

Comprehensive Guide to Bar Admission Requirements

2021

National Conference of Bar Examiners

American Bar Association Section of
Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar

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of Bar Examiners

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Legal Education and
Admissions to the Bar

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Editors

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

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Preface

We are pleased to bring you the 2021 edition of the *Comprehensive Guide to Bar Admission Requirements*. We hope that by working closely with the state bar admission administrators in compiling, updating, and verifying the information contained in this publication, we have produced charts that will be useful to everyone concerned with the bar admissions process.

Note that the Examinations section (see Contents on the preceding page) divides information into charts specifically for Uniform Bar Examination jurisdictions (Charts 5 and 6) and non-Uniform Bar Examination jurisdictions (Charts 7 and 8). Jurisdictions that have adopted the UBE but whose first administration of the UBE will not occur until after the year encompassed by the current edition are listed in both UBE and non-UBE charts.

As has always been the case, the supplemental remarks that follow the charts 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.

Because bar admission rules and policies are subject to change, 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 55.

The National Conference of Bar Examiners and the ABA Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar wish to thank the state bar admission administrators for their cooperation in furnishing the data.

Judith A. Gundersen
President & CEO
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Chair
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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 2010; an additional update was made to the Code appearing in this edition. 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 JD or LLB 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 interjurisdictional 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 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: Promulgation of Rules, Prelegal Education Requirements, Law Student Registration, and Bar Exam Eligibility Before Graduation

Jurisdiction	What authority promulgates the rules for admission?	Is there a specific prelegal education requirement?	Is registration of law students required?	Law student registration fee, if any (timely filing)	Are law students eligible to take the bar exam before graduation?
Alabama	State Supreme Court	Yes	Yes	\$0–\$250	No
Alaska	State Supreme Court, State legislature	No	No	—	No
Arizona	State Supreme Court	No	No	—	Yes
Arkansas	State Supreme Court	No	No	—	No
California	State Supreme Court, State legislature	Yes	Yes	\$119	No
Colorado	State Supreme Court	No	No	—	No
Connecticut	Superior Court	No	No	—	No
Delaware	State Supreme Court	Yes	No	—	No
District of Columbia	Court of Appeals	No	No	—	No
Florida	State Supreme Court	No	No	\$100–\$400	No
Georgia	State Supreme Court	Yes	No	—	No
Hawaii	State Supreme Court	No	No	—	No
Idaho	State Supreme Court	No	No	—	No
Illinois	State Supreme Court	Yes	No	—	No
Indiana	State Supreme Court	No	No	—	Yes
Iowa	State Supreme Court	No	No	—	Yes
Kansas	State Supreme Court	Yes	No	—	Yes
Kentucky	State Supreme Court	No	No	—	No
Louisiana	State Supreme Court	No	Yes	\$125	No
Maine	State Supreme Court	Yes	No	—	No
Maryland	Court of Appeals, State legislature	Yes	No	—	Yes
Massachusetts	State Supreme Court, State legislature	Yes	No	—	No
Michigan	State Supreme Court, State legislature	Yes	No	—	No
Minnesota	State Supreme Court	No	No	—	Yes
Mississippi	State Supreme Court, State legislature	Yes	Yes	\$125–\$325	Yes
Missouri	State Supreme Court	No	No	\$200	Yes
Montana	State Supreme Court	No	No	—	No
Nebraska	State Supreme Court	Yes	No	—	No
Nevada	State Supreme Court	Yes	No	—	No
New Hampshire	State Supreme Court	Yes	No	—	No
New Jersey	State Supreme Court	No	No	—	No
New Mexico	State Supreme Court	No	No	—	No
New York	Court of Appeals	No	No	—	Yes
North Carolina	State Supreme Court	Yes	No	—	Yes
North Dakota	State Supreme Court	No	Yes	\$250	No
Ohio	State Supreme Court	Yes	Yes	\$75 (plus NCBE report fee)	No
Oklahoma	State Supreme Court	Yes	Yes	\$125 (plus NCBE report fee)	No
Oregon	State Supreme Court	No	No	—	Yes
Pennsylvania	State Supreme Court	Yes	No	—	No
Rhode Island	State Supreme Court	No	No	—	No
South Carolina	State Supreme Court	No	No	—	No
South Dakota	State Supreme Court	No	No	—	No
Tennessee	State Supreme Court	Yes	No	—	No
Texas	State Supreme Court	No	Yes	\$190	Yes
Utah	State Supreme Court	No	No	—	No
Vermont	State Supreme Court	No	No	—	Yes
Virginia	State Supreme Court, State legislature	No	No	—	Yes
Washington	State Supreme Court	No	No	—	No
West Virginia	State Supreme Court	Yes	No	—	Yes

(continued)

CHART 1: Promulgation of Rules, Prelegal Education Requirements, Law Student Registration, and Bar Exam Eligibility Before Graduation *(continued)*

Jurisdiction	What authority promulgates the rules for admission?	Is there a specific prelegal education requirement?	Is registration of law students required?	Law student registration fee, if any (timely filing)	Are law students eligible to take the bar exam before graduation?
Wisconsin	State Supreme Court	No	No	—	Yes
Wyoming	State Supreme Court, State legislature	No	No	—	No
Guam	State Supreme Court	Yes	No	—	No
Northern Mariana Islands	State Supreme Court, State legislature	Yes	No	—	No
Palau	State Supreme Court	No	No	—	No
Puerto Rico	State Supreme Court, State legislature	Yes	No	—	No
Virgin Islands	State Supreme Court	Yes	No	—	No

Supplemental Remarks

What authority promulgates the rules for admission?

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

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.

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 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; combined degree programs may meet this requirement.

Vermont There is no specific prelegal education requirement for applicants for admission in general, although applicants for the law office study program are required to have a bachelor's degree.

West Virginia Bachelor's degree or equivalent.

Guam 2 years college.

Puerto Rico Bachelor's degree or equivalent education.

Virgin Islands Bachelor's degree.

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.

Mississippi By October 1 of applicant's second year of law school; however, law student registration is not required.

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.

Is there a law student registration fee?

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. Any applicant for admission (by examination, UBE score transfer, or reciprocity) will be required to pay a law student nonregistration fee of \$250 if the applicant has never registered as a law student with the Alabama State Bar.

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.

Mississippi The law student registration fee is \$125 if filed by October 1 of applicant's second year of law school. The fee is \$325 for law student registration filed after October 1 of applicant's second year of law school.

North Dakota The NCBE investigation fee of \$250 is required upon timely filing of the law student registration. A supplemental investigation fee of \$105 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.

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 JD to provide evidence that their JD was conferred within 120 days of the first day of test administration.

District of Columbia A law student may complete and submit the bar application before receiving his or her degree; but he or she must, before the date of the examination, submit a certification from the law school dean showing that he or she has graduated.

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.

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.

Minnesota Applicants may sit for the bar if coursework has been completed 30 days prior to the examination, the applicant has fulfilled all requirements for conferral, and the applicant will be awarded a JD within 120 days following the examination.

(continued)

Supplemental Remarks (*continued*)

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 JD applicant must present requisite proof that the applicant: (a) graduated with the JD 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 Law students must graduate within 30 days after the date of the written bar examination.

Oregon An applicant may be allowed to sit for the examination prior to graduation if the applicant (1) is currently enrolled in a law school approved by the ABA, (2) is expected to earn a JD degree or Bachelor of Law (LLB) degree within 120 days of sitting for the examination, (3) has satisfied all graduation requirements to earn a JD degree or Bachelor of Law (LLB) degree except law school coursework that can be completed during the applicant's post-examination final semester (or quarter), (4) will not be actively engaged in more than 2 semester hours (or quarter-hour equivalent) of law school coursework other than bar examination preparation courses during the month prior to the examination and the month the examination is held, and (5) has submitted timely a properly signed Affidavit for Examination on the form provided by the Oregon State Bar certifying that the applicant is academically prepared to take the examination.

Texas Must be within 4 semester hours of completing all requirements for graduation. Law students may complete the Texas Law Course, a pre-admission requirement, within 1 year prior to taking the bar examination.

Vermont In 2016, Vermont adopted an early examination option for law students who have completed the equivalent of 5 semesters of full-time study. The applicant must graduate from an approved law school within 6 months of sitting for the exam.

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

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

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?	Must bar exam applicants be approved for character and fitness in your jurisdiction before they sit for the bar exam?	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?
Alabama	No	No	Yes	No	No	—	No
Alaska	Yes	No	No	No	No	—	No
Arizona	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Substance abuse, mental disability, debt, criminal history, other	No
Arkansas	Yes	No	No	No	No	—	Yes
California	Yes	No	No	No	No	—	Yes
Colorado	Yes	No	No	No	No	—	No
Connecticut	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Substance abuse, mental disability	No
Delaware	Yes	No	No	No	No	—	No
District of Columbia	No	No	No	No	No	—	No
Florida	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Substance abuse, mental disability	Yes
Georgia	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	—	No
Hawaii	No	No	No	No	No	—	No
Idaho	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Substance abuse, mental disability, debt, criminal history, other	No
Illinois	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Substance abuse, mental disability, debt	No
Indiana	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Substance abuse, mental disability, debt, criminal history, other	Yes
Iowa	No	No	No	Yes	No	—	No
Kansas	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	—	No
Kentucky	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Substance abuse, mental disability, debt, criminal history, other	No
Louisiana	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Substance abuse, mental disability, debt, criminal history, other	No
Maine	No	No	No	No	Yes	—	No
Maryland	No	No	Yes	No	No	—	No
Massachusetts	Yes	No	No	No	No	—	No
Michigan	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	—	No
Minnesota	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Substance abuse, mental disability, debt, criminal history, other	Yes
Mississippi	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	—	No
Missouri	Yes	No	No	No	No	—	No
Montana	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Substance abuse, mental disability, debt, criminal history, other	No
Nebraska	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Substance abuse, mental disability, debt, criminal history, other	No
Nevada	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Substance abuse, mental disability, debt, criminal history, other	Yes
New Hampshire	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	—	No

(continued)

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?	Must bar exam applicants be approved for character and fitness in your jurisdiction before they sit for the bar exam?	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?
New Jersey	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Substance abuse, mental disability, debt, criminal history, other	No
New Mexico	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Substance abuse, mental disability, debt, criminal history, other	No
New York	No	No	Yes	No	No	—	No
North Carolina	Yes	No	No	No	No	—	No
North Dakota	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Substance abuse, mental disability, debt, criminal history, other	No
Ohio	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	—	No
Oklahoma	No	No	No	No	No	—	No
Oregon	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Substance abuse, mental disability, debt, criminal history, other	No
Pennsylvania	No	No	No	No	No	—	No
Rhode Island	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Substance abuse, debt	No
South Carolina	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	—	No
South Dakota	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Substance abuse, mental disability, debt	No
Tennessee	No	No	No	No	Yes	Substance abuse, mental disability, debt, criminal history, other	No
Texas	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Substance abuse, mental disability, debt, criminal history, other	No
Utah	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	—	No
Vermont	Yes	No	Yes	No	No	—	No
Virginia	Yes	No	No	No	No	—	No
Washington	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	—	No
West Virginia	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	Substance abuse, mental disability, debt, criminal history, other	No
Wisconsin	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Substance abuse, mental disability, debt, criminal history, other	No
Wyoming	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Substance abuse, mental disability, debt	No
Guam	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Substance abuse, mental disability, debt, criminal history, other	No
Northern Mariana Islands	No	Yes	No	No	No	—	No
Palau	No	No	No	Yes	No	—	No
Puerto Rico	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	—	No
Virgin Islands	No	No	Yes	No	No	—	No

Will a felony conviction bar an applicant from admission?

Connecticut Rebuttable presumption of lack of good moral character.

District of Columbia A formal hearing conducted by the Committee on Admissions is mandatory for applicants who have a felony conviction.

Florida Not an automatic bar, but restoration of civil rights is required to apply for admission. Applicant must provide satisfactory evidence of good moral character.

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

Illinois Convicted felons must first receive character and fitness certification before being permitted to write a bar examination.

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

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

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

Missouri Persons convicted of a felony are ineligible to apply for admission until 5 years after the date of successful completion of sentence or period of probation and until they meet all of the other requirements specified in rule pertaining to ineligibility.

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

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 Ineligible unless applicant has been granted 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.

Colorado The Office of Attorney Admissions reviews all applications and certifies to the Colorado Supreme Court the applicants found to have met their burden demonstrating the character and fitness to practice law.

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.

Vermont The Character and Fitness Committee.

Virgin Islands The Committee of Bar Examiners evaluates all applicants seeking admission by special admission, bar examination, UBE score transfer, and admission on motion to make character and fitness determinations for the Court.

(continued)

Supplemental Remarks (*continued*)

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.

Must bar exam applicants be approved for character and fitness in your jurisdiction before they sit for the bar exam?

Alabama For exam applicants, character and fitness certification is issued prior to the bar exam unless a hearing before the Committee on Character & Fitness is required. If an exam applicant is required to appear for a hearing, the hearing will only be held if the applicant passes the bar exam.

Arkansas Completion of the character and fitness investigations process for any applicants presenting issues is done after all other requirements for eligibility have been met, including passing the bar exam and securing a passing score on the MPRE.

District of Columbia Applicants are required to submit an application that contains information related to character and fitness before sitting for the bar exam; however, applicants are not reviewed for character and fitness until they have passed the bar exam and obtained an MPRE score of 75 or higher.

Florida Applicants are required to submit the character and fitness application at the time they apply for an examination. The investigation does not have to be complete in order for an applicant to take the examination.

Hawaii Exceptions are determined based on information provided by each applicant (e.g., criminal history, foreign-educated attorneys, attorney complaints, grievances, etc.).

Illinois Applicants who fall under Rule 704b (felony convictions, have been disbarred in another jurisdiction, pending disciplinary charges or felonies, etc.) must have character and fitness approval prior to sitting for the exam. All other applicants may sit for the exam prior to character and fitness approval.

Kentucky In rare circumstances the Character and Fitness Committee may approve someone to sit under waiver but not release that applicant's grades unless and until the applicant is approved for Character and Fitness.

Massachusetts Character and fitness investigations are initiated upon the filing of a petition for admission and are completed in advance of release of bar exam results. Where a petitioner is unsuccessful on the bar exam, the character and fitness investigation is reopened if and when the petitioner applies to retake the bar exam.

Michigan Under Michigan Board of Law Examiners Rule 2, the Board may permit an applicant to sit for the examination prior to character and fitness approval. However, this is in the Board's discretion.

Missouri A character and fitness investigation is commenced upon receipt of a properly filed application and is not required to be completed in order to sit for the bar examination.

Nebraska A final determination can be deferred to allow an applicant to sit for the exam. New rules are being considered to defer all character and fitness determinations until after the bar exam so that bar exam behavior may be considered in final character and fitness approval.

North Dakota The character and fitness investigation is conducted simultaneously with a bar exam application being filed. The investigation does not need to be completed in order for an applicant to sit for the exam.

Pennsylvania Pennsylvania begins character and fitness investigations on applicants as soon as their applications are accepted. A final review is done post-exam.

Rhode Island Rhode Island begins its character and fitness investigations process prior to the bar examination with one-on-one character and fitness interviews between the applicant and a member of the Rhode Island Supreme Court Committee on Character and Fitness. The purpose of that interview is to determine whether further hearing before the entire Committee is necessary. If so, full hearings are held after the examination for those applicants who pass the examination.

South Dakota Character and fitness investigations are ongoing. A determination of character and fitness is not made until applicant passes the bar exam.

Wisconsin Applicants apply for character and fitness at the same time as they apply for the examination using one application. The character and fitness investigation commences prior to the exam, but applicants are not required to pass the investigation prior to sitting for the exam. If the applicant passes the exam, the investigation is completed; if the applicant fails the exam, the applicant's file is closed and the investigation is not completed.

Palau Applicants must provide an original certificate of good standing from the bar of each jurisdiction in which the applicant is a member of the bar, or, if the applicant is not and has never been a member of any bar, a letter from the applicant's law school attesting to the applicant's good moral character.

Virgin Islands The NCBE Request for Preparation of a Character and Fitness Report with the attendant fees is required upon the filing of the Application for Admission to the Virgin Islands Bar, which allows the investigation process to be conducted prior to the bar examination.

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 The Board may postpone determination on an applicant's file if the file contains recent character and fitness issues and a relatively brief record of rehabilitation from past conduct. The period varies but is often 9–12 months in duration. The Board may offer this option to allow the applicant an opportunity to more fully develop and document a history of rehabilitation and evidence that he or she is able to satisfy the essential eligibility requirements for the practice of law at the time the Board considers and makes a final determination of the application. An applicant is not required to accept an offer to postpone determination and may request that the Board instead make a determination based upon the evidence that then exists.

CHART 3: Domestic Legal Education

Jurisdiction	Is eligibility to take the bar exam limited to JD or LLB graduates of ABA-approved law schools under your rules?	If eligibility to take the bar exam is not limited to JD or LLB graduates of ABA-approved law schools, what other means of domestic legal study do your rules permit for bar exam applicants?	Additional requirements
Alabama	No	Non-ABA-approved in-state law school, non-ABA-approved out-of-state law school	Specified number of years of practice
Alaska	No	Non-ABA-approved out-of-state law school	Bar admission in another state, specified number of years of practice
Arizona	No	Non-ABA-approved out-of-state law school	Bar admission in another state, specified number of years of practice
Arkansas	Yes	—	—
California	No	Non-ABA-approved in-state law school, non-ABA-approved out-of-state law school, law office study, correspondence law school, online law school	Bar admission in another state
Colorado	No	Non-ABA-approved out-of-state law school	Bar admission in another state, specified number of years of practice
Connecticut	No	Non-ABA-approved out-of-state law school	Bar admission in another state, specified number of years of practice
Delaware	Yes	—	—
District of Columbia	No	Non-ABA-approved out-of-state law school	Specified number of hours at ABA-approved law school
Florida	No	Non-ABA-approved out-of-state law school	Bar admission in another state, specified number of years of practice
Georgia	Yes	—	—
Hawaii	No	Non-ABA-approved out-of-state law school	Bar admission in another state, specified number of years of practice
Idaho	Yes	—	—
Illinois	Yes	—	—
Indiana	Yes	—	—
Iowa	Yes	—	—
Kansas	Yes	—	—
Kentucky	No	Non-ABA-approved out-of-state law school	Bar admission in another state, specified number of years of practice
Louisiana	Yes	—	—
Maine	No	Non-ABA-approved out-of-state law school, law office study, correspondence law school, online law school	Bar admission in another state, specified number of years of practice
Maryland	No	—	Bar admission in another state
Massachusetts	No	Non-ABA-approved in-state law school	—
Michigan	No	Non-ABA-approved out-of-state law school	—
Minnesota	No	Non-ABA-approved out-of-state law school, correspondence law school, online law school	Bar admission in another state, specified number of years of practice
Mississippi	Yes	—	—
Missouri	No	Non-ABA-approved out-of-state law school	Specified number of hours at ABA-approved law school, bar admission in another state, specified number of years of practice
Montana	Yes	—	—
Nebraska	Yes	—	—
Nevada	No	Non-ABA-approved out-of-state law school	Bar admission in another state, specified number of years of practice
New Hampshire	No	Non-ABA-approved out-of-state law school	Bar admission in another state
New Jersey	Yes	—	—

CHART 3: Domestic Legal Education *(continued)*

Jurisdiction	Is eligibility to take the bar exam limited to JD or LLB graduates of ABA-approved law schools under your rules?	If eligibility to take the bar exam is not limited to JD or LLB graduates of ABA-approved law schools, what other means of domestic legal study do your rules permit for bar exam applicants?	Additional requirements
New Mexico	No	Non-ABA-approved out-of-state law school, correspondence law school, online law school	Bar admission in another state, specified number of years of practice
New York	No	Non-ABA-approved out-of-state law school, law office study	Bar admission in another state, specified number of years of practice
North Carolina	No	Non-ABA-approved out-of-state law school	Bar admission in another state
North Dakota	Yes	—	—
Ohio	Yes	—	—
Oklahoma	Yes	—	—
Oregon	No	Non-ABA-approved out-of-state law school, correspondence law school, online law school	Bar admission in another state, specified number of years of practice
Pennsylvania	No	Non-ABA-approved out-of-state law school	Bar admission in another state, specified number of years of practice
Rhode Island	No	Non-ABA-approved out-of-state law school	Bar admission in another state, specified number of years of practice
South Carolina	Yes	—	—
South Dakota	Yes	—	—
Tennessee	No	Non-ABA-approved in-state law school, non-ABA-approved out-of-state law school	Bar admission in another state, specified number of years of practice
Texas	No	Non-ABA-approved out-of-state law school	Bar admission in another state, specified number of years of practice
Utah	No	Non-ABA-approved out-of-state law school	Bar admission in another state, specified number of years of practice
Vermont	No	Non-ABA-approved out-of-state law school, law office study, correspondence law school, online law school	—
Virginia	No	Law office study	—
Washington	No	Non-ABA-approved in-state law school, non-ABA-approved out-of-state law school, law office study	Specified number of hours at ABA-approved law school
West Virginia	No	Non-ABA-approved in-state law school, non-ABA-approved out-of-state law school, law office study	Bar admission in another state
Wisconsin	No	Non-ABA-approved out-of-state law school	Bar admission in another state
Wyoming	Yes	—	—
Guam	Yes	—	—
Northern Mariana Islands	Yes	—	—
Palau	Yes	—	—
Puerto Rico	No	Non-ABA-approved in-state law school	—
Virgin Islands	Yes	—	—

(continued)

Is eligibility to take the bar examination limited to JD or LLB 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 Individuals who have not graduated from an ABA-accredited law school may be eligible to take the bar exam if they have been licensed to practice in another state for 5 of the previous 7 years and have been engaged in the practice of law for 5 of those 7 years.

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.

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 (FYLX) 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. For law students for whom the June 2020 FYLX was one of the first 3 administrations, 4 opportunities to pass the First-Year exam will be granted. 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 Graduates of state-approved non-ABA-approved law schools must have practiced law 3 of previous 5 years in order to sit for the bar exam.

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 US state, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, or a US 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 must have successfully completed at least 26 semester hours of study in subjects tested on the bar examination 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. Classes that began before March 1, 2016, will count toward this total if they were in subjects tested on the DC bar exam through February 2016. Classes beginning after March 1, 2016, will count toward the total if they are in subjects tested on the Uniform Bar Examination.

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.

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 US 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 Applicants who are not JD or LLB graduates of ABA-approved law schools must obtain a waiver of Maryland's standard educational requirements prior to filing an application. Waivers may be based on a qualifying LLM degree, or on admission by examination or by diploma privilege to the bar of another US 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 JD 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 JD from any US law school, (b) a bachelor's degree accredited by an agency recognized by the US Department of Education, and (c) evidence that the applicant has lawfully practiced law in a US 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, completion of 24 credit hours in residence at an ABA-approved law school, or graduation with an LLM degree from a law school approved by the ABA.

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, transfer an eligible Uniform Bar Examination (UBE) score, or apply for admission without examination if they are licensed and in good standing in another US state and have engaged in the active practice of law in the state where admitted for 4 of the 6 years prior to application to sit for the examination or transfer the UBE score or 5 of the 7 years prior to application for admission without examination.

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 LLB or JD degree from a law school that was approved for licensure purposes in another state of the United States or the District of Columbia and was licensed in such state or District would also meet the requirement; as would an applicant who received an LLM or SJD degree prior to August 2005 from a law school approved by the ABA at the time the degree was conferred.

North Dakota LLB graduates are not eligible unless they have a JD from an ABA-approved law school.

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 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 the past 7 years as according to Pa.B.A.R. 203(a)(2)(ii).

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 3 of the last 5 years pursuant to a license.

Texas Generally, Texas requires an applicant to have a JD from an ABA-approved law school. An attorney licensed in another US jurisdiction may be eligible for exemption from the ABA-approved JD 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 JD 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 Graduates of non-ABA-approved law schools within the US, including correspondence and online law schools, may sit for the examination if they submit an official transcript from the law school and demonstrate that the school attended was in the process of seeking accreditation by the ABA during the applicant's attendance and has not since been denied accreditation.

Washington Graduates of non-ABA-approved law schools must obtain an LLM 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 LLM 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 US 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: Foreign Legal Education

Jurisdiction	Are graduates of foreign law schools eligible for admission by examination?	If graduates of foreign law schools are eligible for admission by examination under your rules, what additional requirements pertain?	If a foreign law school graduate obtains an LLM 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?
Alabama	Yes	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 US jurisdiction	No
Alaska	Yes	Legal education in English common law, additional education at an ABA-approved law school, determination of educational equivalency, admission in another US jurisdiction	No
Arizona	No	—	No
Arkansas	No	—	No
California	Yes	Additional education at an ABA-approved law school, practice of law in foreign jurisdiction, determination of educational equivalency, admission in another US jurisdiction	Yes
Colorado	Yes	Legal education in English common law, practice of law in foreign jurisdiction	No
Connecticut	Yes	Additional education at an ABA-approved law school, determination of educational equivalency	No
Delaware	No	—	No
District of Columbia	Yes	Additional education at an ABA-approved law school	No
Florida	Yes	Admission in another US jurisdiction	No
Georgia	Yes	Additional education at an ABA-approved law school, practice of law in foreign jurisdiction	No
Hawaii	Yes	Legal education in English common law, practice of law in foreign jurisdiction	No
Idaho	No	—	No
Illinois	Yes	Practice of law in foreign jurisdiction, determination of educational equivalency	No
Indiana	No	—	No
Iowa	No	—	No
Kansas	No	—	No
Kentucky	Yes	Practice of law in foreign jurisdiction, determination of educational equivalency	No
Louisiana	Yes	Additional education at an ABA-approved law school, determination of educational equivalency	No
Maine	Yes	Practice of law in foreign jurisdiction, determination of educational equivalency	No
Maryland	Yes	Additional education at an ABA-approved law school, admission in another US jurisdiction	No
Massachusetts	Yes	Additional education at an ABA-approved law school, determination of educational equivalency	No
Michigan	No	—	No
Minnesota	No	—	No
Mississippi	No	—	No
Missouri	Yes	Additional education at an ABA-approved law school, practice of law in foreign jurisdiction, admission in another US jurisdiction	No
Montana	No	—	No
Nebraska	Yes	Additional education at an ABA-approved law school	No
Nevada	Yes	Determination of educational equivalency	No
New Hampshire	Yes	Legal education in English common law, determination of educational equivalency	No
New Jersey	No	—	No
New Mexico	Yes	Admission in another US jurisdiction	No
New York	Yes	Additional education at an ABA-approved law school, determination of educational equivalency	Yes
North Carolina	Yes	Admission in another US jurisdiction	No

CHART 4: Foreign Legal Education (continued)

Jurisdiction	Are graduates of foreign law schools eligible for admission by examination?	If graduates of foreign law schools are eligible for admission by examination under your rules, what additional requirements pertain?	If a foreign law school graduate obtains an LLM 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?
North Dakota	No	—	No
Ohio	Yes	Additional education at an ABA-approved law school, determination of educational equivalency	No
Oklahoma	No	—	No
Oregon	Yes	Legal education in English common law, practice of law in foreign jurisdiction, determination of educational equivalency	No
Pennsylvania	Yes	Additional education at an ABA-approved law school, practice of law in foreign jurisdiction	No
Rhode Island	Yes	Admission in another US jurisdiction	No
South Carolina	No	—	No
South Dakota	Yes	Admission in another US jurisdiction	No
Tennessee	Yes	Additional education at an ABA-approved law school, practice of law in foreign jurisdiction, determination of educational equivalency	No
Texas	Yes	Additional education at an ABA-approved law school, practice of law in foreign jurisdiction	No
Utah	Yes	Legal education in English common law, additional education at an ABA-approved law school, practice of law in common law jurisdiction	No
Vermont	Yes	Legal education in English common law, determination of educational equivalency	Yes
Virginia	No	—	No
Washington	Yes	Additional education at an ABA-approved law school, practice of law in foreign jurisdiction	Yes
West Virginia	Yes	Legal education in English common law, additional education at an ABA-approved law school, determination of educational equivalency	No
Wisconsin	Yes	Legal education in English common law, additional education at an ABA-approved law school, practice of law in foreign jurisdiction, determination of educational equivalency	Yes
Wyoming	No	—	No
Guam	No	—	No
Northern Mariana Islands	No	—	No
Palau	No	—	Yes
Puerto Rico	No	—	No
Virgin Islands	No	—	No

Supplemental Remarks

Are graduates of foreign law schools eligible for admission by examination?

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 standards; or (iii) that the applicant has been admitted to the practice of law before the court of highest jurisdiction in a US 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.

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 US Constitutional Law and 1 course in US Civil Procedure, or is a member in good standing of the bar of 1 or more states, territories, or the District of Columbia and was admitted to the bar of that state, territory, or the District of Columbia after written examination.

(continued)

Supplemental Remarks (*continued*)

California Foreign law school graduates must request individual evaluation to determine legal education equivalency. Graduates from foreign law schools may qualify to take the California bar exam if they obtain an LLM 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 JD 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 Foreign law school graduates must submit a petition for determination on foreign education and receive Bar Examining Committee approval prior to submitting an application for admission by examination, admission without examination, or admission by UBE score transfer. The foreign education must be substantially equivalent in duration to the legal education provided by an ABA-approved law school. Foreign-educated applicants must complete an LLM degree program meeting specific requirements at an ABA- or Committee-approved law school prior to admission. 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 US state, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, or a US 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 Foreign law school graduates must have 5 years in good standing in another US state or territory. Foreign law school graduates with less than 5 years of admission in good standing in another US state or territory must also complete a minimum of 26 semester hours of study in a law school that at the time of such study was ABA-approved. All such semester hours shall be earned in single-subject courses in areas of law that are substantially tested on the Uniform Bar Examination. Classes that began before March 1, 2016, will count if they were in subjects tested on the DC bar exam through February 2016.

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 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 LLM that meets the Curricular Criteria for LLM Program for the Practice of Law in the United States adopted by the Board of Bar Examiners. Foreign law school graduates who have not obtained an LLM, or whose LLM programs do not meet the Board's Curricular Criteria, may also apply for a waiver of the ABA-approved law school graduation requirement. Published waiver policy lists criteria considered by the 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 The foreign law school graduate must have been licensed to practice in the country in which the degree was conferred and/or in a US jurisdiction for a minimum of 5 years; the lawyer must be in good standing as an attorney or equivalent in that country or US jurisdiction where admitted; during each of no fewer than 5 of the 7 years immediately prior to making application in Illinois, the lawyer must have verifiably devoted an annual minimum of 1,000 hours to the practice of law in such country and/or US jurisdiction where licensed; and applicant must achieve passing score on MPRE and meet character and fitness standards.

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 UBE in Maryland if he or she has been admitted by examination in another US jurisdiction or has completed an additional law degree at an ABA-approved law school where at least 24 credits in subjects tested on the UBE are earned in the course of completing the degree.

Massachusetts A graduate of a foreign law school (other than prequalified Canadian law schools, as listed in Massachusetts Board of Bar Examiners Rule VI) may be permitted to file a petition for admission by exam after completing further legal studies designated by the Board of Bar Examiners at an ABA-approved law school or a law school approved by Massachusetts statute. In order to petition for admission in Massachusetts, foreign-educated attorneys must prove current eligibility to practice law in the foreign jurisdiction and must obtain, in writing, a determination of educational sufficiency from the Board of Bar Examiners.

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 or (3) completion of an LLM degree from an ABA-approved law school. 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 or (3) completion of an LLM degree from an ABA-approved law school.

Nebraska An LLB from an ABA-approved law school will be accepted to qualify a foreign law school graduate to sit for the Nebraska bar examination.

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 Graduates of foreign law schools may write the examination, transfer an eligible Uniform Bar Examination (UBE) score, or apply for admission without examination if they are licensed and in good standing in another US state and have engaged in the active practice of law in the state where admitted for 4 of the 6 years prior to application to sit for the examination or transfer the UBE score or 5 of the 7 years prior to application for admission without examination.

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 LLM degree from an ABA-approved law school in the United States.

North Carolina The applicant must meet the requirements set out in at least one of the following paragraphs: (1) hold an LLB or JD degree from a law school approved by the ABA at the time the degree was conferred; (2) have received prior to August 1995 an LLB, JD, LLM, or SJD degree from a law school approved by the council of the North Carolina State Bar at the time the degree was conferred; (3) have received prior to August 2005 an LLM or SJD degree from a law school that was approved by the ABA at the time the degree was conferred; or (4) hold an LLB or JD degree from a law school that was approved for licensure purposes in another state of the United States or the District of Columbia and be licensed in such state or District.

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 Applicants who have graduated from a law school in a foreign jurisdiction have the burden of proving (1) that the requirements for admission to practice are substantially equivalent to those of Oregon, (2) that the applicant is currently admitted to practice law in a foreign jurisdiction where the Common Law of England exists as a basis of its jurisprudence, and (3) that the applicant is a graduate of a law school equivalent to a law school approved by the ABA. The Oregon Board of Bar Examiners may require that the applicant's law school education be evaluated by a commercial evaluator of the Board's choosing at the applicant's expense.

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 US 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 A foreign-educated applicant has two paths to eligibility: one is based solely on education and the other requires education plus experience and a US LLM degree. An applicant will be eligible for the examination on education alone if the applicant's education is accredited by the appropriate agency in the foreign country and is substantially equivalent to that required of applicants educated in the US (a bachelor's degree or higher and a JD degree, earned in one or more degrees in the foreign country). A comprehensive educational equivalency evaluation for professional licensing by an organization that is a member of the National Association of Credential Evaluation Services must be provided to the Board with the application. If educational equivalency is not met, an applicant may be eligible if, in addition to a foreign legal education at an accredited school, the applicant is licensed in the country in which the applicant was educated and has been engaged in the active practice of law in that country for 5 of the 8 years preceding the application, and the applicant has been awarded an LLM from an ABA-accredited law school in the United States. (See Board Policy P-7.01 at https://bwp.tnble.org/?page_id=365.)

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 LLM 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 LLM 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 being admitted and practicing law for 2 years in a common-law jurisdiction and completing 24 semester hours at an ABA-approved law school.

Vermont A foreign law school graduate is eligible to take the bar examination if the applicant (1) has completed a legal education at a foreign law school whose curriculum provided training in a system based on the common law of England and that is otherwise equivalent to graduation from an approved law school, as determined by the equivalency determination process; and (2) has been admitted to the bar of a court of general jurisdiction in the country in which the applicant attended the foreign law school and has maintained good standing in that bar or resigned from that bar while still in good standing.

Washington An applicant with a foreign law degree that would qualify the applicant to practice law in that jurisdiction is eligible if an LLM "for the practice of law" is obtained from an ABA-approved law school. The LLM must meet the requirements of Washington's APR 3. However, foreign lawyers from English common law jurisdictions are eligible without an LLM if they are currently admitted and have active legal experience in the common law jurisdiction for at least 3 of the 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.

(continued)

Supplemental Remarks (*continued*)

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.

Palau If applicant does not meet the educational requirement, he or she may not take the bar exam without obtaining a waiver. Applicant may request a waiver by submitting a petition demonstrating a legal education preparing him or her to pass the bar examination.

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.

If a foreign law school graduate obtains an LLM 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.

Colorado Applicants may request a waiver of an eligibility requirement by filing a petition under C.R.C.P. 206.

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 LLM that meets the Curricular Criteria for LLM 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. In addition to the LLM, the applicant must be licensed in the country in which the applicant was educated and have been engaged in the active practice of law for 5 of the 8 years immediately preceding the application.

Vermont Graduates of foreign law schools that do not provide the equivalent of an education at an ABA-approved law school can cure that deficiency by obtaining an LLM degree at an ABA-approved law school, provided the LLM degree meets certain requirements pertaining to the amount and type of credit hours.

Washington An LLM 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 LLM program meets specific minimum requirements pertaining to total semester hours of credit, minutes of instruction, and duration of program, and (c) that the LLM program consists of a certain number of semester hours of specified courses. The LLM program must be located at an ABA-approved law school and be completed within 24 months of enrollment.

CHART 5: Uniform Bar Examination Jurisdictions— Admission by Examination or by Transferred UBE Score

The **Uniform Bar Examination (UBE)** is a two-day exam composed of the Multistate Bar Examination (MBE), six Multistate Essay Examination (MEE) essay questions, and two Multistate Performance Test (MPT) tasks. The UBE is uniformly administered, graded, and scored and results in a portable score that can be transferred to other UBE jurisdictions. UBE jurisdictions accept transferred UBE scores that meet their minimum passing score, but each jurisdiction may set its own time limit for accepting UBE score transfers. Jurisdictions also have their own eligibility requirements (see Charts 3 and 4, pages 10 and 14, for educational eligibility requirements). Jurisdictions may accept transferred UBE scores prior to their date of first UBE administration.

A **jurisdiction-specific component** is a separate test, course, or some combination of the two, offered in person or online, that a UBE jurisdiction may choose to administer to assess candidate knowledge of jurisdiction-specific law. (Jurisdiction-specific components are listed in this chart; see Chart 11, page 41, for possible additional post-admission requirements.)

Concurrent application for admission by transferred UBE score means that an applicant is applying to take the UBE in one jurisdiction and applying for admission by transferred UBE score in another jurisdiction before the UBE score has been earned.

UBE jurisdiction	Date of first UBE administration	Do you require completion of a jurisdiction-specific component before admission?	What is the minimum passing UBE score?	What is the limit on the number of attempts to earn a passing UBE score?	What is your time limit for accepting a transferred UBE score (i.e., maximum age of the UBE score)?	Do you allow concurrent application for admission by transferred UBE score?	What is the application fee for admission by transferred UBE score?
Alabama	July 2011	Yes	260	no limit	25 months	No	\$875 (plus NCBE report fee)
Alaska	July 2014	No	280	no limit	5 years	No	\$800
Arizona	July 2012	Yes	273	6	5 years	No	\$675
Arkansas	February 2020	No	270	no limit	36 months	No	\$1,500
Colorado	February 2012	No	276	no limit	3 years / 5 years	No	\$810
Connecticut	February 2017	No	266	no limit	5 years	Yes	\$750
District of Columbia	July 2016	No	266	4	5 years	No	\$418 (plus NCBE report fee)
Idaho	February 2012	No	272	6	37 months	No	\$600 / \$800
Illinois	July 2019	No	266	no limit	4 years	No	\$1,250
Indiana	July 2021	No	TBD	no limit	TBD	TBD	TBD
Iowa	February 2016	No	266	2	2 years / 5 years	No	\$900
Kansas	February 2016	No	266	4	36 months	Yes	\$1,250
Kentucky	February 2021	Yes	266	5	5 years	Yes	\$875 / \$1,200
Maine	July 2017	No	270	no limit	3 years	Yes	\$900 (plus NCBE report fee)
Maryland	July 2019	Yes	266	no limit	3 years	Yes	\$750
Massachusetts	July 2018	Yes	270	no limit	36 months	Yes	\$815
Minnesota	February 2014	No	260	no limit	36 months	Yes	\$1,150
Missouri	February 2011	Yes	260	no limit	5 years	Yes	\$1,240
Montana	July 2013	Yes	266	3	3 years	Yes	\$155 (plus NCBE report fee) / \$410 (plus NCBE report fee)
Nebraska	February 2013	No	270	4	3 years	No	\$925
New Hampshire	February 2014	No	270	4	3 years / 5 years	Yes	\$725
New Jersey	February 2017	No	266	no limit	36 months	No	\$675
New Mexico	February 2016	Yes	260	no limit	36 months	Yes	\$500 / \$1,000
New York	July 2016	Yes	266	no limit	3 years	Yes	\$250 / \$750
North Carolina	February 2019	Yes	270*	no limit	3 years	No	\$1,275 / \$1,500
North Dakota	February 2011	No	260	6	2 years	No	\$400 (plus NCBE report fee)

*The minimum passing score in North Carolina was temporarily reduced to 268 for the July 2020 and February 2021 exams; see supplemental remarks.

(continued)

CHART 5: Uniform Bar Examination Jurisdictions— Admission by Examination or by Transferred UBE Score (*continued*)

UBE jurisdiction	Date of first UBE administration	Do you require completion of a jurisdiction-specific component before admission?	What is the minimum passing UBE score?	What is the limit on the number of attempts to earn a passing UBE score?	What is your time limit for accepting a transferred UBE score (i.e., maximum age of the UBE score)?	Do you allow concurrent application for admission by transferred UBE score?	What is the application fee for admission by transferred UBE score?
Ohio	February 2021	Yes	270	no limit	5 years	Yes	\$750
Oklahoma	July 2021	No	264	no limit	3 years / 5 years	Yes	\$1,250
Oregon	July 2017	No	274 [†]	no limit	36 months	No	\$750 / \$1,175
Rhode Island	February 2019	No	276	5	2 years	No	\$975 / \$1,475
South Carolina	February 2017	Yes	266	3	3 years	No	\$1,000 / \$1,750
Tennessee	February 2019	Yes	270	no limit	3 years / 5 years	No	\$625 (plus NCBE report fee)
Texas	February 2021	Yes	270	5	2 years / 5 years	Yes	\$490 / \$1,040
Utah	February 2013	No	270	6	36 months / 5 years	Yes	\$550 / \$850
Vermont	July 2016	No	270	4	3 years / 5 years	Yes	\$525
Washington	July 2013	Yes	270 [‡]	no limit	40 months	Yes	\$585 / \$620 (plus NCBE report fee)
West Virginia	July 2017	No	270	4	3 years	No	\$750 (plus NCBE report fee)
Wyoming	July 2013	No	270	4	3 years	No	\$600 (plus NCBE report fee)
Virgin Islands	July 2017	Yes	266	no limit	3 years	Yes	\$1,100 (plus NCBE report fee)

[†]The minimum passing score in Oregon was temporarily reduced to 266 for the July 2020 exam; see supplemental remarks.

[‡]The minimum passing score in Washington was temporarily reduced to 266 for the July 2020, September 2020, and February 2021 exams; see supplemental remarks.

Minimum Passing UBE Score by Jurisdiction

Minimum Passing UBE Score	UBE Jurisdiction(s)
260	Alabama, Minnesota, Missouri, New Mexico, North Dakota
264	Oklahoma
266	Connecticut, District of Columbia, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maryland, Montana, New Jersey, New York, South Carolina, Virgin Islands
270	Arkansas, Maine, Massachusetts, Nebraska, New Hampshire, North Carolina,* Ohio, Tennessee, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Washington, [†] West Virginia, Wyoming
272	Idaho
273	Arizona
274	Oregon [‡]
276	Colorado, Rhode Island
280	Alaska

Note: The minimum passing score in Indiana has not yet been determined at time of publication.

*The minimum passing score in North Carolina was temporarily reduced to 268 for the July 2020 and February 2021 exams; see supplemental remarks.

[†]The minimum passing score in Washington was temporarily reduced to 266 for the July 2020, September 2020, and February 2021 exams; see supplemental remarks.

[‡]The minimum passing score in Oregon was temporarily reduced to 266 for the July 2020 exam; see supplemental remarks.

Maximum Age of Transferred UBE Score by Jurisdiction

Maximum Age of Transferred UBE Score	UBE Jurisdiction(s)
2 years	North Dakota, Rhode Island
2 years/5 years	Iowa, Texas
25 months	Alabama
3 years	Arkansas, Kansas, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, New Jersey, New Mexico, New York, North Carolina, Oregon, South Carolina, West Virginia, Wyoming, Virgin Islands
3 years/5 years	Colorado, New Hampshire, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Utah, Vermont
37 months	Idaho
40 months	Washington
4 years	Illinois
5 years	Alaska, Arizona, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Kentucky, Missouri, Ohio

Note: The maximum age of transferred UBE score in Indiana has not yet been determined at time of publication.

UBE Jurisdiction-Specific Components by Type

UBE Jurisdiction Administering a Jurisdiction-Specific Component	Type of Component
Alabama	Online course
Arizona	Online course
Kentucky	Online course
Maryland	Online multiple-choice test
Massachusetts	Online multiple-choice test
Missouri	Online multiple-choice test
Montana	In-person course
New Mexico	In-person course
New York	Online multiple-choice test, online course
North Carolina	Online course
Ohio	Online multiple-choice test
South Carolina	Online course
Tennessee	Online course
Texas	Online course
Washington	Online multiple-choice test
Virgin Islands	Online multiple-choice test

(continued)

What is the date of your first UBE administration?

Indiana Indiana will begin administering the UBE in July 2021. For the February 2021 examination, Indiana administered the MBE, the MPT, and 6 Indiana essay questions. Indiana will begin accepting transferred UBE scores upon its July 2021 UBE administration.

Ohio Ohio was to begin administering the UBE in July 2020; due to the COVID-19 pandemic, it instead administered a remote exam in October 2020 for local admission only and began its first administration of the UBE in February 2021.

Oklahoma Oklahoma will begin administering the UBE in July 2021. For the February 2021 examination, Oklahoma administered the MBE and 6 essay questions. Oklahoma began accepting transferred UBE scores on January 19, 2021.

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.

Kentucky Completion of an online, on-demand course on Kentucky law is required for applicants seeking admission with a UBE score.

Maryland All applicants who have not passed a Maryland bar exam administered before March 1, 2019, must complete the Maryland Law Component.

Massachusetts All petitioners for admission must successfully complete an online multiple-choice test, based on substantive materials provided online, on key distinctions and essential highlights of Massachusetts law and procedure.

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.

North Carolina General Applicants and UBE Transfer Applicants are required to successfully complete the UBE North Carolina State-Specific Component to be eligible for licensure. This component is an online course comprising 6 one-hour video courses on North Carolina law subject areas, with three hurdle questions to be answered correctly at the conclusion of each subject area video.

Ohio Online, open-book, multiple-choice exam and outlines covering relevant Ohio-specific components. Both those sitting in Ohio and those transferring in a UBE score are required to complete the Ohio Law Component.

South Carolina Must complete online Course of Study on South Carolina Law prior to admission.

Tennessee An applicant must complete the online Tennessee Law Course to be eligible for admission.

Texas Completion of an online, on-demand course on Texas law is required prior to admission for application seeking admission with a UBE score. The course is accessible, at no charge, on the State Bar of Texas CLE website.

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.

Virgin Islands Applicants must complete the Virgin Islands Law Component (VILC), which is an open-book, 50-item, 90-minute, online multiple-choice test with Virgin Islands-specific study materials available online to review prior to and during the test.

What is the minimum passing UBE score?

Idaho The 272 minimum passing UBE score is effective with the February 2017 exam administration, replacing a score of 280. Applicants transferring a UBE score earned prior to the February 2017 exam administration must have earned a minimum score of 280.

Indiana Indiana will begin administering the UBE in July 2021. The minimum passing UBE score in Indiana has not yet been determined at time of publication.

North Carolina Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the North Carolina Board of Law Examiners temporarily reduced the minimum passing score for the July 2020 and February 2021 exams from 270 to 268. The reduced passing score also applies to applicants for admission by transferred UBE score who achieved a score of 268 or higher on the July 2020 or February 2021 exams (including the additional September 2020 exams that were administered by some jurisdictions due to the pandemic). Applicants seeking admission by transferred UBE score based on a score earned in any other eligible exam must achieve a score of 270 or higher.

Oregon Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Oregon Supreme Court temporarily reduced the minimum passing score for the July 2020 exam from 274 to 266. The reduced passing score also applies to applicants for admission by transferred UBE score who achieved a score of 266 or higher on the July 2020 exam (including the additional September 2020 exams that were administered by some jurisdictions due to the pandemic). Applicants seeking admission by transferred UBE score based on a score earned in any other eligible exam must achieve a score of 274 or higher.

Washington Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the Washington Supreme Court temporarily reduced the minimum passing score for the July 2020, September 2020, and February 2021 exams from 270 to 266. The minimum passing score will return to 270 with the July 2021 exam. (The September 2020 exam was an additional exam administered in Washington due to the pandemic.) The reduced passing score also applies to applicants for admission by transferred UBE score who achieved a score of 266 or higher on the July or September 2020 exams. Applicants seeking admission by transferred UBE score based on a score earned in any other eligible exam must achieve a score of 270 or higher.

What is the limit on the number of attempts to earn a passing UBE score?

Arizona Applicants who have been unsuccessful on 6 or more attempts must receive permission from the Committee on Examinations to test on each subsequent exam.

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

Maryland After 3 unsuccessful attempts, the Board may condition further attempts on completion of an additional course of study.

New Hampshire Applicants who have failed the exam 4 times may not retake the exam. Failing UBE scores in a different jurisdiction are included in the 4 attempts.

Rhode Island Limitation of 5 failed examinations in Rhode Island or any other state applies to all applicants seeking admission on examination. Failure to achieve a score of 276 on any administration of the UBE constitutes a failed bar examination. No special permission will be given to applicants to exempt from the 5-time fail limitation.

South Carolina There is no limit on the number of times but must wait 1 year after the third or subsequent failure before being eligible to sit for the UBE in South Carolina.

Tennessee Although no limit is specified in Tenn. Sup. Ct. R. 7, it is within the Board's discretion to deny a reexamination applicant.

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

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

Alabama The transferred UBE score will be valid for a period of 25 months from the date of administration of 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.

Illinois The official UBE score submitted to Illinois must have been obtained in the preceding 48 months from the date of properly submitted application to Illinois.

Indiana Indiana will begin administering the UBE in July 2021. The maximum age of UBE score has not yet been determined at time of publication.

Iowa Any applicant may transfer a qualifying UBE score without a showing of prior legal practice if the score was from a UBE administered within 2 years immediately preceding the transfer application filing date. An attorney applicant may transfer a qualifying UBE score up to 5 years after the examination was taken upon proof that the applicant regularly engaged in the practice of law for at least 2 of the last 3 years immediately preceding the transfer application filing date.

Kansas 36 months preceding date of application.

Maine 3 years from the date of the second day of the UBE taken in the other UBE jurisdiction.

Maryland 3 years with the time period beginning to run on August 1 following a July exam and March 1 following a February exam.

Massachusetts 36 months from the date of the exam administration in which the score was earned.

Missouri The official score must have been attained on a UBE exam administered within 5 years preceding the date the application is submitted.

Nebraska 3 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 from the date of the exam administration in which the score was earned.

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

North Carolina Applicants must have taken the UBE within 3 years preceding the filing date of the application and achieved North Carolina's minimum passing score.

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

Oklahoma Oklahoma will begin administering the UBE in July 2021. Applicants with UBE scores older than 3 years 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 the Oklahoma application.

(continued)

Supplemental Remarks (*continued*)

Oregon The applicant must have earned the passing scaled score on an exam taken no more than 36 months prior to the date of application for admission or demonstrate that the applicant has been lawfully engaged in the active practice of law for at least 2 of the 3 years immediately preceding the date of application. Transferred UBE scores must have been earned on or after July 1, 2017.

Rhode Island Qualifying UBE scores shall be accepted if earned within 2 years of the date of application.

South Carolina For a UBE administered in February, this 3-year period shall begin on March 1st following the examination; for a UBE administered in July, this 3-year period shall begin on August 1st following the examination.

Tennessee 3 years from release of grades in Tennessee for the test administration of the score transferred (generally, the first Friday of April for the February exam or the first Friday of October for the July exam); however, if score has expired but applicant has been engaged in the active practice of law for 3 of 5 years immediately preceding the application, the score may be transferred for up to 5 years.

Texas 2 years from the date of the UBE administration or within 5 years from the date of the UBE administration if the applicant can provide evidence of active substantial law practice for at least 2 of the 3 years preceding the date of application for admission.

Utah Utah accepts all UBE scores earned within 36 months of the date of the UBE administration. For applicants with UBE scores that are older than 36 months, Utah will accept UBE scores for up to 5 years with proof of the full-time practice of law.

Vermont The passing UBE score must be from an administration no more than 3 years before the date of the application for admission or—if the applicant has been actively engaged in the practice of law for at least 2 years in another US jurisdiction in which the applicant was a member in good standing—no more than 5 years before the date of the application. Also, the passing score must have been achieved at an administration of the UBE occurring no later than 5 years after the applicant graduated from law school or completed the Law Office Study Program.

West Virginia 3 years preceding the date of application to the West Virginia Board of Law Examiners.

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

Alabama Any applicant for admission by transfer of UBE score who has not registered as a law student with the Alabama State Bar must pay a law student nonregistration fee of \$250 in addition to the application fee.

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

Indiana Indiana will begin administering the UBE in July 2021. The application fee for admission by transferred UBE score has not yet been determined at time of publication.

Kentucky \$875 if transferred within 1 year of earning the UBE score; \$1,200 if transferring a score older than 1 year.

Maine The requirement of an additional fee for an NCBE report is only for those admitted elsewhere for more than 1 year.

Montana \$155 for non-attorneys; \$410 for attorneys.

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.

North Carolina \$1,275 if non-licensed; \$1,500 if licensed.

Oregon \$750 if not admitted in another jurisdiction; \$1,175 if admitted in another jurisdiction.

Rhode Island The application fee is \$975 if no NCBE character investigation is required. If the applicant is required to submit to an NCBE character investigation, the total fee is \$1,475.

South Carolina Application fee is \$1,000. If the applicant has been admitted to practice law for more than 1 year in another state, the District of Columbia, or another country at the time the application for admission is filed, the applicant shall pay an additional fee of \$750.

Texas Fees for law students total \$490; fees for licensed attorneys total \$1,040.

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 6: Uniform Bar Examination Jurisdictions—MPRE Requirements, MBE Score Transfers, Courtesy Seating, and Attorneys' Exams

Note: 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.

Courtesy seating allows an applicant to sit for the UBE in the jurisdiction for geographical convenience without having the intention to seek admission in that jurisdiction, as long as the jurisdiction is satisfied that the applicant is a bona fide candidate for admission in another UBE jurisdiction.

Attorneys' Exam refers to a short form or other form of bar examination administered to attorneys admitted in other jurisdictions.

UBE jurisdiction	What is the minimum passing MPRE score?	Are there any time parameters within which an MPRE score must be earned or achieved?	Do you accept MBE scores transferred from other jurisdictions?	Do you allow courtesy seating?	Do you offer an Attorneys' Exam?	To qualify for the Attorneys' Exam, must an applicant be a graduate of an ABA-approved law school?	Attorneys' Exam fee
Alabama	75	Yes	Yes	No	No	—	—
Alaska	80	Yes	No	No	No	—	—
Arizona	85	Yes	No	Yes	No	—	—
Arkansas	85	Yes	No	Yes	No	—	—
Colorado	85	Yes	No	No	No	—	—
Connecticut	80	Yes	No	No	No	—	—
District of Columbia	75	No	Yes	No	No	—	—
Idaho	85	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	\$800
Illinois	80	No	Yes	No	No	—	—
Indiana (First UBE administration July 2021)	80	Yes	TBD	TBD	No	—	—
Iowa	80	Yes	No	Yes	No	—	—
Kansas	80	Yes	Yes	No	No	—	—
Kentucky	80	Yes	No	No	No	—	—
Maine	80	Yes	No	Yes	No	—	—
Maryland	85	Yes	No	No	No	—	—
Massachusetts	85	Yes	No	No	No	—	—
Minnesota	85	No	Yes	No	No	—	—
Missouri	80	Yes	Yes	No	No	—	—
Montana	80	Yes	No	Yes	No	—	—
Nebraska	85	Yes	No	Yes	No	—	—
New Hampshire	79	No	No	No	No	—	—
New Jersey	75	No	No	No	No	—	—
New Mexico	80	Yes	No	No	No	—	—
New York	85	Yes	No	No	No	—	—
North Carolina	80	Yes	No	No	No	—	—
North Dakota	85	Yes	No	No	No	—	—
Ohio	85	No	No	No	No	—	—
Oklahoma (First UBE administration July 2021)	75	No	No	No	No	—	—
Oregon	85	Yes	No	Yes	No	—	—

(continued)

CHART 6: Uniform Bar Examination Jurisdictions—MPRE Requirements, MBE Score Transfers, Courtesy Seating, and Attorneys' Exams (*continued*)

UBE jurisdiction	What is the minimum passing MPRE score?	Are there any time parameters within which an MPRE score must be earned or achieved?	Do you accept MBE scores transferred from other jurisdictions?	Do you allow courtesy seating?	Do you offer an Attorneys' Exam?	To qualify for the Attorneys' Exam, must an applicant be a graduate of an ABA-approved law school?	Attorneys' Exam fee
Rhode Island	80	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	\$1,475 (includes NCBE report fee)
South Carolina	77	Yes	No	No	No	—	—
Tennessee	82	Yes	No	No	No	—	—
Texas	85	Yes	No	Yes	No	—	—
Utah	86	No	No	No	No	—	—
Vermont	80	Yes	No	No	No	—	—
Washington	85	Yes	No	No	No	—	—
West Virginia	80	Yes	Yes	No	No	—	—
Wyoming	85	No	No	No	No	—	—
Virgin Islands	75	Yes	Yes	No	No	—	—

Minimum Passing MPRE Score by UBE Jurisdiction

Minimum Passing MPRE Score	UBE Jurisdiction(s)
75	Alabama, District of Columbia, New Jersey, Oklahoma, Virgin Islands
77	South Carolina
79	New Hampshire
80	Alaska, Connecticut, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Missouri, Montana, New Mexico, North Carolina, Rhode Island, Vermont, West Virginia
82	Tennessee
85	Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Idaho, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Nebraska, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Texas, Washington, Wyoming
86	Utah

What is the minimum passing MPRE score?

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.

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

Alabama Acceptable MPRE score is valid for 25 months from the date of administration of the MPRE. UBE score transfer applicants must successfully complete the MPRE no earlier than 25 months before the transferred UBE score was earned.

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 or after a UBE in which the applicant earned the minimum passing score required by Arizona.

Arkansas An MPRE for a bar exam applicant must have been taken within 3 years of the date the applicant sits for the bar exam or within 1 year after the bar exam in which the applicant obtains a passing score.

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.

Idaho Prior to taking the Idaho Bar examination or transferring the UBE score to Idaho, or within the next two scheduled MPRE administrations after successfully completing the Idaho Bar examination or transferring the UBE score to Idaho.

Indiana Within 2 years before or after the date the applicant successfully takes the Indiana bar examination.

Iowa MPRE scores will only be accepted for 3 years after the date the MPRE is taken.

Kansas To be eligible to sit for the UBE in Kansas or to file a verified application for admission to the bar in Kansas, an applicant must (1) complete the MPRE; (2) request the official score to be reported to the Clerk of the Appellate Courts; and (3) receive a passing score as determined by the Board. An official score report must be received by the Clerk of the Appellate Courts no later than January 15 for the February examination and June 15 for the July examination.

Kentucky Applicants must have taken and passed the MPRE before being allowed to sit for the bar examination.

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

Maryland For applicants not currently admitted in good standing to the bar of any US state or territory, the MPRE score must result from an administration of the MPRE occurring not more than 3 years prior to the date when the applicant files a Notice of Intent to Take the UBE in Maryland. For applicants currently admitted in good standing to the bar of another US state or territory, there is no age limit for the MPRE score, so long as the score can be officially reported to the Maryland State Board of Law Examiners by NCBE or, if the score is too old to be reported by NCBE, by bar admissions officials in another US state.

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

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 No earlier than 3 years prior to the first day of the administration in which the applicant sat for the Montana Bar Examination, or no later than 9 months after successful completion of the Montana Bar Examination.

Nebraska An MPRE score cannot be counted if older than 3 years from rendition of the final score.

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 The MPRE may be taken before or after the bar examination but a passing MPRE score is valid for 4 years from the date the applicant sat for that MPRE.

North Carolina General Applicants must pass the MPRE within 24 months next preceding the beginning day of the written bar examination the applicant passes, or within 12 months thereafter.

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 The applicant must either: (a) pass the MPRE within 36 months prior to applying for admission or while an application is pending; or (b) have been admitted in another jurisdiction where passage of the MPRE is required for admission and has substantially and continuously engaged in the practice of law for at least 12 months in that jurisdiction.

(continued)

Supplemental Remarks (continued)

Rhode Island Applicants seeking admission under Article II, Rule 1 (admission on examination) must have achieved the required minimum MPRE score within 5 years prior to the application deadline for the bar examination. Rule 1B applicants (admission on transferred UBE score) must have achieved the required minimum MPRE score within 5 years prior to filing their Petition for Admission.

South Carolina MPRE must have been taken within 3 years of date on which application is filed.

Tennessee Scores are valid for 2 years from the date of administration of the MPRE; if the applicant is a licensed attorney in good standing in another US jurisdiction, an expired MPRE score of 82 or higher will satisfy the requirement.

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

Vermont No sooner than 3 years before initially sitting for the UBE and no later than 1 year after being notified of having passed the UBE. For UBE transfer applicants, the passing MPRE score must be from no earlier than 3 years before, and no later than 1 year after, the date of the application for admission.

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.

Virgin Islands MPRE scores obtained in another jurisdiction may be accepted provided that the scores certified are no more than 3 years old.

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 may elect to be excused from taking the MBE provided that the examination is administered within 25 months.

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

Illinois Accepts MBE from 2 prior exams. Applicant must have passed exam in other jurisdiction with MBE scaled score of at least 141.

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 to be eligible to transfer an MBE score. 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.

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 3 years of date of 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.

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.

Oklahoma Concurrent examinations only; actual scaled score.

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.

Virgin Islands Will accept a scaled MBE score of 133 or more if taken within 3 years of the date of the exam.

Do you allow courtesy seating?

Alaska Courtesy seating is limited to Alaska Bar members or passing Alaska applicants. The policy states, "An Alaska Bar member, or a person who has passed the Alaska bar exam, but not yet been admitted, may take the UBE/Alaska bar exam for the purpose of obtaining a transferable score. The applicant must pay the full application fee."

District of Columbia Some licensed attorneys may be eligible to sit for the bar exam; however, attorney applicants who are able to apply on motion under any provision of the admission rules are not eligible to sit for the bar exam.

Indiana Indiana will begin administering the UBE in July 2021. Whether or not Indiana will allow courtesy seating has not yet been determined at time of publication.

Nebraska Courtesy seating applicants are still required to satisfy character and fitness requirements to sit for the exam.

Oregon Oregon does not require an applicant to assert an intent to practice law in Oregon; however, we do not allow current members of the Oregon State Bar to take the Oregon Bar Exam.

To qualify for the Attorneys' Exam, must an applicant 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 7: Non-Uniform Bar Examination Jurisdictions—Admission by Examination

Note: All jurisdictions in this chart administer the bar exam over 2 days except the following: Delaware and Nevada (2.5 days); Louisiana and Palau (3 days). (Note that due to the COVID-19 pandemic, Louisiana and Nevada administered a 1-day and 2-day exam, respectively, for the February 2021 exam administration.)

Jurisdiction	Multistate Bar Examination (MBE)	Multistate Essay Examination (MEE)	Multistate Performance Test (MPT)	Jurisdiction-drafted exam (essay, multiple-choice, or performance test)	How many times may an applicant take the exam without special permission?
California	Yes	No	No	Yes	no limit
Delaware	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	no limit
Florida	Yes	No	No	Yes	no limit
Georgia	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	no limit
Hawaii	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	no limit
Louisiana	No	No	No	Yes	5
Michigan	Yes	No	No	Yes	no limit
Mississippi	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	3
Nevada	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	no limit
Pennsylvania	Yes	No	No	Yes	no limit
South Dakota	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	3
Virginia	Yes	No	No	Yes	5
Wisconsin	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	no limit
Guam	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	no limit
Northern Mariana Islands	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	no limit
Palau	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	no limit
Puerto Rico	No	No	No	Yes	6

Supplemental Remarks

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

California 5 locally developed essay questions and 1 locally developed performance test.

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.

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

Michigan 15 essay questions.

Mississippi 6 Mississippi Essay Exam questions.

Nevada Nevada Essay Exam, consisting of 8 essay questions.

Pennsylvania 6 essay questions and 1 performance test.

South Dakota 1 Indian law question.

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 4 to 5 questions.

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

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

Mississippi An applicant who has unsuccessfully taken the Mississippi Bar Examination 3 times shall not be eligible for re-examination until he or she has successfully completed at least 12 additional semester hours of law school courses at an ABA-accredited law school relevant to subjects covered by or skills necessary to the passage of the Mississippi Bar Examination. A certificate must be issued to the Board of Bar Admissions by the law school stating that the applicant has successfully completed these classes. Satisfaction of this requirement shall permit the applicant to retake the Mississippi Bar Examination on 1 additional occasion. To be eligible for further re-examination, the applicant must comply with the requirements set forth above after each unsuccessful examination attempt.

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

CHART 8: Non-Uniform Bar Examination Jurisdictions— MPRE Requirements, MBE Score Transfers, and Attorneys' Exams

Attorneys' Exam refers to a short form or other form of bar examination administered to attorneys admitted in other jurisdictions.

Jurisdiction	What is the minimum passing MPRE score?	Are there any time parameters within which an MPRE score must be earned or achieved?	Do you accept MBE scores transferred from other jurisdictions?	Do you offer an Attorneys' Exam?	To qualify for the Attorneys' Exam, must an applicant be a graduate of an ABA-approved law school?	Attorneys' Exam fee
California	86	No	No	Yes	No	\$983
Delaware	85	Yes	No	No	—	—
Florida	80	Yes	Yes	No	—	—
Georgia	75	No	No	Yes	Yes	\$350 + \$28 (MPT)
Hawaii	85	Yes	No	No	—	—
Louisiana	80	Yes	No	No	—	—
Michigan	85	No	Yes	No	—	—
Mississippi	75	Yes	Yes	No	—	—
Nevada	85	Yes	No	No	—	—
Pennsylvania	75	No	No	No	—	—
South Dakota	85	Yes	Yes	No	—	—
Virginia	85	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	\$1,150
Wisconsin (MPRE not required)	—	—	Yes	No	—	—
Guam	80	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	\$1,250
Northern Mariana Islands	80	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	\$1,000
Palau	75	Yes	Yes	No	—	—
Puerto Rico (MPRE not required)	—	—	No	No	—	—

Supplemental Remarks

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

California Applicants may take the MPRE any time after completing their first year of law study.

Delaware Within 4 years preceding, and 1 year following, 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 The MPRE must be taken and passed not earlier than 2 years before the Hawaii Bar Examination, and the MPRE score must be officially reported to the Board not later than 1 year after date of notification of passing the Hawaii Bar Examination.

Louisiana A passing MPRE score is valid for a period of 5 years from the date of the examination. However, an applicant who (i) during the period of 5 years immediately preceding his application, has been admitted in good standing to the Bar of another state, (ii) passed the MPRE in fulfillment of the Bar admissions requirement(s) of the applicant's state(s) of admission, and (iii) complied with the continuing legal education requirements of the applicant's state(s) of admission during such 5-year period will be considered to have satisfied the requirement.

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.

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.

South Dakota Within 28 months prior to next scheduled exam.

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

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.

Do you accept MBE scores transferred from other jurisdictions?

Florida Accepts MBE scaled score transferred from another jurisdiction provided that the score meets the minimum passing score for Florida (currently 136) and was attained within 25 months of passing both Part A of the exam in Florida and the MPRE.

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.

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 application and if applicant passed other jurisdiction's exam.

Virginia Accepts MBE scaled score of 133 or greater, taken within 3 years prior to the date of the exam applied for, from any jurisdiction (including Virginia).

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.

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 in a US jurisdiction 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. All other attorney applicants must take the general bar exam.

Virginia Attorney applicants who hold an active license to practice law, are in good standing, and have taken and passed a bar exam in another jurisdiction, may sit for only the essay portion of the Virginia bar exam.

CHART 9: Bar Examination Application Deadlines and Fees

Note: Fees listed are timely filing fees; late filing fees may apply. Fees such as for separate character and fitness applications and/or investigations are included unless otherwise noted in supplemental remarks.

Jurisdiction	July 2021: First filing deadline	July 2021: Late filing deadline	February 2022: First filing deadline	February 2022: Late filing deadline	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	Feb. 1	—	Oct. 1	—	\$575 (plus NCBE report fee)	\$575 (plus NCBE report fee)	\$575	\$121
Alaska	May 1	June 15	Dec. 1	Jan. 15	\$800	\$800	\$500	\$100
Arizona	Jan. 15	April 30	Aug. 15	Nov. 30	\$880	\$880	\$580	\$125
Arkansas	April 1	—	Nov. 15	—	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$0
California	April 1	June 1	Nov. 1	Jan. 1	\$677	\$983	\$677 (non-attorney repeaters) / \$983 (attorney repeaters)	\$153
Colorado	April 1	May 1	Nov. 1	Dec. 1	\$710	\$710	\$710	\$0
Connecticut	March 31	April 30	Oct. 31	Nov. 30	\$800	\$800	\$800	\$125
Delaware (No February exam)	April 1	May 1	—	—	\$700 / \$1,400	\$800 / \$1,600	\$700 / \$1,400	\$100
District of Columbia	(check with the jurisdiction)	(check with the jurisdiction)	(check with the jurisdiction)	(check with the jurisdiction)	\$100 (plus NCBE report fee) + \$45 (MEE + MPT) + \$60 (MBE)	\$100 (plus NCBE report fee) + \$45 (MEE + MPT) + \$60 (MBE)	\$100 (plus NCBE report fee) + \$45 (MEE + MPT) + \$60 (MBE)	\$145
Florida	May 1	June 1/ June 15	Nov. 15	Dec. 15/ Jan. 15	\$1,000	\$1,600–\$3,000	\$450	\$125
Georgia	June 6	July 6	Jan. 2	Feb. 1	\$350 + \$64 (MBE) + \$28 (MPT)	\$350 + \$28 (MPT)	\$350 + \$64 (MBE) + \$28 (MPT)	\$100
Hawaii	April 1	—	Nov. 1	—	\$500 (plus NCBE report fee)	\$500 (plus NCBE report fee)	\$500 (plus NCBE report fee)	\$133.50
Idaho	March 1	April 15	Oct. 1	Nov. 15	\$600	\$800	\$200 / \$300	fee varies
Illinois	Feb. 15	April 1/ May 15	Sept. 15	Nov. 1/ Dec. 15	\$950 – \$1,450	\$950 – \$1,450	\$500 – \$850	\$105
Indiana	April 1	April 15	Nov. 15	Nov. 30	\$250	\$250	\$250	fee varies
Iowa	April 1	—	Nov. 1	—	\$550 / \$800	\$800	\$550 (non-attorney repeaters) / \$800 (attorney repeaters)	\$122
Kansas	March 1	April 1	Oct. 1	Nov. 1	\$700	\$700	\$700	\$0
Kentucky	Feb. 1	Mar. 10/ May 10	Oct. 1	Dec. 1	\$875 / \$1,125 / \$1,375	\$1,200 / \$1,450 / \$1,700	\$325	fee varies
Louisiana	Feb. 1	May 15	Nov. 1	Dec. 15	\$750 / \$875	\$875	\$875	\$125
Maine	May 20	May 27/ June 3	Dec. 20	Dec. 27/ Jan. 3	\$600	\$650 (plus NCBE report fee)	\$600 (non-attorney repeaters) / \$650 (attorney repeaters) (plus NCBE report fee)	\$110
Maryland	May 20	—	Dec. 20	—	\$750	\$750	\$400	\$130
Massachusetts	75 days	—	75 days	—	\$815	\$815	\$815	\$175
Michigan	March 1	May 15	Nov. 1	Dec. 15	\$775	\$775	\$300	varies
Minnesota	March 15	May 3	Oct. 15	Dec. 1	\$600	\$1,050	\$600	\$100
Mississippi	Feb. 1	April 1	Sept. 1	Nov. 1	\$525 / \$825	\$825 (plus NCBE report fee)	\$550	varies
Missouri	March 1	April 1/ May 31	Oct. 1	Nov. 1/ Dec. 31	\$485 / \$910	\$485 / \$910	\$485 / \$585	\$105
Montana	March 15	—	Oct. 1	—	\$620 (plus NCBE report fee)	\$875	\$310	\$125
Nebraska	March 1	March 31	Nov. 1	Dec. 1	\$490	\$490	\$225 / \$490	\$100
Nevada	March 1	May 1	Oct. 1	Dec. 1	\$700	\$1,000	\$700 (non-attorney repeaters) / \$1,000 (attorney repeaters)	\$150
New Hampshire	May 1	—	Dec. 1	—	\$725	\$725	\$725	\$52.50

CHART 9: Bar Examination Application Deadlines and Fees *(continued)*

Jurisdiction	July 2021: First filing deadline	July 2021: Late filing deadline	February 2022: First filing deadline	February 2022: Late filing deadline	Bar exam fee for first-time takers (non-attorneys)	Bar exam fee for attorneys	Bar exam fee for repeaters	Fee for laptops, if permitted
New Jersey	March 31	April 15/ April 30	Oct. 31	Nov. 15/ Nov. 30	\$675	\$675	\$675	\$0
New Mexico	Jan. 20	May 2	Sept. 20	Dec. 2	\$500 / \$1,000	\$500 / \$1,000	\$100	\$100
New York	April 30	—	Nov. 30	—	\$250 / \$750	\$250 / \$750	\$250 / \$750	\$100
North Carolina	Jan. 5	March 2	Oct. 5	Nov. 2	\$850	\$1,650	\$400	\$125
North Dakota	March 15	May 15	Nov. 1	Dec. 1	\$150 (plus NCBE report fee)	\$150 (plus NCBE report fee)	\$150 (plus NCBE report fee)	\$110
Ohio	April 1	May 10	Nov. 1	Dec. 10	\$452	\$452	\$452	\$121
Oklahoma	Feb. 1	March 1/ April 3	Sept. 1	Oct. 2/ Nov. 1	\$650 (plus NCBE report fee)	\$1,250 (plus NCBE report fee)	\$650 (plus NCBE report fee)	\$125
Oregon	April 15	May 15	Nov. 15	Dec. 15	\$750	\$1,175	\$750 / \$1,125	\$150
Pennsylvania	April 15	April 30/ May 15/ May 30	Oct. 30	Nov. 15/ Nov. 30/ Dec. 15	\$650	\$650	\$650	\$115
Rhode Island	Feb. 1/ May 1	—	Sept. 1/ Dec. 1	—	\$975	\$1,475 (includes NCBE report fee)	\$975	\$0
South Carolina	Jan. 10	Jan. 31	Aug. 31	Sep. 30	\$1,000 / \$1,500	\$1,000 / \$1,500 + \$750	\$1,000 / \$1,500	\$125.50
South Dakota	May 1	—	Nov. 1	—	\$450	\$450	\$450	\$100
Tennessee	May 1	May 20	Dec. 1	Dec. 20	\$625 (plus NCBE report fee)	\$625 (plus NCBE report fee)	\$450 (plus NCBE report fee)	\$100
Texas	Feb. 1	April 1/ May 1	Sept. 1	Nov. 1/ Dec. 1	\$300 / \$490 / \$1,140	\$1,040 / \$1,140	\$225	\$120
Utah	March 1	April 1	Oct. 1	Nov. 1	\$550	\$850	\$550 (non-attorney repeaters) / \$850 (attorney repeaters)	\$150
Vermont	May 1	—	Dec. 1	—	\$300 (plus NCBE report fee)	\$300 (plus NCBE report fee)	\$300 (plus NCBE report fee)	\$0
Virginia	May 10	—	Dec. 15	—	\$1,150	\$1,150	\$750 / \$1,150	\$125
Washington	March 5	April 5	Oct. 5	Nov. 5	\$585	\$620 (plus NCBE report fee)	\$585 (non-attorney repeaters) / \$620 (attorney repeaters)	\$134.50
West Virginia	April 1	May 1	Nov. 1	Dec. 1	\$500 (plus NCBE report fee)	\$800 (plus NCBE report fee)	\$500 (non-attorney repeaters) / \$800 (attorney repeaters) (plus NCBE report fee)	\$125
Wisconsin	May 1	June 1	Dec. 1	Jan. 1	\$450 / \$850	\$450 / \$850	\$450	\$110
Wyoming	April 16	—	Nov. 19	—	\$600 (plus NCBE report fee)	\$600 (plus NCBE report fee)	\$600 (plus NCBE report fee)	\$77
Guam	May 1	June 1	Dec. 1	Jan. 1	\$800 (includes NCBE report fee)	\$800 (includes NCBE report fee)	\$800 (includes NCBE report fee)	—
Northern Mariana Islands	May 22	June 5	Dec. 22	Jan. 5	\$500	\$1,000	\$500 (non-attorney repeaters) / \$1,000 (attorney repeaters)	—
Palau (No February exam)	July exam canceled	July exam canceled	—	—	\$300	\$300	\$300	—
Puerto Rico	TBA	—	TBA	—	\$250	\$250	\$250	—
Virgin Islands	May 1	June 1	Dec. 1	Jan. 2	\$1,100 (plus NCBE report fee)	\$1,100 (plus NCBE report fee)	\$500 / \$500	\$150

(continued)

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

District of Columbia Dates are subject to change. Applicants should check the DC Court of Appeals Committee on Admissions website for updates.

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

Indiana Repeaters have separate deadlines.

Iowa These are final deadlines and cannot be waived.

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.

Oregon If the chair of the Oregon State Board of Bar Examiners finds that the deadlines place an undue hardship on the Board, the Oregon State Bar, or the testing population as a whole, then the deadlines may be extended by up to 15 business days. If the chair of the Board extends any deadlines, notice shall be placed on the web page of the Oregon State Bar's Admissions Department.

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.

Virginia An application shall be deemed to be timely filed if (i) it is transmitted expense prepaid to the Office of the Secretary of the Board by priority, express, registered, or certified mail via the United States Postal Service, or by a third-party commercial carrier for next-day delivery, and (ii) the official receipt therefor issued by the United States Postal Service or by such third-party commercial carrier, which shall be exhibited on demand of the Secretary, shows such transmission or mailing to the Secretary's office on or before the prescribed deadline.

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

Palau Due to the COVID-19 pandemic and the cancellation of the July 2020 Palau bar exam, Palau administered its 2021 exam in February and canceled its July 2021 exam.

Puerto Rico Exam dates are in March and September.

What are the bar exam fees?

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).

Colorado A \$200 late fee applies to applications received by the late filing deadlines (Dec. 1 for February exam; May 1 for July exam). Lower reapplication fees may apply if certain conditions are met.

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

District of Columbia Fees are subject to change. Applicants should check the DC Court of Appeals Committee on Admissions website for updates.

Florida 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.

Illinois Bar exam fee is based on whether or not the applicant has previously filed an Illinois application, is repeating the exam, or was absent from an exam. Fee ranges from \$950 to \$1,450, except for repeaters, for whom range is \$500 to \$850. Repeater deadline ranges are November 1 to December 15 for the February exam, and May 1 to May 15 for the July exam.

Indiana The late bar exam filing fee is \$500.

Iowa Most first-time bar exam takers must pay an \$800 bar application fee. The fee for first-time bar exam takers in Iowa who have not previously been admitted to practice in any jurisdiction is \$550 if they have a law student registration on file with the Office of Professional Regulation on or before January 15, 2021.

Kentucky Fees vary depending on the deadline by which application is filed.

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.

Maryland Repeat test takers are required to pay a \$100 update fee to retake the examination if their Character Questionnaire has been pending for 3 or more years since the most recent formal update.

Michigan \$775 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. Whether the applicant is a first-time taker (non-attorney) or an attorney taking the bar exam, there is a \$200 late filing fee applied to applications received by the late filing deadlines (November 1 for the February exam; April 1 for the July exam).

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 \$485 (timely filed) if applicant failed the most recent bar examination in Missouri; \$585 (timely filed) 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.

Nevada Application fee of \$60 and background report fee of \$55 are in addition to the listed registration fees.

New Mexico Applicants whose law school graduation date is 1 year or less prior to filing their applications pay an on-time application fee of \$500. All others pay an on-time application fee of \$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. Fees for late application, up to the final application date, are available on the New Mexico Board of Bar Examiners website.

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.

Oregon In addition to the \$750 application fee, applicants who have been admitted in any jurisdiction (foreign or domestic) or have a pending application with another jurisdiction (foreign or domestic) must pay an additional investigation fee of \$425.

Rhode Island A fee of \$975 is required for all retakes, and attorney admission applicants (Rule 2(a)) must also pay for a supplemental NCBE character investigation report. 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 prior to first deadline is \$1,000; bar exam fee prior to second deadline is \$1,500. Any examinee who has been admitted to practice in another jurisdiction for more than 1 year must pay the bar exam fee plus \$750.

Texas Bar exam fee for non-attorneys is \$300 for Texas law students; \$490 for out-of-state law students (out-of-state students do not pay law student registration fee of \$190); \$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. Fees for laptop users include \$80 license fee paid to the software provider and \$50 fee paid to the Texas Board of Law Examiners.

Vermont Laptop takers are responsible for any registration/licensing fees charged by the company that facilitates the laptop process.

Virginia Bar exam application fee is \$575 (\$175 for deferred applicants). Character & Fitness Questionnaire (CFQ) fee is \$575. Character & Fitness Update Form (CFUF) fee is \$175. A CFQ or CFUF is required with every application. A CFQ is valid for 4 calendar years.

Wisconsin Bar exam fee is \$450 for US-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 \$500 for each examination (MBE or MEE/MPT) that the applicant previously took in the Virgin Islands but failed. If an applicant elects to retake one exam, the fee is \$500. If an applicant elects to retake both exams, the fee is \$1,000.

CHART 10: Grading and Scoring

Note: All Uniform Bar Examination jurisdictions (see Chart 5, pages 19–24) observe the same policies pertaining to the grading and scoring of the exam. Each value for the combined score weights is a rough approximation of the score on a 200-point scale that would be required to meet the jurisdiction's minimum passing standard. 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.

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?	% MBE weight (of combined score)	% MEE and/or local essay weight (of combined score)	% MPT and/or local PT weight (of combined score)	% Local component weight (of combined score)	Minimum passing standard for total bar exam score based on reported score scale	Minimum passing standard for total bar exam score based on 200-point scale	MPRE minimum passing standard (on scale of 50 to 150)
Alabama	both 9 weeks	Yes	Yes	Yes	50	30	20	—	260	130	75
Alaska	both 10–12 weeks	Yes	Yes	Yes	50	30	20	—	280	140	80
Arizona	both 9 weeks	Yes	Yes	Yes	50	30	20	—	273	136.5	85
Arkansas	both 5 weeks	Yes	Yes	Yes	50	30	20	—	270	135	85
California	in May/in Nov.	Yes	Yes	Yes	50	(see suppl. remarks)	(see suppl. remarks)	—	1,390	139	86
Colorado	both approx. 9 wks.	Yes	Yes	Yes	50	30	20	—	276	138	85
Connecticut	10 wks./9 wks.	Yes	Yes	Yes	50	30	20	—	266	133	80
Delaware	11 weeks	Yes	Yes	Yes	40	40	20	—	145	145	85
District of Columbia	both 9–10 weeks	Yes	Yes	Yes	50	30	20	—	266	133	75
Florida	both 6–8 weeks	Yes	Yes	Yes	50	50 (see suppl. remarks)	—	50 (see suppl. remarks)	136	136	80
Georgia	both 13 weeks	Yes	Yes	Yes	50	28.6	21.4	—	270	135	75
Hawaii	both 10–12 weeks	Yes	Yes	Yes	50	(see suppl. remarks)	(see suppl. remarks)	(see suppl. remarks)	134*	134	85
Idaho	both 6 weeks	Yes	Yes	Yes	50	30	20	—	272	136	85
Illinois	both 6 weeks	Yes	Yes	Yes	50	30	20	—	266	133	80
Indiana	both 8–9 weeks	Yes	Yes	Yes	50	30	20	—	(see suppl. remarks)	(see suppl. remarks)	80
Iowa	both 7 weeks	Yes	Yes	Yes	50	30	20	—	266	133	80
Kansas	both 6 weeks	Yes	Yes	Yes	50	30	20	—	266	133	80
Kentucky	both 9 weeks	Yes	Yes	Yes	50	30	20	—	266	133	80
Louisiana	5–6 wks./8–9 wks.	No	—	—	—	—	—	100	—	—	80
Maine	both 7–9 weeks	Yes	Yes	Yes	50	30	20	—	270	135	80
Maryland	8 wks./12 wks.	Yes	Yes	Yes	50	30	20	—	266	133	85
Massachusetts	8 wks./12 wks.	Yes	Yes	Yes	50	30	20	—	270	135	85
Michigan	May 15/Nov. 15	Yes	Yes (see suppl. remarks)	Yes	50	50	—	—	135	135	85
Minnesota	6 wks./10 wks.	Yes	Yes	Yes	50	30	20	—	260	130	85
Mississippi	both 7–8 weeks	Yes	Yes	Yes	40	45	15	—	132	132	75
Missouri	both 7 weeks	Yes	Yes	Yes	50	30	20	—	260	130	80
Montana	both 7–8 weeks	Yes	Yes	Yes	50	30	20	—	266	133	80
Nebraska	both 6–7 weeks	Yes	Yes	Yes	50	30	20	—	270	135	85
Nevada	both 8 weeks	Yes	Yes	Yes	33	56.5	10.5	—	75	138	85
New Hampshire	both 10 weeks	Yes	Yes	Yes	50	30	20	—	270	135	79
New Jersey	in May/in Nov.	Yes	Yes	Yes	50	30	20	—	266	133	75
New Mexico	both 6–8 weeks	Yes	Yes	Yes	50	30	20	—	260	130	80
New York	9 wks./12 wks.	Yes	Yes	Yes	50	30	20	—	266	133	85

*Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the minimum passing score in Hawaii was temporarily reduced to 133 for the September 2020 exam. (Hawaii's July 2020 exam was instead administered in September due to the pandemic.)

CHART 10: 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?	% MBE weight (of combined score)	% MEE and/or local essay weight (of combined score)	% MPT and/or local PT weight (of combined score)	% Local component weight (of combined score)	Minimum passing standard for total bar exam score based on reported score scale	Minimum passing standard for total bar exam score based on 200-point scale	MPRE minimum passing standard (on scale of 50 to 150)
North Carolina	both 4 weeks	Yes	Yes	Yes	50	30	20	—	270†	135	80
North Dakota	both 7 weeks	Yes	Yes	Yes	50	30	20	—	260	130	85
Ohio	9 wks./12 wks.	Yes	Yes	Yes	50	30	20	—	270	135	85
Oklahoma (see suppl. remarks)	both 7 weeks	Yes	Yes	Yes	50	30	20	—	264	132	75
Oregon	both 7 weeks	Yes	Yes	Yes	50	30	20	—	274‡	137	85
Pennsylvania	5 wks./9 wks.	Yes	Yes	Yes	45	44	11	—	272	136	75
Rhode Island	both 10 weeks	Yes	Yes	Yes	50	30	20	—	276	138	80
South Carolina	8 wks./12 wks.	Yes	Yes	Yes	50	30	20	—	266	133	77
South Dakota	both 12 weeks	Yes	No (see suppl. remarks)	No	—	—	—	—	—	—	85
Tennessee	6 wks./9 wks.	Yes	Yes	Yes	50	30	20	—	270	135	82
Texas	4 wks./8 wks.	Yes	Yes	Yes	50	30	20	—	270	135	85
Utah	both 8 weeks	Yes	Yes	Yes	50	30	20	—	270	135	86
Vermont	both 8–10 wks.	Yes	Yes	Yes	50	30	20	—	270	135	80
Virginia	8 wks./12 wks.	Yes	Yes	Yes	40	60	—	—	140	140	85
Washington	both 6 weeks	Yes	Yes	Yes	50	30	20	—	270**	135	85
West Virginia	both 7 weeks	Yes	Yes	Yes	50	30	20	—	270	135	80
Wisconsin	both 6 weeks	Yes	Yes	Yes	50	—	—	—	258	129	—
Wyoming	both 6–8 wks.	Yes	Yes	Yes	50	30	20	—	270	135	85
Guam	both 6–8 wks.	Yes	Yes	Yes	50	38.9	11.1	—	132.5	132.5	80
Northern Mariana Islands	both 8–9 wks.	Yes	Yes	Yes	50	30	20	—	260	—	80
Palau	10–12 weeks	Yes	No (see suppl. remarks)	No	—	—	—	—	—	—	75
Puerto Rico	both 8–9 wks.	No	(see suppl. remarks)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virgin Islands	both 12–14 wks.	Yes	Yes	Yes	50	30	20	—	266	133	75

†Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the minimum passing score in North Carolina was temporarily reduced to 268 for the July 2020 and February 2021 exams.

‡Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the minimum passing score in Oregon was temporarily reduced to 266 for the July 2020 exam.

**Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, the minimum passing score in Washington was temporarily reduced to 266 for the July 2020, September 2020, and February 2021 exams. (The September 2020 exam was an additional exam administered in Washington due to the pandemic.)

Supplemental Remarks

California The exam is weighted 50% MBE and 50% written (both essay and performance test scores).

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%.

Indiana Indiana will begin administering the UBE in July 2021. The minimum passing standard has not yet been determined at time of publication. For the February 2021 exam, the minimum passing score was 264 (132 on the 200-point scale).

Kentucky Kentucky's minimum passing score for the MPRE is 80 for applicants taking the exam after July 1, 2017. For scores earned before that date, the previous minimum passing score of 75 will continue to be honored.

(continued)

Supplemental Remarks (*continued*)

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

Michigan Michigan uses a unique method of scoring the examination that places the essay and MBE scores on a common scale. Information about Michigan's scoring formula is available on the Board of Law Examiners' website.

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

Oklahoma The chart shows the combined score weights and minimum passing standards for the July 2021 examination, at which time Oklahoma will administer the UBE. For the February 2021 exam, the combined score weights were as follows: MBE 50%, local essay 50%. The minimum passing standard was 2,400 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 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 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 133 or greater on the MBE and an average score of 75% on the written component.

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 locally developed essay questions. There is a separate minimum passing standard for each component. To pass the exam, an applicant must achieve a score of 120 or 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.

CHART 11: Additional Pre- or Post-Admission Requirements and Continuing Legal Education

This chart indicates jurisdiction requirements for certain courses, activities, or skills training prior to or after admission to the bar. These include jurisdiction-specific components for Uniform Bar Examination jurisdictions (a separate test, course, or some combination of the two, offered in person or online, that a UBE jurisdiction may choose to administer to assess candidate knowledge of jurisdiction-specific law).

Jurisdiction	Prior to admission	After admission	Post-admission mandatory Continuing Legal Education (CLE)
Alabama	Yes	No	Yes, 12 hours per year.
Alaska	Yes	No	Yes, 3 hours per year.
Arizona	Yes	Yes	Yes, 15 hours per year.
Arkansas	No	Yes	Yes, 12 hours per year.
California	No	Yes	Yes, 25 hours per 3 years.
Colorado	Yes	No	Yes, 45 hours per 3 years.
Connecticut	No	No	Yes, 12 hours per year.
Delaware	Yes	No	Yes, 24 hours per 2 years.
District of Columbia	No	Yes	No
Florida	No	Yes	Yes, 33 hours per 3 years.
Georgia	No	Yes	Yes, 12 hours per year.
Hawaii	No	Yes	Yes, 3 hours per year.
Idaho	No	Yes	Yes, 30 hours per 3 years.
Illinois	No	Yes	Yes, 30 hours per 2 years.
Indiana	No	Yes	Yes, 36 hours per 3 years.
Iowa	No	No	Yes, 15 hours per year.
Kansas	No	No	Yes, 12 hours per year.
Kentucky	Yes	No	Yes, 12 hours per year.
Louisiana	No	No	Yes, 12.5 hours per year.
Maine	No	No	Yes, 12 hours per year.
Maryland	Yes	No	No
Massachusetts	Yes	Yes	No
Michigan	No	No	No
Minnesota	No	No	Yes, 45 hours per 3 years.
Mississippi	No	No	Yes, 12 hours per year.
Missouri	Yes	No	Yes, 15 hours per year.
Montana	Yes	No	Yes, 15 hours per year.
Nebraska	No	No	Yes, 10 hours per year.
Nevada	No	Yes	Yes, 13 hours per year.
New Hampshire	No	Yes	Yes, 12 hours per year.
New Jersey	No	Yes	Yes, 24 hours per 2 years.
New Mexico	Yes	Yes	Yes, 12 hours per year.
New York	Yes	Yes	Yes, 24 hours per 2 years.
North Carolina	Yes	Yes	Yes, 12 hours per year.
North Dakota	No	No	Yes, 45 hours per 3 years.
Ohio	Yes	Yes	Yes, 24 hours per 2 years.
Oklahoma	No	No	Yes, 12 hours per year.
Oregon	No	Yes	Yes, 45 hours per 3 years.
Pennsylvania	No	Yes	Yes, 12 hours per year.
Rhode Island	No	Yes	Yes, 10 hours per year.
South Carolina	Yes	No	Yes, 14 hours per year.
South Dakota	No	No	No
Tennessee	Yes	No	Yes, 15 hours per year.
Texas	Yes	Yes	Yes, 15 hours per year.
Utah	No	Yes	Yes, 24 hours per 2 years.
Vermont	No	Yes	Yes, 24 hours per 2 years.
Virginia	No	Yes	Yes, 12 hours per year.
Washington	Yes	No	Yes, 45 hours per 3 years.
West Virginia	No	Yes	Yes, 24 hours per 2 years.
Wisconsin	No	No	Yes, 30 hours per 2 years.
Wyoming	No	No	Yes, 15 hours per year.
Guam	No	No	Yes, 10 hours per year.
Northern Mariana Islands	No	No	Yes, 20 hours per year.
Palau	No	No	Yes, 15 hours per 2 years.
Puerto Rico	No	No	Yes, 24 hours per 3 years.
Virgin Islands	Yes	No	24 hours per 2 years.

(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.

Kentucky Completion of an online, on-demand course on Kentucky law is required for applicants seeking admission with a UBE score.

Maryland Prior to bar admission, all applicants must complete the Maryland Law Component, which consists of online outlines of significant distinctions of Maryland substantive law and procedure followed by an online confirmatory quiz.

Massachusetts All petitioners for admission must successfully complete an online multiple-choice test, based on substantive materials provided online, on key distinctions and essential highlights of Massachusetts law and procedure.

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, live 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) and online exam (NYLE) 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 LLM program after August 1, 2018.

North Carolina General Applicants and UBE Transfer Applicants are required to successfully complete the UBE North Carolina State-Specific Component to be eligible for licensure. This component is an online course comprising 6 one-hour videos on North Carolina law subject areas, with three hurdle questions to be answered correctly at the conclusion of each subject area video.

Ohio Both those sitting in Ohio and those transferring in a UBE score are required to complete the Ohio Law Component, an online open-book, multiple-choice exam and outlines covering Ohio-specific components.

South Carolina Must complete online Course of Study on South Carolina Law prior to admission.

Tennessee All applicants for admission by examination, by transferred UBE score, or without examination (comity) must complete the online Tennessee Law Course in order to be eligible for licensing and admission.

Texas All UBE score applicants and applicants for admission without examination after December 1, 2019, must complete an online, on-demand course on Texas law prior to admission. The course is accessible, at no charge, on the State Bar of Texas CLE website.

Washington Qualified applicants must complete a free 4-hour course. Available live or online. 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.

Virgin Islands Applicants must complete the Virgin Islands Law Component (VILC), which is an open-book, 50-item, 90-minute, online multiple-choice test with Virgin Islands-specific study materials available online to review prior to and during the test.

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 mandatory course on maintaining an Arkansas law license required by the Arkansas Supreme Court. The course shall be completed within 2 years after the date an attorney is certified for admission by the Board of Law Examiners. The course will be offered various times throughout the year.

California Beginning February 2018, within the first year of admission, new attorneys must complete the State Bar's New Attorney Training 10-hour online program, which can also be applied to the regular MCLE requirement of all attorneys.

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 Most 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. See Rules 793–795 for a full explanation of which attorneys must complete these requirements and what will fulfill the requirements.

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.

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 Active members 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 In the first year following admission, the new member must complete 15 CLE credits. Of the 15 required hours, 1 hour in ethics must be devoted to Oregon ethics and professionalism, and 4 hours of practical skills must be devoted to Oregon practice and procedure. Three credits must be from an Oregon State Bar–approved introductory course in access to justice. 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.

Vermont All newly admitted attorneys must complete 15 hours of Vermont-specific CLE courses within the first year after admission. New attorneys admitted by examination or transferred UBE score must also complete a six-month mentorship with a Vermont judge or attorney within the first year after admission.

Virginia The Rules of the Supreme Court of Virginia require completion of a mandatory professionalism course within 12 months of becoming licensed.

West Virginia Within 2 years of admission, must complete the mandatory Bridge the Gap seminar in person.

Does your jurisdiction have a post-admission mandatory Continuing Legal Education (CLE) requirement?

Delaware Requirements may differ for senior attorneys, newly admitted attorneys, and attorneys resuming active practice after a period of inactivity. New admittees are required to complete 7 Delaware fundamentals courses within their first 2 CLE reporting periods. Attorneys admitted after December 1, 2015, within 4 years of the start of the attorney's CLE requirement (i.e., 2 compliance periods) must attend the following 7 Fundamentals programs, available only through the Delaware State Bar Association: (1) Fundamentals of Lawyer-Client Relations, (2) Fundamentals of Family Law, (3) Fundamentals of Real Estate, (4) Fundamentals of Civil Litigation, (5) Fundamentals of Will Drafting and Estate Administration, (6) Fundamentals of Law Practice Management and Technology, and (7) Fundamentals of Criminal Law and Procedure.

Maine 12 credit hours required for each admitted attorney. 15 credit hours required when an applicant is going through the Admission by Motion process to waive into Maine (once admitted, the CLE requirement is reduced to 12 hours per year).

Nevada 13 hours of CLE required: 10 hours of general CLE, 2 hours covering ethics, and 1 hour covering substance abuse or mental health well-being.

CHART 12: Admission on Motion—Years of Practice and Definition of Practice

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?	What does your definition of practice for purposes of admission on motion include?	Admission on motion fee
Alabama	Yes	5 of past 6	Law teaching, gov't agency, military, in-house corporate, judicial court of record	\$875 (plus NCBE report fee)
Alaska	Yes	5 of past 7	Law teaching, gov't agency, military, in-house corporate, judicial court of record	\$1,500
Arizona	Yes	3 of past 5	Law teaching, gov't agency, military, in-house corporate, judicial court of record	\$1,800
Arkansas	Yes	3 of past 5	Law teaching, gov't agency, military, in-house corporate, judicial court of record	\$1,500
California	No	—	—	—
Colorado	Yes	3 of past 5	Law teaching, gov't agency, military, in-house corporate, judicial court of record	\$1,800
Connecticut	Yes	5 of past 10	Law teaching, gov't agency, military, in-house corporate, judicial court of record	\$1,800
Delaware	No	—	—	—
District of Columbia	Yes	None	—	\$418 (plus NCBE report fee)
Florida	No	—	—	—
Georgia	Yes	5 of past 7	Law teaching, gov't agency, military, in-house corporate, judicial court of record	\$600 (plus other fees)
Hawaii	No (permitted only on a limited basis)	—	Law teaching, military	\$500 (plus NCBE report fee)
Idaho	Yes	Varies	Law teaching, gov't agency, military, in-house corporate, judicial court of record	\$1,000
Illinois	Yes	3 of past 5	Law teaching, gov't agency, military, in-house corporate, judicial court of record	\$1,250
Indiana	Yes	5 of past 7	Law teaching, gov't agency, military, in-house corporate, judicial court of record	\$875
Iowa	Yes	5 of past 7	Law teaching, gov't agency, military, in-house corporate, judicial court of record	\$900 (plus NCBE report fee)
Kansas	Yes	5 of past 7	Law teaching, gov't agency, military, in-house corporate, judicial court of record	\$1,250
Kentucky	Yes	5 of past 7	Law teaching, gov't agency, military, in-house corporate, judicial court of record	\$1,500
Louisiana	No	—	—	—
Maine	Yes	3 of past 5	Law teaching, gov't agency, military, in-house corporate, judicial court of record	\$900 (plus NCBE report fee)
Maryland	Yes	3 of past 5 or 10 total	Law teaching, gov't agency, military, in-house corporate, judicial court of record	\$700 (plus NCBE report fee)
Massachusetts	Yes	5 of past 7	Law teaching, gov't agency, military, in-house corporate, judicial court of record	\$1,015 (plus NCBE report fee)
Michigan	Yes	3 of past 5	Law teaching, gov't agency, military, in-house corporate, judicial court of record	\$800 (plus NCBE report fee)
Minnesota	Yes	3 of past 5	Law teaching, gov't agency, military, in-house corporate, judicial court of record	\$1,150
Mississippi	Yes	5	Law teaching, gov't agency, military, in-house corporate, judicial court of record	\$1,500 (plus NCBE report fee)
Missouri	Yes	5 of past 10	Law teaching, gov't agency, military, in-house corporate, judicial court of record	\$1,240
Montana	Yes	5 of past 7	Law teaching, gov't agency, military, in-house corporate, judicial court of record	\$2,500 (plus NCBE report fee)
Nebraska	Yes	3 of past 5	Law teaching, gov't agency, military, in-house corporate, judicial court of record	\$925
Nevada	No	—	—	—
New Hampshire	Yes	5 of past 7 / past 3	Law teaching, gov't agency, military, in-house corporate, judicial court of record	\$1,225
New Jersey	Yes	5 of past 7	Law teaching, gov't agency, military, in-house corporate, judicial court of record	\$1,500
New Mexico	Yes	5 of past 7	Law teaching, gov't agency, military, in-house corporate, judicial court of record	\$2,500 (includes NCBE report fee)
New York	Yes	5 of past 7	Law teaching, gov't agency, military, in-house corporate, judicial court of record	\$400
North Carolina	Yes	4 of past 6	Law teaching, gov't agency, military, in-house corporate, judicial court of record	\$2,000
North Dakota	Yes	4 of past 5	Law teaching, gov't agency, military, in-house corporate, judicial court of record	\$400 (plus NCBE report fee)
Ohio	Yes	5 of past 10	Law teaching, gov't agency, military, in-house corporate, judicial court of record	\$1,500 (plus NCBE report fee)
Oklahoma	Yes	5 of past 7	Law teaching, gov't agency, military, in-house corporate, judicial court of record	\$2,000 (plus NCBE report fee)
Oregon	Yes	5 of past 7	Law teaching, gov't agency, military, in-house corporate, judicial court of record	\$1,175
Pennsylvania	Yes	5 of past 7	Law teaching, gov't agency, military, in-house corporate, judicial court of record	\$1,325
Rhode Island	No	—	—	—
South Carolina	No (permitted only on a limited basis)	—	Law teaching	\$400
South Dakota	Yes	3 of past 5	Gov't agency, military, in-house corporate, judicial court of record	\$650 (plus other fees)

CHART 12: Admission on Motion—Years of Practice and Definition of Practice *(continued)*

Jurisdiction	Do your rules provide for admission on motion?	What is the number of years of practice required for admission on motion?	What does your definition of practice for purposes of admission on motion include?	Admission on motion fee
Tennessee	Yes	5 of past 7	Law teaching, gov't agency, military, in-house corporate, judicial court of record	\$1,100 (plus NCBE report fee)
Texas	Yes	5 of past 7	Law teaching, gov't agency, military, in-house corporate, judicial court of record	\$890
Utah	Yes	5 of past 7	Law teaching, gov't agency, military, in-house corporate, judicial court of record	\$850
Vermont	Yes	5 of past 10 / past 3	Gov't agency, military, in-house corporate	\$800 (plus NCBE report fee)
Virginia	Yes	3 of past 5	Gov't agency, military, in-house corporate, judicial court of record	\$2,500
Washington	Yes	3 of past 5	Law teaching, gov't agency, military, in-house corporate, judicial court of record	\$620 (plus NCBE report fee)
West Virginia	Yes	5 of past 7	Law teaching, gov't agency, military, judicial court of record	\$2,000 (plus NCBE report fee)
Wisconsin	Yes	3 of past 5	Law teaching, gov't agency, military, in-house corporate, judicial court of record	\$850
Wyoming	Yes	5 of past 7	Law teaching, gov't agency, in-house corporate, judicial court of record	\$600 (plus NCBE report fee)
Guam	No (permitted only on a limited basis)	—	Gov't agency	\$500 (includes NCBE report fee)
N. Mariana Islands	No (permitted only on a limited basis)	—	—	\$500
Palau	No (permitted only on a limited basis)	—	Gov't agency	\$1,000 / \$200
Puerto Rico	No	—	—	—
Virgin Islands	Yes	5 of past 7	Law teaching, gov't agency, military, in-house corporate, judicial court of record	\$2,500 (plus NCBE report and other fees)

Supplemental Remarks

Do your rules provide for admission on motion?

Alabama In addition to other requirements, reciprocity applicants must certify permanent residency in Alabama and/or the intention to conduct the primary practice of law in Alabama and maintain an office in the state.

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 US jurisdiction and thereafter were admitted to and engaged in the active practice of law in a reciprocal jurisdiction for 3 of the last 5 years while maintaining a law license in active status.

District of Columbia Attorney who has been a member in good standing of the bar for 5 years; or attorney, with JD 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 US 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 US 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. Applicants who have failed the bar examination administered in Iowa within 5 years of the filing of their applications are not eligible for admission on motion.

Kentucky Active engagement in the teaching of the law, to be considered as active engagement in the practice of law for purposes of admission on motion, is defined as full-time teaching at an ABA-accredited law school.

Maryland Experienced attorneys licensed to practice in another US jurisdiction may be eligible for admission to the Bar of Maryland without examination. Admission without examination will be governed by Maryland Rules 19-215 and 19-216. Admission without examination pursuant to Rules 19-215 and 19-216 applies regardless of whether legal education is domestic or foreign.

New Jersey Admission on motion for a plenary license was adopted on September 1, 2016. Limited licenses on motion include in-house counsel, military spouse, law school professor, and foreign in-house counsel registration. Please refer to the New Jersey Board of Bar Examiners' website for specific requirements and fees.

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 available only to attorneys who passed the bar exam of another US jurisdiction 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.

(continued)

Supplemental Remarks (*continued*)

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 Admission on motion for regular admissions was adopted on April 26, 2017. This is distinctly separate from limited licenses on motion (special admission) of authorized departments or agencies, where an attorney may be specially admitted to practice law before the Virgin Islands 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.

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

Minnesota Applicant must provide documentary evidence that the applicant was engaged in the lawful practice of law for at least 1,000 hours per year in at least 36 of the 60 months immediately preceding the application. The practice of law of 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 Admission is contingent on not less than 5 years of active practice in a state or states with bar admission requirements equivalent to Mississippi, though requirements are more stringent if the jurisdiction from which the applicant comes has more stringent reciprocal admission requirements.

Nebraska Motion applicants must have a qualifying UBE score within the last 3 years or have been substantially engaged in the practice of law 3 of the last 5 years.

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.

Oklahoma All accepted practice must be in a reciprocal state.

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. The determination of whether an applicant satisfies the requirement will be made utilizing a 7-year look-back from the date the application is submitted.

CHART 13: Admission on Motion—Legal Education and Reciprocity Requirements

Jurisdiction	Must an applicant for admission on motion be a graduate of an ABA-approved law school?	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?
Alabama	Yes	Yes	No
Alaska	Yes	Yes	No
Arizona	Yes	Yes	No
Arkansas	Yes	Yes	Yes
California	—	—	—
Colorado	Yes	Yes	Yes
Connecticut	No	Yes	Yes
Delaware	—	—	—
District of Columbia	No	No	Yes
Florida	—	—	—
Georgia	Yes	Yes	No
Hawaii	Yes	—	—
Idaho	Yes	Yes	No
Illinois	Yes	No	Yes
Indiana	Yes	No	Yes
Iowa	No	No	Yes
Kansas	Yes	Yes	No
Kentucky	Yes	Yes	Yes
Louisiana	—	—	—
Maine	Yes	No	Yes
Maryland	No	No	Yes
Massachusetts	No	No	Yes
Michigan	Yes	No	Yes
Minnesota	Yes	No	Yes
Mississippi	Yes	Yes	Yes
Missouri	Yes	Yes	Yes
Montana	Yes	No	No
Nebraska	Yes	No	No
Nevada	—	—	—
New Hampshire	No	Yes	No
New Jersey	Yes	Yes	No
New Mexico	No	Yes	No
New York	Yes	Yes	Yes
North Carolina	No	Yes	Yes
North Dakota	Yes	No	Yes
Ohio	Yes	No	Yes
Oklahoma	Yes	Yes	Yes
Oregon	Yes	Yes	No
Pennsylvania	Yes	Yes	Yes
Rhode Island	—	—	—
South Carolina	Yes	—	—
South Dakota	Yes	Yes	Yes
Tennessee	Yes	No	Yes
Texas	Yes	No	Yes
Utah	Yes	Yes	No
Vermont	No	No	Yes
Virginia	Yes	Yes	Yes
Washington	No	No	Yes
West Virginia	No	Yes	Yes
Wisconsin	No	No	Yes
Wyoming	Yes	Yes	Yes
Guam	Yes	—	—
N. Mariana Islands	Yes	—	—
Palau	No	—	—
Puerto Rico	—	—	—
Virgin Islands	Yes	Yes	No

(continued)

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

Connecticut Must have a JD from an ABA-approved or Committee-approved law school. Foreign law school graduates must submit a petition for determination on foreign education and receive Bar Examining Committee approval prior to submitting an application for admission by examination, admission without examination, or admission by UBE score transfer. The foreign education must be substantially equivalent in duration to the legal education provided by an ABA-approved law school. Foreign-educated applicants must complete an LLM degree program meeting specific requirements at an ABA- or Committee-approved law school prior to admission. An applicant who otherwise does not meet the education 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 US state, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, or a US 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 Foreign law school graduates must have been a member in good standing for 5 years of a court of general jurisdiction of any US state or territory.

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.

Iowa Foreign law school graduates must have been engaged in qualified, full-time practice of law under license of the US jurisdiction for at least 5 of the last 7 years.

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. Foreign law school graduates must satisfy requirements of Regulation for Determining Equivalency of Foreign Legal Education and have practiced for 3 years in the jurisdiction where licensed.

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 JD at the time of graduation. 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.

Michigan Applicant must have a JD 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 JD from an ABA-approved law school unless applicant comes from a reciprocal jurisdiction that does not require it of Mississippi attorneys.

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 The applicant must meet the requirements set out in at least one of the following paragraphs: (1) hold an LLB or JD degree from a law school approved by the ABA at the time the degree was conferred; (2) have received prior to August 1995 an LLB, JD, LLM, or SJD degree from a law school approved by the council of the North Carolina State Bar at the time the degree was conferred; (3) have received prior to August 2005 an LLM or SJD degree from a law school that was approved by the ABA at the time the degree was conferred; or (4) hold an LLB or JD degree from a law school that was approved for licensure purposes in another state of the United States or the District of Columbia and be licensed in such state or District. The applicant must also satisfy all requirements outlined in Section .0502, "Requirements for Comity Applicants," of the Rules Governing the Admission to Practice Law in North Carolina.

New Mexico Graduates of foreign and non-ABA law schools, including correspondence and online law schools, may write the examination, transfer an eligible Uniform Bar Examination (UBE) score, or apply for admission without examination if they are licensed and in good standing in another US state and have engaged in the active practice of law in the state where admitted for 4 of the 6 years prior to application to sit for the examination or transfer the UBE score or 5 of the 7 years prior to application for admission without examination.

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.

Texas Foreign-trained applicants who satisfy exceptions to the law study requirement based on licensed practice experience and/or completion of a qualified LLM degree at an approved US law school may be eligible for admission without examination.

Vermont Foreign law school graduates can be admitted without examination if they meet the standard requirements for admission without examination.

West Virginia Must be ABA-approved or its equivalent.

Wisconsin Foreign law school graduates are eligible for admission without examination if eligible for admission on proof of practice elsewhere, having first been admitted to a reciprocal US jurisdiction.

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

Colorado Applicants from non-reciprocal jurisdictions and/or graduates from non-ABA-accredited law schools may petition for a waiver of the requirement under C.R.C.P. 206.

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.

Wyoming Admission on motion is allowed if the applicant has been practicing in a UBE jurisdiction or a jurisdiction (or jurisdictions) that grants bar admission without examination to attorneys licensed in Wyoming on the basis of practice in Wyoming.

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 meets all educational requirements.

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.

Wyoming Applicant must be an active member in good standing of the bar of a UBE jurisdiction or a jurisdiction (or jurisdictions) that grants bar admission without examination to attorneys licensed in Wyoming on the basis of practice in Wyoming.

CHART 14: Other Licenses and Registrations

This chart indicates whether a jurisdiction offers additional licenses, registrations, or certifications on a special basis (that is, other than via the regular examination or motion process) and the associated fees.

Jurisdiction	Foreign legal consultant / fee		Corporate counsel not admitted in-state / fee		Legal service lawyer / fee		Pro bono lawyer / fee		Military spouse temporary practice / fee	
	Yes/No	Fee	Yes/No	Fee	Yes/No	Fee	Yes/No	Fee	Yes/No	Fee
Alabama	No	—	Yes	\$725	No	—	No	—	Yes	\$875 (plus NCBE report fee)
Alaska	Yes	\$1,000	No	—	Yes	\$0	No	—	Yes	\$0
Arizona	Yes	\$825	Yes	\$345	Yes	\$0	Yes	\$0	Yes	\$259–\$379
Arkansas	No	—	No	—	No	—	No	—	Yes	\$500
California	Yes	\$1,135	Yes	\$1,400	Yes	\$1,400	No	—	Yes	\$1,400
Colorado	Yes	\$1,000	Yes	\$1,000	No	—	Yes	\$50	Yes	\$500
Connecticut	Yes	\$500	Yes	\$1,000	No	—	No	—	Yes	\$750
Delaware	Yes	\$1,000	Yes	\$100	Yes	\$90–\$150	No	—	Yes	\$100
Dist. of Columbia	Yes	\$450 (plus NCBE report fee)	No	—	No	—	No	—	No	—
Florida	Yes	\$750 (plus NCBE report fee)	Yes	\$1,600	Yes	\$1,600–\$3,000	No	—	Yes	\$1,000
Georgia	Yes	\$1,000	No	—	No	—	No	—	Yes	\$0
Hawaii	Yes	\$500 (plus NCBE report fee)	No	—	Yes	\$500 (plus NCBE report fee)	No	—	Yes	\$500 (plus NCBE report fee)
Idaho	Yes	\$690	Yes	\$800	No	—	Yes	\$0	Yes	\$690
Illinois	Yes	\$800	Yes	\$1,250	Yes	\$100	No	—	Yes	\$0
Indiana	Yes	\$875	No	—	Yes	\$0	Yes	\$0	Yes	\$0
Iowa	Yes	\$800 (plus NCBE report fee)	Yes	\$1,000	No	—	Yes	\$0	No	—
Kansas	No	—	Yes	\$1,250	No	—	No	—	Yes	\$1,250
Kentucky	No	—	Yes	\$1,500	Yes	\$100	Yes	\$100	Yes	\$1,500
Louisiana	No	—	Yes	\$875	No	—	No	—	No	—
Maine	No	—	No	—	Yes	\$0	No	—	No	—
Maryland	No	—	No	—	Yes	\$10	No	—	Yes	\$10
Massachusetts	Yes	\$510	Yes	\$220–\$300	No	—	Yes	\$0–\$201	(see suppl. remarks)	—
Michigan	Yes	\$800 (plus NCBE report fee)	Yes	\$800 (plus NCBE report fee)	No	—	No	—	Yes	\$800 (plus NCBE report fee)
Minnesota	Yes	\$1,200	Yes	\$700–\$1,150	Yes	\$75	No	—	No	—
Mississippi	No	—	No	—	No	—	No	—	No	—
Missouri	Yes	\$1,400	Yes	\$1,240	No	—	No	—	Yes	\$1,240
Montana	No	—	No	—	No	—	No	—	No	—
Nebraska	No	—	Yes	\$700	No	—	No	—	Yes	\$462.50
Nevada	No	—	Yes	\$1,000	Yes	\$0	Yes	\$0	Yes	\$1,000
New Hampshire	Yes	\$1,200	No	—	No	—	No	—	No	—
New Jersey	Yes	\$675	Yes	\$750	Yes	\$0	Yes	\$0	Yes	\$675
New Mexico	Yes	\$1,000	No	—	Yes	\$250	No	—	No	—
New York	Yes	\$0	Yes	\$0	Yes	\$0	No	—	(see suppl. remarks)	—
North Carolina	Yes	\$1,500	No	—	No	—	No	—	No	—
North Dakota	Yes	\$380	Yes	\$380	Yes	\$380	No	—	Yes	\$380
Ohio	Yes	\$550	Yes	(see suppl. remarks)	Yes	\$300	Yes	\$0	Yes	\$75 (plus NCBE report fee)
Oklahoma	No	—	Yes	\$750 (plus NCBE report fee)	Yes	\$150	No	—	Yes	\$0
Oregon	Yes	\$1,175	Yes	\$1,175	No	—	Yes	\$425	Yes	\$1,175
Pennsylvania	Yes	\$650	Yes	\$1,325	Yes	\$375	No	—	Yes	\$375
Rhode Island	No	—	Yes	\$200	Yes	\$200	No	—	Yes	\$0
South Carolina	Yes	\$1,000	Yes	\$400	Yes	\$0	Yes	\$0	Yes	\$0
South Dakota	No	—	No	—	Yes	\$0	No	—	Yes	\$0
Tennessee	Yes	\$600 / \$800	Yes	\$600 / \$800	No	—	No	—	Yes	\$375 (plus NCBE report fee)
Texas	Yes	\$990	No	—	No	—	No	—	Yes	\$0
Utah	Yes	\$850	Yes	\$850	No	—	Yes	\$0	Yes	\$850

CHART 14: Other Licenses and Registrations (continued)

Jurisdiction	Foreign legal consultant / fee		Corporate counsel not admitted in-state / fee		Legal service lawyer / fee		Pro bono lawyer / fee		Military spouse temporary practice / fee	
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Vermont	No	—	No	—	No	—	Yes	\$75	No	—
Virginia	Yes	\$1,500 (plus NCBE report fee)	Yes	\$1,500	No	—	No	—	Yes	\$400
Washington	Yes	\$620 (plus NCBE report fee)	Yes	\$620 (plus NCBE report fee)	Yes	\$0	Yes	\$0	Yes	\$620
West Virginia	No	—	No	—	Yes	\$150 (plus NCBE report fee)	No	—	Yes	\$150 (plus NCBE report fee)
Wisconsin	No	—	Yes	\$250	No	—	No	—	No	—
Wyoming	No	—	No	—	No	—	No	—	Yes	\$600 (plus NCBE report fee)
Guam	No	—	No	—	No	—	No	—	No	—
N. Mariana Islands	No	—	No	—	Yes	\$500	No	—	No	—
Palau	No	—	No	—	No	—	No	—	No	—
Puerto Rico	No	—	No	—	No	—	No	—	No	—
Virgin Islands	Yes	\$500 (plus NCBE report fee)	Yes	\$500 (plus NCBE report fee)	No	—	No	—	Yes	\$350 (plus NCBE report fee)

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. There is no application fee for military spouse temporary practice, but once the temporary waiver is granted, the attorney must pay bar dues.

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. Arizona allows military spouse attorneys who meet the requirements set forth in Rule 38(i) to apply for a one-year temporary admission with annual renewal subject to compliance with requirements and payment of application fee. Fee amount is dependent upon years of prior admission in another jurisdiction.

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 US jurisdiction may apply to be registered in the In-House Counsel Program, the Legal Aid Program, or the Military Spouse 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 Other limited license categories include Judge Advocate (JAG) (\$50), Law Professor (\$500), Practice Pending Admission (\$200), and Law Student (no fee). Limited licenses must be registered with the Office of Attorney Registration.

Connecticut The Military Spouse Temporary License will be valid for 3 years provided certain requirements are met. The temporary license may be renewed for one additional 2-year period upon application and \$300 fee.

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. The military spouse rule allows an attorney licensed to practice law in another jurisdiction who is the spouse of a service member to obtain authorization to practice law in Florida for up to 5 years without taking the Florida Bar Examination while the service member is assigned to a duty location in the state, if all filing requirements and other criteria are met.

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

Indiana Indiana has a temporary license for clinical faculty, legal services, public defender, and pro bono representation. Attorneys who qualify may also be admitted as pro bono publico attorneys.

Iowa Iowa corporate counsel must pay an \$800 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.

(continued)

Supplemental Remarks (continued)

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. Military spouse temporary practice provisional admission requires 12 hours of Kentucky CLE, including 4 hours of ethics, and is renewable annually for no more than 4 times.

Maine Maine Rule of Civil Procedure 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. Registration fees for legal service attorneys and military spouse attorneys are waived if the attorney is working without compensation by the client or by the qualifying legal services entity.

Massachusetts Attorneys choosing "Pro Bono Inactive" status pay an annual registration fee of \$61 to \$201, depending upon the number of years of practice. Attorneys choosing "Pro Bono Retired" status pay no annual registration fee. Attorneys registered under either status are eligible to provide pro bono public legal services under the auspices of approved legal service organizations but are not permitted to perform legal services for any other person or entity. The Massachusetts Board of Bar Examiners welcomes inquiries and petitions for Admission by Motion from attorney spouses of service members in the United States Uniformed Services. The Board is committed to working with the petitioner to accommodate his or her unique circumstances and to expedite the bar application process to the extent appropriate. Military spouse attorneys are encouraged to contact the Executive Director of the Board of Bar Examiners for more information regarding this process.

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

Missouri To apply for military spouse temporary admission, applicants must be the dependent spouse of a full-time active duty service member of the United States Armed Forces assigned to a permanent duty station in Missouri or a contiguous state, actively licensed in another state or US jurisdiction, in good standing in all jurisdictions admitted, and have a presence in Missouri. The temporary admission granted for military spouses is valid for up to 5 years, and applicants who failed the Missouri Bar examination within 5 years prior to the date of application are ineligible.

Nebraska Nebraska military spouse rule does not call for a provisional license. Attorneys admitted under this rule retain the Nebraska license.

Nevada Limited certification also available for faculty of National Judicial College and Boyd School of Law, and designated governmental agencies.

New Jersey An attorney who is in good standing in another jurisdiction may practice law in New Jersey 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 See Rule Set 26 of the New Mexico Rules Governing Admission (NMRA) for rules regarding foreign legal consultants. Limited licenses are available for government and approved legal services attorneys. See Rules 15-301.1 and 15-301.2 of the New Mexico Rules Governing Admission to the Bar.

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. New York does not have a Military Spouse Temporary Practice Rule; however, such applicants are encouraged to file a waiver petition under Court of Appeals Rule 520.14 seeking a waiver of strict compliance with the provisions of New York's Admission on Motion Rule.

Ohio An Ohio attorney can register for Emeritus Status when they are only practicing law for a pro bono organization. They have a reduced biannual registration fee of \$75. Although there is no application fee for corporate counsel, they are required to register within 30 days and pay the same registration fee as an active lawyer.

Oklahoma To be eligible for a Special Temporary Permit, corporate counsel 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. Bar exam applicants may be granted a temporary permit to practice law for not-for-profit legal services organizations until bar exam results are posted from the next succeeding bar examination.

Oregon To apply for military spouse temporary practice, applicants must provide proof of a JD from an ABA-approved law school, active status in another state or US jurisdiction, and good standing in all jurisdictions admitted; and must have a presence in Oregon as a spouse or domestic partner of a service member permanently stationed in Oregon.

Pennsylvania Pennsylvania offers Limited Admission of Spouses of Active-Duty Service Members of the United States Uniformed Services under Pennsylvania Board of Law Examiners Rule 304. Applicants should review Rule 304 for detailed information:
https://www.pabarexam.org/bar_admission_rules/304.htm.

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

Tennessee The application fee for military spouse temporary practice can be applied to subsequent exam or comity application if within 2 years. The original term of the registration is 2 years and can be renewed for subsequent 1-year terms for \$100. Foreign lawyers working as In-House Counsel and advising on the law of the jurisdiction in which the foreign lawyer was educated and admitted may register as Foreign Legal Counsel. For corporate counsel or foreign legal consultants, the fee for registering is \$600 for a timely application; a \$200 late fee is assessed if the registration application is filed more than 180 days after commencement of work in Tennessee.

Texas The State Bar of Texas, a separate judicial agency responsible for regulating Texas attorneys, may authorize out-of-state attorneys to provide pro bono legal services through established nonprofit legal service providers by participation in the New Opportunities Volunteer Attorneys (NOVA) Pro Bono Program. An attorney licensed in another US jurisdiction who is the spouse of a full-time military service member is eligible for a 3-year temporary law license, upon verification of license status and no history of disbarment. No licensing fees are required, but the temporary license holder must comply with dues and continuing education requirements of the State Bar of Texas.

Vermont Vermont provides for a pro bono emeritus license, a limited license that allows the licensee to practice law in Vermont only for or on behalf of persons of limited means under the auspices of a nonprofit organization, without fee or expectation of fee. Licensing fees and mandatory continuing legal education requirements are reduced for pro bono emeritus licensees. Also, attorneys admitted in other jurisdictions can obtain a pro bono emeritus license without getting admitted to the Vermont bar.

Washington Permits temporary limited license for indigent representation while awaiting exam and admission. House counsel includes foreign house counsel. Washington's military spouse provision provides for regular practice, not temporary practice.

West Virginia An indigent legal services or public defender program attorney may be admitted for up to 60 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.

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