

constitute professional misconduct in Texas.

- (4) If the Board determines that one or more of the foregoing defenses has been established, it shall render such orders as it deems necessary and appropriate.
- (f) An individual who applies for admission to practice law in Texas or who files a petition for redetermination of present moral character and fitness after the expiration of the five-year period required under paragraph (d)(2) or after the completion of the disciplinary period assessed or ineligibility period imposed by any jurisdiction under paragraph (e)(2) shall be required to prove, by a preponderance of the evidence:
 - (1) that the best interest of the public and the profession, as well as the ends of justice, would be served by his or her admission to practice law;
 - (2) that (s)he is of present good moral character and fitness; and
 - (3) that during the five years immediately preceding the present action, (s)he has been living a life of exemplary conduct.
- (g) An individual who files a petition for redetermination of present moral character and fitness after an adverse determination based on a felony conviction, felony probation with or without adjudication of guilt, or professional misconduct or resignation in lieu of disciplinary action and whose petition is denied after a hearing, is not eligible to file another petition for redetermination until after the expiration of three years from the date of the Board's order denying the preceding petition for redetermination.
- (h) If an Applicant is alleged to have violated the Texas Bar Examination Security Policy, the Executive Director may withhold delivery of the Applicant's Texas Bar Examination results until the allegation is resolved by the Board. If, after notice and a hearing, the Board determines that an Applicant violated the policy, the Board may deem the Applicant to have failed the Texas Bar Examination and prohibit the Applicant from taking the Texas Bar Examination in the future.

Rule 5

Multistate Professional Responsibility Examination and Texas Law Component Requirements

- (a) Multi Professional Responsibility Examination. An Applicant for admission to the Bar must earn a scaled score of at least 85 on the Multistate Professional Responsibility Examination.
- (b) Texas Law Component.
 - (1) Except as provided in paragraph (2), an Applicant for admission to the Bar must successfully complete the Texas Law Component prescribed by the

Board and approved by the Supreme Court.

- (2) An Applicant who passed the Texas Bar Examination before February 2021 need not successfully complete the Texas Law Component.

Rule 6
Declaration of Intention to Study Law
General Provisions

- (a) Every person who is beginning law study in an approved law school in Texas for the first time (an entrant) and who intends to apply for admission to the Bar shall, unless prohibited from filing by these Rules, file with the Board a Declaration, on a form promulgated by the Board.
- (b) The Declaration shall show:
- (A) the history, employment, experience, and educational qualifications of the Declarant;
 - (B) any law school in which the Declarant is or was enrolled;
 - (C) the Declarant's criminal history;
 - (D) any history of significant mental illness that is related to a history of misconduct;
 - (E) the Declarant's history with regard to charges of fraud in any legal proceeding;
 - (F) the Declarant's involvement in any civil litigation or bankruptcy proceedings;
 - (G) the Declarant's willingness to take the oath required of attorneys in Texas;
 - (H) the Declarant's history as to compliance with court orders regarding child support and spousal support;
 - (I) the Declarant's history regarding re-payment of federally guaranteed student loans;
 - (J) the Declarant's history regarding the filing of required federal income tax returns and the payment of federal income tax liability;
 - (K) the Declarant's history regarding payment to the IRS of payroll taxes (s)he collected as an employer of others; and
 - (L) such other information regarding the Declarant as the Board deems reasonably related to its investigation of the Declarant's moral character and fitness.
- (3) The Board may also require the Declarant to provide such supporting