

§7 Discipline

A military attorney granted limited permission to practice law in Texas under this Rule is subject to the Rules Governing Admission to the Bar of Texas, the Texas Disciplinary Rules of Professional Conduct, the Texas Rules of Disciplinary Procedure, and any other rules and laws governing the discipline of attorneys admitted to the Bar. The Bar, Supreme Court of Texas, and other Texas courts have jurisdiction over the discipline of the military attorney, regardless of whether the military attorney retains the right to practice in the state, for the military attorney's professional conduct while practicing in this state. This jurisdiction includes, but is not limited to, the authority—concurrent with the Board's authority under Section 5—to terminate the military attorney's privilege to practice law in Texas under this Rule.

Rule 23

Military Spouse Temporary License

§1 Eligibility

A spouse (“Military Spouse”) of an active-duty military service member who has been ordered stationed in Texas is eligible for a three-year temporary license to practice law in Texas if the Military Spouse:

- (a) is admitted to practice law in another State;
- (b) is in good standing in all jurisdictions where admitted and an active member of the bar in at least one State;
- (c) is not currently subject to discipline or the subject of a pending disciplinary matter in any jurisdiction;
- (d) has never been disbarred or resigned in lieu of discipline in any jurisdiction;
- (e) has never had an application for admission to any jurisdiction denied on character or fitness grounds;
- (f) meets the law study requirements of Rule 3 or is exempted under Rule 13 §§ 3, 4, or 5;
- (g) has satisfactorily completed the Texas Law Component; and
- (h) is residing in Texas.

§2 Application

A Military Spouse must submit to the Board:

- (a) an application for temporary licensure on a form prescribed by the Board;
- (b) a copy of the service member's military orders;

- (c) a certificate of good standing from the entity with final jurisdiction over professional discipline in each jurisdiction of admission; and
- (d) any other evidence demonstrating that the Military Spouse satisfies the eligibility requirements of Section 1 that the Board may require.

§3 Certification to Supreme Court

If the Board determines that a Military Spouse has satisfied the requirements of Sections 1 and 2, the Board must recommend to the Supreme Court the temporary licensure of the Military Spouse.

§4 Fee Waiver

A Military Spouse is not required to pay:

- (a) the fees required by Rule 18; or
- (b) the licensing fee to the Supreme Court Clerk.