

Military Spouse Attorneys Admitted to Temporary Practice, 2019–2023

Jurisdiction	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Alaska	2	—	1	1	—
Arizona	2	—	—	1	—
California*	2	—	—	3	6
Colorado	8	5	3	7	5
Connecticut	—	2	1	—	—
Florida	9	5	2	9	7
Hawaii	1	1	3	4	2
Illinois	2	—	1	1	1
Kansas	1	—	—	—	—
Maryland*	3	—	—	—	2
Missouri	1	1	—	1	—
Nebraska†	4	—	—	—	1
Nevada	2	—	—	3	—
New Jersey	1	—	—	—	—
North Dakota‡	—	1	2	2	3
Ohio	2	—	4	—	—
Oklahoma	2	2	—	—	—
Pennsylvania	—	1	—	—	—
South Carolina	2	2	4	2	2
South Dakota	—	—	1	—	—
Tennessee	3	2	—	1	3
Texas	—	8	10	14	6
Utah	—	1	—	—	—
Virginia	1	2	2	—	4
Washington†	3	—	—	6	1
Wyoming	—	—	—	—	1
TOTAL	51	33	34	55	44

* Military spouse attorneys in **California** and **Maryland** are not admitted to the State Bar, but they are allowed to practice by registering under California's Multijurisdictional Practice Program or by applying under Maryland's Special Authorization for Military Spouse Attorneys rule.

† The military spouse license in **Nebraska** and **Washington** is not a temporary license; attorneys admitted under the Military Spouse rule in Nebraska and Washington obtain a full license to practice law.

‡ Military spouse attorneys in **North Dakota** are certified under North Dakota's Military Spouse Certification rule and are allowed to practice for as long as they meet the requirements of the rule (i.e., there is no requirement for them to apply for full admission after a certain period of time).

NOTE: **Iowa**, **Massachusetts**, **New Hampshire**, and **New York** accommodate military spouse applicants through policy waivers and/or expedited bar application processes via other admission categories; any such admissions are therefore accounted for in other categories.