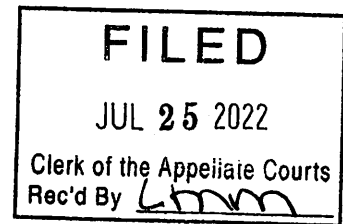


1212 New York Ave. NW
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Testimony from:
Shoshana Weissmann, Fellow, R Street Institute
In SUPPORT of Amending Tennessee Rule 7 to allow part-time lawyers to be admitted to practice law

July 25, 2022

James M. Hivner, Clerk, Tennessee Appellate Courts
100 Supreme Court Building
401 Seventh Avenue North
Nashville, TN 37219-1407

Dear Mr. Hivner,

We at the R Street Institute, a nonprofit, nonpartisan public policy organization focused on advancing limited, effective government in a variety of areas, write in support of the Network of Enlightened Women's petition asking the Court to amend Tennessee Rule 7 (Docket No. ADM2022-00522).

Among R Street's policy missions is ensuring that occupational licensing regulations serve their goal to protect the public and minimize harm caused by preventing people from working or keeping labor supply out of the workforce. Unfortunately, we are concerned that, as written, Rule 7 violates these principles.

The Tennessee Supreme Court, unlike most other state supreme courts, requires that in order to be admitted to practice law in the state without examination, the lawyer must have practiced full-time for five of the seven previous years.¹ As the Network of Enlightened Women notes, "The American Bar Association Model Rule on Admission by Motion does not mandate full-time work."² Furthermore, if the applicant meets the other requirements, in particular that the applicant maintains "good standing in all jurisdictions where admitted" and "is not currently subject to lawyer discipline or the subject of a pending disciplinary matter in any other jurisdiction," the additional requirement of full-time work fails to serve a purpose and may ultimately punish working parents.³

Thank you very much for your consideration,



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Washington, D.C. 20005
202-525-5717

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Shoshana Weissmann
Fellow
R Street Institute
sweissmann@rstreet.org

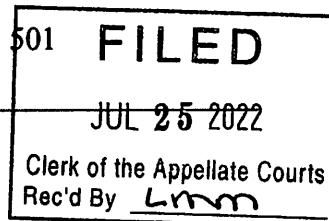
¹ "Rule 7: Licensing of Attorneys," Tennessee State Courts, last accessed July 21, 2022.
<https://www.tncourts.gov/rules/supreme-court/7>.

² "Submit a Comment to the Supreme Court of Tennessee," Network of Enlightened Women, last accessed July 21, 2022. <https://enlightenedwomen.org/qualified-but-barred/petition-tennessee-supreme-court>; "Model Rules of Professional Conduct," American Bar Association, last accessed July 21, 2022.
https://www.americanbar.org/groups/professional_responsibility/publications/model_rules_of_professional_conduct.

³ "Rule 7: Licensing of Attorneys." <https://www.tncourts.gov/rules/supreme-court/7>.

appellatecourtclerk - CORRECTED Comment to Amendment of Tenn. Sup. Ct. R. 7, Sec. 501

From: Melanie Grand <info@law-nashville.org>
To: "appellatecourtclerk@tncourts.gov" <appellatecourtclerk@tncourts.gov>
Date: 7/25/2022 11:44 AM
Subject: CORRECTED Comment to Amendment of Tenn. Sup. Ct. R. 7, Sec. 501
Cc: Shellie Handelsman <shellie@handelsmanlaw.com>



Dear Jim,

Below, please find the corrected Comment of LAW sent earlier. -

The Lawyers' Association of Women - Marion Griffin Chapter ("LAW") respectfully requests the Honorable Court to consider amendment of Tenn. Sup. Ct. R. 7, Sec. 501 relative to full time work requirements mandated for comity eligibility to account for familial responsibilities, and other considerations, that disproportionately affect female attorneys seeking to practice in the state of Tennessee. In order to be admitted to practice law in Tennessee without examination, an attorney licensed in another jurisdiction must be engaged in the full-time practice of law for five of the seven preceding years from the date in which the application for comity is filed. This requirement fails to consider personal circumstances that may warrant a brief sabbatical from the practice of law, which automatically renders an applicant ineligible for comity pursuant to the five-year requirement described above.

The most common circumstance that impacts women applying for comity in the state of Tennessee is the act of taking maternity leave during any period of the five years preceding application. While maternal leave policies are crucial to ensuring that female attorneys are afforded the ability to balance caring for their children and maintaining their legal career, this period of inactive practice unduly impacts women in the legal profession, in comparison to their male counterparts. LAW was recently made aware of a painful illustration of the application of this rule regarding a member of the Nashville legal community. A female attorney licensed in New York accepted a job in Tennessee, and had taken maternity leave during her move to Nashville. While she had actively practiced law in New York during the period necessary for comity, she was required to take the Tennessee bar examination shortly after the birth of her child, as her maternity leave rendered her ineligible under Section 5.01(c)(1)(A).

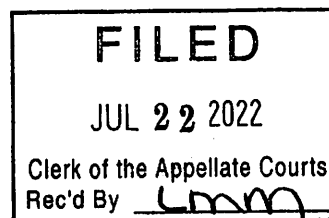
Further, the requirements of Section 5.01(c) fail to account for circumstances in which the part time practice of law may be necessary. Many female legal professionals elect to work on a part time basis to accommodate childcare responsibilities, or life events such as caring for an ill or elderly family member. The Court's assessment of the competence to practice law should be derived from an attorney's expertise, experience, and skill, as described in Section 4.01, not the arbitrary status of part time or full-time work. Tennessee is one of the very few states in the nation that has implemented a full-time work requirement for an attorney to be admitted without examination. In addition, the American Bar Association Model Rule on Admission by Motion ("Model Rule") does not associate full time work status with eligibility. In the alternative, the Model Rule defines the "active practice of law," as, "representation of one or more clients in the private practice of law," among other categories. The Model Rule also dictates that an applicant has "been primarily engaged in the active practice of law in one or more states, territories or the District of Columbia for three of the five years immediately preceding the date upon which the application is filed." In an effort to accommodate the nuanced familial responsibilities and life circumstances that adversely impact female attorneys, LAW respectfully recommends amendment of Rule 7, Sec. 501, in a manner

similar to the ABA Model Rule, which allows the Tennessee Board of Law Examiners to consider exceptions to the full-time work requirement, and the length of active practice, to preserve eligibility for comity in Tennessee.

The Lawyers' Association of Women - Marion Griffin Chapter respectfully requests the Honorable Court to consider amendment of Tenn. Sup. Ct. R. 7, Sec. 501 relative to *full-time* work requirements, and allow part-time work, in determining comity eligibility to account for familial responsibilities, and other considerations, that disproportionately affect female attorneys seeking to practice in the state of Tennessee.



Melanie Gober Grand, Executive Director
P. O. Box 210436 | Nashville, TN 37221
Voicemail [615.708.1827](tel:615.708.1827) | Fax [888.834.7370](tel:888.834.7370)
www.law-nashville.org



July 22, 2022

Public Comment
Tennessee Proposed Rule Change

ADM2022-00522

The Independent Women's Forum (IWF) is a nonprofit organization (501c3) dedicated to developing and advancing policies that aren't just well intended, but actually enhance people's freedom, opportunities, and well-being. IWF's Center for Economic Opportunity (CEO) focuses on expanding opportunity for women and opposes policies that run counter to that goal such as excessive and burdensome occupational licenses.

We are submitting the following comments in reference to the proposed rule change ADM2022-00522.

Tennessee is one of the few states that require lawyers in private or public practice to work full-time for five of the previous seven years to be admitted without examination.

This is an onerous requirement for all lawyers who move from another state to Tennessee, but especially burdensome for legal professionals who have worked part time prior to relocating to the state. They are required to re-take the bar examination to be licensed in the state. Burdensome occupational licensing regulations such as this one create barriers to employment, especially for women.

Occupational licenses have proliferated over the past six decades from just five percent of workers in the 1950s to one in four workers today. In 2021, nearly two out of three legal occupations (64 percent) carry a license or certification.

Advocates argue that occupational licenses provide public safety and health safeguards, or serve as a signal of a worker's competence and experience. However, some licenses simply serve to protect established businesses against new competition. The requirements of an occupational license should at least match the qualifications needed to perform a job.

Women are more likely to be hindered by excessive or unnecessary occupational licensing rules such as this Tennessee law. States vary in the requirements for a given occupation such as the legal field, and that creates significant challenges for workers who cross state lines or move frequently to be gainfully employed and to keep their licenses in good standing.

Military spouses are uniquely affected by occupational licensure. Nearly all of the 600,000 military spouses in the U.S. are women. Most of them are highly educated (89 percent have some college education) and just over a third work in an occupation requiring a license. Despite, competence and education, they experience a high 13 percent unemployment rate and an astoundingly high 33 percent underemployment rate. This is due to military families moving so frequently—on average, every two to four years—and the difficulty that women find in transferring their licenses from state to state.

Part-time workers are unfairly singled out by Tennessee's requirement and that will have a big impact on female legal professionals. Women often seek flexible work arrangements that allow them to earn income while balancing other priorities such as caregiving for children, aging parents, and sick spouses. Part-time employment offers that flexibility and increasingly, more women and workers overall are shifting towards part-time status. About a quarter of American women work part-time, compared with about 12 percent of men according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Over the past year, there has been a slight increase in part-time workers for economic reasons, because full-time work was not available, and as workers, especially mothers, cut back on their hours. Women in the legal field should not be penalized for working part-time in a different state if they move to Tennessee and seek to work there.

Many states have recognized how onerous occupational licensure has imposed burdens on workers that limit opportunity. They are scaling back or repealing licensing requirements to strike the right balance needed to protect consumers and promote opportunity. Tennessee has an opportunity to join other states in knocking down an employment barrier for professional women. There are other avenues to ascertain whether professionals hold the experience and competence needed to practice in the state.

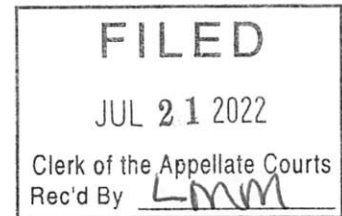
The proposed rule change takes a common sense approach to licensing requirements and will make Tennessee a more welcoming place for experienced and talented attorneys from the rest of the country. IWF and the CEO recommend that this rule change be adopted.



July 21, 2022

VIA EMAIL: appellatecourtclerk@tncourts.gov

James M. Hivner
Clerk, Tennessee Appellate Courts
Supreme Court of Tennessee
100 Supreme Court Building
401 7th Avenue North
Nashville, TN 37219-1407



In re: ADM2022-00522: Petition concerning Supreme Court Rule 7, Section 5.01(c)

To the Honorable Justices of the Supreme Court:

Nationwide, 42 states and the District of Columbia allow an avenue for admission to practice law without examination for attorneys who are licensed to practice in another jurisdiction. The various states' rules for licensing without examination are commonly known as admission on motion, admission without examination, comity, and reciprocity. See enclosed State by State Comparison of Eligibility for Admission on Motion for Part-time Private Practice Attorneys.¹

Twenty-three states and the District of Columbia have not mandated a minimum number of yearly practice hours to be admitted on motion: Alabama, Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Connecticut, Georgia, Idaho, Kansas, Kentucky, Massachusetts, Michigan, Mississippi, North Carolina, North Dakota, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Washington, West Virginia, Wisconsin, and DC. Many of these states' rules require an attorney seeking admission on motion to have engaged in the "active" practice of law elsewhere for a certain number of years preceding the attorney's application for admission.

Of the remaining 19 states that do require a minimum number of yearly hours of practice, two states require fewer than 20 hours of practice per week: Alaska (approximately 15 hours/week) and Wyoming (approximately 6 hours/week); eight states require approximately 20 hours of practice per week: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Minnesota, Montana, New Mexico², Oregon, and Utah; and four states require more than 20 hours but fewer than 40 hours per week: Pennsylvania (more than 20 hours/week), Texas (30 hours/week), Vermont (25 hours/week), and Virginia (32 hours/week).

Only five states require attorneys seeking admission on motion to practice full-time (i.e. 40 hours per week) for a requisite number of years preceding their application. The five states requiring full-time practice as a prerequisite for admission are Maine, Maryland, Missouri, Ohio, and Tennessee.

¹ For this summary and the chart, an online review of state rules on admission on motion was conducted.

² New Mexico and Utah require full-time work but define full-time as less than 40 hours a week.

The eight states that do not permit admission on motion are California, Delaware, Florida, Hawaii, Louisiana, Nevada, Rhode Island, and South Carolina.

Thus, while Tennessee has joined the majority of states that allow admission on motion for attorneys licensed elsewhere, Tennessee remains in the distinct minority of states that do not permit attorneys who have reduced their practice load to fewer than 40 hours per week admission on motion.

Many attorneys who reduce their workload to fewer than 40 hours per week do so to meet familial obligations. I urge Tennessee to adopt the American Bar Association's model rule which recognizes the contributions of and competence of experienced attorneys who have been engaged in the active practice of law elsewhere for at least three of the preceding five years.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Karin Lips".

Karin Lips

Encl: State by State Comparison of Eligibility for Admission on Motion for Part-time Private Practice Attorneys



State by State Comparison of Eligibility for Admission on Motion for Part-time Private Practice Attorneys

Legend: Red = full-time 40 hours/week requirement; Green = Allows part-time lawyers; Grey = Must take the bar exam

State	Full-time work requirement?	Hours requirement	Approximate or exact per week	Relevant Language	Reference Link	Secondary Reference Link
AK	No	At least 750 hours per year for 5 of the last 7 years	Approx. 15 hours per week	(c) For the purposes of this section, the "active practice of law" shall mean at least 750 hours per year in one or more of the following activities: (1) engaged in representing one or more clients in the private practice of law, which may include pro bono legal services as described in the Alaska Rules of Professional Conduct 6.1(a) and (b)(1)-(2); (2) serving as an attorney in governmental employment, or as a law clerk for a judicial officer, provided graduation from an ABA or AALS accredited law school is a required qualification of such employment; (3) serving as counsel for a non-governmental corporation, entity or person and performing legal services of a nature requiring a license to practice law in the jurisdiction(s) in which performed; (4) teaching law at one or more accredited law schools in the United States, its territories, or the District of Columbia; (5) serving as a judge in a court of the United States, its states, its territories, or the District of Columbia; or (6) employed by a Legal Services Corporation program or a not-for-profit law firm, performing legal services of a nature requiring a license to practice law in the jurisdiction(s) in which performed.	https://admissions.alaskabar.org/alaska-bar-rules.pdf	
AL	No	No hours requirement	N/A	(2) For the purposes of this rule, the "active practice of law" under paragraph A(1)(c) shall include the following activities, if performed in a jurisdiction in which the applicant is admitted, or if performed in a jurisdiction that affirmatively permits such activity by a lawyer not admitted to practice; however, in no event shall activities listed under A(2)(e) and (f) that were performed within Alabama in advance of Bar admission here be accepted toward the durational requirement: (a) Representation of one or more clients in the practice of law; (b) Service as a lawyer with a local, state, territorial, or federal agency, including military service; (c) Teaching law at a law school approved by the Council of the Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar of the American Bar Association; (d) Service as a judge in a federal, state, territorial, or local court of record; (e) Service as a judicial law clerk; or (f) Service as corporate counsel.	https://www.alabar.org/assets/2021/01/2021-AdmitRule3.pdf	
AR	No	No hours requirement	N/A	2. For the purposes of this rule, the "active practice of law" shall include the following activities, if performed in a jurisdiction in which the applicant is admitted, or if performed in a jurisdiction that affirmatively permits such activity by a lawyer not admitted to practice; however, in no event shall activities listed under (2)(e) and (f) that were performed within Arkansas in advance of bar admission here, be accepted toward the durational requirement: (a) representation of one or more clients in the practice of law; (b) service as a lawyer with a local, state, territorial or federal agency, including military service; (c) teaching law at a law school approved by the American Bar Association; (d) service as a judge in a federal, state, territorial or local court of record; (e) service as a judicial law clerk; or, (f) service as corporate counsel.	https://www.arcourts.gov/sites/default/files/In_re_Rules_Governing_Admission_to_the_Bar-Rule_XVI.pdf	
AZ	No	No hours requirement	N/A	2. For the purposes of this rule, the "active practice of law" shall include the following activities, if performed in a jurisdiction in which the applicant is admitted, or if performed in a jurisdiction that permits such activity by a lawyer not admitted to practice; however, in no event shall any activities that were performed in advance of bar admission in some state, territory or the District of Columbia be accepted toward the durational requirement: A. representation of one or more clients in the practice of law; B. service as a lawyer with a local, state, or federal agency, including military service; C. teaching law full-time at a law school approved by the Council of the Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar of the American Bar Association; D. service as a judge in a federal, state, territorial, or local court of record; E. service as a judicial law clerk; F. service as corporate counsel; or G. service as corporate counsel in Arizona before January 1, 2009 or while registered pursuant to Rule 38(h). Active practice performed within Arizona pursuant to Rule 38(h) may be applied to meet active practice requirements found in Rule 34(f)(1)(A)(ii) provided all other requirements of Rule 34(f) are met.	https://www.azcourts.gov/Portals/26/admission/2017/RulesOfAdmission_2017.pdf?ver=2017-01-26-132310-033	
CA	N/A	Must take the bar exam	N/A	Must take the bar exam	http://www.calbar.ca.gov/Admissions/Requirements/Attorney-Applicants	
CO	No	No hours requirement	N/A	(2) For purposes of this rule, the "active practice of law" shall include the following activities, if performed in a jurisdiction in which the applicant is admitted and authorized to practice law, or if performed in a jurisdiction that affirmatively permits such activity by a lawyer not admitted in that jurisdiction; however, in no event shall any activities performed pursuant to any rule regarding the practice of law pending admission or in advance of bar admission in another jurisdiction be accepted toward the durational requirement: (a) Representation of one or more clients in the private practice of law; (b) Service as a lawyer with a local, state, territorial or federal agency, or governmental branch, including military service; (c) Teaching law at a law school approved by the Council of the Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar of the American Bar Association; (d) Service as a judicial officer in a federal, state, territorial or local court of record; (e) Service as a judicial law clerk; or (f) Service as legal counsel to the lawyer's employer or its organizational affiliates.	https://coloradosupremecourt.com/PDF/BLERules%20Governing%20Admission%20to%20Practice%20Law%20in%20Colorado.pdf	

CT	No	No hours requirement	N/A	For the purpose of this rule, the "practice of law" shall include the following activities, if performed after the date of the applicant's admission to the jurisdiction in which the activities were performed, or if performed in a jurisdiction that permits such activity by a lawyer not admitted to practice: (1) representation of one or more clients in the practice of law; (2) service as a lawyer with a state, federal, or territorial agency, including military services; (3) teaching law at an accredited law school, including supervision of law students within a clinical program; (4) service as a judge in a state, federal, or territorial court of record; (5) service as a judicial law clerk; (6) service as authorized house counsel; (7) service as authorized house counsel in Connecticut before July 1, 2008 or while certified pursuant to Section 2-15A; or (8) any combination of the above.	https://www.jud.ct.gov/cbec/AdwoexamRequirements.htm#Requirements
DC	No	No hours requirement	N/A	Rule 46(e)(3)(A) (3) Admissions Requirements. An applicant may, upon proof of good moral character as it relates to the practice of law, be admitted to the Bar of this court without examination in this jurisdiction, provided that the applicant: (A) Has been a member in good standing of a Bar of a court of general jurisdiction in any state or territory of the United States for a period of at least five years immediately preceding the filing of the application	https://www.dccourts.gov/sites/default/files/2017-07/DCCA%20Rule%2046%20Admission%20to%20the%20Bar.pdf
DE	N/A	Must take the bar exam	N/A	Must take the bar exam	https://courts.delaware.gov/bbe/faqs.aspx
FL	N/A	Must take the bar exam	N/A	Must take the bar exam	https://www.floridabarexam.org/web/websit.e.nsf/52286AE9AD5D845185257C07005C3FE17F8FE24E0ECAC885257C0B00672021
GA	No	No hours requirement	N/A	(a) For the purposes of this Rule, the "active practice of law" shall include the following activities, if performed in a jurisdiction in which the applicant is admitted, or if performed in a jurisdiction that affirmatively permits such activity by a lawyer not admitted to practice in that jurisdiction; however, in no event shall any activities that were performed in advance of bar admission in some state, territory, or the District of Columbia be accepted toward the durational requirement: (1) representation of one or more clients in the practice of law; (2) service as a lawyer with a local, state or federal agency, including military service; (3) teaching law at a law school approved by the American Bar Association; (4) service as a judge in a federal, state or local court of record; (5) service as a judicial law clerk; or (6) service as in-house counsel provided to the lawyer's employer or its organizational affiliates.	https://www.gabaradmissions.org/motion_rule
HI	N/A	Must take the bar exam	N/A	Must take the bar exam	https://hsba.org/HSBA_2020/Public/FAQ.aspx#Reciprocity
IA	No	At least 1000 hours per year in 5 of the last 7 years	Approx. 20 hours per week	31.12(3) The application and supporting documents must contain specific facts and details as opposed to conclusions and must demonstrate the following: a. The applicant has been admitted to the bar of any other state of the United States, the District of Columbia, or a territory of the United States; has regularly engaged in the practice of law for at least five of the last seven years immediately preceding the date of the application; and still holds a license. For the purposes of this rule, "regularly engaged in the practice of law" means the applicant has practiced law for at least 1000 hours in that year.	https://www.legis.iowa.gov/docs/ACO/CR/LIN C/03-31-2022.chapter.31.pdf
ID	No	No hours requirement; reviewed on a case-by-case basis	N/A	Has been substantially engaged in the Active Practice of Law in Idaho or under the authority of another jurisdiction that grants admission to attorneys licensed in Idaho under provisions substantially similar to this rule for no less than three of the five years immediately preceding the Application; however, if the jurisdiction from which the Reciprocal Applicant is seeking admission to the Bar requires at least three years of active practice within the five years immediately preceding the Application, then the Reciprocal Applicant must satisfy the period of time required in that jurisdiction. For purposes of this rule, substantial engagement in the Active Practice of Law includes: (A) Attorneys who are licensed in Idaho as house counsel under Rule 225. Practice of law in Idaho as house counsel without an Idaho house counsel license does not satisfy the requirements of this subsection; (B) Judges, administrative judges or the equivalent thereof in another jurisdiction, of a court of general or appellate jurisdiction of any state or territory of the United States, the District of Columbia or federal court in the United States; or (C) Attorneys who are employed by and teaching full-time in an Approved Law School	https://isb.idaho.gov/wp-content/uploads/lbcr.pdf
IL	No	Minimum of 80 hours per month and no fewer than 1000 hours per year during 36 of the 60 months immediately preceding the application	Approx. 20 hours per week	h. For purposes of this Rule, the term "active and continuous" shall mean the person devoted a minimum of 80 hours per month and no fewer than 1000 hours per year to the practice of law during 36 of the 60 months immediately preceding the application.	https://www.ilbaradmissions.org/appinfo.action?id=6
IN	No	At least 1000 hours per year for at least 5 of the last 7 years	Approx. 20 hours per week	(a) The applicant has actively engaged in the practice of law for a period of at least five (5) of the seven (7) years immediately preceding the date of application. " Actively engaged in the practice of law" shall mean: (i) performing legal services for the general public as a lawyer for at least 1,000 hours per year; or (ii) employment by a state or local governmental or business entity as a lawyer performing duties for which admission to the practice of law is a prerequisite for at least 1,000 hours per year; or (iii) performing the duties of a teacher of law on a full-time basis in an ABA accredited law school; or (iv) serving as a judge of a court of record on a full-time basis; or (v) serving on a full-time salaried basis as an attorney with the federal government or a federal governmental agency including service as a member of the Judge Advocate General's Department of one of the military branches of the United States; or (vi) a combination of the above.	https://www.in.gov/courts/rules/ad_dis/index.html#_Toc65593951

KS	No	No hours requirement	N/A	Active Practice of Law. For purposes of this rule, the active practice of law includes the following activities: (1) representing a client in the practice of law; (2) serving as corporate counsel or as an attorney with a local, state, or federal government body; (3) teaching at a law school approved by the American Bar Association; and (4) serving as a judge or judicial law clerk in a federal, state, or local court, provided that the position required a license to practice law.	https://www.kscourts.org/Rules-Orders/Rules/Rule-719
KY	No	No hours requirement	N/A	(1) Any person who has been admitted to the highest Court of the District of Columbia or some sister state and who has been engaged in the active practice of law, in a state or jurisdiction which has reciprocity or comity with Kentucky, for five of the seven years next preceding the filing of an application may be admitted to the bar of this state without examination provided the applicant meets all requirements for admission to the bar under these Rules. Active engagement in the teaching of the law shall be considered active engagement in the practice of law.	https://kyoba.org/Views/public/Content.aspx?page_id=204
LA	N/A	Must take the bar exam	N/A	Must take the bar exam	https://www.lascba.org/Admissions.aspx
MA	No	No hours requirement	N/A	6.1.1 The petitioner shall have been admitted in another state, district or territory of the United States for at least five years prior to petitioning for admission in the Commonwealth, and shall have engaged in the active practice or teaching of law in a state, district or territory of the United States for five out of the past seven years immediately preceding the filing of the petition for admission by motion.	https://www.mass.gov/supreme-judicial-court-rules/supreme-judicial-court-rule-301-attorneys#section-6-admission-by-motion
MD	Yes	Full time for 3 of the last 5 years or for more than 10 years	40 hours per week	Having accumulated the professional experience required by Rule 19-215(b) by working for 3 of the most recent 5 years or for more than 10 years overall in A. The full time authorized practice of law in a state or B. Full time employment as a teacher of law at an ABA-approved law school or C. Full time employment as a judge of a court of record of a state or D. A combination of (a) – (c)	https://www.mdcourts.gov/ble/admissionwithoutexam
ME	Yes	On a full time basis for at least 3 of the last 5 years	40 hours per week	For the purposes of this Rule, the "active practice of law" shall include the following activities, either separately or in the aggregate, when performed on a full time basis: A. Representation of one or more clients in the private practice of law; B. Service as a lawyer with a local, state, territorial or federal agency including military service; C. Teaching law at a law school approved by the American Bar Association; D. Service as a judge in a federal, state, or local court of record; E. Service as a judicial law clerk; or F. Service as in house counsel providing legal services to the lawyer's employer.	https://mainebarexaminers.org/wp/wp-content/uploads/2017/09/Fully-amended-MBAR-0517-TOC-amended-0917.pdf
MI	No	No hours requirement	N/A	A lawyer licensed to practice in another state of the United States, its territories, or the District of Columbia, who has actively practiced law as a principal business or occupation in the jurisdiction where licensed for three of the five years preceding application to Michigan, who intends to practice law in Michigan, may be eligible for admission without examination.	https://www.michbar.org/professional/woexam
MN	No	At least 1000 hours per year for at least 36 of the 60 months immediately preceding the application	Approx. 20 hours per week	A. Eligibility by Practice. (1) Requirements. An applicant may be eligible for admission without examination if the applicant otherwise qualifies for admission under Rule 4 (excluding applicants who qualify only under Rule 4A(3)(b)) and provides documentary evidence showing that for at least 36 of the 60 months immediately preceding the application, the applicant: (a) Held a license to practice law in active status; (b) Was in good standing before the highest court of all jurisdictions where admitted; and (c) Was engaged in the lawful practice of law for at least 1000 hours per year as a: i. Lawyer representing one or more clients, including on a pro bono basis; ii. Lawyer in a law firm, professional corporation, or association; iii. Judge in a court of law; iv. Lawyer for any local or state governmental entity; v. House counsel for a corporation, agency, association, or trust department; vi. Lawyer with the federal government or a federal governmental agency including service as a member of the Judge Advocate General's Department of one of the military branches of the United States; vii. Full-time faculty member in any approved law school; and/or viii. Judicial law clerk whose primary responsibility is legal research and writing. (2) Jurisdiction. The lawful practice of law described in Rule 7A(1)(c)(i) through (v) must have been performed in a jurisdiction in which the applicant is admitted, or performed in a jurisdiction that permits the practice of law by a lawyer not admitted in that jurisdiction. Practice described in Rule 7A(1)(c)(vi) through (viii) may have been performed outside the jurisdiction where the applicant is licensed.	https://www.ble.mn.gov/rules/#7A
MO	Yes	Full-time practice of law for 5 of the last 10 years	40 hours per week	4. For five of the 10 years immediately preceding the date upon which the application under this Rule 8.10 is filed, the person has: (A) Been engaged in the full-time practice of law primarily at or from an office physically located in a state, other than Missouri, or in a territory of the United States or the District of Columbia, while the individual had an active license to practice law in such state, territory or the District of Columbia; or (B) Served full-time as a lawyer with the United States government or its armed forces; or (C) Taught full-time in a law school approved by the American Bar Association; or (D) Been engaged in the full-time practice of law as in-house counsel primarily at or from an office physically located in a state, other than Missouri, or in a territory of the United States or the District of Columbia; or (E) Any combination of the foregoing	https://www.mble.org/rule-8
MS	No	No hours requirement; reviewed on a case-by-case basis	N/A	The five (5) year practice of law requirement contemplates that the work done by the applicant be of a general legal nature but not work that is very narrow in scope, is of a type which need not be performed by an attorney, or does not generally require the services of an attorney. An attorney's five (5) years of prior practice must have constituted a full-time or regular undertaking and not have been on only an occasional or haphazard basis.	https://courts.ms.gov/research/rules/msrulesofcourt/rules_admission_msbar.pdf

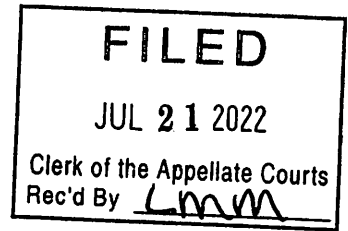
MT	No	At least 1000 hours per year for 5 of the last 7 years	Approx. 20 hours per week	<p>"Active practice of law" means active and continuous engagement or employment in the performance of legal services and includes the following activities if performed or treated as performed while the applicant was admitted in active status:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. representation of one or more clients in the practice of law; b. service as a lawyer with a United States local, state, territorial, or federal agency, including military service with any branch of the United States military; c. teaching at a law school formally accredited by the American Bar Association; d. service as a judge in a local, state, territorial, or federal court of record of the United States; e. service as a judicial law clerk in a local, state, territorial, or federal court of record of the United States, which service was performed after admission to practice in the jurisdiction in which the service was performed; f. service as in-house counsel provided to the applicant's employer or its organizational affiliates, which service was performed after admission to practice in the jurisdiction in which the service was performed; g. service as a lawyer in Montana pursuant to temporary admission by order of the Montana Supreme Court; or h. any combination of the above. <p>"Engagement or employment in the performance of legal services" means that during each of the required five years in the durational period, the applicant spent at least one thousand hours per year engaged in one or more of the activities listed in Rule V.D.1.</p>	https://cdn.ymaws.com/montanabar.site-ym.com/resource/resmgr/admissions/11rules_for_admission_10-30-.pdf	
NC	No	No hours requirement	N/A	<p>Prove to the satisfaction of the Board that the applicant is duly licensed to practice law in one or more jurisdictions which are on the list of "approved jurisdictions," or should be on such list, as a comity jurisdiction within the language of the first paragraph of this Rule .0502; that the applicant has been, for at least four out of the six years immediately preceding the filing of this application with the Executive Director, actively and substantially engaged in the practice of law pursuant to the license to practice law from one or more jurisdictions relied upon by the applicant; and that the applicant has read the Rules of Professional Conduct promulgated by the North Carolina State Bar. Practice of law for the purposes of this rule when conducted pursuant to a license granted by another jurisdiction shall include the following activities, if performed in a jurisdiction in which the applicant is admitted to practice law, or if performed in a jurisdiction that permits such activity by a licensed attorney not admitted to practice in that jurisdiction:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) The practice of law as defined by G.S. 84-2.1; or (b) Activities which would constitute the practice of law if done for the general public; or (c) Legal service as house counsel for a person or other entity engaged in business; or (d) Judicial service, service as a judicial law clerk, or other legal service in a court of record or other legal service with any local or state government or with the federal government; or (e) Legal service with the United States, a state or federal territory, or any local governmental bodies or agencies, including military service; or (f) A full time faculty member in a law school approved by the Council of the North Carolina State Bar. 	https://www.ncble.org/rules-governing-admission-to-the-practice-of-law-nc	
ND	No	No hours requirement	N/A	<p>1. Any person who is a licensed member of the bar of another state or the District of Columbia may apply for admission by motion if that person:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. meets the requirements of Rules 1 and 2; b. has been a licensed member of the bar of another state or the District of Columbia for at least five (5) years; c. has for at least four (4) of the last five (5) years immediately preceding the application for admission on motion been actively engaged, to an extent deemed by the Board to demonstrate competency in the practice of law, in one or more of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) the private practice of law; (2) service as a judge of a court of record. (3) the teaching of law as an instructor in a law school or schools accredited by the American Bar Association; or (4) the performance of legal work in a legal capacity. 	https://www.ndcourts.gov/legal-resources/rules/admissiontopracticert7	
NE	No	No hours requirement	N/A	<p>(P) Substantially engaged in the practice of law. "Substantially engaged in the practice of law" means primarily engaged in legal work performing any combination of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (1) The private practice of law as a sole practitioner or as an attorney employee of, or partner or shareholder in, a law firm, professional corporation, legal clinic, legal services office, or similar entity; or (2) Employment as an attorney for a corporation, partnership, trust, individual, or other entity with the primary duties of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Furnishing legal counsel, drafting documents and pleadings, and interpreting and giving advice with respect to the law; or (b) Preparing cases for presentation to or trying before courts, executive departments, or administrative bureaus or agencies; (3) Employment as an attorney in the law offices of the executive, legislative, or judicial departments of the United States, including the independent agencies thereof, or of any state, political subdivision of a state, territory, special district, or municipality of the United States, with the primary duties of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) Furnishing legal counsel, drafting documents and pleadings, and interpreting and giving advice with respect to the law; or (b) Preparing cases for presentation to or trying cases before courts, executive departments, or administrative bureaus or agencies; (4) Employment as a judge, magistrate, hearing examiner, administrative law judge, law clerk, or similar official of the United States, including the independent agencies thereof, or of any state, territory, or municipality of the United States, with the duties of hearing and deciding cases and controversies in judicial or administrative proceedings, provided such employment is available only to an attorney; or (5) Employment as a teacher of law at a law school approved by the American Bar Association throughout the applicant's employment; or (6) In the event that the applicant has not served for a full 3 of the last 5 years with any of the entities listed in subsections (1) through (5) above, for purposes of this section, the applicant may use any combination of subsections (1) through (5) above. 	https://supremecourt.nebraska.gov/supreme-court-rules/chapter-3-attorneys-and-practice-law/article-1-admission-requirements-practice/9-3-119-application-admission-attorney-class-1-1-b-1-c-1-d-motion-applicants	https://supremecourt.nebraska.gov/supreme-court-rules/chapter-3-attorneys-and-practice-law/article-1-admission-requirements-practice/9-3-101-definitions

NH	No	No hours requirement	N/A	(a) Applicant from Reciprocal Jurisdiction. (1) An applicant who meets the Eligibility Requirements set forth in Rule 42(IV)(a), (V), and (VI), and the following additional requirements may, upon motion to the board, be admitted to the bar without examination. The applicant shall: (A) have been admitted by bar examination to practice law in another state, territory, or the District of Columbia; and (B) have been primarily engaged in the active practice of law in one or more states, territories, or the District of Columbia for five of the seven years immediately preceding the date upon which the motion is filed; and (C) have either: i. taken and passed the bar examination in a reciprocal jurisdiction, provided that the applicant is currently a member in good standing of said jurisdiction and authorized to practice law therein; or ii. been primarily engaged in the active practice of law, for five of the seven years immediately preceding the date upon which the motion is filed, in reciprocal jurisdictions, provided that the applicant was a member in good standing of said jurisdictions and authorized to practice law therein throughout the aforesaid five-year period and is currently a member in good standing of said jurisdictions and authorized to practice law therein	https://www.courts.nh.gov/rules-supreme-court-state-new-hampshire#page-id-3891	https://www.courts.nh.gov/lawyers/nh-bar-admissions/admission-motion-without-examination
NJ	No	No hours requirement	N/A	1:24-4. Application for Admission by Motion Applicants may apply for admission to the bar of this State by motion to the Supreme Court. To qualify for application by motion, applicants must: (a) have lawfully practiced law for five of the last seven years within the jurisdiction of the United States; (b) have previously sat for and passed the bar examination in another United States jurisdiction; (c) be admitted in a United States jurisdiction that would extend a reciprocal license by motion to New Jersey lawyers; (d) have completed a course on New Jersey ethics and professionalism; and (e) meet all other application requirements in Rule 1:24-1 above.	https://www.njcourts.gov/attorneys/assets/rules/r1-24.pdf	
NM	Yes	At least 1000 hours per year for 5 of the last 7 years	Approx. 20 hours per week	"Full-time, gainful employment in the performance of legal services" is defined for the purpose of this rule to require that during each of the required five (5) years in the durational period, the applicant spent at least one thousand (1,000) hours per year engaged in one or more of the activities listed above, and derived at least fifty percent (50%) of the applicant's non-investment income from such activity or activities.	https://nmosource.com/nmos/nmra/en/5693/1/document.do	
NV	N/A	Must take the bar exam	N/A	Must take the bar exam	https://nvbar.org/licensing-compliance/admissions/admission-requirements/#:~:text=Nevada%20has%20NO%20RECIPROCI%20OR.student%20practice%2C%20and%20legal%20services	
NY	No	No hours requirement	N/A	(2) (i) while admitted to practice as specified in paragraph (1) of this subdivision, has actually practiced therein, for at least five of the seven years immediately preceding the application: (a) in its highest law court or highest court of original jurisdiction in the state or territory of the United States, in the District of Columbia or in the common law country where admitted; or (b) in Federal military or civilian legal service in a position which requires admission to the bar for the appointment thereto or for the performance of the duties thereof, even if the government service, civilian or military, was not in a jurisdiction in which the applicant was admitted to practice; or (c) in legal service as counsel or assistant counsel to a corporation in the state or territory of the United States where admitted, or in the District of Columbia if admitted therein; or in the common law country where admitted	https://www.nycourts.gov/ctapps/520rules10.htm#10	
OH	Yes	Fulltime basis for at least 5 full years out of the last 10 years	40 hours per week	To confirm that the applicant has engaged in the full-time active practice of law for at least five full years out of the last ten years prior to the applicant's submission of the application, an affidavit from the applicant's employer or employers verifying the applicant's full-time practice of law or, if the applicant has been self-employed, an affidavit from an attorney who is a member of the bar in the jurisdiction in which the applicant practiced and who knows the applicant, verifying the applicant's full-time practice of law. For purposes of this section, judicial law clerks, provided they are admitted to practice law in another jurisdiction and are working full-time, are engaged in the active practice of law.	https://www.supremecourt.ohio.gov/LegalResources/Rules/govbar/govbar.pdf#page=3	
OK	No	No hours requirement	N/A	Section 1. Persons who are graduates of an American Bar Association approved law school, have been lawfully admitted to practice and are in good standing on active status by a reciprocal state, and have engaged in the actual and continuous practice of law under the supervision and subject to the disciplinary requirements of a reciprocal state bar association or supreme court for at least three of five years immediately preceding application for admission under this Rule. The years of practice earned under the supervision and subject to the disciplinary requirements of multiple reciprocal states may be combined. "Practice of Law" shall not be required to occur outside of Oklahoma providing that practice of law within this state did not include work that, as undertaken, would constitute unauthorized practice of law. A. For the purposes of this section, "practice of law" shall mean: (a) Private practice as a sole practitioner or for a law firm, legal services office, legal clinic or similar entity, provided such practice was subsequent to being admitted to the practice of law in the reciprocal state in which that practice occurred; (b) Practice as an attorney for a corporation, partnership, trust, individual or other entity, provided such practice was subsequent to being admitted to the practice of law in the reciprocal state in which the practice occurred and involved the primary duties of furnishing legal counsel, drafting legal documents and pleadings, interpreting and giving advice regarding the law, or preparing, trying or presenting cases before courts, executive departments, administrative bureaus, or agencies; (c) Practice as an attorney for the federal, state, local government (including a territory, district, commonwealth or possession of the United States), branch of the armed services, or sovereign Indian nation with the same primary duties as described in Section 1 (b) above; (d) Employment as a judge, magistrate, referee, law clerk, or similar official for the federal, state or local government (including a territory, district, commonwealth or possession of the United States); provided that such employment is available only to attorneys; (e) Full time employment as a teacher of law at a law school approved by the American Bar Association; or (f) Any combination of the above.	https://www.okbbe.com/Resources/Docs/RGAP2222022.pdf	https://www.okbbe.com/FAQ/default.aspx

OR	No	At least 1000 hours per year for 5 of the last 7 years	Approx. 20 hours per week	See Rule 15.05 (1). Attorneys who have taken and passed the bar examination in another United States jurisdiction, who are active members of the bar in a qualifying jurisdiction, and who have lawfully engaged in the active, substantial and continuous practice of law for no less than five of the seven years immediately preceding their application for admission under this rule may be admitted to the practice of law in Oregon without having to take and pass the Oregon bar examination, subject to the requirements of this rule. See FAQ document. The continuous practice of law means at least 1,000 hours of work per year (RFA 1.05(8)). This work does not need to be five consecutive years, but rather five years within a seven year timeframe. The 1,000 hours, also, does not need to be performed over a calendar year or twelve month period.	https://www.osbar.org/docs/admissions/reciprocityfaq.pdf	http://www.osbar.org/docs/rulesregs/admissions.pdf
PA	No	More than 20 hours per week for 5 of last 7 years	More than 20 hours per week	Rule 204(4) requires an applicant to prove that he/she has "for a period of five years of the last seven years immediately preceding the date of filing of the application ... devoted a major portion of time and energy to the practice of law in one or more states." The Board will not count any work towards the practice requirement that is before the date of the applicant's admission to the bar. The Board interprets the phrase "devoted a major portion of time and energy to the practice of law" to mean that the applicant spent more than 50 percent of his/her time engaged in the practice of law. An applicant must demonstrate at least five years' worth of work in which he/she devoted more than 20 hours of work per week to the practice of law.	https://www.pabarexam.org/non_bar_exam_admission/204_interpretation.htm	
RI	N/A	Must take the bar exam	N/A	Must take the bar exam	https://www.courts.ri.gov/Courts/SupremeCourt/Supreme%20Court%20Rules/Supreme-Rules-Article2.pdf	
SC	N/A	Must take the bar exam	N/A	Must take the bar exam	https://barapplication.sccourts.org/admission/ToPractice.cfm	
SD	No	No hours requirement	N/A	provides documentary evidence showing that for three (3) of the last five (5) years immediately preceding the application for admission without examination, the applicant, as principal occupation, has been actively, continuously, and lawfully engaged in the practice of law, in a state or states that allow South Dakota attorneys substantially similar admission without examination, as: 1) a sole practitioner; 2) a member of a law firm, professional corporation or association; 3) a judge in a court of record; 4) an attorney for any local or state governmental entity; 5) inside counsel for a corporation, agency, association or trust department; and/or, 6) an attorney with the federal government or a federal governmental agency including service as a member of the Judge Advocate General Department of one of the military branches of the United States.	https://uis.sd.gov/uploads/barexaminers/RReg.pdf	
TN	Yes	Full-time for 5 of the last 7 years	40 hours per week	(1) For the purposes of this Rule, in addition to the definitions of "Practice of Law" and "Law Business" in section 1.01 of this Rule, the "active practice of law" shall include the following activities, if performed in a jurisdiction in which the applicant is admitted, or if performed in a jurisdiction that permits such activity by a lawyer not admitted to practice: (A) full-time private or public practice as a licensed attorney; (B) teaching law full-time at a law school approved by the ABA; (C) service as a judicial law clerk or staff attorney; and (D) service as a Judge, Attorney General, Public Defender, U.S. Attorney, District Attorney, or duly registered In-House Counsel or Military Spouse.	https://www.tncourts.gov/rules/supreme-court/7	
TX	No	At least 30 hours per week for 5 of last 7 years	30 hours per week	Determining What Counts as the Active, Substantial, and Lawful Practice of Law Rule 1(a)(11) describes the practice of law to include: private practice as a sole practitioner or for a law firm, legal services office, legal clinic, public agency, or similar entity; 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; practice as an attorney for a local government or the state or federal government, with the same primary duties described in the preceding subsection; employment as a judge, magistrate, referee, or similar official for a local government or the state or federal government, provided that the employment is open only to licensed attorneys; employment as a full-time teacher of law at an approved law school; any combination of the preceding categories.	https://ble.texas.gov/admission-without-examination	https://ble.texas.gov/faq/action#781
UT	Yes	At least 80 hours per month for 60 of last 84 months	Approx. 20 hours per week	See Rule 14-705. Admission by motion, has been Actively licensed and lawfully engaged in the Full-time Practice of Law as defined in Rule 14-701 in the reciprocal jurisdiction(s) where licensed for 60 of the 84 months immediately preceding the date the application for admission is filed. For purposes of admission under this rule and with the exception of lawyers licensed in Utah as House Counsel, any time practicing at an office located in Utah will not be counted as time practicing in a reciprocal jurisdiction; See Rule 14-701. Definitions. "Full-time Practice" means the Active and lawful Practice of Law for no fewer than 80 hours per month. Time spent on administrative or managerial duties, continuing legal education, or client development and marketing does not qualify as part of the required 80 hours of legal work.	https://www.utcourts.gov/resources/rules/ucja/view.html?title=Rule%2014-705.%20Admission%20by%20motion.&rule=h14/07%20Admissions/USB14-705.html	https://admissions.utahbar.org/getpdf?orm.action?id=1040

VA	No	At least 32 hours per week for 3 of the last 5 years	32 hours per week	(c) Board Review – Upon receipt of a completed application, the Board will determine in accordance with the regulations issued by the Supreme Court of Virginia whether the applicant has established by satisfactory evidence that he or she: Is a proper person to practice law; and Pursuant to Code § 54.1-3931, has been admitted to practice law before the court of last resort of any state or territory of the United States or of the District of Columbia for at least five years; and Has practiced law for at least three of the immediately preceding five years and has made such progress in the practice of law that it would be unreasonable to require the applicant to take an examination. The Board may require the applicant to appear personally before the Board, the Character and Fitness Committee (the Committee) of the Board, or a member of either the Board or the Committee, and furnish any such additional information as may be required. If the applicant's license to practice law in any other jurisdiction is subject to any restriction or condition, the Board shall determine whether the nature of such restriction or condition is inconsistent with the practice of law and, if so, shall deny the application. If the Board determines that the applicant is qualified to be admitted to the practice of law in this Commonwealth without examination, the Board shall approve the application and shall notify the applicant of its decision.	https://www.vsb.org/pro-guidelines/index.php/reciprocity/	https://barexam.virginia.gov/faqall.html
VT	No	At least 25 hours per week for 5 of the last 10 years	25 hours per week	(a) "Actively Engage in the Practice of Law" means: Any of the following qualified work performed for at least 25 hours per week and subsequent to the admission to the practice of law in another U.S. jurisdiction: (1) representing one or more clients in the private practice of law; (2) serving as a lawyer with a local, state, or federal agency, including military service; (3) serving as a judge in a local, state, or federal court of record; (4) serving as a judicial law clerk; (5) serving as in-house corporate counsel (i.e., practice as an employed attorney for an entity or individual, in which the primary duties involve furnishing legal counsel, interpreting and providing advice regarding the law, drafting legal documents, and/or preparing for and prosecuting or defending cases or claims before agencies, boards, bureaus, commissions, panels, executive departments, or courts); (6) teaching law at a law school approved by the American Bar Association; (7) engaging in work as an arbitrator or mediator for which the primary duty is the interpretation of law and the application of legal knowledge and skill, provided that such work is performed in a jurisdiction in which the applicant is admitted to the practice of law; or (8) engaging in any other employment of which the primary duty is the interpretation of law and the application of legal knowledge and skill, provided that such employment is available only to licensed attorneys and is performed in a jurisdiction in which the applicant is admitted.	https://www.vermontjudiciary.org/sites/default/files/documents/900-00014_6.pdf	
WA	No	No hours requirement	N/A	(1) "Active legal experience." (A) When used to describe a requirement for admission or licensure as, or otherwise regarding, a lawyer means experience in the active practice of law as a lawyer, including practice as a pro bono status lawyer licensed under APR 3(g), or as a teacher at an approved law school, or as a judge of a court of general or appellate jurisdiction or any combination thereof, in a state or territory of the United States or in the District of Columbia or in any jurisdiction where the common law of England is the basis of its jurisprudence	https://www.courts.wa.gov/court_rules/pdf/APR/GA_APR_03_00_00.pdf	https://www.courts.wa.gov/court_rules/pdf/APR/GA_APR_01_00_00.pdf
WI	No	No hours requirement	N/A	SCR 40.05 Legal competence requirement: Proof of practice. (1) An applicant shall satisfy the legal competence requirement by presenting to the clerk certification of the board that the applicant has provided all of the following: (a) Proof of admission to practice law by a court of last resort in any other state or territory or the District of Columbia. (b) Proof that the applicant has been substantially engaged in the practice of law in a state or territory, the federal government, the District of Columbia, or a federally recognized Indian tribe for 3 years within the last 5 years prior to filing application for admission. A lawyer may satisfy this requirement by proof of practice in more than a single jurisdiction and under more than one provision of this rule. (2) Legal service as corporate counsel or legal service as a trust officer, or lawfully before the courts or administrative agencies of a state or territory, the federal government, the District of Columbia, or a federally recognized Indian tribe, if conducted in compliance with the rules where the applicant was admitted to practice law, is the practice of law for the purposes of this section. (2m) Legal service as corporate counsel in Wisconsin under SCR 10.03(4)(f) is the practice of law for the purposes of sub. (1)(b). Provided a timely registration is filed, all such service conducted prior to filing the registration may be counted for purposes of sub. (1)(b). (3) The following activities, whether or not conducted in a state or territory, the federal government or the District of Columbia where the applicant was admitted to practice law, may be deemed to be the practice of law for the purposes of sub. (1)(b): (a) Service as a judge of a court of record of the United States, any state or territory or the District of Columbia. (b) Legal service with any local or state government or with the federal government. (c) Legal service in the armed forces of the United States. (d) Teaching in any law school approved by the American bar association. (e) Legal service in any federally recognized Indian tribe. (f) Service as a judge for any federally recognized Indian tribe. (4) An applicant who has failed the Wisconsin bar examination shall not be eligible for admission on proof of practice elsewhere.	https://www.wicourts.gov/sc/rules/chap40.pdf	

WV	No	No hours requirement	N/A	Engagement in the active practice of law for the purpose of these rules shall mean practice on a substantial basis motivated by a desire to earn a livelihood from that practice. Practice for the required period must have been active and continuous. A lawyer in military or government service shall be considered to have been engaged in the active practice of law only for the period of time when he or she was engaged primarily in the performance of legal services or duties. A lawyer employed as a judge, magistrate, hearing examiner, administrative law judge, or similar official of the United States, including independent agencies thereof, or of any state, territory or municipality of the United States with duties of hearing and deciding cases and controversies in judicial or administrative proceedings, shall be considered to have been engaged in the active practice of law, provided such employment is available only to a lawyer. A lawyer employed as a full-time teacher in any approved law school shall be considered to have been engaged in the active practice of law.	http://www.courts.wv.gov/legal-community/rules-for-admission.html#rule4	
WY	No	At least 300 hours per year for 5 of last 7 years	Approx. 6 hours per week	Has engaged in the active, authorized practice of law for a minimum of 300 hours per year for five of the seven years immediately preceding the date of application, and is 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	https://www.courts.state.wy.us/wp-content/uploads/2017/03/RULES_AND_PROCEDURES_GOVERNING_ADMISSION_TO_THE_PRACTICE_OF_LAW.pdf	



Comments RE: ADM2022-00522 / Petition for the Adoption of Amended Tennessee Supreme Court Rule 7, Section 5.01(c)(1)

To Whom it May Concern—

This letter is intended to express my support for amending Rule 7, Section 5.01(c)(1). This amendment would allow lawyers with part-time experience to be admitted to practice law in Tennessee without examination.

At first glance, Rule 7 may seem innocuous, but the requirement effectively makes it harder for lawyers with part-time hours to practice in Tennessee. Preparing and sitting for the bar exam is a significant burden for existing lawyers: as you know, students regularly spend months preparing for the exam and even take out loans to cover the thousands of dollars in forgone income, bar prep courses, exam fees, travel, and lodging necessary to successfully complete the exam.

The existing rule hits working mothers especially hard: of the 21.4 million voluntary part-time workers in 2016, 67 percent were women. Among these women, the most common reason for part-time work was family or personal obligations. LexisNexis previously found that most part-time lawyers were women, specifically mothers with children.

Tennessee's licensing rule holds some of these women back and contributes to the fear that many women have that they will be penalized for going part time or taking leave from work while their children are young. This is truly unfortunate and ensures that the legal profession misses out on legal talent.

Lisa Blatt, described as a "legendary high court litigator" with "an unmatched win record" and one of the most successful lawyers today, relates the following story about how part-time work made her career possible in Reflections of a Lady Lawyer:

"...I was ready to quit practicing law entirely to spend more time at home. I also was mentally exhausted. Paul [Clement] suggested that, instead of quitting, I take a leave of absence. And he said something I will never forget: he told me I was good at my job. I took Paul up on his offer, took a half-year off, and returned to the office six months later, still on a part-time basis. Paul's flexibility and understanding of the challenges facing working mothers saved my career. For the last eighteen years, I have remained part-time."

As Ms. Blatt tells it, maintaining a part-time schedule was vital to her professional and personal success for many years. Indeed, part-time work allows working parents to balance work and family obligations, as parents have continued to prioritize flexible work. Part-time work also keeps the door open to women in a profession that still skews male.

In summary, the current requirement produces an unnecessary obstacle to work for otherwise qualified and experienced lawyers, and, as written, the rule discourages competent legal talent from relocating to Tennessee.

However, removing the full-time work requirement will allow for greater flexibility for mothers, parents, and any other lawyer working part time in the years to come, while ensuring that the state remains competitive, and that Tennessee's legal community has access to a wide pool of talent.

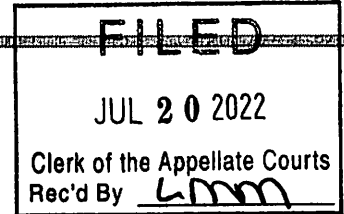
Sincerely,

Vanessa Brown Calder

Director of Opportunity and Family Policy Studies

Lisa Marsh - ADM2022-00522

From: Loretta Calvert <lcalvertjd@gmail.com>
To: <appellatecourtclerk@tncourts.gov>
Date: 7/20/2022 9:47 AM
Subject: ADM2022-00522



Mr. Hivner,

I'm contacting you regarding the requirement that women work full-time in the practice of law in order to be admitted. I wanted to share with you my experiences in the legal field and also those of my peers. In NY, a 40 hour work week was considered part-time and the "mommy track." I never had children but my friends who did had grueling schedules. Either they had to put in the normal 60 hours of work per week most law associates at law firms did or scale back to 40 hours of work per week and be considered part-time and lose their chances of ever becoming partner.

Additionally, many government agencies in NY, CA, and TN consider a 35 hour work week full-time. This is because they give paid lunch hours as one of the benefits for doing those low paying jobs.

I would ask that the Supreme Court of Tennessee consider what level of hours qualifies someone for admission by motion. Define full-time and please define it broadly. Additionally, consider that many women become caretakers for their elderly parents and will sometimes go down to a 25 hour work week. Can we really disqualify someone to practice because they have less hours on the clock?

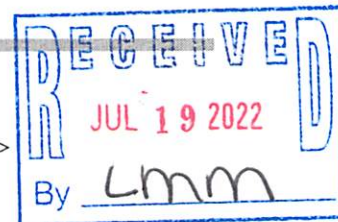
Thank you for your consideration,
Loretta Calvert
Attorney at Law



Virus-free. www.avast.com

Lisa Marsh - ADM2022-00522

From: Zale Dowlen <zale.dowlen@outlook.com>
To: "appellatecourtclerk@tncourts.gov" <appellatecourtclerk@tncourts.gov>
Date: 7/19/2022 8:57 AM
Subject: ADM2022-00522



To the Honorable Tennessee Supreme Court Justices:

Thank you for your service.

It seems as though this particular regulation [5.01(c)(1)(A)] disproportionately effects women, **especially minority women**. I believe we need all the qualified attorneys available to assist us with the overall caseload in Tennessee. Specifically, we need **diverse viewpoints and life experiences in our courtrooms** so that we can truly find justice within our system.

Hence, I **support this petition**.

Zale Dowlen, JD, MBA
PO Box 335
Goodlettsville, Tennessee 37070-0335
(615) 497-0763
www.ZaleDowlen.com

I love helping people to **LIVE WELL** and
BE REMEMBERED as **HEROES**.

Commit to the LORD whatever you do,
and He will establish your plans.
Proverbs 16:3 (NIV)

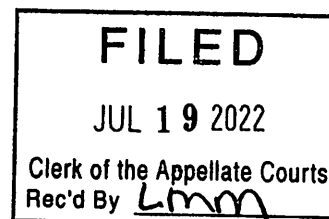
Lisa Marsh - No. ADM2022-00522

From: Martha Emeson <martha@zendylaw.com>
To: "appellatecourtclerk@tncourts.gov" <appellatecourtclerk@tncourts.gov>
Date: 7/19/2022 5:22 PM
Subject: No. ADM2022-00522

I am writing in support of the petition filed by The Network of Enlightened Women asking the Court to amend the definition of "active practice of law" under Tennessee Rule 7, section 5.01(c) (1). All of the reasons stated in the petition are valid. The existing requirement of full time work for comity is an unnecessary burden that falls largely upon women, who often work part time so as to be able to also raise and care for their children.

Sincerely,

Martha Zendlovitz Emeson
Attorney at Law
4235 Hillsboro Pike, Suite 300
Nashville, TN 37215
Tel.: 615-403-3205
Fax: 615-369-8653
E-mail: martha@zendylaw.com

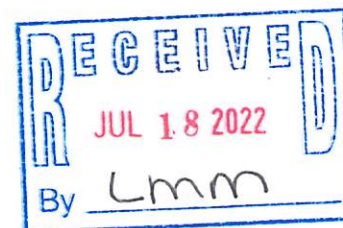


Lisa Marsh - Comment Supporting the Network of Enlightened Women (NeW)' s Petition Seeking an Admission by Motion Rule Change Regarding the Full-time Work Requirement

From: "Dr. Carol M. Swain" <carolmswain@gmail.com>
To: Carol Swain <carol@unitytrainingsolutions.com>, <appellatecourtclerk@tnc...>
Date: 7/18/2022 3:56 PM
Subject: Comment Supporting the Network of Enlightened Women (NeW)' s Petition Seeking an Admission by Motion Rule Change Regarding the Full-time Work Requirement

July 18, 2022

James M. Hivner, Clerk,
Tennessee Appellate Courts
100 Supreme Court Building
401 7th Avenue North
Nashville, TN 37219-1407
appellatecourtclerk@tncourts.gov



In response to the issue raised in ADM2022-00522, we understand that the ABA's Model Rule on Admission by Motion does not mandate full-time work, but Tennessee is one (1) of the few states with full-time work requirements for lawyers to be admitted without examination.

It seems logical that requirement makes it more difficult for part-time attorneys to practice law, and many of those adversely affected by the full-time requirement are women. Furthermore, the current Tennessee rule disproportionately affects Black female attorneys based on recent data:

1. **Black women have the highest labor force participation rate of all women.** Typically, Black women have higher labor force participation rates than other women, meaning a higher share of Black women are either employed or unemployed and looking for work. For instance, in 2019, Black women's labor force participation rate was 60.5%, compared with 56.8% for white women. Even in 2020, amid the pandemic, their labor force participation rate was 58.8%, compared to 56.2% for women overall.
2. **Black women have also experienced high unemployment, especially during the pandemic.** In 2020, Black women's unemployment rate was 10.9%, compared to 7.6% for white women and 8.3% for all women. This is no doubt reflective of the steep job losses and slow job recovery experienced by this group since early 2020, though even before the pandemic, their unemployment was relatively high (5.6%) compared with white (3.2%), Asian (2.7%) and Hispanic (4.7%) women.
3. **Black moms, too, have relatively high labor force participation rates.** Black mothers – two-thirds of whom are equal, primary or sole earners in their households – have higher labor force participation rates than other moms. This has historically been the case, and 2020 was no exception: 76.0% were in the labor force, compared with 71.3% of white moms, 62.8% of Hispanic moms, and 64.3% of Asian moms.
<https://blog.dol.gov/2021/08/03/5-facts-about-black-women-in-the-labor-force>

Therefore, we agree with and support the petition filed by NeW (Network of Enlightened Women).

Cordially yours,

Dr. Carol M. Swain

Founder/CEO

Carol Swain's REAL Unity Training Solutions



Dr. Carol M. Swain

Distinguished Senior Fellow for Constitutional Studies, Texas Public Policy Foundation

Executive Assistant: Sandy Norris | sandy@carolmswain.com

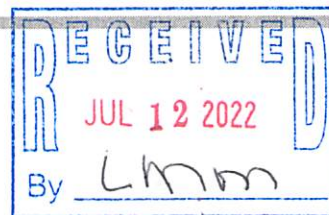
(615) 210-5979 | carolmswain.com | bethepeoplenews.com

carolmswain@gmail.com | P.O. Box 1385 Brentwood, TN 37024



Lisa Marsh - ADM2022-00522 comment

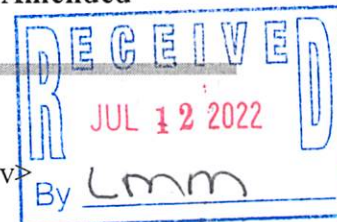
From: Cherrie Moe <cherriemoe@gmail.com>
To: <appellatecourtclerk@tncourts.gov>
Date: 7/12/2022 8:15 PM
Subject: ADM2022-00522 comment



I support the position to amend the current TN requirement regarding full-time work for lawyers to be admitted without examination. This requirement makes it more difficult for part-time lawyers to practice law, and many of those adversely affected by the full-time requirement are women. The rule does not advance the legal profession in the state.

Thank you,
Cherrie Moe

Lisa Marsh - Comments RE: ADM2022-00522 / Petition for the Adoption of Amended Tennessee Supreme Court Rule 7, Section 5.01(c)(1)



From: Vanessa Calder <vcalder@cato.org>
To: "appellatecourtclerk@tncourts.gov" <appellatecourtclerk@tncourts.gov>
Date: 7/12/2022 1:56 PM
Subject: Comments RE: ADM2022-00522 / Petition for the Adoption of Amended Tennessee Supreme Court Rule 7, Section 5.01(c)(1)

Comments RE: ADM2022-00522 / Petition for the Adoption of Amended Tennessee Supreme Court Rule 7, Section 5.01(c)(1)

To Whom it May Concern—

This letter is intended to express my support for amending Rule 7, Section 5.01(c)(1). This amendment would allow lawyers with part-time experience to be admitted to practice law in Tennessee without examination.

At first glance, Rule 7 may seem innocuous, but the requirement effectively makes it harder for lawyers with part-time hours to practice in Tennessee. Preparing and sitting for the bar exam is a significant burden for existing lawyers: as you know, students regularly spend months preparing for the exam and even take out loans to cover the thousands of dollars in forgone income, bar prep courses, exam fees, travel, and lodging necessary to successfully complete the exam.

The existing rule hits working mothers especially hard: of the 21.4 million voluntary part-time workers in 2016, 67 percent were women. Among these women, the most common reason for part-time work was family or personal obligations. LexisNexis previously found that most part-time lawyers were women, specifically mothers with children.

Tennessee's licensing rule holds some of these women back and contributes to the fear that many women have that they will be penalized for going part time or taking leave from work while their children are young. This is truly unfortunate and ensures that the legal profession misses out on legal talent.

Lisa Blatt, described as a "legendary high court litigator" with "an unmatched win record" and one of the most successful lawyers today, relates the following story about how part-time work made her career possible in *Reflections of a Lady Lawyer*:

*"...I was ready to quit practicing law entirely to spend more time at home. I also was mentally exhausted. Paul [Clement] suggested that, instead of quitting, I take a leave of absence. And he said something I will never forget: he told me I was good at my job. I took Paul up on his offer, **took a half-year off, and returned to the office six months later, still on a part-time basis.** Paul's flexibility and understanding of the challenges facing working mothers saved my career. For the last eighteen years, **I have remained part-time.**"*

As Ms. Blatt tells it, maintaining a part-time schedule was vital to her professional and personal success for many years. Indeed, part-time work allows working parents to balance work and family obligations, as parents have continued to prioritize flexible work. Part-time work also keeps the door open to women in a profession that still skews male.

In summary, the current requirement produces an unnecessary obstacle to work for otherwise qualified and experienced lawyers, and, as written, the rule discourages competent legal talent from relocating to Tennessee.

However, removing the full-time work requirement will allow for greater flexibility for mothers, parents, and any other lawyer working part time in the years to come, while ensuring that the state remains competitive, and that Tennessee's legal community has access to a wide pool of talent.

Sincerely,

Vanessa

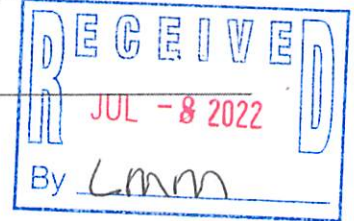
Vanessa Brown Calder

Director of Opportunity and Family Policy Studies

Cato Institute | vcalder@cato.org | [@vanessabcalder](https://www.instagram.com/vanessabcalder)

Lisa Marsh - Comments re: docket number ADM2022-00522

From: Andrew Wilson <Andrew.Wilson2@uga.edu>
To: "appellatecourtclerk@tncourts.gov" <appellatecourtclerk@tncourts.gov>
Date: 7/8/2022 8:05 PM
Subject: Comments re: docket number ADM2022-00522



Dear Mr. Hivner,

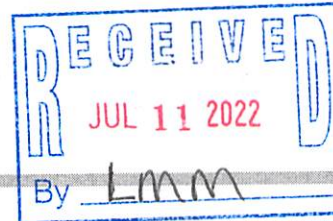
I am a recent graduate of the University of Georgia School of Law who will be sitting for Tennessee's bar exam later this month and beginning work at Nashville firm Manier & Herod shortly thereafter. I write to offer feedback on the Tennessee Supreme Court's solicitation of comments on the Tennessee rule that establishes full-time work requirement for lawyers to be admitted without examination to the Tennessee bar. As the spouse of a medical student, I will likely have to move multiple times to follow her through residency and fellowships. My wife and I have discussed me practicing part time to devote more time to caring for our children during the more demanding stages of her training.

Full-time work requirements for waiving the bar examination erect a barrier to lawyers like myself who are well-trained but contemplate periods of part-time practice to accommodate family needs such as caring for children or elderly parents. My own example demonstrates that this barrier is not limited to women. However, women do a disproportionate amount of care labor in our society. By making it more likely that they will have to retake a bar examination, this rule has the effect of compounding existing societal burdens on working mothers and discouraging them from practicing law. I respectfully recommend allowing lawyers who have worked part-time for the necessary time period prior to practicing in Tennessee to waive the Tennessee bar examination.

Regards,

Andy Wilson
University of Georgia School of Law
J.D. '22

Lisa Marsh - re: docket number ADM2022-00522



From: Kristin Fecteau Mosher <kristin@fecteaulaw.com>
To: "appellatecourtclerk@tncourts.gov" <appellatecourtclerk@tncourts.gov>
Date: 7/11/2022 2:39 PM
Subject: re: docket number ADM2022-00522

Mr. Hivner,

I would like to comment on the proposed change to the rule that lawyers wanting to waive into the Tennessee State Bar not be required to work full time. With downturns in the economy and the burnout rate for litigators, especially, lawyers like me often don't work full time consecutively, so as to try to preserve their law career. I can imagine other lawyers being caught in similar circumstances, and thus, then being denied waiving into the Bar in Tennessee. I do not think it is fair nor promote the best lawyers practicing to have this arbitrary rule. Therefore, I would respectfully request that Tennessee abolish the requirement for working "full time" for a set number of consecutive years, in order to be admitted here from another jurisdiction.

thanks,
Kristin Mosher

The Law Office of Kristin Fecteau, PLLC

5543 Edmonson Pike, Suite 229

Nashville TN 37211

(615) 496-5747

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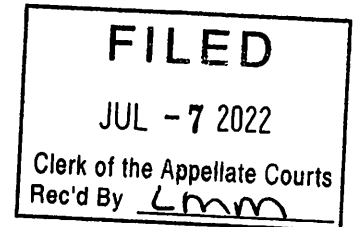
Brian Kelsey
State Senator
District 31: Cordova,
East Memphis, and Germantown

Senate Chamber
State of Tennessee

425 Fifth Avenue North, Suite 714
Nashville, TN 37243-0231
1-800-449-8366 ext. 13036
(615) 741-3036
fax (615) 253-0266
sen.brian.kelsey@capitol.tn.gov
www.briankelsey.org

July 7, 2022

Mr. James Hivner
Clerk of the Appellate Courts
Supreme Court of Tennessee
401 Seventh Avenue North
Nashville, TN 37219



ADM2022-00522 Public Comment Regarding SCT Rule 7, Section 5.01(c)
via email to appellatecourtclerk@tncourts.gov

To Whom it May Concern:

I'm writing in support of the Network of Enlightened Women's petition to amend the definition of "active practice law" under Tennessee Rule 7, section 5.01(c)(1)(A). I am told that Tennessee is one of few states that requires a lawyer to practice full-time for five of the seven previous years to be admitted to practice without examination. The American Bar Association Model Rule on Admission by Motion does not mandate full-time work, instead, requiring only that an applicant has "been primarily engaged in the active practice of law". Tennessee should revise its standards to follow the Model Rule, making it easier for part-time lawyers to get licensed. The number of hours a lawyer works is not an accurate measure of the lawyer's expertise, and this rule inadvertently keeps high-caliber lawyers from serving Tennesseans.

It also has come to my attention that this rule disproportionately affects working mothers, who may prefer to reduce their workload to care for their families. As the rule is currently written, these women are not eligible for admission without examination, regardless of their qualifications and career history. By examining how its licensing restrictions affect women, Tennessee can increase opportunities for women in the workforce.

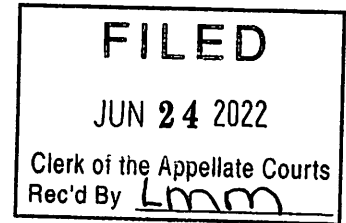
Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Brian Kelsey".

Brian Kelsey

TO: Tennessee Supreme Court Justices

RE: ADM2022-00522



I write today to express my support for amending Section 5.01(c)(1) of Tennessee Supreme Court Rule 7 to allow part-time attorneys and legal professors to be actively practicing lawyers for purposes of comity. The practice of law is demanding, regardless of how many hours per week spent practicing, and an attorney who works part-time is no less competent or hardworking than one who works full-time. In fact, attorneys who work part-time often do so because they have other responsibilities, such as raising children or taking care of a sick or elderly relative. These individuals should not be penalized for this.

As it's currently written, Rule 7 severely disadvantages out-of-state lawyers who have chosen (or been forced) to work part-time for more than two years in the seven years prior to filing a comity application. This not only affects parents of young children; it also affects middle-aged attorneys who do not have the luxury of working full-time because they care for their elderly parents. Raising small children, caring for an ill family member, and supporting elderly parents often take more than two years, and depending on how long an individual has chosen to work part-time, Rule 7 would force him or her to wait up to five years to waive into Tennessee, despite actively practicing law part-time, or take the Tennessee bar exam (costing hundreds or thousands of dollars and weeks of studying), even though he or she has already passed a bar exam.

This antiquated requirement discourages qualified lawyers from waiving into the Tennessee bar. Many of these qualified lawyers are women, who work part-time to balance raising their children with supporting their families financially. In my life, seeing my mother work part-time and visiting her office after school instilled a sense of duty and hard work in me, and there is mounting evidence that children of working mothers, especially daughters, are more likely to have higher paying, supervisory jobs later in life because of seeing their mothers working.

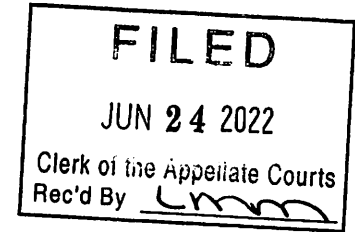
At the same time, however, women (and all parents) should have the flexibility to work part-time if the necessities of life dictate and if they so choose. Rule 7 prevents this kind of flexibility and drives these qualified lawyers to other states with less stringent requirements. For these reasons, the Tennessee Supreme Court should amend this rule to allow part-time attorneys and legal professors to be actively practicing lawyers for purposes of comity.

Sincerely,

Kymerly S. Kester

TO: Tennessee Supreme Court Justices

RE: ADM2022-00522



I strongly support amending Section 5.01(c)(1) of Tennessee Supreme Court Rule 7 to allow part-time attorneys and legal professors to be actively practicing lawyers for purposes of comity. The practice of law is demanding, regardless of how many hours per week spent practicing, and an attorney who works part-time is no less competent or hardworking than one who works full-time. Of course, attorneys who work part-time often do so because they have other responsibilities, such as raising children or taking care of a sick or elderly relative. These individuals should not be penalized for this.

As it's currently written, Rule 7 severely disadvantages out-of-state lawyers who have chosen (or been forced) to work part-time for more than two years in the seven years prior to filing a comity application. This not only affects parents of young children; it also affects middle-aged attorneys who do not have the luxury of working full-time because they care for their elderly parents. Rule 7 would force such attorneys to choose between waiting up to five years to waive into Tennessee, despite actively practicing law part-time, or take the Tennessee bar exam, a costly and time-consuming hurdle. This antiquated requirement discourages qualified lawyers from waiving into the Tennessee bar. Many of these qualified lawyers are women, who work part-time to balance raising their children with supporting their families financially.

I will share that, when I was a junior associate, part-time positions, while available, were not a secure path to partnership. This led to many females (especially with families) burning out early and leaving the legal market, which obviously deprives our market of immense talent and perspective. Gladly, part-time/flex positions are becoming more commonplace, and firms are getting smart and structuring part-time schedules in a way that recognizes and rewards the value part-time attorneys bring to the table. Let's not hamper this trend by throwing up a roadblock to attorneys who have taken advantage of this tool.

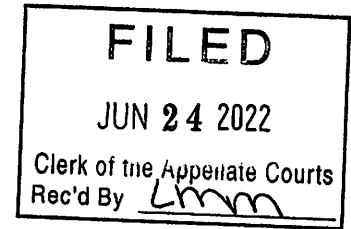
All attorneys should have the flexibility to work part-time if the necessities of life dictate and if they so choose. Rule 7 prevents this kind of flexibility and drives these qualified lawyers to other states with less stringent requirements. For these reasons, the Tennessee Supreme Court should amend this rule to allow part-time attorneys and legal professors to be actively practicing lawyers for purposes of comity.

Sincerely,

Sarah K. Laird

TO: Tennessee Supreme Court Justices

RE: ADM2022-00522



I write today to express my support for amending Section 5.01(c)(1) of Tennessee Supreme Court Rule 7 to allow part-time attorneys and legal professors to be actively practicing lawyers for purposes of comity. The practice of law is demanding, regardless of how many hours per week spent practicing, and an attorney who works part-time is no less competent or hardworking than one who works full-time. In fact, attorneys who work part-time often do so because they have other responsibilities, such as raising children or taking care of a sick or elderly relative. These individuals should not be penalized for this.

As it's currently written, Rule 7 severely disadvantages out-of-state lawyers who have chosen (or been forced) to work part-time for more than two years in the seven years prior to filing a comity application. This not only affects parents of young children; it also affects middle-aged attorneys who do not have the luxury of working full-time because they care for their elderly parents. Raising small children, caring for an ill family member, and supporting elderly parents often take more than two years, and depending on how long an individual has chosen to work part-time, Rule 7 would force him or her to wait up to five years to waive into Tennessee, despite actively practicing law part-time, or take the Tennessee bar exam (costing hundreds or thousands of dollars and weeks of studying), even though he or she has already passed a bar exam.

This antiquated requirement discourages qualified lawyers from waiving into the Tennessee bar. Many of these qualified lawyers are women, who work part-time to balance raising their children with supporting their families financially.

I strongly believe that women (and all parents) should have the flexibility to work part-time if the necessities of life dictate and if they so choose. Rule 7 prevents this kind of flexibility and drives these qualified lawyers to other states with less stringent requirements. For these reasons, the Tennessee Supreme Court should amend this rule to allow part-time attorneys and legal professors to be actively practicing lawyers for purposes of comity.

Sincerely,

Brittany S. Macon

Brittany S. Macon

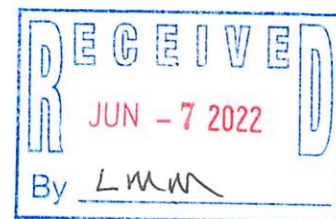
appellatecourtclerk - Comment for Rule 7, Section 5.01(c) ADM2022-00522

From: Heather Scott <heather.scott@heatherscottlaw.com>
To: "appellatecourtclerk@tncourts.gov" <appellatecourtclerk@tncourts.gov>
Date: 6/7/2022 3:01 PM
Subject: Comment for Rule 7, Section 5.01(c) ADM2022-00522

The Supreme Court should adopt the proposed amendment by the Network of Enlightened Women to Rule 7, Section 5.01(c), Rules of the Tennessee Supreme Court.

Regards,

Heather Scott
Attorney
102 Richland Dr.
Shelbyville, TN 37160
615-604-0996
heather.scott@heatherscottlaw.com



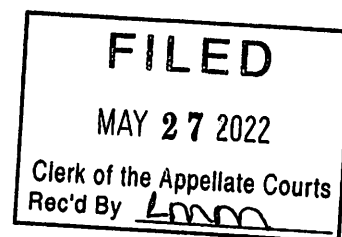
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appellatecourtclerk - Docket No. ADM2022-00522

From: Van Bunch <vbunch@BFFB.com>
To: "appellatecourtclerk@tncourts.gov" <appellatecourtclerk@tncourts.gov>
Date: 5/27/2022 8:50 AM
Subject: Docket No. ADM2022-00522

As an attorney admitted by comity in TN, by examination in AZ and later in WV (which at the time did not permit comity admission), I wholeheartedly endorse the proposed amendment.

Van Bunch
Bonnett, Fairbourn, Friedman & Balint, P.C.
2325 E Camelback Road
Suite 300
Phoenix, AZ 85016-3422
602-274-1100
vbunch@bffb.com



TBA 12874
AZ 009630
WV 10608

FILED
MAY 26 2022
Clerk of the Appellate Courts
Rec'd By Lmm

ADM2022-00522

From: Edgar Rothschild <edgarrothschild@gmail.com>
To: <appellatecourtclerk@tncourts.gov>
Date: 5/26/2022 5:58 PM
Subject: Comments on proposed change in comity requirements

Dear Sir/Madam:

I am an inactive, retired attorney but still a member of the TBA. I plan on staying retired, so please take my comments as a disinterested person. With many people practicing law part-time and wanting to take cases across state borders, it makes sense to me that the current rule requiring a lawyer to maintain a full-time practice is too restrictive and the rule should be amended, and comity provided to those with a part-time practice as well.

Sincerely,

Edgar Rothschild
BPR# 04750

Sent from my iPhone

Edgar Rothschild
479 Broadwell Dr
Nashville, TN 37220
(615) 406-9398
edgarrothschild@gmail.com