	X		\$250
New Hampshire	X		\$1,200		X			X			X	
New Jersey	X		\$575	X		\$750	X		\$0	X		\$0
New Mexico	X		\$800		X		X		\$125		X	
New York	X		\$0	X		\$0	X		\$0		X	
North Carolina	X		\$1,500		X			X			X	
North Dakota	X		\$380	X		\$380	X		\$380		X	
Ohio	X		\$550	X			X		\$300		X	
Oklahoma		X		X		\$750*		X			X	
Oregon	X		\$1,050	X		\$1,050		X		X		\$425
Pennsylvania	X		\$650	X		\$1,250	X		\$200		X	
Rhode Island		X		X		\$200	X		\$200		X	
South Carolina	X		\$1,000	X		\$400	X		\$0	X		\$0
South Dakota		X			X			X			X	
Tennessee		X		X		\$750		X			X	
Texas	X		\$990		X			X			X	
Utah	X		\$850	X		\$850		X			X	
Vermont		X			X			X			X	
Virginia	X		\$600*	X		\$150		X			X	
Washington	X		\$620*	X		\$620*		X		X		\$0*
West Virginia		X			X		X		\$0*		X	
Wisconsin		X		X		\$250		X			X	
Wyoming		X			X			X			X	
Guam		X			X			X			X	
N. Mariana Islands		X			X		X		\$200		X	
Palau		X			X		X				X	
Puerto Rico		X			X			X			X	
Virgin Islands		X			X			X			X	

\*Plus NCBE report fee.

(continued)

## Supplemental Remarks

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.

**Arizona** Corporate counsel must register with the State Bar of Arizona; registration process does not constitute licensure for practice of law in Arizona. Pursuant to Arizona Supreme Court Rule 38(d), (e), and (f), limited practice in law school clinical programs, legal services organizations, and pro bono legal services organizations is allowed through registration with the Clerk of the Supreme Court. These programs do not constitute licensure to practice law in Arizona.

**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.

**Delaware** Active attorneys may register as private legal service lawyers or government/corporate counsel. Private legal service lawyer fees are graduated based on years of admission elsewhere.

**Florida** There is not a separate fee, but authorized legal aid practitioners must file a bar application and make arrangements, including payment of applicable fees, to take the next available Florida Bar Examination. The graduated bar examination fee for attorneys is based on years of admission elsewhere.

**Idaho** Pro bono licensing under Idaho's Emeritus Attorney License rule is available only to attorneys who have practiced law for at least 10 of the 15 years preceding application. The attorney must practice under the supervision of a supervising attorney.

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

**Iowa** Iowa corporate counsel must pay a \$500 application fee and a \$200 client security assessment.

**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.

**Maine** Maine Rules of Civil Procedure Rule 89(c) provides that attorneys licensed in other states may apply for short-term fellowships or grants to fund their work with legal services organizations in Maine without being admitted to practice in Maine. Rule 89(c) was adopted to permit, for no more than 2 years, practice by such attorneys employed on a full-time basis and supervised by the organizations.

**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 licensed in another state may advise their employers without admission in Maryland.

**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.

**Missouri** Corporate counsel must apply for limited admission as in-house counsel pursuant to Rule 8.105, Rules Governing Admission to the Bar in Missouri.

**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. 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.

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

**Oklahoma** Must be admitted in a reciprocal state; permit renewed each year through state bar.

**Rhode Island** The Rhode Island Supreme Court rules allow out-of-state attorneys to practice law in Rhode Island as in-house counsel upon registering with the Court. In-house counsel attorneys may only practice law in Rhode Island on behalf of the corporation and cannot appear in court or in agency or municipal proceedings on behalf of the corporation without first obtaining pro hac vice admission. The Rhode Island Supreme Court Rules also allow for the temporary admission of out-of-state attorneys associated with programs that provide legal services to indigents which are either (1) funded in whole or in part by the federal government or by the Rhode Island Bar Foundation or (2) sponsored by the office of the Rhode Island Public Defender or as special counsel for the Rhode Island Department of Attorney General.

**South Carolina** Limited licenses for in-house counsel, law school clinic program teachers. 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.

**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.

**Tennessee** As of January 1, 2011, Tennessee will permit registration of in-house counsel only (MJP).

**Washington** Permits limited license for indigent representation (temporary, while awaiting exam and results), emeritus/pro bono (volunteers with legal services organizations), law school clinic faculty, and military lawyers. House counsel includes foreign house counsel.

**West Virginia** An indigent legal services or public defender program attorney may be admitted for up to 36 months without taking the bar examination or qualifying for admission on motion upon showing good moral character and fitness and admission in good standing in another jurisdiction.

**Wisconsin** Counsel not admitted in Wisconsin, but admitted in any other jurisdiction, must register with the Board within 60 days of hire as in-house/corporate counsel. After 3 years from date of registration, the attorney is eligible for admission on proof of practice. For attorneys who filed within 90 days of the effective date of the rule (January 1, 2009), all prior service may be counted for admission based on proof of practice.

**Northern Mariana Islands** Attorneys employed by the government or by Micronesian Legal Services are admitted on a limited basis without written examination. Limited admission carries a term of 4 years.

**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.

## CHART 14: Mandatory Continuing Legal Education

Note: For courses, activities, or skills training required for admission to the bar, see Chart 5, page 17.

Jurisdiction	Does your jurisdiction have a mandatory Continuing Legal Education (CLE) requirement?		
	Yes	No	Description
Alabama	X		12 hours per year.
Alaska	X		3 hours of ethics per year; mandatory reporting of completion of ethics requirement and whether member has completed 9 or more additional CLE credits.
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 per 3 years, including 7 hours of ethics and professionalism.
Connecticut		X	
Delaware	X		24 credit hours per 2 years, 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.
District of Columbia		X	
Florida	X		30 hours per 3 years, including 5 hours of ethics, professionalism, bias elimination, substance abuse, or mental illness awareness.
Georgia	X		12 hours per year, including 1 hour of ethics and 1 hour of professionalism. The mandatory Transition into Law Practice Program course required for initial admission (see Chart 5) is included in the 12-hour requirement in the year of admission or in the next calendar year.
Hawaii	X		Active members of the bar shall complete at least 3 credit hours per year of approved Mandatory Continuing Professional Education.
Idaho	X		30 hours per 3 years, including 2 hours ethics.
Illinois	X		30 CLE activity hours per 2 years, of which at least 6 must be in the area of professional responsibility, including professionalism, diversity issues, mental illness and addiction issues, civility, or legal ethics.
Indiana	X		36 hours per 3 years with a minimum of 6 hours per year; 3 hours of 36 shall be professional responsibility.
Iowa	X		15 hours per year; 3 hours of ethics per 2 years. Basic skills course for new lawyers (see Chart 5) applies to CLE requirement.
Kansas	X		12 hours per year, including 2 hours of ethics.
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.
Maine	X		11 hours per year with 1 hour covering ethics/professional responsibility.
Maryland		X	
Massachusetts		X	
Michigan		X	
Minnesota	X		45 hours per 3 years, including 3 hours of ethics and 2 hours of elimination of bias in the legal profession.
Mississippi	X		12 hours per year.
Missouri	X		Lawyers practicing in Missouri during an MCLE reporting year must complete 15 hours per year, including 2 hours of ethics, professionalism, or malpractice prevention every year.
Montana	X		A minimum of 15 hours per year.
Nebraska	X		10 hours per year, including 2 hours of ethics.
Nevada	X		10 hours of general credits, which includes 1 credit in abuse, addiction, and/or mental health, plus 2 hours of ethics.
New Hampshire	X		12 hours per year; 2 hours of ethics.
New Jersey	X		24 credit hours per 2 years, including at least 4 credits in ethics and/or professionalism.
New Mexico	X		12 hours per year, including 2 hours ethics/professionalism.
New York	X		24 hours per 2 years. 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 responsibility); special 3-hour block ethics requirement per 3 years; 1 hour on substance abuse or mental disability per 3 years.
North Dakota	X		45 hours per 3 years, of which 3 hours must be ethics course work.

## CHART 14: Mandatory Continuing Legal Education (*continued*)

Note: For courses, activities, or skills training required for admission to the bar, see Chart 5, page 17.

Jurisdiction	Does your jurisdiction have a mandatory Continuing Legal Education (CLE) requirement?		
	Yes	No	Description
Ohio	X		At least 2.5 of the 24 hours required per 2 years shall relate to professional conduct.
Oklahoma	X		12 hours per year, including 1 hour of ethics.
Oregon	X		45 hours per 3 years, 5 legal ethics, 1 child abuse reporting, and 3 elimination of bias credits.
Pennsylvania	X		12 hours per year, including 1 hour of ethics.
Rhode Island	X		10 hours per year; 2 hours of ethics.
South Carolina	X		14 hours per year; at least 2 shall be devoted to ethics/professional responsibility.
South Dakota		X	
Tennessee	X		12 hours per year plus 3 hours of ethics.
Texas	X		15 hours per year, including 3 hours of ethics.
Utah	X		24 hours per 2 years, including 2 hours of ethics and 1 hour of professionalism.
Vermont	X		20 hours per 2 years, including 2 hours of legal ethics.
Virginia	X		12 hours per year, including 2 hours of legal ethics and 4 hours from live, interactive programs.
Washington	X		45 hours per 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 per 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.
Wisconsin	X		30 hours per 2 years, including 3 hours of ethics.
Wyoming	X		15 hours per year, including 2 hours of ethics.
Guam	X		10 hours per year, including 2 hours of ethics.
Northern Mariana Islands	X		20 hours per year.
Palau	X		15 hours per 2 years.
Puerto Rico	X		24 hours per 2 years, including 4 hours of ethics.
Virgin Islands	X		12 hours per year, including 2 hours in legal ethics or professionalism.





# Directory of State Bar Admission Agencies



## Directory of State Bar Admission Agencies

### ALABAMA

#### **Dorothy D. Johnson**

Director of Admissions  
Board of Bar Examiners  
Alabama State Bar  
P.O. Box 671  
Montgomery, AL 36101  
TEL: 334-269-1515  
FAX: 334-261-6310  
E-MAIL: [admit@alabar.org](mailto:admit@alabar.org)  
[www.alabar.org/admissions/](http://www.alabar.org/admissions/)

### ALASKA

#### **Deborah O'Regan**

Executive Director  
Law Examiners Committee  
Alaska Bar Association  
P.O. Box 100279  
Anchorage, AK 99510-0279  
TEL: 907-272-7469  
FAX: 907-272-2932  
[www.alaskabar.org](http://www.alaskabar.org)

### ARIZONA

#### **Emily Holliday**

Attorney Admissions Manager  
Arizona Supreme Court  
Committees on Examinations  
and Character & Fitness  
1501 W. Washington, #104  
Phoenix, AZ 85007-3225  
TEL: 602-452-3971  
FAX: 602-452-3958  
E-MAIL: [attorneyadmissions@courts.az.gov](mailto:attorneyadmissions@courts.az.gov)  
[www.azcourts.gov/cld/AttorneyAdmissions.aspx](http://www.azcourts.gov/cld/AttorneyAdmissions.aspx)

### ARKANSAS

#### **Nancie M. Givens**

Executive Secretary  
Arkansas State Board of Law  
Examiners  
2100 Riverfront Dr., Ste. 110  
Little Rock, AR 72202  
TEL: 501-374-1855  
FAX: 501-374-1853  
[www.courts.arkansas.gov/administration/professional-programs/asble](http://www.courts.arkansas.gov/administration/professional-programs/asble)

### CALIFORNIA

#### **Gayle E. Murphy**

Senior Director, Admissions  
State Bar of California  
Office of Admissions  
180 Howard St.  
San Francisco, CA 94105-1639  
TEL: 415-538-2300  
FAX: 415-538-2304  
[www.calbar.ca.gov/admissions](http://www.calbar.ca.gov/admissions)

### COLORADO

#### **Susan Q. Gleeson**

Director of Examinations  
Colorado Supreme Court  
Office of Attorney Admissions  
Ralph L. Carr Justice Center  
1300 Broadway, Ste. 520  
Denver, CO 80203  
TEL: 303-928-7770  
FAX: 303-893-0541  
[www.coloradosupremecourt.us](http://www.coloradosupremecourt.us)

### CONNECTICUT

#### **Jessica Kallipolites**

Administrative Director  
Connecticut Bar Examining  
Committee  
100 Washington St., 1st Fl.  
Hartford, CT 06106-4411  
TEL: 860-706-5135  
E-MAIL: [barexam@jud.ct.gov](mailto:barexam@jud.ct.gov)  
[www.jud.ct.gov/cbec](http://www.jud.ct.gov/cbec)

### DELAWARE

#### **Sarah E. diCamillo**

Executive Director  
Board of Bar Examiners  
of the Delaware Supreme Court  
Carvel State Office Bldg.  
820 N. French St., 11th Fl.  
Wilmington, DE 19801-3545  
TEL: 302-577-7038  
FAX: 302-577-7037  
[www.courts.delaware.gov/bbe/](http://www.courts.delaware.gov/bbe/)

### DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Committee on Admissions  
D.C. Court of Appeals  
430 E St. NW, Rm. 123  
Washington, DC 20001  
TEL: 202-879-2710  
FAX: 202-879-2794  
E-MAIL: [coa@dcappeals.gov](mailto:coa@dcappeals.gov)  
[www.dccourts.gov](http://www.dccourts.gov)

### FLORIDA

#### **Michele A. Gavagni**

Executive Director  
Florida Board of Bar Examiners  
Tippin-Moore Building  
1891 Eider Ct.  
Tallahassee, FL 32399-1750  
TEL: 850-487-1292  
FAX: 850-414-6822  
[www.floridabarexam.org](http://www.floridabarexam.org)

### GEORGIA

#### **Sally Evans Lockwood**

Director of Admissions  
Supreme Court of Georgia  
Office of Bar Admissions  
244 Washington St. SW,  
Ste. 440  
Atlanta, GA 30334  
TEL: 404-656-3490  
FAX: 404-657-9108  
[www.gabaradmissions.org](http://www.gabaradmissions.org)

### HAWAII

#### **Rochelle R. Hasuko**

Secretary  
Board of Examiners  
of the Supreme Court of Hawaii  
Ali`iolani Hale, Room 103  
417 S. King St.  
Honolulu, HI 96813-2912  
TEL: 808-539-4919  
FAX: 808-539-4978  
[www.courts.state.hi.us](http://www.courts.state.hi.us)

### IDAHO

#### **Maureen Ryan Braley**

Director of Admissions  
Idaho State Bar  
525 W. Jefferson  
P.O. Box 895  
Boise, ID 83701  
TEL: 208-334-4500  
FAX: 208-334-2764  
[www.isb.idaho.gov](http://www.isb.idaho.gov)

### ILLINOIS

#### **Regina Kwan Peterson**

Director of Administration  
Illinois Board of Admissions  
to the Bar  
625 S. College St.  
Springfield, IL 62704-2521  
TEL: 217-522-5917  
FAX: 217-522-3728  
[www.ilbaradmissions.org](http://www.ilbaradmissions.org)

## Directory of State Bar Admission Agencies

### INDIANA

#### Bradley W. Skolnik

Executive Director  
Indiana State Board  
of Law Examiners  
30 S. Meridian St., #875  
Indianapolis, IN 46204-3569  
TEL: 317-232-2552  
FAX: 317-233-3960  
www.in.gov/judiciary/ble

### IOWA

#### David M. Ewert

Assistant Director for Admissions  
Iowa Board of Law Examiners  
Office of Professional Regulation  
Iowa Judicial Branch Building  
1111 E. Court Ave.  
Des Moines, IA 50319  
TEL: 515-725-8029  
FAX: 515-725-8032  
www.iowacourts.gov

### KANSAS

#### Francine D. Angell

Administrator  
Kansas Board of Law Examiners  
Kansas Judicial Center  
301 SW 10th Avenue, Rm. 374  
Topeka, KS 66612-1507  
TEL: 785-296-8410  
FAX: 785-296-1028  
E-MAIL: admissions@kscourts.org  
www.kscourts.org

### KENTUCKY

#### Elizabeth S. Feamster

Director & General Counsel  
Kentucky Office of Bar Admissions  
1510 Newtown Pike, Ste. 156  
Lexington, KY 40511-1255  
TEL: 859-246-2381  
FAX: 859-246-2385  
www.kyoba.org

### LOUISIANA

#### Denise S. Leeper

Bar Admissions Administrator  
Louisiana Committee  
on Bar Admissions  
2800 Veterans Memorial Blvd.,  
#310  
Metairie, LA 70002  
TEL: 504-836-2420  
FAX: 504-834-1449  
www.lascba.org

### MAINE

#### Deborah Firestone

Executive Director  
Maine Board of Bar Examiners  
P.O. Box 140  
Augusta, ME 04332-0140  
TEL: 207-623-2464  
FAX: 207-622-0059  
www.mainebarexaminers.org

### MARYLAND

#### Jeffrey C. Shipley

Secretary  
Maryland State Board of Law  
Examiners  
2011-F Commerce Park Dr.  
Annapolis, MD 21401  
TEL: 410-260-3640  
www.mdcourts.gov/ble

### MASSACHUSETTS

#### Marilyn J. Wellington

Executive Director  
Massachusetts Board  
of Bar Examiners  
Suffolk County Courthouse  
3 Pemberton Square, Rm. 114  
Boston, MA 02108  
TEL: 617-482-4466  
FAX: 617-542-5943  
www.mass.gov/bbe

### MICHIGAN

#### Jana L. Benjamin

Executive Director  
Michigan Board of Law Examiners  
P.O. Box 30052  
Lansing, MI 48909-7552  
TEL: 517-373-4453  
FAX: 517-373-5038  
E-MAIL: BLE-Info@courts.mi.gov  
www.courts.mi.gov

### MINNESOTA

#### Margaret Fuller Corneille

Director  
Minnesota State Board of Law  
Examiners  
180 E. 5th St., #950  
St. Paul, MN 55101  
TEL: 651-297-1857  
FAX: 651-297-1196  
E-MAIL: ble.cle.blc@  
mbcle.state.mn.us  
www.ble.state.mn.us

### MISSISSIPPI

#### Linda B. Knight

Bar Admissions Administrator  
Mississippi Board of Bar Admissions  
P.O. Box 1449  
Jackson, MS 39215-1449  
TEL: 601-576-4620  
FAX: 601-576-4730  
www.courts.ms.gov/baradmissions

### MISSOURI

#### Joseph J. Figo

Executive Director  
Missouri Board of Law Examiners  
P.O. Box 104236  
Jefferson City, MO 65110-4236  
TEL: 573-751-9814  
FAX: 573-751-5335  
www.mble.org

### MONTANA

#### Marie Connolly

Bar Admissions Administrator  
State Bar of Montana  
7 W. 6th Ave., #2B  
P.O. Box 577  
Helena, MT 59624  
TEL: 406-442-7660  
FAX: 406-442-7763  
www.montanabar.org

### NEBRASKA

#### Shela Shanks

Director of Admissions  
Nebraska State Bar Commission  
635 S. 14th St., #200  
P.O. Box 81809  
Lincoln, NE 68501-1809  
TEL: 402-475-7091  
FAX: 402-475-7098  
www.nebar.com

### NEVADA

#### Laura Meyers Gould

Director of Admissions  
State Bar of Nevada  
600 E. Charleston Blvd.  
Las Vegas, NV 89104  
TEL: 702-382-2200 or  
800-254-2797  
FAX: 702-382-6676  
www.nvbar.org

## Directory of State Bar Admission Agencies

### NEW HAMPSHIRE

#### Sherry M. Hieber

General Counsel  
New Hampshire Supreme Court  
Office of Bar Admissions  
4 Chenell Dr., Ste. 102  
Concord, NH 03301  
TEL: 603-224-8806  
FAX: 603-224-8728  
E-MAIL: [shieber@nhoba.org](mailto:shieber@nhoba.org)  
[www.courts.state.nh.us/nhbar](http://www.courts.state.nh.us/nhbar)

### NEW JERSEY

#### Susanne K. Johnson

Assistant Secretary  
New Jersey Board of Bar Examiners  
P.O. Box 973  
Trenton, NJ 08625-0973  
TEL: 609-984-2111  
FAX: 609-984-6859  
[www.njbarexams.org](http://www.njbarexams.org)

### NEW MEXICO

#### Carol Skiba

Executive Director  
New Mexico State Board of Bar  
Examiners  
9420 Indian School Rd. NE  
Albuquerque, NM 87112  
TEL: 505-271-9706  
FAX: 505-271-9768  
[www.nmexam.org](http://www.nmexam.org)

### NEW YORK

#### John J. McAlary

Executive Director  
New York State Board  
of Law Examiners  
Corporate Plaza, Bldg. #3  
254 Washington Ave. Extension  
Albany, NY 12203  
TEL: 518-453-5990  
FAX: 518-452-5729  
[www.nybarexam.org](http://www.nybarexam.org)

### NORTH CAROLINA

#### Lee A. Vlahos

Executive Director  
Board of Law Examiners of the State  
of North Carolina  
5510 Six Forks Rd., Ste. 300  
Raleigh, NC 27609  
TEL: 919-848-4229  
FAX: 919-848-4277  
[www.ncble.org](http://www.ncble.org)

### NORTH DAKOTA

#### Penny Miller

Secretary-Treasurer  
and Clerk of the Supreme Court  
North Dakota State Board of Law  
Examiners  
Judicial Wing, 1st Fl.  
600 E. Boulevard Ave.  
Bismarck, ND 58505-0530  
TEL: 701-328-4201  
FAX: 701-328-4480  
[www.ndcourts.gov/court/committees/barbd/board.asp](http://www.ndcourts.gov/court/committees/barbd/board.asp)

### OHIO

#### Lee Ann Ward

Director of Bar Admissions  
Office of Bar Admissions  
Supreme Court of Ohio  
65 S. Front St., 5th Fl.  
Columbus, OH 43215-3431  
TEL: 614-387-9340  
FAX: 614-387-9349  
[www.supremecourt.ohio.gov](http://www.supremecourt.ohio.gov)

### OKLAHOMA

#### Cheryl Beatty

Administrative Director  
Oklahoma Board of Bar Examiners  
Oklahoma Bar Center  
1901 N. Lincoln Blvd.  
P.O. Box 53036  
Oklahoma City, OK 73152-3036  
TEL: 405-416-7075  
FAX: 405-528-4103  
[www.okbbe.com](http://www.okbbe.com)

### OREGON

#### Charles Schulz

Admissions Director  
Oregon State Board of Bar Examiners  
16037 SW Upper Boones Ferry Rd.  
Tigard, OR 97224  
TEL: 503-620-0222  
FAX: 503-684-1366  
[www.osbar.org](http://www.osbar.org)

### PENNSYLVANIA

#### Gicine P. Brignola

Executive Director  
Pennsylvania Board  
of Law Examiners  
601 Commonwealth Ave., Ste. 3600  
P.O. Box 62535  
Harrisburg, PA 17106-2535  
TEL: 717-231-3350  
FAX: 717-231-3351  
[www.pabarexam.org](http://www.pabarexam.org)

### RHODE ISLAND

#### Debra A. Saunders

Acting Bar Administrator  
Rhode Island Supreme Court  
Board of Bar Examiners  
Frank Licht Judicial Complex  
250 Benefit St.  
Providence, RI 02903  
TEL: 401-222-4233  
FAX: 401-222-3599  
E-MAIL: [ribarexam@courts.ri.gov](mailto:ribarexam@courts.ri.gov)  
[www.courts.ri.gov](http://www.courts.ri.gov)

### SOUTH CAROLINA

#### Gayle B. Watts

Deputy Clerk for Bar Admissions  
South Carolina Supreme Court  
Board of Law Examiners  
1231 Gervais St.  
P.O. Box 11330  
Columbia, SC 29211  
TEL: 803-734-1080  
FAX: 803-734-0394  
[www.sccourts.org](http://www.sccourts.org)

### SOUTH DAKOTA

#### Sheridan Cash Anderson

Secretary  
South Dakota Board  
of Bar Examiners  
500 E. Capitol Ave.  
Pierre, SD 57501  
TEL: 605-773-4898  
FAX: 605-773-8479  
[www.ujs.sd.gov](http://www.ujs.sd.gov)

## Directory of State Bar Admission Agencies

### TENNESSEE

#### Lisa Perlen

Executive Director  
Tennessee Board of Law Examiners  
401 Church St., #2200  
Nashville, TN 37219  
TEL: 615-741-3234  
FAX: 615-741-5867  
www.tn.gov/lawexaminers

### TEXAS

#### Julia Vaughan

Executive Director  
Texas Board of Law Examiners  
205 W. 14th St., #500  
P.O. Box 13486  
Austin, TX 78711-3486  
TEL: 512-463-1621  
FAX: 512-463-5300  
www.ble.state.tx.us

### UTAH

#### Joni Dickson Seko

Deputy General Counsel  
Admissions  
Utah State Bar  
Utah Law & Justice Center  
645 South 200 East  
Salt Lake City, UT 84111-3834  
TEL: 801-531-9077  
FAX: 801-531-0660  
www.utahbar.org

### VERMONT

#### Martha I. Hicks-Robinson

Bar Admission Administrator  
Vermont Board of Bar Examiners  
111 State St., Ste. 9B  
Montpelier, VT 05609-0701  
TEL: 802-828-3281  
FAX: 802-828-6550  
E-MAIL: jud-attylicensing@  
state.vt.us  
www.vermontjudiciary.org/LC/bbe.aspx

### VIRGINIA

#### W. Scott Street III

Secretary-Treasurer  
Virginia Board of Bar Examiners  
2201 W. Broad St., #101  
Richmond, VA 23220-2022  
TEL: 804-367-0412  
FAX: 804-367-0416  
www.barexam.virginia.gov

### WASHINGTON

#### Gus V. Quinones

Admissions Manager  
Washington State Bar Association  
1325 4th Ave., Ste. 600  
Seattle, WA 98101-2539  
TEL: 206-727-8209  
FAX: 206-727-8313  
E-MAIL: admissions@wsba.org  
www.wsba.org

### WEST VIRGINIA

#### Madeleine J. Nibert

Bar Admissions Administrator  
West Virginia Board of Law  
Examiners  
City Center East, Ste. 1200 B  
4700 MacCorkle Ave., SE  
Charleston, WV 25304  
TEL: 304-558-7815  
FAX: 304-558-0831  
www.courtswv.gov

### WISCONSIN

#### Jacquelynn B. Rothstein

Director  
Wisconsin Board of Bar Examiners  
Tenney Building, Ste. 715  
110 E. Main St.  
Madison, WI 53703-3328  
TEL: 608-266-9760  
FAX: 608-266-1196  
E-MAIL: bbe@wicourts.gov  
www.wicourts.gov

### WYOMING

#### Cathy M. Duncil

Admissions Director  
Wyoming Board of Law Examiners  
4124 Laramie St.  
P.O. Box 109  
Cheyenne, WY 82003-0109  
TEL: 307-632-9061  
FAX: 307-632-3737  
www.wyomingbar.org

### GUAM

#### Hannah Gutierrez-Arroyo

Clerk of Court and Secretary  
Supreme Court of Guam  
Guam Judicial Center, #300  
120 W. O'Brien Dr.  
Hagåtña, GU 96910-5174  
TEL: 671-475-3120  
FAX: 671-475-3140  
www.guamsupremecourt.com

### NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS, COMMONWEALTH OF THE

#### Nora V. Borja

Bar Admissions Administrator  
Commonwealth of the Northern  
Mariana Islands Supreme Court  
P.O. Box 502165  
Saipan, MP 96950  
TEL: 670-236-9800  
FAX: 670-236-9702  
E-MAIL: supreme.court@  
justice.gov.mp  
www.justice.gov.mp

### PALAU, REPUBLIC OF

#### Rose Ongalibang

Clerk of Court  
Palau Supreme Court  
P.O. Box 248  
Koror, PW 96940  
TEL: 680-488-2607  
FAX: 680-488-1597  
E-MAIL: rongalibang@  
palausupremecourt.net  
www.palausupremecourt.net

### PUERTO RICO

#### Héctor Rodríguez Mulet

Executive Director  
Board of Bar Examiners  
Commonwealth of Puerto Rico  
Supreme Court  
P.O. Box 9022392  
San Juan, PR 00902-2392  
TEL: 787-289-0170  
FAX: 787-725-5030  
www.ramajudicial.pr

### VIRGIN ISLANDS

#### Hon. Geoffrey W. Barnard

Chairman  
Committee of Bar Examiners  
Supreme Court of the Virgin Islands  
Attention: Elsie-Mae King  
Director of Bar Admissions  
P.O. Box 590  
St. Thomas, VI 00804  
TEL: 340-774-2237  
FAX: 340-774-2258  
E-MAIL: bar.admissions@  
visupremecourt.org  
www.visupremecourt.org





**National Conference  
of Bar Examiners**

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



**Section of Legal Education  
and Admissions to the Bar**

[www.americanbar.org/legaled](http://www.americanbar.org/legaled)

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