

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF MARYLAND



SURVEY OF ADMISSION RULES IN FEDERAL
DISTRICT COURTS

JANUARY 2015

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Following discussions by the bench in early 2014, the Disciplinary and Admissions Committee requested a survey of the admissions policies of all 94 district courts concerning the ability of out-of-state attorneys to become members of the bar. This practice, commonly called "reciprocity" takes several forms across the country, ranging from no reciprocity to unrestricted reciprocity.

The districts divide into two broad categories: districts where attorneys must be members of either the state bar or highest state court of the state encompassing the district ("no reciprocity jurisdictions") and districts that allow in some form out-of-state attorneys who are not members of the state bar encompassing the district to become members of the district's bar ("reciprocity jurisdictions"). Currently, 56 districts, or 60 percent, are no reciprocity jurisdictions and 38 districts, or 40 percent, are reciprocity jurisdictions.

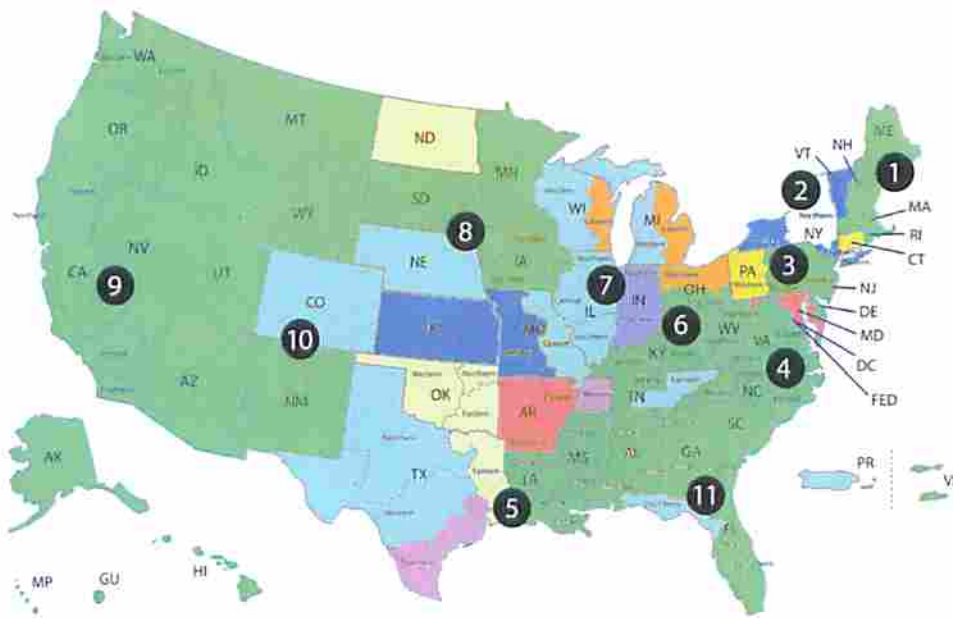
The 38 reciprocity jurisdictions can be broken into three subcategories: (1) reciprocity extending to members of specific out-of-state or out-of district bars, (2) reciprocity extending to members based on their concurrent memberships in the state or federal bar where their principal law offices are located, and (3) reciprocity extending generally to members of any state or federal bar. Within this third category, the nature of general reciprocity can be based on state bar membership, state or federal bar membership, or joint state and federal bar membership.

Pro hac vice admissibility rules also vary by jurisdiction. Currently, 76 districts, or 81 percent, require admission to any state or federal bar for pro hac admission eligibility, 12 districts, or 13 percent, require a federal bar admission, one district administers a reciprocity rule for pro hac admissions, and five districts, or 5 percent, do not permit pro hac admissions at all.

Of the districts that permit pro hac vice admission, local counsel requirements vary throughout the jurisdictions. Currently, 26 districts, or 29 percent, only require designation of local counsel, 17 districts, or 19 percent, require that local counsel sign all documents and attend all court proceedings, 11 districts, or 12 percent, require that local counsel sign all documents, 11 districts, or 12 percent, have miscellaneous requirements, and 24 districts, or 27 percent, have no requirement to associate with local counsel.

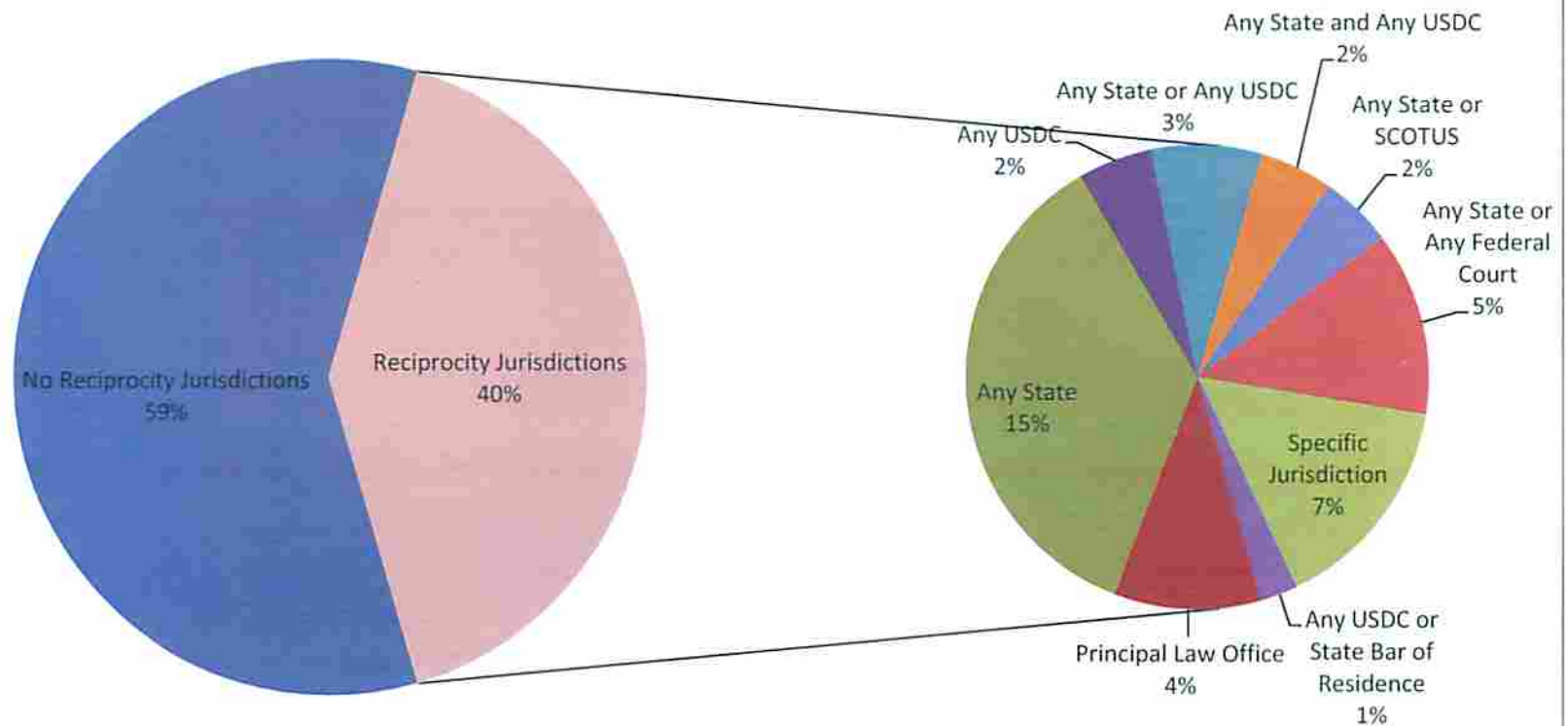
Part I surveys federal districts without reciprocity rules, Part II surveys federal districts with reciprocity rules, Part III surveys the reciprocity rules of metropolitan areas spanning multiple states and federal districts, and Part IV surveys pro hac vice admission eligibility and local counsel requirements. For reference purposes, the admission rules for each district are listed in Appendix A. A list of jurisdictions with which the District of Maryland currently has reciprocity is available in Appendix B. A map illustrating the different reciprocity rules of all districts is on the following page, as well as a graph showing the breakdown of reciprocity types across the country.

Map of Reciprocity Admission Rules of the U.S. District Courts



No Reciprocity Jurisdictions	Reciprocity Jurisdictions								
	Principal Law Office	Any State	Any USDC	Any State or Any USDC	Any State <u>and</u> Any USDC	Any State or SCOTUS	Any State or Any Federal Court	Specific Jurisdiction	Any USDC or State Bar of Residence
56	4	13	2	3	2	2	5	6	1

Breakdown of Attorney Admission Rules



I. NO RECIPROCITY JURISDICTIONS

The following 56 districts that restrict bar membership to either the state bar or the highest court of the state encompassing the district:

Northern District of Alabama
Middle District of Alabama
Southern District of Alabama
District of Alaska
District of Arizona
Central District of California
Eastern District of California
Northern District of California
Southern District of California
District of Delaware
Middle District of Florida
Southern District of Florida
Northern District of Georgia
Middle District of Georgia
Southern District of Georgia
District of Guam
District of Hawaii
District of Idaho
Northern District of Iowa
Southern District of Iowa
Eastern District of Kentucky
Western District of Kentucky
Eastern District of Louisiana
Middle District of Louisiana
Western District of Louisiana
District of Maine
District of Massachusetts
District of Minnesota

Northern District of Mississippi
Southern District of Mississippi
District of Montana
District of Nevada
District of New Hampshire
District of New Jersey
District of New Mexico
Eastern District of North Carolina
Middle District of North Carolina
Western District of North Carolina
District of Northern Marianas
Southern District of Ohio
District of Oregon
Eastern District of Pennsylvania
Middle District of Pennsylvania
District of Rhode Island
District of South Carolina
District of South Dakota
Middle District of Tennessee
District of Utah
District of the Virgin Islands
Eastern District of Virginia
Western District of Virginia
Eastern District of Washington
Western District of Washington
Northern District of West Virginia
Southern District of West Virginia
District of Wyoming

Districts without any admission represent 60 percent of the federal districts in the United States. One district, the Northern District of Alabama, imposes an additional requirement that attorneys reside in Alabama or regularly engage in the practice of law in Alabama, *see* N.D. Ala. R. 82.1(a)(1), however this requirement does not apply to either Middle District of Alabama or the Southern District of Alabama, *see* M.D. Ala. R. 83.1; S.D. Ala. R. 83.5.

II. RECIPROCITY JURISDICTIONS

The remaining 39 districts, or 40 percent of all district courts, extend bar membership to attorneys admitted to practice in either out-of-state or out-of-district courts. A majority of these districts find an attorney eligible for admission in their districts if the attorney is either licensed for admission by the highest court of another state or United States territory, or admitted to the bar of a United States federal court, including one of the United States District Courts, a United States Court of Appeals, or the United States Supreme Court.

The categories of reciprocity within the reciprocity jurisdictions are (A) reciprocity extending to members of specific out-of-state or out-of-district bars, (B) reciprocity extending to members based on their concurrent memberships in the state or federal bar where their principal law offices are located, and (C) reciprocity extending generally to members of any state or federal bar.¹ The following sections breakdown the different types of reciprocal admission rules that exist in these 39 districts.

There appears to be no trend in favor of expanding reciprocal admission to out-of-state attorneys among the jurisdictions. All reciprocity jurisdictions, with the exception of the District of Columbia,² were asked when their reciprocal admission rule was adopted. Of the 38 districts that were contacted, responses were received from 13 district courts.³ None of those 13 districts had recently amended or adopted their reciprocity admission rules, with most districts reporting the extension of admission eligibility to out-of-state attorneys had been in place for a considerable period.

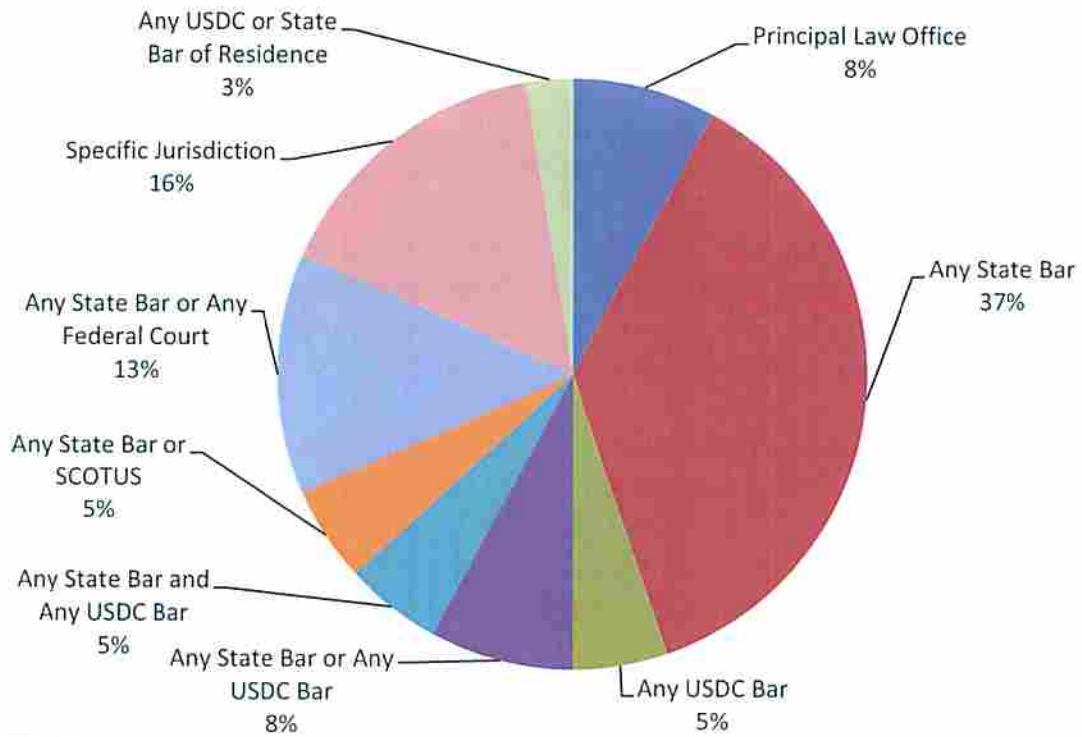
The graph on the next page illustrates the different forms of reciprocal admission in the federal district courts.

¹ Other district courts do not use the term “reciprocity” to refer to becoming a member of the bar based on admission to an out-of-state court. Rather, reciprocity often refers to range of benefits mutually extended to attorneys of different districts. These benefits can include admitting attorneys from other district courts within the same state without referral to admission committees or without requiring an admission fee. However, the term is generally not used to describe bar admission eligibility for out-of-state attorneys.

² The District of Columbia was not contacted because that court recently amended its admission rule on June 10, 2014. This amendment eliminated the requirement that prospective attorneys must be admitted in a “United States District Court that provides for reciprocal admission to members of the Bar of this Court.” The District of Columbia now requires only that attorneys be admitted in the District of Columbia Bar or “the Bar of any state in which they maintain their principal law office.” LCvR 83.8 (D.D.C. June 10, 2014).

³ Responses were received from the District of Colorado, Central District of Illinois, Northern District of Indiana, Southern District of Indiana, Eastern District of Michigan, Western District of Michigan, District of Nebraska, District of North Dakota, Northern District of Ohio, Eastern District of Oklahoma, Western District of Oklahoma, Eastern District of Tennessee, and Northern District of Texas.

Basis of Reciprocal Admission



A. RECIPROCITY EXTENDING TO SPECIFIC JURISDICTIONS

The following six districts extend admission only to out-of-state attorneys who are also members of specific state and/or federal courts:

District of Kansas

Western District of Missouri

Southern District of New York

Eastern District of New York

Western District of New York

District of Vermont

These reciprocity rules are the most restrictive. There are a number of districts that have reciprocity with specific district courts. The District of Kansas allows attorneys admitted to practice in the courts of the State of Kansas or the United States District Court for the Western District of Missouri to apply for admission to the bar of the Court. *See* D. Kan. R. 83.5.2(a). Similarly, the Western District of Missouri mirrors the District of Kansas rule and will admit only attorneys admitted to practice in the courts of the Missouri Bar or in the District Court for the District of Kansas. *See* W.D. Mo. L.R. 83.5.

The Eastern and Southern Districts of New York both extend admission to attorneys in good standing of the bar of "the State of New York, or is a member in good standing of the bar of the United States District Court in Connecticut or Vermont and of the bar of the State where such district court is located, provided such district court by its rule extends a corresponding privilege to members of the bar of this Court." E.D.N.Y. R. 1.3; S.D.N.Y. R. 1.2. The District of Vermont has reciprocated the provisions contained in the Eastern and Southern Districts of New York in its rule which admits attorneys of the Bar of Vermont, as well as to any attorney of the Bar of a federal district court in the First and Second Circuit.⁴ The Western District of New York also contains narrow restrictions on membership by only admitting attorneys in good standing of the bar of the United States District Court for the Southern, Eastern, or Northern Districts of New York. *See* W.D.N.Y. L.R. 83.1.

⁴ The Eastern District of New York and the Southern District of New York are within the Second Circuit.

B. DISTRICTS WITH PRINCIPAL LAW OFFICE BASED RECIPROCITY

The following four districts determine reciprocity based on the attorney's admission to the bar relative to the location of the attorney's principal law office:

Eastern District of Arkansas

District of Columbia

Western District of Arkansas

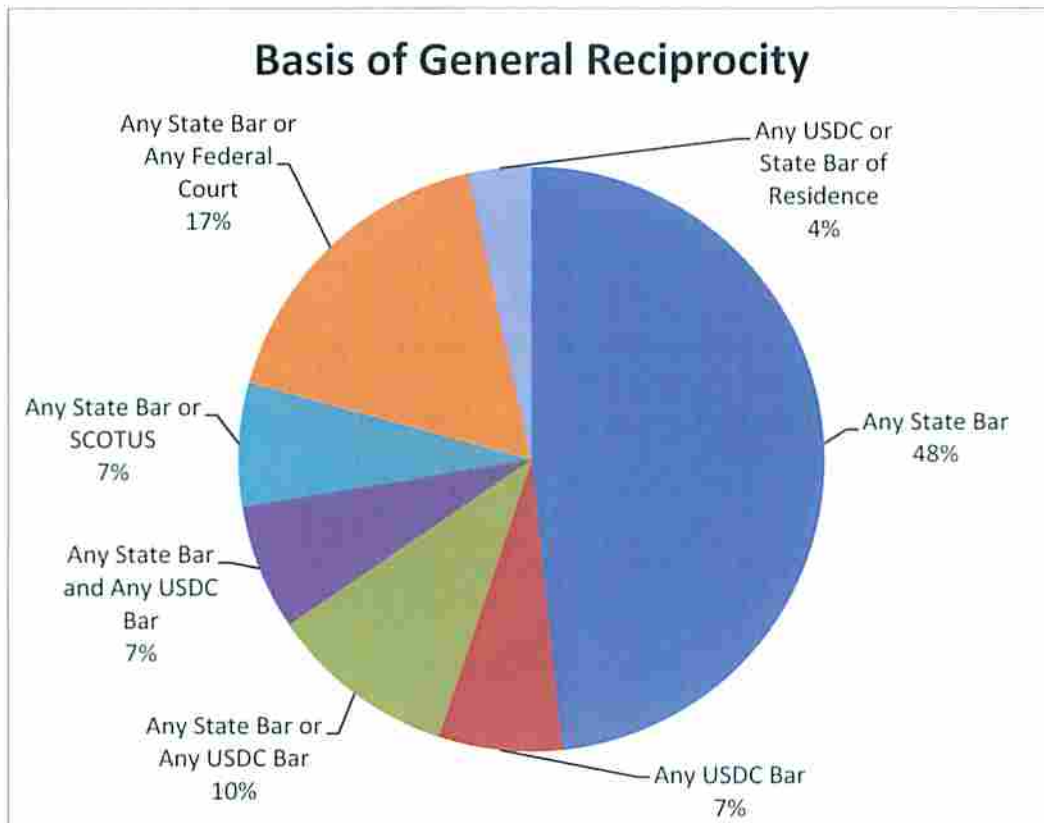
District of Maryland

The Western and Eastern Districts of Arkansas will only admit attorneys licensed to practice in the jurisdiction where that person's principal law office is located and where that person principally practices law to its bars. W.D. Ark. R.83.5; E.D. Ark. R. 83.5. However, non-residents of Arkansas must also "previously have been authorized to practice in another United States District Court." E.D. Ark. L.R. 83.5; W.D. Ark. L.R. 83.5.

With the June 2014 change to the District of Columbia's rule, the District of Maryland has a unique rule where "no attorney, other than a member of the Maryland Bar, who maintains his or her principal law office outside the District of Maryland may be a member of its bar if the attorney is, or becomes, a member of the Bar of the United States District Court for the district in which the attorney maintains his or her principal law office if that district court has a local rule that denies membership in its bar to any attorney who is a member of the Maryland Bar maintaining his or her principal law office in Maryland." D. Md. R. 701.

C. GENERAL RECIPROCITY

Forms of general reciprocity can be based on (1) state bar membership, (2) state and federal bar membership, or (3) state or federal bar membership.⁵ Reciprocity based on any state bar admission is the least restrictive form of reciprocal admission and comprises the largest number of courts (46 percent) that offer general reciprocal admission. However, when compared to all district court admission policies, admission based on any state bar admission exists in only 14 percent of the district courts.



⁵ This category excludes reciprocity based on membership in a specific jurisdiction or on the location of the attorney's principal law office.

1. *Any State Bar Membership Required*

Thirteen districts admit attorneys based on membership in any state bar:

District of Colorado

Northern District of Florida

Northern District of Illinois

Central District of Illinois

Southern District of Illinois

Western District of Michigan

Eastern District of Missouri

District of Nebraska

District of Puerto Rico

Eastern District of Tennessee

Northern District of Texas

Western District of Texas

Western District of Wisconsin

The District of Colorado requires an applicant to be licensed by the highest court of a state, federal territory, or the District of Columbia, be on active status in a state, federal territory, or the District of Columbia, and be in good standing in any of the above where applicable has been admitted. D. Colo. Civ. R. 3. The Northern District of Florida allows attorneys who are members in good standing of the Florida Bar or the bar of any state to be qualified for admission to its bar. N.D. Fla. R. 11.1.

The Central and Southern Districts of Illinois extend bar admission to attorneys who are licensed to practice law in any state or in the District of Columbia. C.D. Ill. R. 83.5; S.D. Ill. R. 83.1. Similarly, the Western District of Michigan will admit to its bar attorneys admitted to practice in "a court of record of a state." W.D. Mich. R. 83.1(c).

The Northern District of Illinois, the Eastern District of Missouri, the Western District of Wisconsin, and the District of Nebraska restrict bar admission to attorneys licensed to practice law in the highest court of any state or the District of Columbia. N.D. Ill. R. 83.10; Miss. R. 83-12.01; W.D. Wis. R. 83.5(A); D. Neb. Gen. R. 1.7. Likewise, the rules of the District of Puerto Rico,⁶ Northern District of Texas, the Western District of Texas, and the Eastern District of Tennessee contain the similar restrictions. D.P.R. Civ. R. 83A; N.D. Tex. R. 83.7; W.D. Tex. L.R. AT-1; E.D. Tenn. R. 83.5(a).

⁶ Additionally, the District of Puerto Rico requires that an attorney also comply with one of the following provisions: "(1) has received a satisfactory score on the bar examination as determined by the District Bar Examination Committee; or, (2) has served, for a period of one year, as a District Judge, Magistrate Judge, Clerk, Chief Deputy Clerk, Law Clerk, United States Attorney, or Assistant United States Attorney, Federal Public Defender or Assistant Federal Public Defender, in this Court; or, (3) has served, for a period of five (5) years, as a Supreme Court Justice, a Court of Appeals Judge, or a Judge of the Court of First Instance in the General Court of Justice of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico; or, (4) has served on a continuous basis for at least ten (10) years as a full-time tenured law professor at a law school duly accredited by the American Bar Association and any other pertinent authority, provided that both at the time of his or her graduation from law school and the start of his or her tenure no district examination was administered in this district." D.P.R. Civ. R. 83A.

2. *State and Federal Bar Membership Required*

There are two districts that require admission based on both state and federal membership:

Western District of Tennessee

Southern District of Texas

The Western District of Tennessee and the Southern District of Texas will admit attorneys licensed to practice by one of the fifty states, the District of Columbia, or United States territory, and, if the attorney is an out-of-state attorney, the attorney must also be a member of a United States district court. *See* W.D. Tenn. 83.4; S.D. Tex. 83.1.

3. *State or Federal Bar Membership*

There are thirteen districts that admit attorneys based on membership in either any state bar or any federal bar:

District of Connecticut

Eastern District of Wisconsin

Northern District of New York

Northern District of Ohio

Northern District of Indiana

Eastern District of Oklahoma

Southern District of Indiana

Northern District of Oklahoma

Western District of Pennsylvania

Western District of Oklahoma

Eastern District of Michigan

Eastern District of Texas

District of North Dakota

The District of Connecticut will admit to practice any attorney of the bar of the State of Connecticut or of the bar of any United States District Court to the Bar of the District Court for the District of Connecticut. D. Conn. Civ. R. 83.1.

The Northern District of New York, and the Northern and Southern Districts of Indiana have similar provisions, requiring attorneys to be a member of the highest court in the state in which they reside, or of the bar of any United States District Court. N.D.N.Y. L.R. 83.1; N.D. Ind. R. 83.5; S.D. Ind. R. 83.5. The Western District of Pennsylvania has a rule similar to the Northern District of New York with regard to admissions of attorneys who are members of the bar of any United States District Court but that district will also admit attorneys who are members in good standing of the Supreme Court of the United States. *See* W.D. Pa. R. 83.2.

The Eastern District of Michigan will admit an attorney who is admitted to practice in a court of any state, territory, commonwealth, or possession for the United States, the District of Columbia, or a United States District Court. E.D. Mich. R. 83.20(c).

The District of North Dakota and the Eastern District of Wisconsin will admit attorneys who are in good standing of the bar of any federal court or of the highest court of any state, or the District of Columbia. D.N.D. R. 1.3; E.D. Wis. R. 83.

Similarly, the Northern District of Ohio requires attorneys applying for admission to be admitted to practice in the highest court of any state or United States territory/possession, the District of Columbia, or any district court of the United States. N.D. Ohio R. 83.5.

Finally, the Eastern, Northern, and Western Districts of Oklahoma, and the Eastern District of Texas allow any member of the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States, or of any United States Court of Appeals, or of any District Court of the United States, or of the bar of the highest court of any state of the United States to be eligible for admission to its bar. *See* E.D. Okla. Civ. R. 83.2; N.D. Okla. Civ. R. 83.2; W.D. Okla. Civ. R. 83.2; E.D. Tex. R. AT-1.

III. METROPOLITAN AREAS

The Disciplinary and Admissions Committee also asked that this survey specifically review the ease with which attorneys practicing in metropolitan areas surrounded by multiple federal districts can become a member of the bar of any or all of the metropolitan area's districts.

For purposes of this survey, a "metropolitan area" was defined as a "combined statistical area" spanning more than one state and with a population of at least two million as delineated by the Office of Management and Budget and 2013 Census estimates. *See* OMB Bulletin No. 13-01 (Feb. 28, 2013).

In the following analysis of the reciprocity rules of each district, an attorney is considered able to practice in another federal district within the same metropolitan area if the attorney does not need to obtain a second state bar license in order to also appear in a federal court outside of the state where the attorney is a member of the state bar. For example, in reviewing the District of Maryland, the question is whether an attorney located and barred in the state of Maryland and in the United States District Court for the District of Maryland can also become a member of the bar of a neighboring federal district court.

The following fourteen metropolitan areas were reviewed:

Metropolitan Area	Estimated 2013 Population ⁷	Federal Districts in the Metropolitan Area
New York City (including NY, NJ, CT, PA)	23,484,225	D. Conn, D.N.J., E.D.N.Y., N.D.N.Y., S.D.N.Y., W.D.N.Y., E.D. Pa
Chicago (including IL, IN, WI)	9,912,730	N.D. Ill., N.D. Ind., E.D. Wis.
Washington-Baltimore (including DC, MD, VA, WV, PA)	9,443,180	D.D.C., D. Md., E.D. Pa., E.D. Va., N.D.W.V.
Boston (including MA, RI, NH, CT)	8,041,303	D. Mass., D.N.H., D.R.I., D. Conn.
Dallas-Fort Worth (including TX, OK)	7,206,144	N.D. Tex. E.D. Okla.
Philadelphia (including PA, NJ, DE, MD)	7,146,706	E.D. Pa., D.N.J., D. Del., D. Md.
Minneapolis-St. Paul (including MN, WI)	3,797,883	D. Minn. W.D. Wis.
Portland, Oregon (including OR, WA)	3,022,178	D. Ore., E.D. Wash., W.D. Wash.
St. Louis (including MO, IL)	2,905,893	E.D. Mo., S.D. Ill.
Pittsburgh (including PA, OH, WV)	2,659,937	W.D. Pa., N.D. Ohio, N.D.W.V.
Charlotte, NC (including NC, SC)	2,493,040	W.D.N.C., D.S.C.
Kansas City, MO (including MO, KS)	2,393,623	D. Kan., W.D. Mo.
Las Vegas (including NV, AZ)	2,273,195	D. Nev., D. Ariz.
Cincinnati (including OH, KY, IN)	2,196,629	S.D. Ohio, E.D. Ky., S.D. Ind.

Of these fourteen districts, eleven extend some form reciprocal admission to out-of-state attorneys located in a neighboring federal district. Within the four largest metropolitan areas—New York City, Chicago, Washington-Baltimore, and Boston, only the Chicago-area federal districts allow for reciprocal admission to all attorneys in the surrounding districts.

⁷ All population estimates are as of July 1, 2013, and taken from the U.S. Census Bureau, available at <http://www.census.gov>.

A. NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK

The metropolitan area of New York City includes the federal districts of Connecticut, New Jersey, New York – Eastern, New York – Northern, New York – Southern, and New York – Western.

The District of Connecticut and the Northern District of New York have reciprocal admission policies that allow members of the bar of any other United States district court to apply for bar membership, meaning members of any of the federal bars in the New York City metropolitan area are eligible for admission to the District of Connecticut and the Northern District of New York.

The remaining New York districts have specific-court reciprocity rules and New Jersey does not extend reciprocity to out-of-state attorneys. However, an attorney barred only in Connecticut and the District of Connecticut could become a member of all four New York district courts.⁸

		A member of this federal district's bar					
		D. Conn.	D.N.J.	E.D.N.Y.	N.D.N.Y.	S.D.N.Y.	W.D.N.Y.
can also be admitted to the bar of this federal district's bar	D. Conn.		✓	✓	✓	✓	✓
	D.N.J.						
	E.D.N.Y.	✓			✓	✓	✓
	N.D.N.Y.	✓	✓	✓		✓	✓
	S.D.N.Y.	✓		✓	✓		✓
	W.D.N.Y.			✓	✓	✓	

⁸ Because the Western District of New York limits admission to attorneys already barred in the Eastern, Northern, and Southern Districts of New York, the Connecticut attorney would first need to be admitted in one of those districts before being able to apply for admission in the Western District of New York.

B. CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

The metropolitan area of Chicago includes the federal districts of Illinois – Northern, Indiana – Northern, and Wisconsin – Eastern.

All three of the districts in the Chicago metropolitan area extend reciprocal membership to each other so that membership in one of these bars will also entitle the attorney to membership in the other bars without seeking additional state bar licensure.

		A member of this federal district's bar		
		N.D. Ill.	N.D. Ind.	E.D. Wis.
can also be admitted to the bar of this federal district's bar	N.D. Ill.		✓	✓
	N.D. Ind.	✓		✓
	E.D. Wis.	✓	✓	

C. WASHINGTON, D.C. – BALTIMORE, MARYLAND

The Baltimore-Washington metropolitan area includes Central Maryland, Northern Virginia, two counties in the Eastern Panhandle of West Virginia, and one county in South Central Pennsylvania. The corresponding federal districts are the District of Columbia, Maryland, Pennsylvania – Eastern, Virginia – Eastern, and West Virginia – Northern.

Only two courts have reciprocal admission rules for out-of-state attorneys. The District of Maryland and the District of Columbia extend admission to out-of-state attorneys if these attorneys are admitted to the bar where their principal law offices are located. The District of Maryland has an additional requirement prohibiting admission if the federal district where a non-Maryland barred attorney's principal law offices is located has a local rule denying membership to out of state attorneys who are not members of the bar encompassing the district. The District of Columbia extends admission to the members of the bar of any state where the attorneys maintain their principal law offices. Therefore, only attorneys barred and principally practicing law in the District of Columbia are eligible for admission in the District of Maryland. Attorneys barred in any state are eligible for admission in the District of Columbia.

		A member of this federal district's bar				
		D.D.C.	D. Md.	E.D. Pa.	E.D. Va.	N.D.W.V.
can also be admitted to the bar of this federal district's bar	D.D.C.		✓	✓	✓	✓
	D. Md.	✓				
	E.D. Pa.					
	E.D. Va.					
	N.D.W.V.					

D. BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

The metropolitan area of Boston includes the federal districts of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Connecticut.

Only the District of Connecticut permits attorneys barred out of state from becoming members of the bar based on reciprocal membership in another federal district court. Therefore, an attorney admitted in the District of Massachusetts, the District of New Hampshire, or the District of Rhode Island is eligible for admission to the District of Connecticut but an attorney only admitted in Connecticut is not eligible for admission to these neighboring districts.

		A member of this federal district's bar ...			
		D. Mass.	D.N.H.	D.R.I.	D. Conn.
can also be admitted to the bar of this federal district's bar	D. Mass.				
	D.N.H.				
	D.R.I.				
	D. Conn.	✓	✓	X	

E. DALLAS AND FORT WORTH, TEXAS

The metropolitan area of Dallas-Fort Worth includes the federal districts of Texas – Northern and Oklahoma – Eastern.

Both of these districts have reciprocal admission with each other through general reciprocal rules extending bar membership to members of any state bar.

		A member of this federal district's bar	
		N.D. Tex.	E.D. Okla.
can also be admitted to the bar of this federal district's bar	N.D. Tex.		✓
	E.D. Okla.	✓	

F. PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA

The metropolitan area of Philadelphia includes the federal districts of Pennsylvania – Eastern, Delaware, New Jersey, and Maryland. None of these jurisdictions extends reciprocal admission to any other district in this metropolitan area.

With the exception of Maryland, these districts require members of the bar to be concurrent members of the state bar encompassing the district. Maryland's reciprocity rule excludes from potential admission any attorneys with their principal law offices located (and admitted) in a district that restricts membership to only those attorneys who are members of the state bar encompassing that district—meaning attorneys in the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, District of Delaware, and District of New Jersey are still typically not eligible for reciprocal admission to Maryland because of Maryland's reciprocity rule.

However, a member of the state bar of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, or Delaware with a principal law office in either of those jurisdictions is eligible for membership in the District of Maryland's bar provided the attorney is not a member of the federal district court's bar of Pennsylvania – Eastern, New Jersey, or Delaware, respectively.

		A member of this federal district's bar			
		E.D. Pa.	D. Del.	D.N.J.	D. Md.
can also be admitted to the bar of this federal district's bar	E.D. Pa.				
	D. Del.				
	D.N.J.				
	D. Md.				

G. MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA/ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA

The metropolitan area of Minneapolis-St. Paul includes the federal districts of Minnesota and Wisconsin – Western.

An attorney in the District of Minnesota can become a member of the Western District of Wisconsin's bar but a member of the Western District of Wisconsin's bar may not become a member of the District of Minnesota's bar without first obtaining membership in the Minnesota state bar.

		A member of this federal district's bar	
		D. Minn.	W.D. Wis.
can also be admitted to the bar of this federal district's bar	D. Minn.		X
	W.D. Wis.		

H. PORTLAND, OREGON

The metropolitan area of Portland, Oregon includes the federal districts of Oregon, Washington – Eastern, Washington – Western.

Both of the Washington districts have reciprocity with each other as they are both in the same state, neither court has reciprocity with the District of Oregon.

		A member of this federal district's bar		
		D. Ore	W.D. Wash.	E.D. Wash.
can also be admitted to the bar of this federal district's bar	D. Ore.			
	W.D. Wash.			✓
	E.D. Wash.		✓	

I. ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

The metropolitan area of St. Louis includes the federal districts of Missouri – Eastern and Illinois – Southern.

Both of these districts have reciprocal admission with each other through general reciprocity rules extending bar membership to members of any state bar.

		A member of this federal district's bar	
		E.D. Mo.	S.D. Ill.
can also be admitted to the bar of this federal district's bar	E.D. Mo.		✓
	S.D. Ill.	✓	

J. PITTSBURGH, PENNSYLVANIA AND CLEVELAND, OHIO

The metropolitan area of Pittsburgh and Cleveland includes the federal districts of Pennsylvania – Western, Ohio – Northern, and West Virginia – Northern.

The Western District of Pennsylvania and the Northern District of Ohio extend admission to members of any other federal court bar or to members of any state bar, respectively. The Northern District of West Virginia restricts membership to members of the state bar of West Virginia, meaning attorneys barred only in the Western District of Pennsylvania and Northern District of Ohio (and their encompassing states) are not eligible for admission in the Northern District of West Virginia. However, attorneys barred in West Virginia and the Northern District of West Virginia are—based solely on their West Virginia-based bar admissions—eligible for admission to both the Western District of Pennsylvania and the Northern District of Ohio.

		A member of this federal district's bar		
		W.D. Pa.	N.D. Ohio	N.D.W.V.
can also be admitted to the bar of this federal district's bar	W.D. Pa.		✓	✓
	N.D. Ohio	✓		✓
	N.D.W.V.			

K. CHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA

The metropolitan area of Charlotte includes the federal districts of North Carolina – Western and South Carolina.

Neither jurisdiction extends reciprocal admission to attorneys barred in the other jurisdiction.

		A member of this federal district's bar	
		W.D.N.C.	D.S.C.
can also be admitted to the bar of this federal district's bar	W.D.N.C.		
	D.S.C.		

L. KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

The metropolitan area of Kansas City, Missouri includes the federal districts of Missouri – Western and Kansas.

This metropolitan area is the only area in this survey where the two federal districts in the metropolitan area only extend reciprocal admission to members of the federal bar in the same metropolitan area and nowhere else.

		A member of this federal district's bar	
		W.D. Mo.	D. Kan.
can also be admitted to the bar of this federal district's bar	W.D. Mo.		✓
	D. Kan.	✓	

M. LAS VEGAS, NEVADA

The metropolitan area of Las Vegas includes the federal districts of Nevada and Arizona.

Neither jurisdiction extends reciprocal admission to attorneys barred in the other jurisdiction.

		A member of this federal district's bar	
		D. Nev.	D. Ariz.
can also be admitted to the bar of this federal district's bar	D. Nev.		
	D. Ariz.		

N. CINCINNATI, OHIO

The metropolitan area of Cincinnati includes the federal districts of Ohio – Southern, Kentucky – Eastern, and Indiana – Southern.

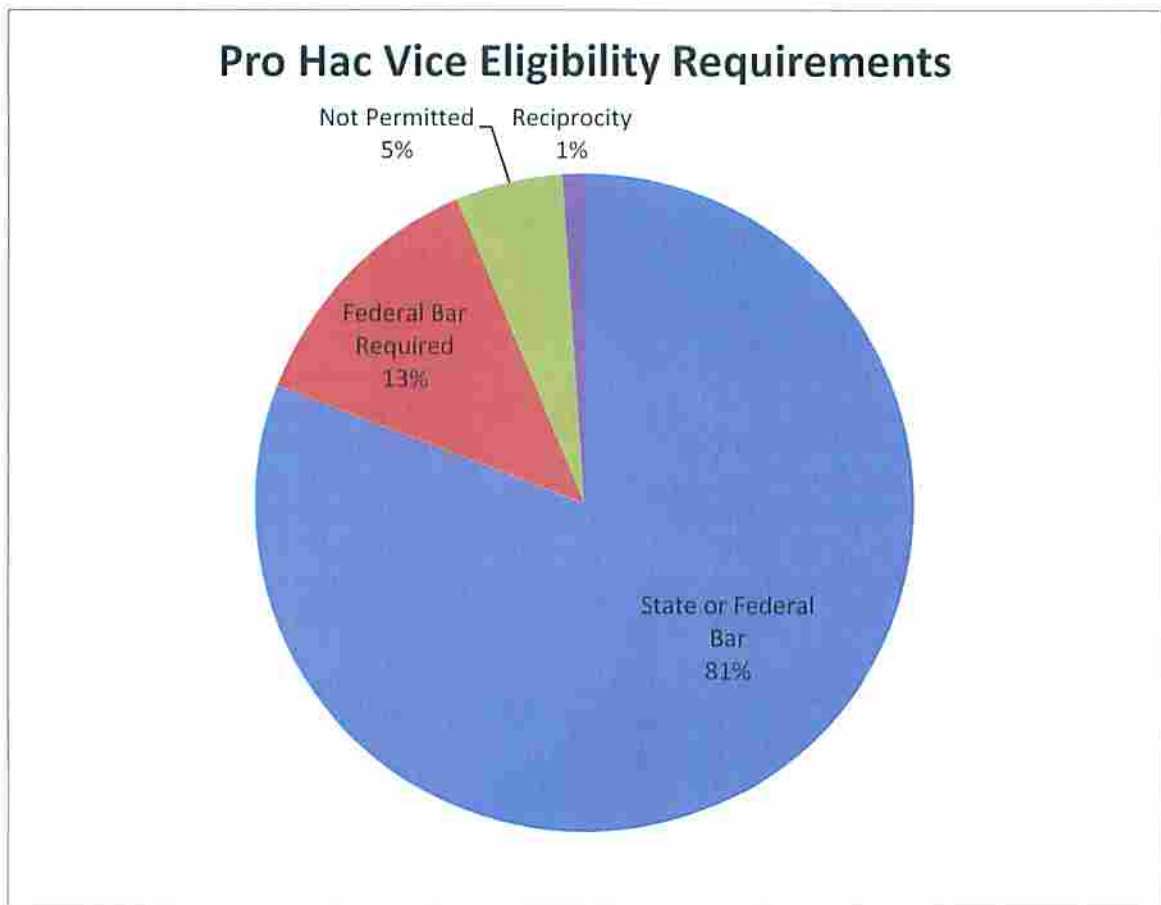
The Southern District of Ohio and the Eastern District of Kentucky restrict bar membership to members of their respective state bars encompassing their districts. The Southern District of Indiana, though, extends membership to members of any state bar, meaning an attorney barred in the Southern District of Ohio and the Eastern District of Kentucky (and their respective encompassing states) is eligible for admission in the Southern District of Indiana, but an attorney barred in the Southern District of Ohio (and only the state of Ohio) is not eligible for admission in the Southern District of Indiana or the Eastern District of Kentucky.

		A member of this federal district's bar		
		S.D. Ohio	E.D. Ky.	S.D. Ind.
can also be admitted to the bar of this federal district's bar	S.D. Ohio			
	E.D. Ky.			
	S.D. Ind.	✓	✓	

IV. PRO HAC VICE ADMISSION

A. ELIGIBILITY

Each district court establishes its own eligibility requirements for pro hac vice admission. The majority of districts provide for pro hac vice admission as long as the applicant is a member of either a United States district court bar or the bar of the highest court in the state in which the attorney resides or regularly practices law. Some districts require that an applicant must be a member of a United States district court bar in addition to their state bar membership before they may be admitted. A few districts do not permit pro hac vice admission at all, except in extremely limited circumstances, such as pending admission to the bar. Finally, the Eastern District of Virginia is unique in maintaining a reciprocity rule that permits pro hac vice admission only if the petitioning attorney's home district allows pro hac vice admission to attorneys admitted in the Eastern District of Virginia. In many cases, attorneys will not be permitted to appear pro hac vice if they reside, work, or regularly conduct business inside of the district, or are otherwise eligible to seek full admission to the court's bar.



1. *State or Federal Bar Membership*

The following 76 districts allow pro hac vice admission if the attorney is admitted to practice either (1) before the United States District Court in which the attorney resides or regularly practices law or (2) before the highest court in the state in which the attorney resides or regularly practices law:

Northern District of Alabama
Southern District of Alabama
District of Alaska
Eastern District of Arkansas
Western District of Arkansas
Central District of California
Eastern District of California
Northern District of California
Southern District of California
District of Columbia
District of Connecticut
District of Delaware
Northern District of Florida
Southern District of Florida
Northern District of Georgia
Middle District of Georgia
District of Guam
District of Hawaii
District of Idaho
Northern District of Illinois
Southern District of Illinois
Northern District of Indiana
Southern District of Indiana
Northern District of Iowa
Southern District of Iowa
District of Kansas
Eastern District of Kentucky
Western District of Kentucky
Eastern District of Louisiana
Middle District of Louisiana
Western District of Louisiana
District of Maine
District of Maryland
District of Massachusetts
Northern District of Mississippi
Southern District of Mississippi
Eastern District of Missouri
Western District of Missouri

District of Montana
District of Nebraska
District of Nevada
District of New Hampshire
District of New Jersey
District of New Mexico
Eastern District of New York
Northern District of New York
Southern District of New York
Western District of New York
Middle District of North Carolina
Western District of North Carolina
District of North Dakota
District of the Northern Mariana Islands
Northern District of Ohio
Southern District of Ohio Eastern
District of Oklahoma
Northern District of Oklahoma
Western District of Oklahoma
District of Oregon
Eastern District of Pennsylvania
Western District of Pennsylvania
District of Puerto Rico
Western District of Tennessee
Eastern District of Texas
Northern District of Texas
Southern District of Texas
District of Utah
District of Vermont
District of Virgin Islands
Western District of Virginia
Eastern District of Washington
Western District of Washington
Northern District of West Virginia
Southern District of West Virginia
Western District of Wisconsin
District of Wyoming

2. *Federal Bar Membership Required*

The following 12 districts allow pro hac vice admission if the attorney is admitted to practice both before a United States District Court and before the highest court in a state:

**Middle District of Alabama
District of Arizona
Middle District of Florida
Southern District of Georgia
District of Minnesota
Eastern District of North Carolina**

**Middle District of Pennsylvania
District of Rhode Island
District of South Carolina
District of South Dakota
Eastern District of Tennessee
Middle District of Tennessee**

3. *Reciprocity Rule*

Only the following district allows pro hac vice admission based on a reciprocity rule:

Eastern District of Virginia

Specifically, an attorney "qualified to practice in the United States District Court of another state or the District of Columbia may appear . . . provided that the rules of the United States District Court of the district in which the [attorney] maintains an office extend a similar privilege to members of [the district's bar]." E.D. Va. L. Civ. R. 83.1(D)(1).

4. *Pro Hac Vice Not Permitted*

The following five districts do not allow pro hac vice admission:

**District of Colorado
Central District of Illinois
Eastern District of Michigan**

**Western District of Michigan
Eastern District of Wisconsin**

B. LOCAL COUNSEL REQUIREMENTS

Sixty-five district courts, or 75 percent of those with pro hac vice admission, maintain local counsel requirements for visiting pro hac vice attorneys. In these jurisdictions, an attorney admitted pro hac vice must designate and associate with local counsel who is already a member of the court's bar. In some cases local counsel will also be required to sign and file all court documents, as well as attend all court proceedings. Additionally, in many of these jurisdictions the local counsel requirements may be waived with judicial approval. Twenty-four courts, or 27 percent, do not mandate that pro hac vice attorneys associate with local counsel. However, in nearly every case the courts reserve the right to require association with local counsel if deemed appropriate by the presiding judge.



1. Must Designate Local Counsel

The following 26 districts require pro hac vice attorneys to designate and associate with local counsel:

District of Alaska	Northern District of Illinois
Eastern District of Arkansas	Eastern District of Louisiana
Western District of Arkansas	District of Maine
Central District of California	District of Massachusetts
Eastern District of California	District of Minnesota
Northern District of California	Western District of Missouri
Southern District of California	District of Nevada
District of Columbia	District of New Mexico
District of Connecticut	Western District of New York
Middle District of Florida	District of Oregon
Middle District of Georgia	Eastern District of Pennsylvania
Southern District of Georgia	Middle District of Pennsylvania
District of Guam	District of Utah

The District of Nevada has an additional requirement that local counsel must have the authority to sign all documents on behalf of the pro hac vice attorney.

2. Local Counsel Must Sign Documents and Attend Hearings

The following 17 districts require pro hac vice attorneys to associate with local counsel, who are required to sign all documents submitted to the court and to attend all hearings or proceedings:

District of Delaware	Eastern District of North Carolina
District of Idaho	Middle District of North Carolina
Northern District of Iowa	District of Puerto Rico
Southern District of Iowa	District of Rhode Island
District of Maryland	District of South Dakota
Northern District of Mississippi	District of Vermont
Southern District of Mississippi	Western District of Virginia
District of Montana	Northern District of West Virginia
District of New Hampshire	

The District of Delaware has an additional requirement that local counsel must file all documents submitted to the court.

3. *Local Counsel Must Sign Documents*

The following 11 districts require pro hac vice attorneys to associate with local counsel, who are required to sign all documents submitted to the court:

**Southern District of Florida
Northern District of Georgia
District of Kansas
Middle District of Louisiana
Western District of Louisiana
District of New Jersey**

**District of South Carolina
District of Virgin Islands
Eastern District of Washington
Western District of Washington
Southern District of West Virginia**

The Southern District of Florida and the District of New Jersey have an additional requirement that local counsel must file all documents submitted to the court.

4. *Miscellaneous Local Counsel Requirements*

The following 11 districts require pro hac vice attorneys to associate with local counsel and provide for a variety of additional requirements.

**Eastern District of New York
Southern District of New York
Western District of North Carolina
District of Northern Marianas
Southern District of Ohio
Eastern District of Oklahoma**

**Northern District of Oklahoma
Western District of Oklahoma
Northern District of Texas
Eastern District of Virginia
District of Wyoming**

The Eastern District of New York and the Western District of New York require pro hac vice attorneys to associate with local counsel, who are required to enter appearances, sign stipulations, and receive payments.

The Western District of North Carolina and the Eastern District of Virginia require pro hac vice attorneys to associate with local counsel, who are required to attend all hearings and proceedings.

The Southern District of Ohio prohibits pro hac vice attorneys from serving as trial attorney.

The Eastern, Northern, and Western districts of Oklahoma require pro hac vice attorneys to associate with local counsel, who are required to sign the first pleading, personally appear in the action, and continue in the case until its completion.

The District of Northern Marianas and the District of Wyoming require pro hac vice attorneys to associate with local counsel, who are required to have full authority as well as to attend all hearings and proceedings.

The Northern District of Texas requires that pro hac vice attorneys associate with local counsel, who are required to have authorization to perform at any hearing.

5. *Local Counsel Not Required*

The following 24 districts do not require pro hac vice attorneys to associate with local counsel:

Middle District of Alabama
Northern District of Alabama
Southern District of Alabama
District of Arizona
Northern District of Florida
District of Hawaii
Southern District of Illinois
Northern District Indiana
Southern District of Indiana
Eastern District of Kentucky
Western District of Kentucky
Eastern District of Missouri

District of Nebraska
Northern District of New York
District of North Dakota
Northern District of Ohio
Western District of Pennsylvania
Eastern District of Tennessee
Middle District of Tennessee
Western District of Tennessee
Eastern District of Texas
Southern District of Texas
Western District of Texas
Western District of Wisconsin

APPENDIX A

Admission Eligibility Rules of the United States District Courts⁹

1. Northern District of Alabama

Any attorney who is admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of Alabama and who resides in Alabama or regularly engages in the practice of law in Alabama may be admitted to the bar of this court upon the submission of an application, payment of the prescribed fee

N.D. Ala. L.R. 82.1(a)(1)

2. Middle District of Alabama

L.R. 83.1(a)(1) Any attorney who is admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of Alabama may be admitted to the Bar of this Court upon the submission of an application, payment of the prescribed admission fee

M.D. Ala. L.R. 83.1(a)(1)

3. Southern District of Alabama

Any attorney who is admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of Alabama and who is in good standing, may be admitted to the Bar of this Court upon submission of an application, payment of the prescribed admission fee

S.D. Ala. L.R. 83.5(b)

⁹ The United States Court of International Trade and United States Court of Federal Claims were not included in this survey.

4. District of Alaska

Except as otherwise provided in this rule, any attorney admitted to practice as an attorney and counselor at law before the courts of the State of Alaska under Part I of the Alaska Bar Rules is eligible for admission to practice in the United States District Court for the District of Alaska.

D. Alaska L.R. 83.1(a)(1)

[A] A member in good standing of the bar of another jurisdiction, who is not an active member of the bar of this court, may, upon motion, be permitted by the court to appear and participate on behalf of a party, but non-local counsel will ordinarily be required to associate with an active member of the bar of this court.

[B] The court may permit a member in good standing of the bar of another jurisdiction, on a sufficient showing, to appear and participate without association with an active member of the bar of this court.

D. Alaska L.R. 83.1(d)(1)

5. District of Arizona

Admission to and continuing membership in the bar of this Court is limited to attorneys who are active members in good standing of the State Bar of Arizona.

D. Ariz. L.R. 83.1(a)

6. Eastern District of Arkansas

Any person is eligible for enrollment who is licensed to practice in the jurisdiction where that person's principal law office is located and where that person principally practices law. In the case of a nonresident of Arkansas, an applicant also must previously have been authorized to practice in another United States District Court.

E.D. Ark. L.R. 83.5(b)(2)

7. Western District of Arkansas

Any person is eligible for enrollment who is licensed to practice in the jurisdiction where that person's principal law office is located and where that person principally practices law. In the case of a nonresident of Arkansas, an applicant also must previously have been authorized to practice in another United States District Court.

W.D. Ark. L.R. 82.5(b)(2)

8. Central District of California

Admission to and continuing membership in the Bar of this Court are limited to persons of good moral character who are active members in good standing of the State Bar of California.

C.D. Cal. L.R. 83-2.1.2.1

9. Eastern District of California

Admission to and continuing membership in the Bar of this Court are limited to attorneys who are active members in good standing of the State Bar of California.

E.D. Cal. L.R. 180(a)

10. Northern District of California

Except as provided in Civil L.R. 11-2, 11-3 and 11-9, an attorney must be a member of the bar of this Court to practice in this Court and in the Bankruptcy Court of this District.

E.D. Cal. L.R. 11-1(a)¹⁰

11. Southern District of California

Admission to and continuing membership in the bar of this court is limited to attorneys of good moral character who are active members in good standing of the State Bar of California.

S.D. Cal. L.R. 83.3(c)

12. District of Colorado

An applicant for admission to the bar of this court must be a person licensed by the highest court of a state, federal territory, or the District of Columbia, be on active status in a state, federal territory, or the District of Columbia, and be a member of the bar in good standing in all courts and jurisdictions where the applicant has been admitted.

D. Colo. L. Atty. R. 3(a)

¹⁰ See also E.D. Cal. L.R. 11-1(b) ("To be eligible for admission to and continuing membership in the bar of this Court an attorney must be an active member in good standing of the State Bar of California, except that for any attorney admitted before September 1, 1995 based on membership in the bar of a jurisdiction other than California, continuing active membership in the bar of that jurisdiction is an acceptable alternative basis for eligibility.").

13. District of Connecticut

Any attorney of the Bar of the State of Connecticut or of the bar of any United States District Court, whose professional character is good, may be admitted to practice in this Court upon a Petition for Admission, in form and substance prescribed by subsection (b) of this Rule, after paying the admission fee, taking the proper oath, and signing the Roll of Attorneys Admitted to the Bar of the United States District Court for the District of Connecticut.

D. Conn. L.R. 83.1(a)

14. District of Delaware

Any attorney admitted to practice by the Supreme Court of the State of Delaware may be admitted to the Bar of this Court on motion of a member of the Bar of this Court made in open court and upon taking the following oath and signing the roll.

D. Del. L.R. 83.5(b)

15. District of Columbia

Admission to and continuing membership in the Bar of this Court are limited to attorneys who are (1) active members in good standing in the District of Columbia Bar; or (2) attorneys who are active members in good standing of the Bar of any state in which they maintain their principal office; or (3) in-house attorneys who are active members in good standing of the Bar of any state and who are authorized to provide legal advice in the state in which they are employed by their organization client.

D.D.C. L.R. 83.8(a)

16. Northern District of Florida

An attorney is qualified for admission to the bar of this district if the attorney: (1) is currently a member in good standing of The Florida Bar or the Bar of any state; and (2) has successfully completed the tutorial on this court's local rules, located on the district's Internet Home Page.

N.D. Fla. L.R. 11.1(A)

17. Middle District of Florida

Only those persons who are members in good standing of The Florida Bar shall be eligible for general admission to the bar of the Court.

M.D. Fla. L.R. 2.01(b)

18. Southern District of Florida

An attorney is qualified for admission to the bar of this District if the attorney is currently a member in good standing of The Florida Bar.

S.D. Fla. Special Rules Governing the Admission and Practice of Attorneys R. 1

19. Northern District of Georgia

Any attorney who is an active member in good standing of the State Bar of Georgia is eligible for admission to the bar of this court.

N.D. Ga. L.R. 83.1(A)(1)

20. Middle District of Georgia

To be eligible to practice in this court an attorney must have been admitted to practice in the trial courts of the State of Georgia and be an active member in good standing of the State Bar of Georgia.

M.D. Ga. L.R. 83.1.1(b)

21. Southern District of Georgia

Any attorney who is a member in good standing of the State Bar of Georgia is eligible for admission to the bar of this Court.

S.D. Ga. L.R. 83.2

22. District of Guam

Admission to and continuing membership in the bar of this Court is limited to attorneys of good moral character who are active members in good standing of the Territorial Bar of Guam.

D. Guam General R. 17.1(a)

23. District of Hawaii

(a) Admission to and continued membership in the bar of this court is limited to attorneys of good moral character who are members in good standing of the bar of this court prior to October 1, 1997, and those attorneys who are admitted to membership after October 1, 1997. Continued membership in the bar of this court also requires active membership in good standing in a bar of the highest court of any State or territory of the United States or the District of Columbia.

(b) After October 1, 1997, an applicant for admission to membership in the bar of this court must be an attorney who is an active member in good standing of the bar of the State of Hawaii.

D. Haw. L.R. 83.1

24. District of Idaho

Admission to and continuing membership in the bar of this Court is limited to attorneys of good moral character who are active members in good standing of the Idaho State Bar.

D. Idaho L.R. 83.1(a)

25. Central District of Illinois

Any attorney licensed to practice law in any state or in the District of Columbia must be admitted to practice generally in this court on written motion of a member in good standing of the bar of this court, or upon the attorney's own motion accompanied by certification of good standing from the state in which the attorney is licensed, and upon payment of the fees required by law and by Local Rule 83.5(E).

C.D. Ill. L.R. 83.5(A)

26. Northern District of Illinois

An applicant for admission to the bar of this Court must be a member in good standing of the bar of the highest court of any state of the United States or of the District of Columbia.

N.D. Ill. L.R. 83.10(a)

27. Southern District of Illinois

Any attorney licensed to practice law in any state of the United States or the District of Columbia shall be admitted to practice generally in this Court upon payment of a \$200.00 fee as required by law, and:

(1) a written motion of a member in good standing of the bar of this Court including the bar number of the member and all state bar numbers issued to the applicant; or
(2) the attorney's own motion accompanied by a Certificate of Good Standing from a state in which the attorney is licensed together with all state bar numbers issued to the applicant; or (3) the attorney's own motion accompanied by a copy of the attorney's Certificate of Admission to Practice in the Northern or Central Districts of Illinois together with all state bar numbers issued to the applicant.

S.D. Ill. L.R. 83.1(a)

28. Northern District of Indiana

An attorney admitted to practice by the United States Supreme Court or the highest court in any state may become a member of the court's bar on a member's motion.

N.D. Ind. L.R. 83.5(c)(1)

29. Southern District of Indiana

An attorney admitted to practice by the United States Supreme Court or the highest court in any state may become a member of the court's bar on a member's motion.

S.D. Ind. L.R. 83.5 (c)(1)

30. Northern District of Iowa

A lawyer is qualified for admission to the bar of the district if the lawyer meets the following requirements:

A. The lawyer is currently in good standing as a lawyer admitted to practice in the state courts of Iowa

N.D. Iowa L.R. 83.1(b)(1)

31. Southern District of Iowa

A lawyer is qualified for admission to the bar of the district if the lawyer meets the following requirements:

A. The lawyer is currently in good standing as a lawyer admitted to practice in the state courts of Iowa

S.D. Iowa L.R. 83.1(b)(1)

32. District of Kansas

Those persons admitted to practice in the courts of the State of Kansas and/or the United States District Court for the Western District of Missouri who are in good standing in any and all bars to which they have ever been admitted (or who have resigned from such a bar as a member in good standing, so long as such resignation was not made to avoid investigation or discipline) may apply for admission to the bar of this court.

D. Kan. L.R. 83.5.2(a)

33. Eastern District of Kentucky

An attorney may apply for admission to the Bar of the Court if:

(1) The attorney has been admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of Kentucky;

(2) The attorney is in good standing with the Supreme Court of Kentucky; and

(3) The attorney is of good moral and professional character.

E.D. Ky. L.R. 83.1(a)

34. Western District of Kentucky

An attorney may apply for admission to the Bar of the Court if:

(1) The attorney has been admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of Kentucky;

(2) The attorney is in good standing with the Supreme Court of Kentucky; and

(3) The attorney is of good moral and professional character.

W.D. Ky. L.R. 83.1(a)

35. Eastern District of Louisiana

Any member in good standing of the Louisiana bar who is of good moral character is eligible for admission to the bar of the Eastern District of Louisiana. The bar of the court consists of those lawyers admitted to practice before the court who have taken the prescribed oath and signed the roll of attorneys for the district.

E.D. La. L.R. 83.2.1

36. Middle District of Louisiana

Any member in good standing of the bar of the Supreme Court of Louisiana is eligible for admission to the bar of these courts.

M.D. La. L.R. 83.2.2.

37. Western District of Louisiana

Any member of the Bar of the Supreme Court of Louisiana who is in Good Standing with that Court is eligible for admission to and practice before this Court.

W.D. La. L.R. 83.2.2.

38. District of Maine

Any attorney who is of good personal and professional character, who is an active member in good standing of the bar of the State of Maine and who is not currently under any order of disbarment, suspension or any other discipline in any court of record in the United States, is eligible for admission to the bar of this Court upon compliance with the provisions of subsection (b).

D. Me. L.R. 83.1(a)

39. District of Maryland

(a) Except as provided in subsections (c) and (d) of this Rule, an attorney is qualified for admission to the Bar of this District if the attorney is, and continuously remains, an active member in good standing of the highest court of any state (or the District of Columbia) in which the attorney maintains his or her principal law office, or of the Court of Appeals of Maryland; is of good private and professional character; is familiar with the Maryland Lawyers' Rules of Professional Conduct, the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the Federal Rules of Evidence, the Federal Rules of Appellate Procedure, and these Local Rules; is (to the extent relevant to his or her area(s) of practice) familiar with the Federal Rules of Criminal Procedure, the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure, and the Local Bankruptcy Rules; and is willing, available and competent to accept appointments by the Court to represent indigent parties in civil cases in this District unless the acceptance of such appointments is inconsistent with an attorney's professional employment obligations as, for example, a government attorney.

(c) No attorney, other than a member of the Maryland Bar, who maintains his or her principal law office outside the District of Maryland may be a member of the Bar of this District if the attorney is, or becomes, a member of the Bar of the United States District Court for the district in which the attorney maintains his or her principal law office if that district court has a local rule that denies membership in its bar to any attorney who is a member of the Maryland Bar maintaining his or her principal law office in Maryland.

D. Md. L.R. 701.1

40. District of Massachusetts

An attorney is qualified for admission to the district bar of this district if the attorney (i) is currently in good standing as an attorney admitted to practice before the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts

D. Mass. L.R. 83.5.1

41. Eastern District of Michigan

A person who is admitted to practice in a court of record in a state, territory, commonwealth, or possession of the United States, the District of Columbia, or a United States District Court and who is in good standing is eligible for admission to the bar of this court, except as provided in (c)(2). *Pro hac vice* admission is not permitted.

E.D. Mich. 83.20(c) (1)

42. Western District of Michigan

A person who is duly admitted to practice in a court of record of a state, and who is in active status and in good standing, may apply for admission to the bar of this Court except as provided in (ii) below.¹¹

W.D. Mich. L.R. 83.1(c)(i)

43. District of Minnesota

An attorney who has been admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of Minnesota is eligible for admission to the court's bar.

D. Minn. L.R. 83.5(b)

44. Northern District of Mississippi

Any attorney who is a member of the Mississippi Bar must satisfy the following requirements for admission to this court:

(A) the attorney must produce a photocopy of the certification of admission to practice before the Mississippi Supreme Court;

(B) the attorney must be sponsored by a member of the bar of this court who must certify that the applicant is a member in good standing in the Mississippi Bar and is familiar with the LOCAL RULES and the MISSISSIPPI RULES OF PROFESSIONAL CONDUCT; and

(C) the attorney must be presented to the court only after filing his or her documentation with the clerk of court, paying the admission fee, and signing the oath. An applicant may then be presented to a district or magistrate judge of this court for formal admission, which may be accomplished in open court or in chambers at any time convenient to the judge. An applicant for admission may be presented for formal admission to any district or magistrate judge in either the Northern or Southern District of Mississippi.

N.D. Miss. L.R. 83.1(a)(1)¹²

¹¹ "Effect of prior discipline - If the applicant has been held in contempt, disciplined, or convicted of a crime, the Chief Judge shall make an independent determination as to whether the applicant is qualified to be entrusted with professional matters and to aid in the administration of justice as an attorney and officer of the Court. An applicant dissatisfied with the decision of the Chief Judge may within twenty-eight (28) days file a petition for a hearing before a three judge panel as described in LCivR 83.1(m)(iii)." W.D. Mich. L.R. 83.1(c)(ii).

¹² The Northern and Southern Districts of Mississippi have adopted uniform local rules for use in both districts.

45. Southern District of Mississippi

Any attorney who is a member of the Mississippi Bar must satisfy the following requirements for admission to this court:

(A) the attorney must produce a photocopy of the certification of admission to practice before the Mississippi Supreme Court;

(B) the attorney must be sponsored by a member of the bar of this court who must certify that the applicant is a member in good standing in the Mississippi Bar and is familiar with the LOCAL RULES and the MISSISSIPPI RULES OF PROFESSIONAL CONDUCT; and

(C) the attorney must be presented to the court only after filing his or her documentation with the clerk of court, paying the admission fee, and signing the oath. An applicant may then be presented to a district or magistrate judge of this court for formal admission, which may be accomplished in open court or in chambers at any time convenient to the judge. An applicant for admission may be presented for formal admission to any district or magistrate judge in either the Northern or Southern District of Mississippi.

S.D. Miss. L.R. 83.1(a)(1)

46. Eastern District of Missouri

An attorney of good moral character who holds a license to practice law from, and who is a member in good standing of the bar of, the highest Court of any state or the District of Columbia may apply for admission to the bar of this Court.

E.D. Mo. L.R. 83 -12.01(B)

47. Western District of Missouri

Any attorney who is a member of the Missouri Bar in good standing, or admitted to practice before the United States District Court for the District of Kansas and is regularly engaged in the practice of law shall be admitted to practice upon motion of an attorney of this Bar who is currently in good standing and has been a member of this Bar for a minimum of five years, and upon taking the proper oath and the entry of the attorney's name on the Roll of Attorneys.

W.D. Mo. L.R. 83.5(b)(1)

48. District of Montana

Only attorneys of good moral character who are members in good standing of the State Bar of Montana may be admitted as members of the Bar of this Court. Member attorneys on active status may appear in any case.

D. Mont. L.R. 83.1(b)(1)

49. District of Nebraska

Upon oral or written application, a judge or the clerk may admit to practice in this court an attorney admitted and licensed to practice before the highest court of any state.

D. Neb. General R. 1.7(d)

50. District of Nevada

(a)(1) In order to practice before the District or Bankruptcy Court, an attorney must be admitted to practice under the following provisions. An attorney who has been admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of Nevada, and who is of good moral and professional character, is eligible for admission to the Bar of this Court.

* * *

(b) Practice of Attorneys Admitted in Nevada, but not Maintaining Nevada Offices.

(1) Application of Rule. This Rule applies to an attorney who is admitted to practice in Nevada, but who does not maintain an office in Nevada. A post office box or mail drop location shall not constitute an office under this Rule.

(2) Association or designation for service. Upon filing any pleadings or other papers in this Court, an attorney who is subject to this Rule shall either associate a licensed Nevada attorney maintaining an office in Nevada or designate a licensed Nevada attorney maintaining an office in Nevada, upon whom all papers, process, or pleadings required to be served upon the attorney may be so served, including service by hand-delivery or facsimile transmission.

D. Nev. L.R. IA 10-1

51. District of New Hampshire

Any active member in good standing of the bar of the Supreme Court of New Hampshire is eligible for admission to the bar of this court.

D.N.H. L.R. 83.1(a)

52. District of New Jersey

Any attorney licensed to practice by the Supreme Court of New Jersey may be admitted as an attorney at law on motion of a member of the bar of this Court, made in open court, and upon taking the prescribed oath and signing the roll.

D.N.J. L.R. 101.1(b)

53. District of New Mexico

To become a member of the Federal Bar, an attorney must be a member in good standing of the State Bar of New Mexico.

D.N.M. L.R. 83.2(a)(1)

54. Eastern District of New York

A member in good standing of the bar of the State of New York, or a member in good standing of the bar of the United States District Court in Connecticut or Vermont and of the bar of the State in which such district court is located, provided such district court by its rule extends a corresponding privilege to members of the bar of this Court, may be admitted to practice in this Court on compliance

E.D.N.Y. L.R. 1.3(a)

55. Northern District of New York

(a) Permanent Admission. A member in good standing of the bar of the State of New York or of the bar of any United States District Court, or of the highest court in the state in which they reside, whose professional character is good, may be permanently admitted to practice in this Court on motion of a member of the bar of this Court in compliance with the requirements of this Rule.

(b) Applicants who are not admitted to another United States District Court in New York State must appear with their sponsor for formal admission unless the Court, in the exercise of its discretion, waives such appearance. If the applicant is admitted to practice in New York State, the Certificate of Good Standing submitted with the application for admission must be from the appropriate New York State Appellate Division. All requirements of subdivision (a) apply.

N.D.N.Y. L.R. 83.1

56. Southern District of New York

A member in good standing of the bar of the State of New York, or a member in good standing of the bar of the United States District Court in Connecticut or Vermont and of the bar of the State in which such district court is located, provided such district court by its rule extends a corresponding privilege to members of the bar of this Court, may be admitted to practice in this Court on compliance

S.D.N.Y. L.R. 1.3(a)

57. Western District of New York

A member in good standing of the bar of the United States District Court for the Southern, Eastern, or Northern District of New York may be permanently admitted to practice in this Court

W.D.N.Y. L.R. 83.19(a)

58. Eastern District of North Carolina

A member in good standing of the bar of the Supreme Court of North Carolina is eligible for admission to the bar of this court.

E.D.N.C. L.R. 83.1(b)

59. Middle District of North Carolina

To be eligible for admission to the bar of the Court, a person must be admitted to the practice of law in this state and in good standing with the Supreme Court of North Carolina.

M.D.N.C. L.R. 83.1(b)

60. Western District of North Carolina

Any lawyer who is a member in good standing of the North Carolina State Bar is eligible for admission to practice before this Court upon motion of a member of the Bar of this Court, which admission shall be granted as a matter of course upon payment of all admission fees and upon taking the prescribed oath.

W.D.N.C. L.CvR 83.1(A)

61. District of North Dakota

Any member in good standing of the bar of any federal court or of the highest court of any state or the District of Columbia may apply for admission to the bar of this court.

D.N.D. Gen. R. 1.3(B)

62. District of Northern Marianas

Admission to and continued membership in this court's bar is limited to attorneys of good moral character who are active members in good standing of the Commonwealth Supreme Court Bar

D. N. Mar. I. L.R. 83.5

63. Northern District of Ohio

It shall be requisite to the admission of attorneys to practice in this Court that they shall have been admitted to practice in the highest court of any state, territory, the District of Columbia, an insular possession, or in any district court of the United States, that they are currently in good standing with such court and that their private and professional characters appear to be good.

N.D. Ohio L.R. 83.5(b)

64. Southern District of Ohio

Any member in good standing of the bar of the Supreme Court of Ohio is eligible for admission as a permanent member of the bar of this Court.

S.D. Ohio L.R. 83.3(b)

65. Eastern District of Oklahoma

Any member of the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States, or of any United States Court of Appeals, or of any District Court of the United States, or member in good standing of the bar of the highest court of any state of the United States, is eligible for admission to the bar of this court.

E.D. Okla. LCvR 83.2(d)

66. Northern District of Oklahoma

Any member of the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States, or of any United States Court of Appeals, or of any District Court of the United States, or a member in good standing of the bar of the highest court of any state of the United States, is eligible for admission to the bar of this Court.

N.D. Okla. LCvR 83.2(d)

67. Western District of Oklahoma

Any member of the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States, or of any United States Court of Appeals, or of any District Court of the United States, or a member in good standing of the bar of the highest court of any state of the United States, is eligible for admission to the bar of this Court.

W.D. Okla. LCvR 83.2

68. District of Oregon

Admission to general practice, and continuing membership in the bar of this Court, is limited to attorneys of good moral character who are active members in good standing with the Oregon State Bar.

D. Ore. L.R. 83-2

69. Eastern District of Pennsylvania

Any attorney who is a member in good standing of the bar of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania may, by a verified application and upon motion of a member of the bar of this Court, make application to be admitted generally as an attorney of the Court.

E.D. Pa. L.R. 83.5(a)

70. Middle District of Pennsylvania

Any person of good, moral and professional character shall be entitled to admission as an attorney of this court, provided that the person is a member of the bar of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, and provided that the person is a member in good standing in every jurisdiction where the person has been admitted to practice and neither has been disbarred nor is subject to pending disciplinary proceedings.

M.D. Pa. L.R. 83.8.1.2

71. Western District of Pennsylvania

Any person who is eligible to become a member of the Bar of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania or who is a member in good standing of the bar of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, or a member in good standing of the Supreme Court of the United States, or a member in good standing of any United States District Court, may be admitted to practice before the bar of this Court.

W.D. Pa. L.R. 83.2(A)(2)

72. District of Puerto Rico

Any attorney who is of good personal and professional character, and who is an active member in good standing of and eligible to practice before the bar of the highest court of a state, the District of Columbia, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Territory of Guam, the Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands, or the Virgin Islands of the United States, and who is not then disbarred from or under a period of suspension in any court of record in the United States, is eligible for admission to the bar of this Court provided the attorney also complies with one of the following provisions: (1) Has received a satisfactory score on the bar examination as determined by the District Bar Examination Committee; or, (2) has served, for a period of one year, as a District Judge, Magistrate Judge, Clerk, Chief Deputy Clerk, Law Clerk, United States Attorney, or Assistant United States Attorney, Federal Public Defender or Assistant Federal Public Defender, in this Court; or, (3) has served, for a period of five (5) years, as a Supreme Court Justice, a Court of Appeals Judge, or a Judge of the Court of First Instance in the General Court of Justice of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico; or, (4) has served on a continuous basis for at least ten (10) years as a full-time tenured law professor at a law school duly accredited by the American Bar Association and any other pertinent authority, provided that both at the time of his or her graduation from law school and the start of his or her tenure no district examination was administered in this district.

D.P.R. L.R. 83A(a)

73. District of Rhode Island

(1) In order to be eligible for membership in the Bar of this Court, an attorney must: Be a member in good standing of the Bar of the Supreme Court of the State of Rhode Island; and (2) Either: (A) Have completed the course of instruction on Federal Practice and Procedure given by this Court's Board of Bar Admissions, or (B) Have at least 5 years of experience in practicing before federal courts and certify that he or she has read and understands these Local Rules; and (3) Establish to the satisfaction of this Court, that he or she is of good moral character and otherwise qualified and fit to be admitted to the Bar of this Court.

D.R. I. L.R. Gen. 202(a)

74. District of South Carolina

A member in good standing of the Bar of the Supreme Court of South Carolina is eligible for admission to the Bar of this Court.

D.S.C. L.R. 83.I.02

75. District of South Dakota

Any person of good moral character who is an active member of the State Bar of South Dakota will be eligible for admission to the bar of this court as hereinafter provided.

D.S.D. L.R. 83.3(B)

76. Eastern District of Tennessee

It shall be required to practice generally in this Court that an applicant be currently admitted to practice in the highest court of a state, territory, or the District of Columbia, and that the applicant appear to the Court to be of good moral and professional character.

E.D. Tenn. L.R. 83.5(a)(1)

77. Middle District of Tennessee

To be eligible for admission to the bar of this Court, an attorney must be a member in good standing of the bar of the State of Tennessee unless he is otherwise exempt as provided in (2) herein.¹³

M.D. Tenn. L.R. 83.01(b) (1)

78. Western District of Tennessee

Any person is eligible for membership who is admitted to practice law and in good standing before the Supreme Court of Tennessee, any other state, or the District of Columbia. If the applicant is not a member of the bar of Tennessee, he or she must also be a member in good standing of a United States District Court.

W.D. Tenn. L.R. 83.4(b)

79. Eastern District of Texas

An attorney who has been admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of the United States, a United States Court of Appeals, a United States District Court, or the highest court of a state, is eligible for admission to the bar of this court.

E.D. Tex. L.R. AT-1(a)

¹³ Subsection (2) applies to attorneys employed by the Office of the United States Attorney or the Office of the Federal Public Defender.

80. Northern District of Texas

Any attorney licensed to practice law by the Supreme Court of Texas, or by the highest court of any state or the District of Columbia, may be admitted to the bar of this court if the attorney is of good personal and professional character and is a member in good standing of the bar where the attorney is licensed.

N.D. Tex. L.R. 83.7(a)

81. Southern District of Texas

A lawyer applying for admission to the bar of this court must be licensed to practice law by the licensing authority of one of the fifty states, the District of Columbia, or a territory of the United States, and if licensed by a licensing authority other than the State of Texas, then an attorney must also be a member in good standing of a United States district court. The attorney shall file an application on a form prescribed by the court, accompanied by payment of the fee set by order of the court.

S.D. Tex. L.R. 83.1

82. Western District of Texas

An attorney may be admitted to the bar of the U.S. District Court for the Western District of Texas if the attorney is licensed to practice by the highest court of a state, is in good standing in that bar; and has good personal and professional character. An applicant who is not licensed to practice by the highest court of any state may apply for admission, however, if admitted, such an attorney must obtain a license from the highest court of any state within one year after being admitted to the bar of this Court.

W.D. Tex. L.R. AT-1(a)(1)

83. District of Utah

Any attorney who is an active member in good standing of the Utah State Bar is eligible for admission to the bar of this court.

D. Utah DUCivR 83-1.1(b)(1)

84. District of Vermont

Subject to subsection (2), the following attorneys, whose professional character is good, may be admitted to practice in this court: (A) any attorney of the Bar of the State of Vermont; or (B) any attorney of the Bar of a federal district court in the First and Second Circuits.

D. Vt. L.R. 83.1(a)(1)

85. Eastern District of Virginia

Any person who is an Active Member of the Virginia State Bar in good standing is eligible to practice before this Court upon admission.

E.D. Va. L.R. 83.1(A)

86. Western District of Virginia

Any person who is an active or emeritus member of the Virginia State Bar in good standing is eligible to practice before this Court upon admission.

W.D. Va. L.R. 6(a)

87. District of the Virgin Islands

Any attorney who is a member in good standing of the Virgin Islands Bar may by verified application and on motion of a member of the bar of the Court and upon taking the prescribed oath be admitted as a member of the bar of the Court.

D.V.I. L.R. 83.1(b)(1)

88. Eastern District of Washington

Any attorney who is a member in good standing of the Washington State Bar Association is eligible for admission to the bar of this court. Admission to and continuing membership in the bar of this court is limited to attorneys who are active members in good standing of the State Bar of Washington.

E.D. Wash. L.R. 83.2(a)(1)

89. Western District of Washington

An attorney is eligible for admission to the bar of this court if he or she is (1) a member in good standing of the Washington State Bar, or (2) a member in good standing of the bar of any state and employed by the United States or one of its agencies in a professional capacity and who, while being so employed may have occasion to appear in this court on behalf of the United States or one of its agencies.

W.D. Wash. L.R. 83.1(b)

90. Northern District of West Virginia

Any person admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia and in good standing as a member of its bar is eligible for admission as a permanent member of the bar of this Court.

N.D.W.V. L.R. 83.01

91. Southern District of West Virginia

Any person who is admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia and who is in good standing as a member of its bar, is eligible for admission as a member of the bar of this court. An eligible attorney may be admitted as a member of the bar of this court upon motion of a member (Sponsoring Attorney) who shall sign the register of attorneys with the person admitted.

S.D.W.V. L.R. 83.1(a)

92. Eastern District of Wisconsin

Any licensed attorney in good standing before any United States court, or the highest court of any State, or the District of Columbia is eligible for admission to practice in this Court.

E.D. Wis. L.R. 83(c)(1)

93. Western District of Wisconsin

Any lawyer licensed to practice before the highest court of any state or the District of Columbia is eligible for admission to practice in this court.

W.D. Wis. L.R. 83.5(A)

94. District of Wyoming

Attorneys who are admitted and licensed to practice before the Supreme Court of Wyoming may be admitted to practice in the United States District Court for the District of Wyoming upon motion made by an attorney admitted to this Court.

A. Wyo. L.R. 84.2(a)

APPENDIX B

Federal District Courts with Reciprocal Admission in the District of Maryland

If an attorney is not a member of the Maryland bar and is a member of the federal district court where the attorney's principal law office is located, as defined by Local Rule 701.1.e, the attorney may only become (or continue membership as) a member of this Court's bar if the attorney's principal law office is located in one of the federal district courts that satisfy the reciprocity requirements of Local Rule 701.1.c. Those districts are as follows:

Eastern District of Arkansas	District of North Dakota
Western District of Arkansas	Northern District of Ohio
District of Colorado	Eastern District of Oklahoma
District of Connecticut	Northern District of Oklahoma
District of Columbia	Western District of Oklahoma
Northern District of Florida	Western District of Pennsylvania
Central District of Illinois	District of Puerto Rico
Northern District of Illinois	Eastern District of Tennessee
Southern District of Illinois	Western District of Tennessee
Northern District of Indiana	Northern District of Texas
Southern District of Indiana	Eastern District of Texas
Eastern District of Michigan	Southern District of Texas
Western District of Michigan	Western District of Texas
Eastern District of Missouri	Eastern District of Wisconsin
District of Nebraska	Western District of Wisconsin
Northern District of New York	