

Supreme Court of Texas

Misc. Docket No. 26-9074

Order Amending the Rules Governing Admission to the Bar of Texas and Repealing Article XIV of the State Bar Rules

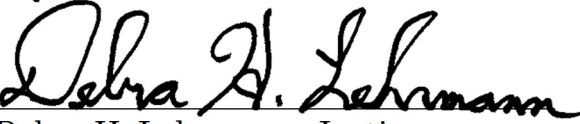
ORDERED that:

1. The Court amends the Rules Governing Admission to the Bar of Texas as set forth in this order, effective immediately.
2. The Court repeals Article XIV of the State Bar Rules, effective immediately.
3. The Clerk is directed to:
 - a. file a copy of this order with the Secretary of State;
 - b. send a copy of this order to the Governor, the Lieutenant Governor, and each elected member of the Legislature;
 - c. cause a copy of this order to be mailed to each registered member of the State Bar of Texas by publication in the *Texas Bar Journal*; and
 - d. submit a copy of this order for publication in the *Texas Register*.

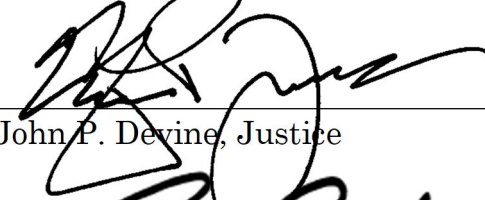
Dated: September 18, 2026.



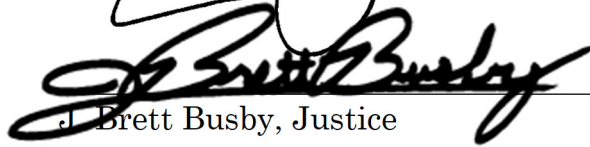
James D. Blacklock, Chief Justice



Debra H. Lehrmann, Justice



John P. Devine, Justice



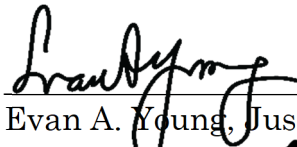
J. Brett Busby, Justice



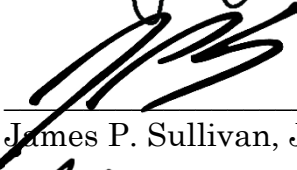
Jane N. Bland, Justice



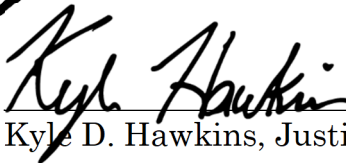
Rebeca A. Huddle, Justice



Evan A. Young, Justice



James P. Sullivan, Justice



Kyle D. Hawkins, Justice

Rule 1

Definitions and General Provisions

(a) Frequently used terms are defined as follows:

- (1) “Accredited” means that a law school is recognized as being qualified by the competent accrediting agency of a State or foreign jurisdiction, by a political subdivision of a State or foreign jurisdiction, or by another authorized body of a State or foreign jurisdiction.
- (2) “Applicant” means a person, including a person approved for a Probationary License, who files with the Board any Application to take the Texas Bar Examination, to be admitted to the Bar with or without the Texas Bar Examination, or for certification as a Foreign Legal Consultant.
- (3) “Application” means an application or re-application submitted to the Board to take the Texas Bar Examination, to be admitted to the Bar with or without the Texas Bar Examination, or for certification as a Foreign Legal Consultant.
- (4) “Approved law school” means a law school approved by the Supreme Court.
- (5) “Authorized to practice law” means that the Applicant has achieved the ability to engage in activities that would be recognized in the United States as the practice of law.
- (6) “Bar” means the State Bar of Texas.
- (7) “Board” means the Texas Board of Law Examiners.
- (8) “Chemical dependency” means substance use disorder as defined by the American Psychiatric Association in the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual DSM-5 and any subsequent revisions thereof.
- (9) “Controlled substance” has the meaning assigned by Section 462.001, Health and Safety Code.
- (10) “Declarant” means a person who files with the Board a Declaration of Intention to Study Law.
- (11) “Declaration” means a Declaration of Intention to Study Law.
- (12) “NextGen Uniform Bar Examination” or “NextGen UBE” means the assessment of legal knowledge and skills coordinated by the National Conference of Bar Examiners that was introduced in July 2026.
- (123) “Practice of law” includes:
 - (A) Private practice as a sole practitioner or for a law firm, legal service office, legal clinic, public agency, or similar entity;
 - (B) Practice as an attorney for an individual or for a corporation, partnership, trust, or other entity with the primary duties of furnishing legal counsel and advice; drafting and interpreting legal documents and pleadings; interpreting and giving advice regarding the law; or preparing, trying, or presenting cases before courts, departments of government, or administrative agencies;
 - (C) Practice as an attorney for a local, State or federal government, with the same primary duties described in the preceding subsection;
 - (D) Employment as a judge, magistrate, referee, or similar official for a local,

- State or federal government, provided that the employment is open only to licensed attorneys;
- (E) Employment as a full-time teacher of law at an approved law school; or
- (F) Any combination of the preceding categories.
- (134) “State” means any state or territory of the United States, as well as the District of Columbia.
- (145) “Supreme Court” means the Supreme Court of Texas.
- (156) “Texas Bar Examination” means the NextGen Uniform Bar Examination administered by the Board beginning with the July 2028 administration, the Uniform Bar Examination administered by the Board beginning with the February 2021 administration, and the examination administered by the Board before the February 2021 administration.
- (167) “Texas Bar Examination Security Policy” means the written policy statement published by the Board describing the conduct and activity of Applicants that is either prohibited or allowed during administration of the Texas Bar Examination.
- (178) “Uniform Bar Examination” means the assessment coordinated by the National Conference of Bar Examiners and administered by the Board or by another State that is composed of the Multistate Essay Examination, two Multistate Performance Test tasks, and the Multistate Bar Examination.
- (b) The terms “admitted,” “admitted to the Bar,” “licensed,” and “licensed to practice law in Texas” are used interchangeably in these Rules.
- (c) A document is considered filed when:
- (1) the document and any required fee are submitted electronically through the Board’s website; or
 - (2) the document and any required fee are received by the Board in accordance with the Board’s written policies and instructions.
- (d) A document submitted electronically is considered signed if the document includes:
- (1) a name typed in the space where the signature would otherwise appear;
 - (2) an electronic or scanned image of the signature;
 - (3) a digital signature; or
 - (4) any other form of signature allowed by the Board’s written policies and instructions.
- (e) The Board must not disclose to any third party any information obtained with respect to the character or fitness of any Applicant or Declarant, except:
- (1) upon written authority of the Applicant or Declarant;
 - (2) in response to a valid subpoena from a court of competent jurisdiction; or
 - (3) to the Bar’s Office of Chief Disciplinary Counsel or to the Texas Unauthorized Practice of Law Committee.
- (f) A document must be filed with the Board by the date stated in these Rules even if the date falls on a weekend or holiday.
- (g) Every document required to be filed by these Rules must be filed through the electronic filing manager established by the Board. A document is considered

timely filed if it is electronically filed by 11:59 p.m. Central Standard Time on the filing deadline.

Rule 2

General Eligibility Requirements for Admission to the Bar

- (a) To be eligible for admission or reinstatement as a licensed attorney in Texas, an Applicant must:
- (1) comply with all applicable requirements of these Rules;
 - (2) be at least 18 years of age;
 - (3) be of present good moral character and fitness;
 - (4) have completed the law study required under these Rules, unless specifically exempted under Rule 13;
 - (5) qualify under one of the following categories:
 - (A) be a United States citizen;
 - (B) be a United States national;
 - (C) be an alien lawfully admitted for permanent residence;
 - (D) be otherwise authorized to work lawfully in the United States, including in a period of Optional Practical Training; or
 - (E) be an Applicant who does not reside in the United States when the Application is submitted;
 - (6) have ~~satisfactorily completed~~passed the Texas Bar Examination, unless specifically exempted from the Texas Bar Examination under Rule 13 (but an Applicant for reinstatement must not be so exempted);
 - (7) have ~~satisfactorily completed~~passed the Multistate Professional Responsibility Examination;
 - (8) have satisfactorily completed the Texas Law Component, unless specifically exempted under Rule 5 (but an Applicant for reinstatement must not be so exempted);
 - (9) be willing to take the oath required of attorneys in Texas;
 - (10) pay the appropriate licensing fee to the Clerk of Supreme Court of Texas; and
 - (11) enroll in the Bar by filing an enrollment form and paying the appropriate fees and assessments due within the time specified in the State Bar Rules.
- (b) If an Applicant does not satisfy all requirements for admission to the Bar within five years from the date that the Applicant is notified that the Applicant has passed the Texas Bar Examination, the Applicant's Texas Bar Examination score is void; provided, however, that the Board may waive this provision for good cause shown.

Rule 5
Multistate Professional Responsibility Examination
and Texas Law Component Requirements

- (a) Multi Professional Responsibility Examination. An Applicant for admission to the Bar must earn a scaled score of at least 85 on the Multistate Professional Responsibility Examination.
- (b) Texas Law Component.
 - (1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), an Applicant for admission to the Bar must successfully complete the Texas Law Component prescribed by the Board and approved by the Supreme Court.
 - (2) An Applicant for admission to the Bar, other than an applicant seeking reinstatement, who passed the Texas Bar Examination before February 2021 need not successfully complete the Texas Law Component.

Rule 9
Application to Take the Texas Bar Examination

- (a) Except as provided in (f), every Applicant to take the Texas Bar Examination must file with the Board an Application with all required fees by the deadlines stated below.
 - (1) February Texas Bar Examination.
 - (A) Timely Filing Deadline for Application to Take the Texas Bar Examination. The timely filing deadline is September 1.
 - (B) *Late Filing Deadline for Application to Take the Texas Bar Examination.* If accompanied by a \$150 late filing fee, the Board will accept an Application filed after September 1 and by November 1.
 - (C) *Application for Testing Accommodations.* An application for testing accommodations must be filed with the Application to take the Texas Bar Examination, but no later than November 1.
 - (D) *Final Filing Deadline for Application to Take the Texas Bar Examination.* If accompanied by a \$300 late fee, the Board will accept an Application submitted by December 1. The Board will not accept an Application for the February Texas Bar Examination after December 1 for any reason.
 - (2) July Texas Bar Examination.
 - (A) Timely Filing Deadline for Application to Take the Texas Bar Examination. The timely filing deadline is February 1.
 - (B) *Late Filing Deadline for Application to Take the Texas Bar Examination.* If accompanied by a \$150 late filing fee, the Board will accept an Application filed after February 1 and by April 1.
 - (C) *Application for Testing Accommodations.* An application for testing accommodations must be filed with the Application to take the Texas Bar Examination, but no later than April 1.

(D) *Final Filing Deadline for Application to Take the Texas Bar Examination.*

If accompanied by a \$300 late fee, the Board will accept an Application submitted by May 1. The Board will not accept an Application for the July Texas Bar Examination after May 1 for any reason.

- (b) The Application shall be made on a form furnished by the Board and calling for information reasonably related to a thorough inquiry into the Applicant's good moral character, fitness, legal education and other qualifications required in these Rules. Applicants who have filed a Declaration required under these Rules shall be required to complete the Application with information relating only to the period since the filing of the Declaration.
- (c) The Board may require the filing of a Supplemental Investigation Form in situations deemed appropriate by the Board.
- (d) The Applicant shall furnish proof satisfactory to the Board of compliance with the law study requirements of Rule 3, and no Applicant shall be admitted to the Texas Bar Examination until the Board has determined that these requirements have been met.
- (e) Upon the filing of an Application, the Board shall note the filing date and shall initiate an investigation of the Applicant. For Applicants who filed a Declaration required under these Rules, the investigation shall cover only the period of time subsequent to the filing of the Declaration, unless other matters relevant to moral character or fitness not previously revealed in such Declaration shall have come to the attention of the Board.
- (f) The filing deadlines and late fees set out in subsection (a) shall not apply to re-applicants who failed the immediately preceding Texas Bar Examination and who therefore could not have met the subsection (a) deadlines. Any such re-applicant may take the next Texas Bar Examination given upon filing a re-application and paying the required fees ~~by:~~

~~(1) December 1, for the February Texas Bar Examination; or~~

~~(2) June 1, for the July Texas Bar Examination, within 30 days after the Board delivers the Applicant's results from the immediately preceding Texas Bar Examination.~~

Rule 11
Texas Bar Examination

- ~~(a) The Texas Bar Examination is intended to test an Applicant's substantive knowledge of the law and whether an Applicant has the skills necessary to be an attorney, which include the ability to perform under time pressure.~~
- ~~(a)~~ (b) The Texas Bar Examination will be given at such places as the Board may direct.
- ~~(b)~~ (c) The Texas Bar Examination will be given twice a year, beginning on the Tuesday before the last Wednesday of the months of February and July, unless the Board otherwise directs.
- ~~(c)~~ (d) An Applicant approved to take the Texas Bar Examination must attend the Texas Bar Examination at the time and place designated by the Board.

- (de) ~~An Applicant has passed Tthe Texas Bar Examination-administered before the February 2021 administration will last two days and consist of the Multistate Performance Test (MPT); the Procedure and Evidence Questions (P&E); the Multistate Bar Examination (MBE); and the Texas Essay Questions (Essays). After grading the answers to the MPT, the P&E, and the Essays, the resulting raw scores on each of these portions will be scaled to the MBE, using the standard deviation method. Scores on the various portions of the examination will be weighted as follows: MPT, 10%; P&E, 10%; MBE, 50%; and Essays, 30%. An if:~~
(1) the Applicant must-earned a combined scaled score of at least 675 (out of a possible 1,000 points) to-pass-theon a Texas Bar Examination. A partial score on any portion of a failed examination must not be applied to any subsequent examination. administered before the February 2021 administration;
- (e) ~~(2) The Texas Bar Examination-administered beginning with the February 2021 administration will last two days and consist of the Uniform Bar Examination components: the Multi-Essay Examination (MEE), given on Tuesday; the MPT, given on Tuesday; and the MBE, given on Wednesday. Scores on the various portions of the examination will be weighted as follows: MEE, 30%; MPT, 20%; and MBE, 50%. Anthe Applicant must-earned a combined scaled score of at least 270 (out of a possible 400 points) to-pass-theon a Texas Bar Examination. A partial score on any portion of a failed examination must not be applied to any subsequent examination. administered beginning with the February 2021 administration and ending with the February 2028 administration; or~~
(3) the Applicant earned at least the score to be set by the Court on the Texas Bar Examination administered beginning with the July 2028 administration.
- (f) A partial score on any portion of a failed Texas Bar Examination must not be applied to any subsequent examination.
- (fg) ~~An Applicant—who, after a combined total of five examinations, has failed to pass the Texas Bar Examination, or-earn a score of at least 270 on the Uniform Bar Examination administered in another State, or earn a 620 on the NextGen Uniform Bar Examination administered in another State—cannot take another Texas Bar Examination or be admitted to the Bar based on a transferred Uniform Bar Examination score~~
or a transferred NextGen Uniform Bar Examination score.
For good cause shown, the Board may waive this prohibition.
- (gh) ~~An Applicant who has failed the Texas Bar Examination more than once may submit a written request, within two weeks of the release of the Texas Bar Examination results, for a Formal Review of the Applicant's performance on the immediately preceding Texas Bar Examination, excluding the MBE portion). A Formal Review means an individual oral review of the Applicant's Texas Bar Examination paperswritten answers by the examining Board members that takes place in Austin at a time selected by the Board. Regardless of the number of Texas Bar Examinations taken, an Applicant may receive only one Formal Review under this subsection.~~
- (hi) ~~An Applicant who has failed the Texas Bar Examination is eligible to receive a~~

written analysis of the Applicant's performance on the Texas Bar Examination. The Board may determine the form and content of the written analysis.

- (i) The Board must keep, for one year from the date of every Texas Bar Examination, all failing Texas Bar Examinations. The Board need not keep any part of passing Texas Bar Examinations.

Rule 13

~~Applicants from Other Jurisdictions~~ Exemptions

§1 Exemption from the Texas Bar Examination Based on a Transferred Uniform Bar Examination Score or a Transferred NextGen Uniform Bar Examination Score

An Applicant who has earned a score of at least 270 on the Uniform Bar Examination in another State or a 620 on the NextGen Uniform Bar Examination in another State must meet the requirements imposed on any other Applicant under these Rules, except that the Applicant is exempt from the requirement of ~~successfully completing~~ passing the Texas Bar Examination if the Uniform Bar Examination or NextGen Uniform Bar Examination score was earned within five years immediately preceding the filing of the Application.

§2 Exemption from the Texas Bar Examination for Applicants Who Are Authorized to Practice Law in Another State

An Applicant who is authorized to practice law in another State must meet the requirements imposed on any other Applicant under these Rules, except that the Applicant is exempt from the requirement of ~~successfully completing~~ passing the Texas Bar Examination if the Applicant has been actively and substantially engaged in the lawful practice of law as the Applicant's principal business or occupation for at least five of the last seven years immediately preceding the filing of the Application.

Rule 18

Fees

(a) The following provisions shall govern the fees charged by the Board:

Attorney Application Fee	\$700
Check Returned for Insufficient Funds Fee	\$25
Examination Fee	\$150
Venue Fee	\$150
Fingerprint Processing Fee	\$40
Incomplete Application Fee	\$75
Investigation Fee	\$150
Foreign Legal Consultant Certification Renewal Fee	\$150
Foreign Nation Inquiry Fee	\$100
Foreign Trained Application Fee	\$700

Laptop Examination Software Fee	\$ 1 50
Late Fee for Declaration of Intention to Study Law	\$150
Late Fee for Texas Bar Examination	
February by November 1	\$150
February by December 1	\$300
July by April 1	\$150
July by May 1	\$300
MBE Transfer Fee	\$25
Military Attorney Application Fee	\$25
Practice Time Evaluation Fee	\$150
Student Application Fee	\$150
Uniform Bar Examination or NextGen UBE Transfer Fee	\$150
(b) No refund or transfer of fees will be made in the event of the withdrawal of any Declaration or Application, nor in the event a determination is made by the Board that the Applicant or Declarant does not meet the requirements imposed under these Rules.	
(c) Any fee required under these Rules may be waived or reduced by the Board upon written request and proof of indigence.	

Rule 22

~~Registration Program for Military Attorneys on Military Assignment in Texas but not Licensed in Texas~~[Reserved]

~~§1 General Requirements for Registration and Limited Permission to Practice Law~~

~~Upon the Board's approval, a military attorney who is admitted to practice law in a State other than Texas, and who is a full-time, active-duty military officer serving in the office of a Staff Judge Advocate of the United States Air Force, Army, Navy, Marines, or Coast Guard, a Naval Legal Service Office, or a Trial Service Office, located in Texas, may appear as an attorney and practice law before the courts and other tribunals of Texas in any civil proceeding, subject to the conditions and limitations in this Rule and applicable law. This Rule does not preclude a non-resident military attorney's request under Rule 19 to participate in the proceedings of a particular cause in a Texas court.~~

~~§2 Specific Requirements~~

~~The military attorney must be of good moral character and apply for registration annually by:~~

- ~~(a) filing an application and paying fees in the form and manner that the Board prescribes;~~
- ~~(b) presenting satisfactory proof of admission to practice law and current good standing as a member of the bar in any State;~~
- ~~(c) complying with the training requirements in this Rule and~~
- ~~(d) furnishing any additional information or proof that the Board requires in the~~

~~course of processing the application.~~

~~§3 Training~~

~~Permission to practice law under this Rule requires that the military attorney complete at least 15 credit hours of Accredited Continuing Legal Education (CLE) Activity, including a minimum of three hours of legal ethics or professional responsibility, within the first year of registration. The minimum of three hours of legal ethics or professional responsibility must also be completed within each subsequent year of registration. Accredited CLE Activity has the meaning assigned by Article XII of the State Bar Rules.~~

~~§4 No Bar Membership or Texas Law License Granted~~

~~Military attorneys permitted to practice law under this Rule are not, and shall not represent themselves to be, members of the Bar or licensed to practice law in the State of Texas.~~

~~§5 Termination~~

~~The military attorney's privilege to practice law under this Rule may be terminated by the Board at any time, with or without cause. In addition, the military attorney's privileges under this Rule shall be terminated when the military attorney ends full-time, active-duty military service as described in Section 1. The military attorney registered under this Rule or the military attorney's supervisory Staff Judge Advocate or other supervisory military attorney shall:~~

- ~~(a) advise the Board as soon as practicable of any change in the military attorney's status that may affect the military attorney's right to practice law under this Rule;~~
- ~~(b) immediately notify each court or tribunal in which the military attorney is involved in a pending civil proceeding when the military attorney is unable to continue to serve as counsel under this Rule; and~~
- ~~(c) immediately obtain substitution of counsel when the military attorney involved in any pending civil proceeding is unable to continue to serve as counsel under this Rule.~~

~~§6 Subject Matter Jurisdiction, Authorized Clients, and Pleading Requirements~~

~~A military attorney granted limited permission to practice law under this Rule may, with approval of the military attorney's supervisory Staff Judge Advocate or other supervisory military attorney, represent:~~

- ~~(a) enlisted military personnel in grades E-1 through E-4; and~~
- ~~(b) immediate family members who qualify under armed services regulations as dependents of enlisted military personnel in grades E-1 through E-4 if the military attorney's supervisory Staff Judge Advocate or other supervisory military attorney determines that retaining civilian legal counsel for the matter in controversy would present a substantial financial hardship for the family~~

~~member involved.~~

~~A military attorney granted limited permission to practice law under this Rule may represent other military personnel, as well as their immediate family members who qualify under armed services regulations as their dependents, only if the military attorney receives written approval from the Judge Advocate General of the Army, Navy, Coast Guard, or Air Force, or the Staff Judge Advocate to the Commandant of the Marine Corps, as appropriate. The written authorization must include a determination that retaining civilian legal counsel for the matter in controversy would present a substantial financial hardship for the service member or family member involved.~~

~~A military attorney granted limited permission to practice law under this Rule may not demand or receive any compensation, beyond the military attorney's regular pay and allowances, for the legal services provided under this Rule.~~

~~The practice of a military attorney under this Rule shall be subject to the limitations and restrictions of 10 U.S.C. § 1044 and the regulations of that attorney's military service and shall be further limited to:~~

- ~~(a) cases arising under all Titles, except Title 3, of the Family Code;~~
- ~~(b) guardianships;~~
- ~~(c) landlord tenant disputes on behalf of tenants;~~
- ~~(d) consumer law cases on behalf of consumers;~~
- ~~(e) garnishment defenses;~~
- ~~(f) estate planning and probate matters;~~
- ~~(g) enforcement of rights under the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act;~~
- ~~(h) enforcement of rights under the Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act; and~~
- ~~(i) other cases within the discretion of the court or tribunal before which the civil proceeding is pending, provided that written permission of the court or tribunal is obtained in advance of the appearance.~~

~~All pleadings filed in a civil proceeding by a military attorney under this Rule shall expressly disclose that limited permission to practice in Texas has been obtained under this Rule ; include the name, complete address, and telephone number of the military legal office of the military attorney representing the client and of the military attorney's supervisory Staff Judge Advocate or other supervisory military attorney; and include the name, grade, and armed service of the military attorney who is registered under this Rule and providing representation. Upon making an appearance in a civil proceeding, the military attorney shall file a document with the court or other tribunal in which the civil proceeding is pending, designating each individual authorized to accept service of process on the military attorney's behalf and providing the name and complete address of each authorized individual. If the military attorney does not file this document, the military attorney's agent for service~~

~~of process shall be the supervisory Staff Judge Advocate or supervisory military attorney whose name appears on the military attorney's most recent application filed pursuant to this Rule, or the successor to that office.~~

~~§7 Discipline~~

~~A military attorney granted limited permission to practice law in Texas under this Rule is subject to the Rules Governing Admission to the Bar of Texas, the Texas Disciplinary Rules of Professional Conduct, the Texas Rules of Disciplinary Procedure, and any other rules and laws governing the discipline of attorneys admitted to the Bar. The Bar, Supreme Court of Texas, and other Texas courts have jurisdiction over the discipline of the military attorney, regardless of whether the military attorney retains the right to practice in the state, for the military attorney's professional conduct while practicing in this state. This jurisdiction includes, but is not limited to, the authority concurrent with the Board's authority under Section 5—to terminate the military attorney's privilege to practice law in Texas under this Rule.~~

Rule 23

~~Temporary~~ License for Military Service Member or Military Spouse

§1 Definitions

- (a) "Jurisdiction:" means any state or U.S. territory.
- (b) "Military Service Member" means an active-duty military service member who has received military orders for military service in Texas.
- (c) "Military Spouse" means the spouse of a Military Service Member.

§2 Eligibility and Exemptions

A Military Service Member or a Military Spouse is eligible for a ~~five-year temporary~~ license to practice law in Texas if the Military Service Member or the Military Spouse:

- (a) is ~~admitted~~licensed to practice law in another ~~jurisdiction~~State;
- (b) is in good standing and not subject to discipline or the subject of a pending disciplinary matter in all jurisdictions~~States~~ where ~~admitted and an active member of the bar in at least one jurisdiction~~licensed;
- ~~(c) is not currently subject to discipline or the subject of a pending disciplinary matter in any jurisdiction;~~
- ~~(d) was in good standing, has never been~~was not ~~disbarred, or and did not resigned~~ in lieu of discipline in ~~any jurisdiction~~all States where formerly licensed;
- ~~(e) has never had an application for admission to any jurisdiction denied on character or fitness grounds;~~
- ~~(f) meets the law study requirements of Rule 3 or is exempted under Rule 13 §§ 3, 4, or 5; and~~
- ~~(g) has satisfactorily completed the Texas Law Component.~~

A Military Service Member or Military Spouse is exempt from all other requirements

in the Rules.

§3 Application

A Military Service Member or a Military Spouse must submit to the Board:

- (a) an application for ~~temporary~~ licensure on a form prescribed by the Board ~~that includes a statement that the applicant has read and agrees to comply with Article XIV of the State Bar Rules;~~
- (b) a copy of the Military Service Member's military orders;
- ~~(e) a certificate of good standing from the entity with final jurisdiction over professional discipline in each jurisdiction of admission;~~
- ~~(d)~~ if the applicant is a Military Spouse, a copy of the Military Spouse's marriage license; and
- ~~(ed)~~ any other evidence demonstrating that the Military Service Member or the Military Spouse satisfies the eligibility requirements of Section 2 that the Board may require a notarized affidavit affirming, under the penalty of law, that:
 - (1) the Applicant is the person described and identified in the application;
 - (2) all statements made in the application are true, correct, and complete;
 - (3) the Applicant has read and understands the scope of practice of a Texas attorney, including the Texas Disciplinary Rules of Professional Conduct;
 - (4) the Applicant agrees to comply with the Texas Disciplinary Rules of Professional Conduct;
 - (5) the Applicant is in good standing and not subject to discipline or the subject of a pending disciplinary matter in all States where licensed; and
 - (6) the Applicant was in good standing, was not disbarred, and did not resign in lieu of discipline in all States where formerly licensed.

§4 Board Action

Within ~~1020~~ days after the application is submitted, the Board must either:

- (a) notify the Military Service Member or the Military Spouse that the application is incomplete; ~~or~~
- (b) notify the Military Service Member or the Military Spouse that the application is denied and the reason for the denial; or
- (c) if the Board determines that the Military Service Member or the Military Spouse has satisfied the requirements of Sections 1-3, recommend to the Supreme Court the ~~temporary~~ licensure of the Military Service Member or the Military Spouse and notify the Military Service Member or the Military Spouse.

§5 Fee Waiver

A Military Service Member or a Military Spouse is not required to pay:

- (a) the fees required by Rule 18; or
- (b) the licensing fee to the Supreme Court Clerk.

§5 Other Requirements

To be admitted to the Texas bar, a Military Service Member or Military Spouse must:

(a) take the oath required of attorneys in Texas; and
(b) enroll in the Bar by filing an enrollment form.