

Comprehensive Guide to

# Bar Admission Requirements 2016

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



National Conference  
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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 2015 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.

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The American Bar Association, the National Conference of Bar Examiners, and the Association of American Law Schools make the following recommendations to the duly constituted authorities in the several states who are vested with responsibilities and duties in respect to 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 there a specific prelegal education requirement?		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 Admissions, subject to ultimate authority in the legislature with Supreme Court approval.

**New York** Court of Appeals.

**North Carolina** Board of Law 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 there a specific prelegal education requirement?

**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.

**Nevada** Successful completion of at least 3/4 of work acceptable for baccalaureate degree at an accredited college or university.

**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.

**Tennessee** Bachelor's degree or higher from an accredited college prior to taking the examination.

**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 maintain an office in the state.



**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.

**Virginia** All applicants are required to document their citizenship and/or current immigration status.

#### 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.

**Iowa** By January 15 of the year after the person 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.

**Maryland** As long as the applicant is "unqualifiedly eligible" for graduation prior to the first day of the bar exam, the actual graduation date may post-date the exam.

**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.

**New York** To be eligible to sit for the bar exam, a J.D. applicant must present requisite proof that the applicant: (a) graduated with the J.D. degree; or (2) completed all work required for graduation, although the degree will not be conferred prior to exam; or (c) was accepted into the Pro Bono Scholars Program.

**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.

**Oregon** An applicant may sit for the Oregon Bar Examination prior to graduation if he or she 1) is currently enrolled in good standing at a law school approved by the ABA; 2) is expected to graduate within 120 days of sitting for the examination; 3) has satisfied all graduation requirements to earn a J.D. degree or Bachelor of Law degree except law school coursework other than bar examination preparation courses during the 8 weeks prior to date the examination is held; and 5) has submitted timely a properly signed Affidavit for Examination on the form provided in the Rules for Admission of Attorneys in Oregon, certifying that the applicant is academically prepared to take the examination.

**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?		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				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

\*While every jurisdiction evaluates the character and fitness of applicants for admission, not all publish codified standards under which they do so.



## 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?		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	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

\*While every jurisdiction evaluates the character and fitness of applicants for admission, not all publish codified standards under which they do so.

### 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.

(*continued*)

## Supplemental Remarks (*continued*)

**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.

**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 or probation for a felony offense with or without an adjudication of guilt is a bar to application 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 Committee on Character and Fitness of the Alabama State Bar conducts hearings and makes a determination for law student registrants and applicants seeking admission by bar examination, reciprocity, and transfer of UBE score.

**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.

**Washington** The Washington Supreme Court makes the final character and fitness determinations.

**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?

**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 law school	Online law school	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		X					X	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 law school	Online law school	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	X					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									
Guam	X									
Northern Mariana Islands	X									
Palau		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 been actively engaged in the practice of law in some other state or states for at least 3 of the last 5 years prior to filing an application for admission to practice in Arizona.

*(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 3 of previous 5 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** Foreign law school graduates may also apply for a waiver of requirement of graduation from an ABA-approved law school. Published waiver policy lists criteria considered by Board in determining whether waiver standard has been met.

**Hawaii** Graduates of a non-ABA-approved law school who have been admitted to practice in another state shall be eligible for examination and admission if they have actively practiced law in that state 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.

**Nebraska** Applicants who are denied because they lack education from an ABA-approved law school may appeal to the Nebraska Supreme Court.

**Nevada** An attorney who is not a graduate of an ABA-approved law school and has for at least 10 of the preceding 12 years been lawfully engaged in active and continuous legal 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. An applicant who holds an LL.B. or J.D. degree from a law school that was approved for licensure purposes in another state of the United States or the District of Columbia, was licensed in such state or district, and, at the time of application for admission to the North Carolina State Bar, has been an active member in good standing of the bar in that state or district in each of the 10 years immediately preceding application would also meet the requirement; as would an applicant who received an LL.M. or S.J.D. degree prior to August 2005 from a law school approved by the ABA at the time the degree was conferred.

**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 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.

**Tennessee** Non-ABA-approved law school graduates must have graduated from a law school that is accredited by the state in which the school is located, such legal education must be substantially equivalent to that provided by an ABA-approved school, and such legal education cannot be based on online or correspondence study. An applicant who graduated from a non-ABA-approved law school must be licensed by examination in the state in which the law school is located and must have engaged in the active practice of law for 5 of the last 7 years pursuant to a license.

**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 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 and 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, including law schools providing more than 50% of classes as Internet-based classes, 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.

**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									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			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
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		X
Pennsylvania	X			X	X									X		X
Rhode Island	X						X							X		X
South Carolina		X												X		X
South Dakota	X						X							X		X
Tennessee	X			X		X								X		X
Texas	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	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?

**Alabama** Applicant must meet and show proof of the following requirements: (a) that the foreign law school from which the applicant graduated was approved in the foreign jurisdiction where it is located; (b) that the applicant has been admitted to the practice of law in the jurisdiction in which that university or college is located; and (c) at least one of the following: (i) that the law degree program completed by the applicant includes a substantial component of English common law; or (ii) that the applicant has satisfactorily completed at least 24 semester hours of legal subjects covered by the bar examination in regular law school classes, under ABA or AALS standards; or (iii) that the applicant has been admitted to the practice of law before the court of highest jurisdiction in a U.S. jurisdiction, has been continuously engaged in the active practice of law for at least 3 years in that jurisdiction, and is a member in good standing of the bar of that jurisdiction.

*(continued)*

## Supplemental Remarks (*continued*)

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

**California** Foreign law school graduates must request individual evaluation to determine legal education equivalency. Graduates from foreign law schools may qualify to take the California bar exam if they 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 been primarily engaged in the active practice of law for 3 of the previous 5 years in jurisdictions 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** Foreign law school graduates may also apply for a waiver of requirement of graduation from an ABA-approved law school. Published waiver policy lists criteria considered by Board in determining whether waiver standard has been met.

**Hawaii** An attorney admitted to practice and in good standing before the highest court in a foreign country where English common law is the basis of that country's jurisprudence and where English is the language of instruction and practice in the courts of that jurisdiction shall be eligible for examination and admission if he or she presents satisfactory proof to have actively practiced law in that jurisdiction for 5 of the 6 years immediately prior to application.

**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 for a waiver to take the Maryland Bar Examination if he or she has been admitted by examination in another U.S. jurisdiction; or, is admitted to a foreign jurisdiction AND has completed an additional legal degree at an ABA-approved law school in Maryland where the degree requirements include at least 26 credits in Maryland Bar Exam subjects.

**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 or in another state, after being admitted by exam.

**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 in a foreign 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 24 credit hours taken in specified subjects at an ABA-approved law school.

**Rhode Island** Foreign-educated applicants who are admitted in another U.S. jurisdiction may apply for admission under Article II, Rule 2(a) (attorney admission on examination).

**South Dakota** An applicant for admission who is a graduate of a foreign law school not accredited by the ABA may apply for permission to take the South Dakota Bar Examination upon good cause if the graduate has passed the bar examination in another state and is a member in good standing of that state.

**Tennessee** Applicant must prove that undergraduate and law school education are the equivalent of that required by an applicant who attended an ABA-accredited law school or Tennessee law school approved by the Board of Law Examiners. Additionally, applicant must have received an LL.M. degree for Practice of Law in the United States from an ABA-accredited law school or Tennessee law school approved by the Board. The program must be taught in English and must be attended on site at the ABA-accredited or Tennessee law school.

**Texas** An applicant with an initial law degree from a foreign law school not based on English common law must, in part, be authorized to practice law and have a qualifying LL.M. degree. An applicant with an initial law degree from a foreign law school based on English common law must, in part, either have a qualifying LL.M. degree or satisfy a 3-year practice requirement.

**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** Any applicant with a foreign first degree in law (e.g., J.D. or LL.B.) from any foreign jurisdiction is eligible if an LL.M. "for the practice of law" is obtained from an ABA-approved law school. However, foreign lawyers from English common law jurisdictions are eligible without an LL.M. if they are currently admitted and have active legal experience in the common law jurisdiction 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.

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

**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.

(continued)

## Supplemental Remarks (*continued*)

**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.

**Oregon** Applicant must be admitted in a foreign 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.

**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.

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

**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?

**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.

**Georgia** A lawyer educated at a law school outside of the United States may meet the educational requirements and be eligible to take the exam if the foreign-educated lawyer graduated from a foreign law school that meets the requirements of the Rules; is authorized to practice law in the foreign jurisdiction; and has been awarded, by an ABA-approved law school, an LL.M. that meets the Curricular Criteria for LL.M. Program for the Practice of Law in the United States adopted by the Board of Bar Examiners.

**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 must prove that undergraduate and law school education are the equivalent of that required by an applicant who attended an ABA-accredited law school or Tennessee law school approved by the Board of Law Examiners.

**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?*			
	Prior to admission		After admission	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
Alabama	X			X
Alaska	X			X
Arizona	X		X	
Arkansas		X	X	
California		X		X
Colorado	X			X
Connecticut		X		X
Delaware	X			X
District of Columbia		X	X	
Florida		X	X	
Georgia		X	X	
Hawaii		X	X	
Idaho		X	X	
Illinois		X	X	
Indiana		X	X	
Iowa		X		X
Kansas		X		X
Kentucky		X		X
Louisiana		X		X
Maine		X		X
Maryland	X			X
Massachusetts		X	X	
Michigan		X		X
Minnesota		X		X
Mississippi		X		X
Missouri		X	X	
Montana	X			X
Nebraska		X		X
Nevada		X	X	
New Hampshire		X	X	
New Jersey		X	X	
New Mexico	X		X	
New York	X		X	
North Carolina		X	X	
North Dakota		X		X
Ohio		X	X	
Oklahoma		X		X
Oregon		X	X	
Pennsylvania		X	X	
Rhode Island		X	X	
South Carolina	X			X
South Dakota		X		X
Tennessee		X		X
Texas		X	X	
Utah		X	X	
Vermont	X			X
Virginia		X		X
Washington	X			X
West Virginia		X	X	
Wisconsin		X		X
Wyoming		X	X	
Guam		X		X
Northern Mariana Islands		X		X
Palau		X		X
Puerto Rico		X		X
Virgin Islands		X		X

\*See Charts 6 and 10, pages 20–21 and 32, for UBE-jurisdiction-specific component requirements that consist of a test rather than a course, activity, or skills training component.

*(continued)*

## Supplemental Remarks

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

**Alabama** Online course on Alabama law is required for applicants seeking admission by examination or by UBE score transfer.

**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 applicants who are successful on the bar exam to complete an orientation program presented under the authority of the Court of Appeals between the time that the applicant's exam results are released and the time of admission.

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

**New Mexico** One-day, in-person course on New Mexico law is required prior to admission.

**New York** Applicants 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. Online course (NYLC) on New York law is required prior to admission for applicants seeking admission by examination or by UBE score transfer. The New York Court of Appeals has added a new skills competency requirement for admission to the bar. Applicants may satisfy the new requirement by completing one of five separate pathways contained in Section 520.18 of the Rules of the Court of Appeals. Applicants should review the requirements of the new rule to assist them with selecting a law school that provides a program that will allow them to meet the new requirement. The new skills competency requirement applies to all applicants who commence their law school studies after August 1, 2016, and to those foreign-educated applicants who commence their LL.M. program after August 1, 2018.

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

**Vermont** Applicants for admission by exam must complete a 3-month clerkship under the supervision of a judge or attorney practicing in Vermont. The clerkship may not commence until after the applicant's first year of law school and must be completed within 2 years of passing the bar exam. The Supreme Court is considering a proposal to eliminate the clerkship and to replace it with a combination of pre- and post-admission skills courses and mentoring programs.

**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 10 continuing legal education credits addressing Idaho law is required within 12 months of admission.

**Illinois** Newly admitted attorneys must complete the following two requirements. (1) A course accredited as a Basic Skills Course. In lieu of that course, an attorney may undertake a mentoring program approved by the Commission on Professionalism. (2) At least 9 other hours of Illinois-approved CLE credit, including any amount of professional responsibility (PR) credit. Participating in a mentoring program cited in Part 1 counts toward these 9 hours only if it was not completed in lieu of the Basic Skills course.

**Indiana** New admittees must complete 6 hours of applied professionalism in the first 3 years.

**Massachusetts** A course in professionalism is required within the first 18 months after admission to the Massachusetts Bar.

**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.

**New York** Newly admitted lawyers must complete 32 hours of continuing legal education credits within the first 2 years of admission to the bar.

**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 CLE 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 new lawyer training program within the first year of practice.

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

**Wyoming** New admittees by examination or by UBE score transfer must complete a 6-hour Wyoming State Bar Continuing Legal Education course on professional practice 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)*					
		July 2016		February 2017			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	Feb. 1	—	Oct. 1	—	no limit	X		X		X	
Alaska	2	May 2	June 15	Dec. 1	Jan. 16	no limit	X			X	X	
Arizona	2	Jan. 15	April 30	Aug. 15	Nov. 30	3	X		X		X	
Arkansas	2	April 1	—	Nov. 15	—	no limit		X				X
California	3	April 1	June 15	Nov. 1	Jan. 15	no limit		X				X
Colorado	2	April 1	May 1	Nov. 1	Dec. 1	no limit	X			X	X	
Connecticut	2	April 30	—	Nov. 30	—	no limit		X				X
Delaware	2.5	April 1	May 15	no Feb. exam	—	no limit		X				X
District of Columbia	2	May 2	May 19	Dec. 15	Dec. 30	no limit		X				X
Florida	2	May 1	June 1/ June 15	Nov. 15	Dec. 15/ Jan. 15	no limit		X				X
Georgia	2	June 1	July 1	Jan. 4	Feb. 3	no limit		X				X
Hawaii	2	April 1	—	Nov. 1	—	no limit		X				X
Idaho	2	March 1	April 15	Oct. 1	Nov. 15	6	X			X	X	
Illinois	2	Feb. 15	April 1/ May 31	Sept. 1	Dec. 31	no limit		X				X
Indiana	2	April 1	April 15	Nov. 15	Nov. 30	no limit		X				X
Iowa	2	April 1	—	Nov. 1	—	2	X			X	X	
Kansas	2	March 1	April 1	Oct. 1	Nov. 1	4	X			X	X	
Kentucky	2	Feb. 1	Mar. 10/ May 10	Oct. 1	Dec. 1	5		X				X
Louisiana	3	Feb. 1	May 15	Nov. 1	Dec. 15	no limit		X				X
Maine	2	May 20	May 27/ June 3	Dec. 20	Dec. 27/ Jan. 3	no limit		X				X
Maryland	2	Jan. 16	May 20	Sept. 15	Dec. 20	3		X				X
Massachusetts	2	75 days	—	75 days	—	no limit		X				X
Michigan	2	March 1	May 15	Nov. 1	Dec. 15	no limit		X				X
Minnesota	2	March 15	May 2	Oct. 17	Dec. 1	no limit	X			X	X	
Mississippi	2	Feb. 1	April 1	Sept. 1	Nov. 1	no limit		X				X
Missouri	2	March 1	April 1/ May 31	Oct. 1	Nov. 1/ Dec. 31	no limit	X		X		X	
Montana	2	March 15	—	Oct. 1	—	3	X		X		X	
Nebraska	2	April 1	May 1	Nov. 1	Nov. 30	no limit	X			X	X	
Nevada	2.5	March 1	May 1	Oct. 1	Dec. 1	no limit		X				X
New Hampshire	2	May 1	—	Dec. 1	—	4	X			X	X	
New Jersey	2	March 31	April 15/ April 30	Oct. 31	Nov. 15/ Nov. 30	no limit		X				X
New Mexico	2	Jan. 10	June 2	Sept. 10	Jan. 2	no limit	X		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)*					
		July 2016		February 2017			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	April 30	—	Nov. 30	—	no limit	X (July 2016)		X		X (Oct. 2016)	
North Carolina	2	Jan. 5	March 1	Oct. 4	Nov. 1	no limit		X				X
North Dakota	2	March 15	May 15	Nov. 1	Dec. 1	6	X			X	X	
Ohio	2.5	April 1	May 10	Nov. 1	Dec. 10	no limit		X				X
Oklahoma	2	Feb. 1	March 1/ April 1	Sept. 1	Oct. 3/ Nov. 1	no limit		X				X
Oregon	2	April 15	May 15	Nov. 15	Dec. 15	no limit		X				X
Pennsylvania	2	April 15	April 30/ May 15/ May 30	Oct. 30	Nov. 15/ Nov. 30/ Dec. 15	no limit		X				X
Rhode Island	2	Feb. 1/ May 1	—	Sept. 1/ Dec. 1	—	5		X				X
South Carolina	3	Jan. 10	Jan. 31	Aug. 30	Sep. 30	3		X				X
South Dakota	2	April 1	—	Nov. 1	—	3		X				X
Tennessee	2	May 20	—	Dec. 20	—	no limit		X				X
Texas	2.5	Jan. 30	March 30	Aug. 30	Oct. 30	5		X				X
Utah	2	March 1	April 1	Oct. 1	Nov. 1	6	X			X	X	
Vermont	2	May 1	—	Dec. 1	—	4	See remark					X
Virginia	2	May 10	—	Dec. 15	—	5		X				X
Washington	2	March 7	April 5	Oct. 5	Nov. 7	no limit	X		X		X	
West Virginia	2	April 1	May 1	Nov. 1	Dec. 1	4		X				X
Wisconsin	2	May 2	June 1	Dec. 1	Jan. 2	no limit		X				X
Wyoming	2	April 15	—	Nov. 15	—	no limit	X			X	X	
Guam	2	May 1	June 1	TBA	TBA	no limit		X				X
Northern Mariana Islands	2	May 23	June 6	Dec. 22	Jan. 5	no limit		X				X
Palau	3	June 12	—	no Feb. exam		no limit		X				X
Puerto Rico	2	June 12	—	TBA	—	6		X				X
Virgin Islands	2	May 1	June 1	Dec. 1	Jan. 2	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.

*(continued)*

## Supplemental Remarks (*continued*)

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

**Massachusetts** Filing deadline is approximately 75 days prior to the exam; the date is set when the application is made available. 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** Applicants seeking admission under Article II, Rule 2(a) (attorney admission on examination) must submit their applications by September 1 for the February examination, and by February 1 for the July examination. Applicants seeking admission under Article II, Rule 1 (admission on examination) must submit their applications by December 1 for the February examination, and by May 1 for the July examination.

**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?

**Iowa** Special permission may be required for applicants seeking to take the examination more than twice.

**Louisiana** Louisiana's rule limiting the number of exams to 5 has been suspended since calendar year 2015.

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

**Rhode Island** Limitation of 5 failed examinations in Rhode Island or any other state applies to all applicants seeking admission on examination.

**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.

**South Dakota** Applicant must get Supreme Court permission to take exam after 3 failures in any jurisdiction or combination of jurisdictions.

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

### Are you a UBE jurisdiction?

**Vermont** The Vermont Supreme Court has conveyed support for the Uniform Bar Examination and has published for comment a proposal from the Board of Bar Examiners that the Court amend the Rules of Admission. The proposal includes a recommendation that the Court adopt the UBE, effective with the July 2016 administration. The comment period closes in January 2016.

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

**Alabama** Online course on Alabama law is required for applicants seeking admission by examination or by UBE score transfer.

**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.

**New Mexico** One-day, in-person course on New Mexico law is required prior to admission.

**New York** Online course (NYLC) and online exam (NYLE) on New York law is required prior to admission for applicants seeking admission by examination or by UBE score transfer.

**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?

**New York** Will begin accepting UBE score transfers on October 1, 2016.

## 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	\$575**	\$575**	\$575	\$121	
Alaska		\$800	\$800	\$500	\$100	
Arizona		\$880	\$880	\$580	\$125	
Arkansas		\$500	\$500	\$500	\$0	
California	\$119	\$1,228	\$1,534	\$1,228 / \$1,534 <sup>‡</sup>	\$153	\$1,534
Colorado		\$710	\$710	\$710	\$0	
Connecticut		\$750	\$750	\$750	\$100	
Delaware		\$700 / \$1,400	\$800 / \$1,600	\$700 / \$1,400	\$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 + \$64 (MBE) + \$28 (MPT)	\$350 + \$28 (MPT)	\$350 + \$64 (MBE) + \$28 (MPT)	\$100	\$350 + \$28 (MPT)
Hawaii		\$500**	\$500**	\$500**	\$133.50	
Idaho		\$600	\$800	\$200 / \$300	\$125	
Illinois		\$500	\$500	\$500	\$105	
Indiana		\$250	\$250	\$250	\$125	
Iowa	\$40	\$425	\$525	\$425 / \$525 <sup>‡</sup>	\$122	
Kansas		\$700	\$700	\$700	\$0	
Kentucky		\$625	\$775	\$250	\$125	
Louisiana	\$125	\$750 / \$875	\$875	\$875	\$125	
Maine		\$600	\$650**	\$600 / \$650 <sup>‡</sup>	\$110	\$650**
Maryland		\$475	\$475	\$250	\$125	\$700**
Massachusetts		\$815	\$815	\$815	\$175	
Michigan		\$565	\$565	\$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**	\$300 <sup>‡</sup>	\$125	
Nebraska	\$100	\$490	\$490	\$225 / \$490	\$150	
Nevada		\$700	\$1,000	\$700 / \$1,000 <sup>‡</sup>	\$150	
New Hampshire		\$725	\$725	\$725	\$52.50	
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	\$225	\$150**	\$150**	\$150**	\$110	
Ohio	\$75**	\$358	\$358	\$358	\$121	
Oklahoma	\$125**	\$300**	\$1,000**	\$300**	\$125	
Oregon		\$625	\$1,050	\$625 / \$1,000	\$150	
Pennsylvania		\$600	\$600	\$600	\$115	
Rhode Island		\$725	\$1,225 <sup>†</sup>	\$725**	\$0	\$1,225 <sup>†</sup>
South Carolina		\$700	\$1,500	\$700 / \$1,500	\$125.50	
South Dakota		\$300	\$300	\$175	\$100	
Tennessee		\$575**	\$575**	\$375**	\$100	
Texas	\$190	\$320 / \$435 / \$1,140	\$1,040 / \$1,140	\$320	\$129.25	
Utah		\$550	\$850	\$550 / \$850 <sup>‡</sup>	\$150	
Vermont		\$240**	\$240**	\$240**	\$100	
Virginia		\$800	\$800	\$500 / \$800	\$125	
Washington		\$585	\$620**	\$585 / \$620 <sup>‡</sup>	\$134.50	
West Virginia		\$400**	\$600**	\$400 / \$600**	\$103.50	
Wisconsin		\$450 / \$850	\$450 / \$850	\$450	\$110	
Wyoming		\$600**	\$600**	\$600**	\$90	
Guam		\$800 <sup>†</sup>	\$800 <sup>†</sup>	\$800 <sup>†</sup>		\$1,250
Northern Mariana Islands		\$350	\$450	\$350 / \$450 <sup>‡</sup>	\$0	\$450
Palau		\$300	\$300	\$300		
Puerto Rico		\$250	\$250	\$250		
Virgin Islands		\$1,100**	\$1,100**	\$500 / \$500	\$150	

\*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.  
<sup>†</sup>Includes NCBE report fee. <sup>‡</sup>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 \$677 (general applicant) or \$983 (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 and for repeaters; \$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 \$400 to \$900 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.

**Louisiana** Bar exam application fee is \$750 for first-time applicants who participated in the Law Student Registration program; \$875 for all applicants other than those who participated in the Law Student Registration program.

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

**Michigan** \$565 fee for non-attorneys does not include fingerprint fee.

**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. Any applicant who has lived outside the State of Mississippi for 6 months (either consecutively or cumulatively) or longer after his or her 18th birthday (including residence for educational, employment, or military reasons) must complete an NCBE report and pay the NCBE report fee.

**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.

**Nebraska** Bar exam fee for repeaters is \$225 for the immediate next exam; \$490 for third and subsequent retakes.

**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. There is also a separate \$375 attorney registration fee that must be paid prior to admission and every 2 years thereafter.

**North Dakota** The NCBE investigation fee of \$225 is required upon timely filing of the law student registration. A \$90 supplemental investigation fee is paid to NCBE when applying to sit for the bar exam. No law student registration fee is paid to North Dakota, if timely filed. Late law student registration fees, ranging from \$150 to \$400, are paid to North Dakota if a registration is untimely filed. A registration filed by October 1 of the second year of law school or no later than 14 months after the first day of the first year of law school is considered timely.

**Rhode Island** A fee of \$725 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 apply.

**Texas** Bar exam fee for non-attorneys is \$320 for Texas law student; \$435 for out-of-state law student; \$1,140 for foreign-educated non-attorneys. 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 Questionnaire (CFQ) fee is \$425. Character and Fitness Update Form (CFUF) fee is \$125. A CFQ or CFUF is required with every application. A CFQ 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. All applicants retaking the exam pay a fee of \$450.

**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: Test Prerequisites for Licensure

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)	Jurisdiction-drafted exam (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?		Are there any time parameters within which an MPRE score must be earned or achieved?	
Yes						No	Yes	No	Yes	No	
Alabama	X	X	X	X		X			X	X	
Alaska	X	X	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	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		X
New Mexico	X	X	X	X		X			X	X	
New York	X	X (July 2016)	X	X	See remark	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	See remark	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	
N. 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 (July 2016)	X (July 2016)	X	See remark	X			X	X	

\*An applicant seeking a UBE score from a UBE jurisdiction must take all components in the same jurisdiction and during the same administration in order to earn a portable UBE score.

(continued)

## Supplemental Remarks

### Which tests are included?

**Connecticut** Accepts satisfactory completion of a course in professional responsibility/legal ethics offered by a law school approved by the Bar Examining Committee as part of its regular curriculum. Must be completed with a grade of either C or Pass within 4 years before or within 1 year after the date the applicant files his or her application for admission to the Connecticut bar.

**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.

**Vermont** The Vermont Supreme Court has conveyed support for the Uniform Bar Examination and has published for comment a proposal from the Board of Bar Examiners that the Court amend the Rules of Admission. The proposal includes a recommendation that the Court adopt the UBE, effective with the July 2016 administration. The comment period closes in January 2016. If the Court adopts the UBE, Vermont will begin administering the MEE effective with the July 2016 administration.

### Do you require completion of a jurisdiction-drafted exam (essay, multiple-choice, or performance test)?

**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.

**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 7 essay questions.

**New Jersey** 7 essay questions.

**New York** The February 2016 bar examination includes locally developed (i.e., New York-law-based) 5 essay questions and 50 multiple-choice questions. Beginning with the July 2016 UBE administration, the locally developed essay questions and multiple-choice questions will be eliminated from the bar examination.

**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. The Vermont Supreme Court has conveyed support for the Uniform Bar Examination and has published for comment a proposal from the Board of Bar Examiners that the Court amend the Rules of Admission. The proposal includes a recommendation that the Court adopt the UBE, effective with the July 2016 administration. The comment period closes in January 2016. If the Court adopts the UBE, the 4 essay questions will be eliminated.

**Virginia** 9 essay questions and 10 multiple-choice 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** The February 2016 bar examination includes the Local Law Essay Examination covering 12 subject areas of local law. Beginning with the July 2016 examination, the Local Law Essay Examination will be eliminated.



## 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 141.

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

**Kansas** Transferred score must have been earned within 13 months, a minimum scaled score of 125, applicant must have passed entire exam from the transferring jurisdiction, and applicant must have never failed a Kansas Bar Examination. In concurrent examination or in a prior examination conducted within 13 months of the current examination, if a scaled score of 125 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 MBE score for an MBE taken within the 61 months prior to the current examination. If scaled MBE score is 155 or higher and was achieved as part of a successful bar examination, applicant may opt to take a further modified examination, which consists of 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.

**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.

**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 2 years prior to next scheduled exam and if score equals or exceeds South Dakota passing score (scaled score of 135 or more) as of date of acceptance of application and if applicant passed other jurisdiction's exam.

**Vermont** Concurrent administrations only; 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)

### Are there any time parameters within which an MPRE score must be earned or achieved?

**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** 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** MPRE must be taken and passed not earlier than 2 years before or officially reported to the Board no later than 1 year after the 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.

**Kansas** Failure to successfully complete the MPRE within 180 days of the date an applicant took the bar examination will negate the results of such bar examination and require reapplication for admission and reexamination, including the payment of all fees required.

**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.

**Maine** An applicant for admission by examination must have taken and obtained a passing score on the MPRE within 15 years prior to the date on which the application is filed.

**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 or within 1 year after the date of administration of the Mississippi Bar Examination at which the applicant receives a passing result.

**Missouri** An applicant must provide proof of a passing score within 1 year after the date of written notification of having passed the bar examination.

**Montana** Within 3 years from when the MPRE was taken or 9 months after successful completion of the Montana Bar Examination.

**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, or within 12 months after the beginning day of the exam.

**North Dakota** MPRE scores earned earlier than 5 years preceding receipt of an application will not be accepted. If the MPRE is taken after submission of an application, a score of 85 or higher needs to be earned within 2 years after receipt of an application for admission or the rule on automatic withdrawal of an incomplete application may be triggered.

**Oregon** Within 28 months of passing the Oregon Bar Exam.

**Rhode Island** Applicants seeking admission under Article II, Rule 1 (admission on examination) must have achieved the required minimum MPRE score within the 5 years prior to the application deadline for the bar examination.

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

**South Dakota** Within 28 months prior to next scheduled exam.

**Tennessee** Applicants must receive a passing score within 2 years of passing the Tennessee Bar Exam, unless licensed and in good standing in another U.S. state or territory; if so, then an MPRE score dated outside the 2-year period may be provided.

**Texas** Any time prior to, or within 2 years after, passing the Texas Bar Exam.

**Vermont** Within 3 years before or 1 year after the date on which applicant successfully sat for MBE.

**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 40 months after the successful UBE.

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

**Wyoming** Applicant must submit evidence of a passing score.

**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	% MBE	% MEE and/or local essay	% MPT and/or local PT	Other*	Total bar exam score		MPRE‡
												Reported score scale	200-point scale†	
Alabama	both 9 weeks	X		X		X		50	30	20	—	260	130	75
Alaska	both 10–12 weeks	X		X		X		50	30	20	—	280	140	80
Arizona	both 9 weeks	X		X		X		50	30	20	—	273	136.5	85
Arkansas	both 5 weeks	X		X		X		50	30	20	—	270	135	85
California	in May/in Nov.	X		X		X		35	39	26	—	1,440	144	86
Colorado	both approx. 9 wks.	X		X		X		50	30	20	—	276	138	85
Connecticut	10 wks./9 wks.	X		X		X		50	30	20	—	264	132	80
Delaware	11 weeks	X		X		X		40	40	20	—	145	145	85
District of Columbia	both 9–10 weeks	X		X		X		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	28.6	21.4	—	270	135	75
Hawaii	both 10–12 weeks	X		X		X		50	**	**	**	134	134	85
Idaho	both 6 weeks	X		X		X		50	30	20	—	280	140	85
Illinois	both 7 weeks	X		X		X		50	40	10	—	266	133	80
Indiana	both 8–9 weeks	X		X		X		50	30	20	—	264	132	80
Iowa	both 7 weeks	X		X		X		50	30	20	—	266	133	80
Kansas	both 6 weeks	X		X		X		50	30	20	—	266	133	80
Kentucky	both 9 weeks	X			X**		X	—	—	—	—	—	—	75
Louisiana	5–6 wks./8–9 wks.		X					—	—	—	100	—	—	80
Maine	both 8–10 weeks	X		X		X		36	55	9	—	138	138	80
Maryland	8–9 wks./13–14 wks.	X		X		X		33	58	8.7	—	406	135.3	
Massachusetts	8 wks./12 wks.	X		X		X		50	50	—	—	270	135	85
Michigan	May 15/Nov. 15	X			X	X		50	50	—	—	135	135	85
Minnesota	6 wks./10 wks.	X		X		X		50	30	20	—	260	130	85
Mississippi	both 7–8 weeks	X		X		X		40	45	15	—	132	132	75
Missouri	both 7 weeks	X		X		X		50	30	20	—	260	130	80
Montana	both 7–8 weeks	X		X		X		50	30	20	—	270	135	80
Nebraska	both 6–7 weeks	X		X		X		50	30	20	—	270	135	85
Nevada	both 8 weeks	X		X		X		33	55.9	11.1	—	75	140	85
New Hampshire	both 10 weeks	X		X		X		50	30	20	—	270	135	79

\*Local multiple-choice or short-answer component.

†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.

‡The MPRE score scale runs from 50 to 150.

\*\*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	% MBE	% MEE and/or local essay	% MPT and/or local PT	Other*	Total bar exam score		MPRE‡
												Reported score scale	200-point scale†	
New Jersey	in May/in Nov.	X		X		X		50	50	—	—	133	133	75
New Mexico	both 6–8 weeks	X		X		X		50	30	20	—	260	130	80
New York††	in May/in Nov.	X		X		X		50	30	20	—	266	133	85
North Carolina	both 4 weeks	X		X		X		40	60	—	—	350	138.4	80
North Dakota	both 7 weeks	X		X		X		50	30	20	—	260	130	85
Ohio	9 wks./12 wks.	X		X		X		33	53.3	13.3	—	405	135	85
Oklahoma	both 7 weeks	X		X		X		50	50	—	—	264	132	75
Oregon	both 7 weeks	X		X		X		50	25	25	—	284	142	85
Pennsylvania	5 wks./9 wks.	X		X		X		45	44	11	—	272	136	75
Rhode Island	both 10 weeks	X		X		X		50	41	9	—	276	138	80
South Carolina	8 wks./12 wks.	X			X**		X	—	—	—	—	—	—	77
South Dakota	both 12 weeks	X			X**		X	—	—	—	—	—	135	85
Tennessee	6 wks./9 wks.	X		X		X		50	37.5	12.5	—	270	135	75
Texas	10 wks./14 wks.	X		X		X		40	40	10	10	675	135	85
Utah	both 8 weeks	X		X		X		50	30	20	—	270	135	86
Vermont	both 8–10 wks.	X		X		X**		—	—	—	—	—	—	80
Virginia	8 wks./12 wks.	X		X		X		40	60	—	—	140	140	85
Washington	both 6 weeks	X		X		X		50	30	20	—	270	135	85
West Virginia	both 7 weeks	X		X		X		50	30	20	—	270	135	80
Wisconsin	both 6 weeks	X		X		X		50	—	—	—	258	129	
Wyoming	both 6–8 wks.	X		X		X		50	30	20	—	270	135	85
Guam	both 6–8 wks.	X		X		X		50	38.9	11.1	—	132.5	132.5	80
Northern Mariana Islands	both 8–9 wks.	X		X		X		50	30	20	—	260	—	80
Palau	6–8 weeks	X			X**		X	—	—	—	—	—	—	75
Puerto Rico	both 8–9 wks.		X		**			—	—	—	—	—	—	
Virgin Islands	both 8–10 wks.	X			X	X		50	50	—	—	70	—	75

\*Local multiple-choice or short-answer component.

†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.

‡The MPRE score scale runs from 50 to 150.

\*\*See supplemental remarks for scoring details.

††Chart indicates information for the July 2016 examination. See supplemental remarks for information pertaining to the February 2016 examination.

## Supplemental Remarks

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

**Florida** The state component of the Florida General Bar Examination contains both locally developed essay and multiple-choice questions. Equal weight is given to all subparts of the state component of the General Bar Examination. The result of the state component is weighted equally with the MBE in determining whether an applicant passes the General Bar Examination.

**Hawaii** The MBE is weighted 50%. The individual remaining items, which consist of 6 MEE questions, 2 MPT tasks, and a locally developed Hawaii Legal Ethics Examination consisting of 15 multiple-choice questions, are all equally weighted for a cumulative total of 50%.

**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** Each of 9 subject-matter tests which comprise the examination may include short answer and/or multiple-choice items.

**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 chart shows the combined score weights and minimum passing standards for July 2016, at which time New York will administer the UBE. For the February 2016 exam, the combined score weights were as follows: MBE 40%, local essay 40%, MPT 10%, and local multiple-choice 10%. The minimum passing score was 665 on the reported score scale.

**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 applicants seeking admission under Article II, Rule 1 (admission on examination) must achieve a combined total score of 276 or greater. Applicants seeking admission under Article II, Rule 2(a) (attorney admission on examination) 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.

**South Dakota** The examination includes both the MBE and a written component that consists of 1 locally developed essay question, 5 MEEs, and 2 MPTs. There is a separate minimum passing standard on each component. To pass the examination, an applicant must achieve a score of 135 or greater on the MBE and an average score of 75% on the written component.

**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 2 MPTs and 4 locally developed essay questions. An applicant must pass both the MBE and the written component. A passing score on the MBE shall be a scaled score of 135. A passing score on the written component shall be a converted score of 135. The Vermont Supreme Court has conveyed support for the Uniform Bar Examination and has published for comment a proposal from the Board of Bar Examiners that the Court amend the Rules of Admission. The proposal includes a recommendation that the Court adopt the UBE, effective with the July 2016 administration. The comment period closes in January 2016. If the Court adopts the UBE, Vermont will begin administering the MEE effective with the July 2016 administration, the 4 local essay questions will be eliminated, and the combined score weights will be 50% MBE, 30% MEE, and 20% MPT.

**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 the MBE and a written component that includes the MEE, the MPT, and a locally developed essay question. There is a separate minimum passing standard for each component. To pass the exam, an applicant must achieve a score of 120 or higher on the MBE and a score of 65 or higher on each individual component.

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

**Virgin Islands** Beginning with the July 2016 examination, the Virgin Islands will administer the MEE and the MPT and will eliminate the Local Law Essay Examination. The Supreme Court of the Virgin Islands is considering corresponding amendments to its rules pertaining to scoring of the examination.

## 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	260	X		X			X	\$575**
Alaska	July 2014	5 years	280		X	X			X	\$800
Arizona	July 2012	5 years	273	X		X			X	\$675
Colorado	February 2012	3 years / 5 years	276		X	X			X	\$810
Idaho	February 2012	37 months	280		X	X			X	\$600 / \$800
Iowa	February 2016	2 years / 5 years	266		X	X			X	\$525
Kansas	February 2016	36 months	266		X	X			X	\$1,250
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	\$725
New Mexico	February 2016	36 months	260	X		X			X	\$500 / \$1,000
New York	July 2016	3 years	266	X		X			X	\$250 / \$750
North Dakota	February 2011	2 years	260		X	X			X	\$400**
Utah	February 2013	24 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 Chart 5, page 17, for possible other pre-admission requirements.

‡ 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 3 but less than 5 years may apply for admission based on the UBE score plus a period of active law practice for at least 2 years immediately preceding Colorado application.

**Iowa** Within 2 to 5 years of application filing date upon showing proof of regular practice of law for 2 of the last 3 years immediately preceding the application filing date.

**Kansas** 36 months preceding date of application.

**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.

**New Mexico** 36 months prior to the date of application to the New Mexico Bar.

**New York** 3 years from the date of the second day of the UBE taken in the other UBE jurisdiction.

**North Dakota** 2 years from the date of the exam in the jurisdiction where UBE score was earned.

**Utah** Utah accepts all UBE scores earned within 24 months of the date of application. For applicants with UBE scores that are older than 24 months, Utah will accept UBE scores for up to 5 years with proof of the full-time practice of law.

#### Do you require completion of a jurisdiction-specific component before admission?

**Alabama** Online course on Alabama law is required for applicants seeking admission by examination or by UBE score transfer.

**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.

**New Mexico** One-day, in-person course on New Mexico law is required prior to admission.

**New York** Online course (NYLC) and online exam (NYLE) on New York law is required prior to admission for applicants seeking admission on examination or by UBE score transfer.

**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.

#### Are there any time parameters within which an MPRE score must be earned or achieved?

**Alabama** UBE score transfer applicants must successfully complete the MPRE no earlier than 12 months before the transferred UBE score was earned.

**Alaska** Within 8 years of filing an application.

**Arizona** 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.

**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.

**Idaho** No time limit.

**Iowa** No time limit.

**Kansas** No time limit.

**Minnesota** No time limit.

**Missouri** No time limit.

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

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

**New Hampshire** No time limit.

**New Mexico** MPRE scores must have been earned in the period starting 5 years before the application is submitted and ending 1 year after the applicant is notified that he or she has passed the bar exam.

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

**North Dakota** MPRE scores earned earlier than 5 years preceding receipt of an application will not be accepted. If the MPRE is taken after submission of an application, a score of 85 or higher needs to be earned within 2 years after receipt of an application for admission or the rule on automatic withdrawal of an incomplete application may be triggered.

**Utah** No time limit.

**Washington** MPRE score must be earned no more than 3 years prior to or 40 months after the successful UBE.

**Wyoming** No time limit.

#### What is the application fee for admission by transferred UBE score?

**Idaho** \$600 if not admitted as attorney in another jurisdiction; \$800 if admitted as attorney in another jurisdiction.

**Montana** \$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.

**New Mexico** \$500 for applicants within 1 year of graduation from law school; \$1,000 for applicants more than 1 year of graduation from law school.

**New York** \$250 for applicants qualifying on the basis of a first degree in law from an ABA-approved law school, law office study, or non-ABA degree; \$750 for applicants qualifying on the basis of foreign law school study. There is also a separate \$375 attorney registration fee that must be paid prior to admission and every 2 years thereafter.

**Utah** \$550 if not admitted in another jurisdiction; \$850 if admitted in another jurisdiction.

**Washington** \$585 if not admitted in another jurisdiction; \$620 if admitted in another jurisdiction.

## 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		\$875*
Alaska	X		5 of past 7	X	X	X	X	X	X		\$1,500
Arizona	X		3 of past 5	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		3 of past 5	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		\$500*
Idaho	X		Varies	X	X	X	X	X	X		\$1,000
Illinois	X		3 of past 5	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		\$900*
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		5 of past 7	X	X	X	X	X	X		\$2,500†
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	\$1,225
New Jersey		X‡		X		X	X		X		\$575 / \$750
New Mexico	X		5 of past 7	X	X	X	X	X	X		\$2,500**
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		\$1,275
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		\$1,100*
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		\$1,800
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		\$500**
Northern Mariana Islands		X									
Palau		X‡			X					X	\$1,000 / \$200
Puerto Rico		X									
Virgin Islands	X‡				X	X	X			X	\$100*†

\*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 held a law license in active status for 3 out of the 5 years immediately preceding application. If applicants meet requirements, there is a provision for practice pending admission on motion. Professorship recognition requires full-time law school professorship. 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 held a law license in active status. 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. Qualifying military spouses may be admitted temporarily. Admission on motion fee for military spouses 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.

**New York** There is also a separate \$375 attorney registration fee that must be paid prior to admission and every 2 years thereafter.

**Oregon** Admission on motion is only available to attorneys who passed the bar examination and are active members in a jurisdiction that allows attorneys licensed in Oregon to become regular members of the bar in that jurisdiction without passage of that jurisdiction's bar examination.

**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.

**Palau** Attorneys may be admitted pro hac vice for a fee of \$1,000; or if employed by the government of Palau or any other government entity or Micronesian Legal Services Corporation, they may be admitted to practice for 4 years without taking the bar exam. The admission fee is \$200.

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

**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.

(continued)

## Supplemental Remarks (*continued*)

**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, judicial law clerks whose primary responsibilities are legal research and writing, military lawyers, and federal government lawyers which takes place outside a state where licensed is considered the lawful practice of law. Practice which occurs outside of a jurisdiction where licensed is also considered the lawful practice of law so long as such practice is authorized by the jurisdiction in which the practice takes place.

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

**Nebraska** Admission without examination if applicant has actively practiced law 5 of 7 years preceding application, and has received his/her first professional degree from an ABA-approved law school. Or admission without examination if applicant has passed a bar examination equivalent to Nebraska exam with a score that is at least equivalent to the score required by Nebraska, is 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.

**North Carolina** North Carolina allows for admission on motion for Military Spouse Comity Applicants. The applicant must be licensed in a state or territory of the United States or the District of Columbia and have been practicing actively and substantially for 4 out of the last 8 years. The application fee for Military Spouse Comity Applicants is \$1,500.00.

**Oklahoma** All accepted practice must be in a reciprocal state. Years of practice earned in multiple jurisdictions cannot be combined.

**Vermont** 5 of the preceding 10. 3 of the preceding 10 if the attorney has been admitted at least 6 months in a jurisdiction that requires fewer than 5 years of practice as condition for admission on motion by Vermont attorneys. For lawyers from Maine and New Hampshire, 3 years of active practice immediately preceding motion for admission.

**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 the 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 an ABA-approved law school or a law school authorized by statute of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts 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.

**North Carolina** An applicant who holds an LL.B. or J.D. degree from a law school that was approved for licensure purposes in another state of the United States or the District of Columbia, was licensed in such state or district, and, at the time of application for admission to the North Carolina State Bar, has been an active member in good standing of the bar in that state or district in each of the 10 years immediately preceding application would also meet the requirement; as would an applicant who received an LL.M. or S.J.D. degree prior to August 2005 from a law school approved by the ABA at the time the degree was conferred.

**Oregon** A first degree in law (J.D. or LL.B.) is accepted from a foreign law school, provided the applicant is admitted to practice law in a foreign common-law country, and the legal education is substantially equivalent to that of a law school approved by the ABA.

**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)?		Is an attorney initially admitted by diploma privilege eligible for admission on motion?		Attorneys' Exams			
	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		
Alaska	X			X		X		
Arizona	X			X		X		
Arkansas	X		X			X		
California					X			X
Colorado	X		X			X		
Connecticut	X		X			X		
Delaware						X		
District of Columbia		X	X			X		
Florida						X		
Georgia	X			X	X		X	
Hawaii						X		
Idaho	X			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		
Maine	X		X		X			X
Maryland					X			X
Massachusetts		X	X			X		
Michigan		X	X			X		
Minnesota		X	X			X		
Mississippi	X		X			X		
Missouri	X		X			X		
Montana						X		
Nebraska		X	X			X		
Nevada						X		
New Hampshire	X			X		X		
New Jersey						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
South Carolina						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	
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)?

**Connecticut** Reciprocal jurisdiction or the applicant is a full-time faculty member or full-time clinical fellow at an accredited Connecticut law school and admitted in a reciprocal or nonreciprocal jurisdiction.

**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 must have lawfully engaged in practice for 5 of 7 years preceding application.

**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.

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?

**California** Attorney applicants who have been admitted as active members in good standing 4 or more years immediately preceding the exam they intend to take 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.

**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 seeking admission under Article II, Rule 2(a) (attorney admission on examination) who have not graduated from an ABA-approved law school may sit for the Attorney's Examination provided that they have been engaged in the full-time active practice of law for at least 5 years of the last 10 years immediately preceding filing of the application, or they have been engaged in the full-time teaching of law at a law school accredited by the ABA for at least 5 years of the last 10 years immediately preceding the filing of the 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		\$725		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		\$1,135	X		\$1,400	X		\$1,400		X	
Colorado	X		\$1,000	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		\$750*	X		\$1,600	X		\$1,600–\$3,000		X	
Georgia	X		\$1,000		X			X			X	
Hawaii	X		\$500*		X		X		\$500*		X	
Idaho	X		\$690	X		\$800		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		\$0
Kansas		X		X		\$1,250		X			X	
Kentucky		X		X		\$1,500	X		\$100	X		\$100
Louisiana	X		\$175	X		\$875		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		\$1,275	X		\$325		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		\$1,325	X		\$1,325		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, foreign legal consultants, and pro bono attorneys 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.

**Illinois** Attorneys licensed to practice in foreign jurisdictions are allowed to obtain a limited house counsel license.

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

**Iowa** Iowa corporate counsel must pay a \$500 application fee and a \$200 client security assessment. Pro bono licensing under Iowa's Emeritus Attorney License rule is available only to attorneys who have been admitted to practice law in Iowa or who are or have been admitted to practice law before the highest court of any other state or territory of the United States or the District of Columbia. The attorney must practice under the general supervision of an approved legal aid organization.

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

**Minnesota** A temporary legal services license may be applied for when an applicant has accepted employment in Minnesota with a legal services program. The license authorizes practice solely on behalf of the indigent clients of the designated legal services program and is valid for a period of 15 months. A house counsel license may be applied for on a temporary or permanent basis. A house counsel license is limited as to duration and scope of practice. Applicant must have been actively and lawfully engaged in the practice of law for at least 3 of the previous 5 years.

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

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

**New Mexico** Supreme Court has approved a 1-year limited license for government attorneys 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; applicant is granted a permit, which must be renewed each year. Practice that occurs in Oklahoma under authority of a Special Temporary Permit cannot be used later to gain admission via motion/reciprocity.

**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 or other entity and cannot appear in court or in agency or municipal proceedings on behalf of the corporation or other entity 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 a law school accredited and approved by the American Bar Association or (3) sponsored by the office of the Rhode Island Public Defender. The Rhode Island Supreme Court Rules also allow for the temporary admission of out-of-state attorneys associated with 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.

**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, including 1 hour of ethics.
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 legal ethics, 1 hour in competence issues, and 1 hour related to recognition and elimination of bias in the legal profession and society.
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 3 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.
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); 1 hour on substance abuse or mental disability per 3 years. All active members admitted after January 1, 2011, must complete the Professionalism for New Attorneys Program in the year the member is first required to meet CLE requirements. Credit for the program is applied to the annual mandatory requirements. If an applicant was licensed in another state for 5 or more years at the time of admission to the North Carolina Bar, the applicant is exempt from the requirement; however, the applicant must notify the North Carolina State Bar of the exemption.
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 2 hours 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, including a minimum 15 hours of law and legal procedure and 6 hours of ethics.
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 3 years, including 4 hours of ethics.
Virgin Islands	X		12 hours per year, including 2 hours in legal ethics or professionalism.





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Basic Information

Character and Fitness Determinations

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Legal Education

Eligibility to Take the Bar Examination:  
Foreign Law School Graduates

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