

### Military Spouse Attorneys Admitted to Temporary Practice, 2020–2024

Jurisdiction	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Alabama	—	—	—	—	1
Alaska	—	1	1	—	1
Arizona	—	—	1	—	2
California*	—	—	3	6	5
Colorado	5	3	7	5	5
Connecticut	2	1	—	—	2
Florida	5	2	9	7	6
Georgia	—	—	—	—	1
Hawaii	1	3	4	2	1
Illinois	—	1	1	1	—
Louisiana	—	—	—	—	1
Maryland*	—	—	—	2	1
Missouri	1	—	1	—	2
Nebraska†	—	—	—	1	—
Nevada	—	—	3	—	1
New Mexico	—	—	—	—	1
North Carolina‡	—	—	—	—	2
North Dakota‡	1	2	2	3	2
Ohio	—	4	—	—	—
Oklahoma	2	—	—	—	—
Pennsylvania	1	—	—	—	—
Rhode Island	—	—	—	—	1
South Carolina	2	4	2	2	—
South Dakota	—	1	—	—	—
Tennessee	2	—	1	3	2
Texas	8	10	14	6	10
Utah	1	—	—	—	—
Virginia	2	2	—	4	2
Washington†	—	—	6	1	3
Wyoming	—	—	—	1	—
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>52</b>

\* 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**, **North Carolina**, and **Washington** is not a temporary license; attorneys admitted under the Military Spouse rule in Nebraska, North Carolina, 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.