

**American Bar Association
CPR Policy Implementation Committee**

Variations of the ABA Model Rules of Professional Conduct

Rule 3.3: Candor Toward the Tribunal

(a) A lawyer shall not knowingly:

(1) make a false statement of fact or law to a tribunal or fail to correct a false statement of material fact or law previously made to the tribunal by the lawyer;

(2) fail to disclose to the tribunal legal authority in the controlling jurisdiction known to the lawyer to be directly adverse to the position of the client and not disclosed by opposing counsel; or

(3) offer evidence that the lawyer knows to be false. If a lawyer, the lawyer's client, or a witness called by the lawyer, has offered material evidence and the lawyer comes to know of its falsity, the lawyer shall take reasonable remedial measures, including, if necessary, disclosure to the tribunal. A lawyer may refuse to offer evidence, other than the testimony of a defendant in a criminal matter, that the lawyer reasonably believes is false.

(b) A lawyer who represents a client in an adjudicative proceeding and who knows that a person intends to engage, is engaging or has engaged in criminal or fraudulent conduct related to the proceeding shall take reasonable remedial measures, including, if necessary, disclosure to the tribunal.

(c) The duties stated in paragraphs (a) and (b) continue to the conclusion of the proceeding, and apply even if compliance requires disclosure of information otherwise protected by Rule 1.6.

(d) In an ex parte proceeding, a lawyer shall inform the tribunal of all material facts known to the lawyer that will enable the tribunal to make an informed decision, whether or not the facts are adverse.

Variations from ABA Model Rule are noted. Based on reports of state

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	<p>committees reviewing recent changes to the model rules. For information on individual state committee reports, see http://www.abanet.org/cpr/jclr/home.html.</p> <p>Comments not included.</p> <p>*Current links to state Rules of Professional conduct can be found on the ABA website: http://www.abanet.org/cpr/links.html*</p>
AL Effective 2/19/09	<p>(a)(1) Deletes everything after “to a tribunal;”</p> <p>(a)(2) Replaces with: “fail to disclose a material fact to a tribunal when disclosure is necessary to avoid assisting a criminal or fraudulent act by the client; or;”</p> <p>(a)(3) Deletes “the lawyer’s client, or a witness;” deletes everything after “remedial measures;”</p> <p>Does not adopt (b);</p> <p>(b) Almost identical to MR (c), but deletes reference to paragraph (b);</p> <p>Adds (c): <i>A lawyer may refuse to offer evidence that the lawyer reasonably believes is false;</i></p> <p>(d) Adds “other than a grand jury proceeding” after “ex parte proceeding.”</p>
AK Effective 4/15/09	<p>(a)(3) Adds “and timely” after “reasonable;”</p> <p>(b) Adds clause after “that a person:” “including the lawyer’s client;”</p> <p>(d) Changes “that will enable” to “that are necessary to enable;” adds to end of paragraph: “to the lawyer’s position.”</p>
AZ Effective 12/1/03	Same as MR
AR Effective 5/1/05	Same as MR
CA Current Rule	[California’s Rules of Professional Conduct are structured differently from the ABA Model Rules. Please see California Rules : http://calbar.ca.gov/calbar/pdfs/rules/Rules_Professional-Conduct.pdf]
CO Effective 1/1/08	Same as MR
CT Effective 1/1/07	<p>(a)(3): does not include second sentence</p> <p>(c): adds “at least” after “continue”</p> <p>Adds (e) When, prior to judgment, a lawyer becomes aware of discussion or conduct by a juror which violates the trial court’s instructions to the jury, the lawyer shall promptly report that discussion or conduct to the trial judge.</p>
DE Effective 7/1/03	Same as MR
District of Columbia Effective 2/1/07	<p>Title: replaces “Toward the” with “to”</p> <p>(a)(1): adds to end “unless correction would require disclosure of information that is prohibited by Rule 1.6”</p> <p>Adds (a)(2) Counsel or assist a client to engage in conduct that the lawyer knows is criminal or fraudulent, but a lawyer may discuss the legal</p>

	<p>consequences of any proposed course of conduct with a client and may counsel or assist a client to make a good-faith effort to determine the validity, scope, meaning, or application of the law;</p> <p>(a)(3): same as MR (a)(2) but replaces language after “jurisdiction” with “not disclosed by opposing counsel and known to the lawyer to be dispositive of a question at issue and directly adverse to the position of the client; or”</p> <p>(a)(4): same as MR (a)(3) but adds “except as provided in paragraph (b)” to end of first sentence and deletes second sentence</p> <p>(b) When the witness who intends to give evidence that the lawyer knows to be false is the lawyer’s client and is the accused in a criminal case, the lawyer shall first make a good-faith effort to dissuade the client from presenting the false evidence; if the lawyer is unable to dissuade the client, the lawyer shall seek leave of the tribunal to withdraw. If the lawyer is unable to dissuade the client or to withdraw without seriously harming the client, the lawyer may put the client on the stand to testify in a narrative fashion, but the lawyer shall not examine the client in such manner as to elicit testimony which the lawyer knows to be false, and shall not argue the probative value of the client’s testimony in closing argument.</p> <p>(c): ends paragraph after “proceeding”</p> <p>Does not have MR (d)</p> <p>(d) A lawyer who receives information clearly establishing that a fraud has been perpetrated upon the tribunal shall promptly take reasonable remedial measures, including disclosure to the tribunal to the extent disclosure is permitted by Rule 1.6(d).</p>
<p>FL Effective 5/22/06</p>	<p>(a): adds to beginning “False Evidence; Duty to Disclose.”</p> <p>(a)(1) Same as MR</p> <p>Adds (a)(2): “fails to disclose a material fact to a tribunal when disclosure is necessary to avoid assisting a criminal or fraudulent act by the client,”</p> <p>(a)(3) Same as MR (a)(2)</p> <p>(a)(4) Deletes sentence, “If a lawyer...disclosure to the tribunal;” deletes clause starting with “other than” from last sentence.</p> <p>(b): Adds title: “Criminal or Fraudulent Conduct”</p> <p>(c) Same as MR (d) but adds title, “Ex Parte Proceedings.” to beginning</p> <p>Adds (d): “<i>Extent of Lawyer’s Duties. The duties stated in this rule continue beyond the conclusion of the proceeding and apply even if compliance requires disclosure of information otherwise protected by rule 4-1.6</i>”</p>
<p>GA* Effective 1/1/01</p>	<p><i>*Has not amended Rule since the most recent amendments to the ABA Model Rules</i></p> <p>(a)(1) Changes language after “statement” to “of material fact or law to a tribunal;”</p> <p>Adds: “(3) fail to disclose to the tribunal legal authority in the controlling jurisdiction known to the lawyer to be directly adverse to the position of</p>

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	<p>the client and not disclosed by opposing counsel; or;” (a)(4) is similar to MR (a)(3) but deletes “the lawyer’s client...the lawyer;” deletes language after “measures;” Does not have MR (b); (b) is similar to MR (c) but deletes reference to paragraph (b); (c) <i>A lawyer may refuse to offer evidence that the lawyer reasonably believes is false.</i> (d) Adds clause, “other than grand jury proceedings” after “ex parte proceeding.”</p>
<p>HI* Effective 1/1/94</p>	<p><i>*Has not amended Rule since the most recent amendments to the ABA Model Rules</i></p> <p>(a)(1) Deletes language after “tribunal;” Adds: (2) <i>fail to disclose a material fact to a tribunal when disclosure is necessary to avoid assisting a criminal or fraudulent act by the client;</i> (a)(2) is MR (a)(2); (a)(4) is similar to MR (3) but deletes “the lawyer’s client...the lawyer;” deletes language after “remedial measures” and replaces with “to the extent reasonably necessary to rectify the consequences;” Does not have MR (b); (b) Similar to MR (c) but references paragraph (d) instead of (b); references Rule 1.6(a); (c) <i>A lawyer may refuse to offer evidence that the lawyer reasonably believes is false.</i> (d) Adds clause, “except grand jury proceedings and applications for search warrants;” adds to end: “disclosure of which is not otherwise prohibited by law.”</p>
<p>ID Effective 7/1/04</p>	<p>Same as MR</p>
<p>IL Effective 1/1/2010</p>	<p>Same as MR</p>
<p>IN Effective 1/1/05</p>	<p>Same as MR</p>
<p>IA Effective 7/1/05</p>	<p>Same as MR</p>
<p>KS Effective 7/1/07</p>	<p>Same as MR</p>
<p>KY Effective 7/15/09</p>	<p>Same as MR</p>
<p>LA Effective 3/1/04</p>	<p>Same as MR</p>
<p>ME Effective 8/1/09</p>	<p>(2) Deletes and replaces with new (2): (2) <i>misquote to a tribunal the language of a book, statute, ordinance, rule or decision or, with knowledge of its invalidity and without disclosing such knowledge, cite as authority, a</i></p>

	<p><i>decision that has been overruled or a statute, ordinance or rule that has been repealed or declared unconstitutional;</i></p> <p>(3) similar to MR but changes “the lawyer knows to be false” with “is false.”</p>
<p>MD Effective 7/1/05</p>	<p>(a)(2): does not delete the old MR (a)(2) that was deleted in new MR. (a)(4), MR (a)(3): keeps old MR language. does not include new MR (b) (b), MR (c): keeps old MR language (c): does not delete old MR (c) that was deleted (and incorporated in new (b) in new MR (d) same as MR adds as (e): Notwithstanding paragraphs (a) through (d), a lawyer for an accused in a criminal case need not disclose that the accused intends to testify falsely or has testified falsely if the lawyer reasonably believes that the disclosure would jeopardize any constitutional right of the accused.</p>
<p>MA Rules effective 9/1/08</p>	<p>(a)(1) Deletes language after “to a tribunal;” Adds: (a)(2): <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(2) fail to disclose a material fact to a tribunal when disclosure is necessary to avoid assisting a criminal or fraudulent act by the client, except as provided in Rule 3.3 (e);</p> <p>(a)(3) is the same as MR (a)(2); (a)(4) Adds after “knows to be false:” “except as provided in Rule 3.3 (e);” deletes “the lawyer’s client...by the lawyer;” adds “or the lawyer’s client or witnesses testifying on behalf of the client have given” after “has offered;” deletes language after “remedial measures;” Does not adopt MR (b); (b) is similar to MR (c) but does not reference paragraph (b); Adds: <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><i>(e) In a criminal case, defense counsel who knows that the defendant, the client, intends to testify falsely may not aid the client in constructing false testimony, and has a duty strongly to discourage the client from testifying falsely, advising that such a course is unlawful, will have substantial adverse consequences, and should not be followed. If a lawyer discovers this intention before accepting the representation of the client, the lawyer shall not accept the representation; if the lawyer discovers this intention before trial, the lawyer shall seek to withdraw from the representation, requesting any required permission. Disclosure of privileged or prejudicial information shall be made only to the extent necessary to effect the withdrawal. If disclosure of privileged or prejudicial information is necessary, the lawyer shall make an application to withdraw ex parte to a judge other than the judge who will preside at the trial and shall seek to be heard in camera and have the record of the proceeding, except for an order granting leave to withdraw, impounded. If the lawyer is</i></p> </p></p>

	<p><i>unable to obtain the required permission to withdraw, the lawyer may not prevent the client from testifying. If a criminal trial has commenced and the lawyer discovers that the client intends to testify falsely at trial, the lawyer need not file a motion to withdraw from the case if the lawyer reasonably believes that seeking to withdraw will prejudice the client. If, during the client's testimony or after the client has testified, the lawyer knows that the client has testified falsely, the lawyer shall call upon the client to rectify the false testimony and, if the client refuses or is unable to do so, the lawyer shall not reveal the false testimony to the tribunal. In no event may the lawyer examine the client in such a manner as to elicit any testimony from the client the lawyer knows to be false, and the lawyer shall not argue the probative value of the false testimony in closing argument or in any other proceedings, including appeals.</i></p>
<p>MI Rules effective 10/1/88</p> <p>Amendments effective 1/1/2011</p>	<p>(a)(1) Changes “fact or law” to “material fact;” Adds: (2) is similar to MR but adds “controlling” before “legal authority;” deletes “in the controlling jurisdiction;” (3) is similar to MR but deletes “the lawyer’s client...lawyer;” deletes the last sentence; (b) is similar to MR: <i>If a lawyer knows that the lawyer’s client or other person intends to engage, is engaging, or has engaged in criminal or fraudulent conduct related to an adjudicative proceeding involving the client, the lawyer shall take reasonable remedial measures, including, if necessary, disclosure to the tribunal;</i> Adds: (e): <i>When false evidence is offered, a conflict may arise between the lawyer’s duty to keep the client’s revelations confidential and the duty of candor to the court. Upon ascertaining that material evidence is false, the lawyer should seek to persuade the client that the evidence should not be offered or, if it has been offered, that its false character should immediately be disclosed. If the persuasion is ineffective, the lawyer must take reasonable remedial measures. The advocate should seek to withdraw if that will remedy the situation. If withdrawal from the representation is not permitted or will not remedy the effect of the false evidence, the lawyer must make such disclosure to the tribunal as is reasonably necessary to remedy the situation, even if doing so requires the lawyer to reveal information that otherwise would be protected by Rule 1.6.</i></p>
<p>MN Effective 10/1/05</p>	<p>Same as MR</p>
<p>MS Effective</p>	<p>Retains former MR</p>

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11/3/05	
MO Effective 7/1/07	(c) Changes numbering of referenced paragraph and Rule to: “Rule 4-3.3(a) and (b)” and “Rule 4-1.6.”
MT Effective 4/1/04	Same as MR
NE Effective 9/1/05	Same as MR
NV Effective 5/1/06	Same as MR
NH Effective 1/1/08	Order of paragraphs (c) and (d) are reversed: (c) is the same as MR (d) and (d) is the same as MR (c).
NJ Effective 1/1/04	did not make changes to their current rule which is generally the same as the old MR. (b)(2): adds “illegal” before “criminal” adds (a)(5): “fail to disclose to the tribunal a material fact with knowledge that the tribunal may tend to be misled by such failure.” (d) In an ex parte proceeding, a lawyer shall inform the tribunal of all <u>material relevant</u> facts known to the lawyer that will enable <u>should be disclosed to permit</u> the tribunal to make an informed decision, whether or not the facts are adverse.
NM Effective 11/2/09	Changed to Rule 16-303; (a) Renamed “ A. Duties; ” (b) Renamed “ B. Criminal conduct of client; ” (c) Renamed “ C. Compliance with rule; ” Replaces “paragraphs (a) and (b)” with “Paragraphs A and B;” Replaces “Rule 1.6” with “Rule 16-106 of the Rules of Professional Conduct;” (d) Renamed “ D. Ex parte proceedings; lawyer’s duty; ” Adds: “ E. Limited entry of appearance; lawyer’s duty. In all proceedings where a lawyer appears for a client in a limited manner, that lawyer shall disclose to the tribunal the scope of representation.”
NY Effective 4/1/09	(b) Changes “in an adjudicative proceeding” to “before a tribunal;” (c) Deletes “continue...proceeding;” Adds: <i>(e) In presenting a matter to a tribunal, a lawyer shall disclose, unless privileged or irrelevant, the identities of the clients the lawyer represents and of the persons who employed the lawyer.</i> <i>(f) In appearing as a lawyer before a tribunal, a lawyer shall not:</i> <i>(1) fail to comply with known local customs of courtesy or practice of the bar or a particular tribunal without giving to opposing counsel timely notice of the intent not to comply;</i> <i>(2) engage in undignified or discourteous conduct;</i>

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	<p>(3) intentionally or habitually violate any established rule of procedure or of evidence; or (4) engage in conduct intended to disrupt the tribunal.</p>
NC Effective 3/1/03	(a): did not delete "material"
ND Effective 8/1/06	<p>(a)(3): adds “unless the evidence was contained in testimony of the lawyer's client. If the evidence was contained in testimony of the lawyer's client, the lawyer shall make reasonable efforts to convince the client to consent to disclosure. If the client refuses to consent to disclosure, the lawyer shall seek to withdraw from the representation without disclosure. If withdrawal is not permitted, the lawyer may continue the representation and such continuation alone is not a violation of these rules. The lawyer may not use or argue the client's false testimony.” after “disclosure to the tribunal.” Does not have last sentence. (b): adds “Subject to paragraph (a)(3)” to beginning (c): ends sentence after “proceeding”</p>
OH Effective 2/1/07	<p>(a): adds to end “do any of the following” (a)(3) and (b): replaces “remedial measures” with “measures to remedy the situation” (b): adds “including the client” after “person” (c): replaces “to the conclusion of the proceeding” with “until the issue to which the duty relates is determined by the highest tribunal that may consider the issue, or the time has expired for such determination”</p>
OK Effective 1/1/08	<p>(a) Adds subparagraph: (4) fail to disclose a fact to a tribunal when disclosure is necessary to avoid assisting a criminal or fraudulent act by the client.</p>
OR Effective 12/1/06	<p>(a): adds (4) and (5): 4) conceal or fail to disclose to a tribunal that which the lawyer is required by law to reveal; or (5) knowingly engage in other illegal conduct or conduct contrary to these Rules. (c): replaces “apply even if” with “unless”</p>
PA Effective 7/1/06	<p>(a)(1): did not delete “material” (a)(3): moves phrase from Comment [1] into the text: “... material evidence <u>before a tribunal or in an ancillary proceeding conducted pursuant to a tribunal’s adjudicative authority, such as a deposition,.....”</u>”</p>
RI Effective 4/15/07	Same as MR
SC Effective 10/1/05	(c); adds a new sentence at the beginning: The duties stated in paragraphs (a) and (b) apply when the lawyer is representing a client before a tribunal as well as in an ancillary proceeding conducted pursuant to the tribunal's adjudicative authority, such as a deposition.
SD Effective 1/1/04	<p>(a)(3): adds at the end: However, in a criminal matter, the lawyer shall not participate with the client in the presentation of the client’s testimony which the lawyer knows to be false. (d): adds after “an ex parte proceeding,” “except grand juries and</p>

	applications for search warrants,”
TN Effective 1/1/2011	<p>(a)(1) Deletes language following “tribunal; or;”</p> <p>(a)(3) Replaces with: <i>In an ex parte proceeding, fail to inform the tribunal of all material facts known to the lawyer that will enable the tribunal to make an informed decision, whether or not the facts are adverse.</i></p> <p>(a) Replaces with: <i>A lawyer shall not offer evidence the lawyer knows to be false, except that a lawyer who represents a defendant in a criminal proceeding, and who has been denied permission to withdraw from the defendant’s representation after compliance with paragraph (f), may allow the client to testify by way of an undirected narrative or take such other action as is necessary to honor the defendant’s constitutional rights in connection with the proceeding.</i></p> <p>(c) Replaces with: <i>A lawyer shall not affirm the validity or, or otherwise use, any evidence the lawyer knows to be false.</i></p> <p>(d) Replaces with: <i>A lawyer may refuse to offer or use evidence, other than the testimony of a client who is a defendant in a criminal matter, that the lawyer reasonably believes is false, misleading, fraudulent or illegally obtained.</i></p> <p>Adds: <i>(e) If a lawyer knows that the lawyer’s client intends to perpetrate a fraud upon the tribunal or otherwise commit an offense against the administration of justice in connection with the proceeding, including improper conduct toward a juror or a member of the jury pool, or comes to know, prior to the conclusion of the proceeding, that the client has, during the course of the lawyer’s representation, perpetrated such a crime or fraud, the lawyer shall advise the client to refrain from, or to disclose or otherwise rectify, the crime or fraud and shall consult with the client about the consequences of the client’s failure to do so.</i> <i>(f) If a lawyer, after discussion with the client as required by paragraph (e), knows that the client still intends to perpetrate the crime or fraud, or refuses or is unable to disclose or otherwise rectify the crime or fraud, the lawyer shall seek permission of the tribunal to withdraw from the representation of the client and shall inform the tribunal, without further disclosure of information protected by RPC 1.6, that the lawyer’s request to withdraw is required by the Rules of Professional Conduct.</i> <i>(g) A lawyer who, prior to conclusion of the proceeding, comes to know that the lawyer has offered false tangible or documentary evidence shall withdraw or disaffirm such evidence without</i></p>

	<p><i>further disclosure of information protected by RPC 1.6.</i></p> <p><i>(h) A lawyer who, prior to the conclusion of the proceeding, comes to know that a person other than the client has perpetrated a fraud upon the tribunal or otherwise committed an offense against the administration of justice in connection with the proceeding, and in which the lawyer’s client was not implicated, shall promptly report the improper conduct to the tribunal, even if so doing requires the disclosure of information otherwise protected by RPC 1.6.</i></p> <p><i>(i) A lawyer who, prior to conclusion of the proceeding, comes to know of improper conduct by or toward a juror or a member of the jury pool shall report the improper conduct to the tribunal, even if so doing requires the disclosure of information otherwise protected by RPC 1.6.</i></p> <p><i>(j) If, in response to a lawyer’s request to withdraw from the representation of the client or the lawyer’s report of a perjury, fraud, or offense against the administration of justice by a person other than the lawyer’s client, a tribunal requests additional information that the lawyer can only provide by disclosing information protected by RPC 1.6 or 1.9(c), the lawyer shall comply with the request, but only if finally ordered to do so by the tribunal after the lawyer has asserted on behalf of the client all non-frivolous claims that the information sought by the tribunal is protected by the attorney-client privilege.</i></p>
<p>TX* Effective 3/1/05</p>	<p><i>*Has not amended Rule since the most recent amendments to the ABA Model Rules</i></p> <p>(a)(1) Adds “material” before “fact;” deletes language after “tribunal;” (2) <i>fail to disclose a fact to a tribunal when disclosure is necessary to avoid assisting a criminal or fraudulent act;</i> (3) <i>in an ex parte proceeding, fail to disclose to the tribunal an unprivileged fact which the lawyer reasonably believes should be known by that entity for it to make an informed decision;</i> (4) is MR (2); (5) is similar to MR (3) but adds “or use” after “offer” and deletes language after “false;” (b) <i>If a lawyer has offered material evidence and comes to know of its falsity, the lawyer shall make a good faith effort to persuade the client to authorize the lawyer to correct or withdraw the false evidence. If such efforts are unsuccessful, the lawyer shall take reasonable remedial measures, including disclosure of the true facts.</i> Does not have MR (b); (c) Replaces language after “continue” with “until remedial legal measures are no longer reasonably possible;” Does not have MR (d).</p>
<p>UT Effective 11/1/05</p>	<p>Same as MR</p>

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VT Effective 9/1/09	Same as MR
VA Effective 1/1/04	<p>(a)(1): same as former MR</p> <p>(a)(2): same as former MR but deletes “material” and adds “subject to Rule 1.6” to end</p> <p>(a)(3): same as MR (a)(2) but adds “controlling” after “tribunal” and replaces “controlling” with “subject”</p> <p>(a)(4): same as former MR</p> <p>(b): same as former MR (c)</p> <p>(c): same as MR (d)</p> <p>Adds (d) A lawyer who receives information clearly establishing that a person other than a client has perpetrated a fraud upon a tribunal shall promptly reveal the fraud to the tribunal.</p>
WA Effective 9/1/06	<p>(a)(2): same as former MR but adds “unless such disclosure is prohibited by Rule 1.6” to end</p> <p>(a)(3): same as MR (a)(2)</p> <p>(a)(4): ends MR (a)(3) after first sentence</p> <p>(b): same as MR (c) but replaces “paragraphs (a) and (b)” with “paragraph (a)” and ends after “proceeding”</p> <p>(c) If the lawyer has offered material evidence and comes to know of its falsity, the lawyer shall promptly disclose this fact to the tribunal unless such disclosure is prohibited by Rule 1.6.</p> <p>(d) If the lawyer has offered material evidence and comes to know of its falsity, and disclosure of this fact is prohibited by Rule 1.6, the lawyer shall promptly make reasonable efforts to convince the client to consent to disclosure. If the client refuses to consent to disclosure, the lawyer may seek to withdraw from the representation in accordance with Rule 1.16.</p> <p>(e): same as former MR (c)</p> <p>(f): same as MR (d)</p>
WV* Effective 1/1/89	<p><i>*Has not amended Rule since the most recent amendments to the ABA Model Rules</i></p> <p>(a)(1) Deletes language after “tribunal;</p> <p>(2) <i>fail to disclose a material fact to a tribunal when disclosure is necessary to avoid assisting a criminal or fraudulent act by the client;</i></p> <p>(a)(3) is MR (a)(2);</p> <p>(a)(4) is similar to MR (a)(3) but deletes “the lawyer’s client...lawyer;” deletes language after “measures;”</p> <p>Does not have MR (b);</p> <p>(b) is MR (c);</p> <p>(c) <i>A lawyer may refuse to offer evidence that the lawyer reasonably believes is false.</i></p>
WI Effective 7/1/07	(c): deletes “continue to the conclusion of the proceeding, and”
WY Effective	Same as MR

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7/1/06	
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