American Bar Association
CPR Policy Implementation Committee

Variations of the ABA Model Rules of Professional Conduct

RULE 5.5: UNAUTHORIZED PRACTICE OF LAW; MULTIJURISDICTIONAL PRACTICE OF LAW

(a) A lawyer shall not practice law in a jurisdiction in violation of the regulation of the legal profession in that jurisdiction, or assist another in doing so.

(b) A lawyer who is not admitted to practice in this jurisdiction shall not:
   (1) except as authorized by these Rules or other law, establish an office or other systematic and continuous presence in this jurisdiction for the practice of law; or
   (2) hold out to the public or otherwise represent that the lawyer is admitted to practice law in this jurisdiction.

(c) A lawyer admitted in another United States jurisdiction, and not disbarred or suspended from practice in any jurisdiction, may provide legal services on a temporary basis in this jurisdiction that:
   (1) are undertaken in association with a lawyer who is admitted to practice in this jurisdiction and who actively participates in the matter;
   (2) are in or reasonably related to a pending or potential proceeding before a tribunal in this or another jurisdiction, if the lawyer, or a person the lawyer is assisting, is authorized by law or order to appear in such proceeding or reasonably expects to be so authorized;
   (3) are in or reasonably related to a pending or potential arbitration, mediation, or other alternative resolution proceeding in this or another jurisdiction, if the services arise out of or are reasonably related to the lawyer's practice in a jurisdiction in which the lawyer is admitted to practice and are not services for which the forum requires pro hac vice admission; or
   (4) are not within paragraphs (c) (2) or (c)(3) and arise out of or are reasonably related to the lawyer's practice in a jurisdiction in which the lawyer is admitted to practice.

(d) A lawyer admitted in another United States jurisdiction or in a foreign jurisdiction, and not disbarred or suspended from practice in any jurisdiction or the equivalent thereof, or a person otherwise lawfully practicing as an in-house counsel under the laws of a foreign jurisdiction, may provide legal services through an office or other systematic and continuous presence in this jurisdiction that:
   (1) are provided to the lawyer's employer or its organizational affiliates, are not services for which the forum requires pro
hac vice admission; and when performed by a foreign lawyer and requires advice on the law of this or another U.S. jurisdiction or of the United States, such advice shall be based upon the advice of a lawyer who is duly licensed and authorized by the jurisdiction to provide such advice; or

(2) are services that the lawyer is authorized by federal or other law or rule to provide in this jurisdiction.

(e) For purposes of paragraph (d),

(i) the foreign lawyer must be a member in good standing of a recognized legal profession in a foreign jurisdiction, the members of which are admitted to practice as lawyers or counselors at law or the equivalent, and subject to effective regulation and discipline by a duly constituted professional body or a public authority, or,

(ii) the person otherwise lawfully practicing as an in-house counsel under the laws of a foreign jurisdiction must be authorized to practice under this rule by, in the exercise of its discretion, [the highest court of this jurisdiction].

Variations from ABA Model Rule are noted. Comments not included.

**ALABAMA**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>(a)(1)-(2): same as MR (a)</th>
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</table>
| (b) Subject to the requirements of Rule VII, Rules Governing Admission to the Alabama State Bar (Admission of Foreign Attorneys Pro Hac Vice), a lawyer admitted in another United States jurisdiction but not in the State of Alabama (and not disbarred or suspended from practice in that or any jurisdiction) does not engage in the unauthorized practice of law when the lawyer represents a client on a temporary or incidental basis (as defined below) in the State of Alabama. Services for a client are within the provisions of this subsection if the services:

(1) are performed on a temporary basis by a lawyer admitted and in good standing in another United States jurisdiction, including transactional, counseling, or other nonlitigation services that arise out of or are reasonably related to the lawyer's practice in a jurisdiction in which the lawyer is admitted to practice;

(2) are in or reasonably related to a pending or potential arbitration, mediation, or other alternative dispute resolution proceeding held or to be held in this or in another jurisdiction; or

(3) are performed by an attorney admitted as an authorized house counsel under Rule IX of the Rules Governing Admission to the Alabama State Bar and who is performing only those services defined in that rule.

(c) A lawyer admitted to practice in another jurisdiction but not in the State of Alabama does not engage in the unauthorized practice of law in the State of Alabama when the lawyer renders services in the State of Alabama pursuant to other authority granted by federal law or under the law or a court rule of the State
of Alabama.

(d) Except as authorized by these Rules or other law, a lawyer who is not admitted to practice in the State of Alabama shall not (1) establish an office or other permanent presence in this jurisdiction for the practice of law, or (2) represent or hold out to the public that the lawyer is admitted to practice law in Alabama.

(e) Practicing law other than in compliance with this rule or Rule VII or Rule VIII of the Rules Governing Admission to the Alabama State Bar, or other rule expressly permitting the practice of law, such as the Rule Governing Legal Internship by Law Students, shall constitute the unauthorized practice of law and shall subject the lawyer to all of the penalties, both civil and criminal, as provided by law.


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<tr>
<th>ALASKA</th>
<th>(a) A lawyer shall not practice law in any jurisdiction unless authorized to do so by the laws of that jurisdiction.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(b) same as MR</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(c) same as MR</td>
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<td></td>
<td>(d) A lawyer admitted in another United States jurisdiction or in a foreign jurisdiction, and not disbarred or suspended from practice in any jurisdiction, may provide legal services in this jurisdiction that:</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(d)(1) same as MR</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(d)(2) same as MR</td>
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<td>(e) is MR (e) &amp; (e)(1)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Does not have MR (e)(2)</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Last accessed 1/30/20 here: <a href="https://public.courts.alaska.gov/web/rules/docs/prof.pdf">https://public.courts.alaska.gov/web/rules/docs/prof.pdf</a></td>
</tr>
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<tr>
<th>ARIZONA</th>
<th>(a) A lawyer shall not practice law in a jurisdiction in violation of the regulation of the legal profession in that jurisdiction, or assist another in doing so.</th>
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<td>(b) Except as authorized by these Rules or other law, a lawyer who is not admitted to practice in Arizona shall not:</td>
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<td>(1) engage in the regular practice of Arizona law; or (2) same as MR</td>
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<td>(c) same as MR</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
(d) A lawyer admitted in another United States jurisdiction, or a lawyer admitted in a jurisdiction outside the United States, not disbarred or suspended from practice in any jurisdiction may provide legal services in Arizona that exclusively involve federal law, the law of another jurisdiction, or tribal law.

(e) A lawyer admitted in another United States jurisdiction, or a lawyer admitted in a jurisdiction outside the United States, not disbarred or suspended from practice in any jurisdiction, and registered pursuant to Rule 38(a) of these rules, may provide legal services in Arizona that are provided to the lawyer's employer or its organizational affiliates and are not services for which pro hac vice admission is required.

(f) Any attorney who engages in the authorized multijurisdictional practice of law in Arizona under this rule must advise the lawyer's client that the lawyer is not admitted to practice in Arizona, and must obtain the client's informed consent to such representation.

(g) Attorneys not admitted to practice in Arizona, who are admitted to practice law in any other jurisdiction in the United States and who appear in any court of record or before any administrative hearing officer in Arizona, must also comply with Rules of the Supreme Court of Arizona governing pro hac vice admission. See Rule 39.

(h) Any attorney who engages in the multijurisdictional practice of law in Arizona, whether authorized in accordance with these Rules or not, shall be subject to the Rules of Professional Conduct and the Rules of the Supreme Court regarding attorney discipline in Arizona.

Last accessed 1/30/20 here: https://www.azbar.org/Ethics/RulesofProfessionalConduct

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<tr>
<th>ARKANSAS</th>
<th>A lawyer shall not practice law in a jurisdiction in violation of the regulation of the legal profession in that jurisdiction, or assist another in doing so.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A lawyer who is not admitted to practice in this jurisdiction shall not:</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(1) except as authorized by these Rules or other law, establish an office or other systematic and continuous presence in this jurisdiction for the practice of law; or</td>
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<td></td>
<td>(2) hold out to the public or otherwise represent that the lawyer is admitted to practice law in this jurisdiction.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(c) same as MR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(d) A lawyer admitted in another United States jurisdiction, and not disbarred or suspended from practice in any jurisdiction, may provide legal services in this jurisdiction that:</td>
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<td>(1) are provided to the lawyer's employer or its organizational affiliates and are not services for which the forum requires pro hac vice admission; or</td>
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</table>
(2) same as MR

Does not have MR (e)


**CALIFORNIA**

(a) A lawyer admitted to practice law in California shall not:

1. practice law in a jurisdiction where to do so would be in violation of regulations of the profession in that jurisdiction; or
2. knowingly* assist a person* in the unauthorized practice of law in that jurisdiction.

(b) A lawyer who is not admitted to practice law in California shall not:

1. except as authorized by these rules or other law, establish or maintain a resident office or other systematic or continuous presence in California for the practice of law; or
2. hold out to the public or otherwise represent that the lawyer is admitted to practice law in California.


**COLORADO**

(a) A lawyer shall not:

1. practice law in this jurisdiction without a license to practice law issued by the Colorado Supreme Court unless specifically authorized by C.R.C.P. 204 or C.R.C.P. 205 or federal or tribal law;
2. practice law in a jurisdiction where doing so violates the regulations of the legal profession in that jurisdiction;
3. assist a person who is not authorized to practice law pursuant to subpart (a) of this Rule in the performance of any activity that constitutes the unauthorized practice of law; or
4. allow the name of a disbarred lawyer or a suspended lawyer who must petition for reinstatement to remain in the firm name.

(b) A lawyer shall not employ, associate professionally with, allow or aid a person the lawyer knows or reasonably should know is a disbarred, suspended, or on disability inactive status to perform the following on behalf of the lawyer's client:

1. render legal consultation or advice to the client;
2. appear on behalf of a client in any hearing or proceeding or before any judicial officer, arbitrator, mediator, court, public agency, referee, magistrate, commissioner, or hearing officer;
(3) appear on behalf of a client at a deposition or other discovery matter;
(4) negotiate or transact any matter for or on behalf of the client with third parties;
(5) otherwise engage in activities that constitute the practice of law; or
(6) receive, disburse or otherwise handle client funds.

(c) Subject to the limitation set forth below in paragraph (d), a lawyer may employ, associate professionally with, allow or aid a lawyer who is disbarred, suspended (whose suspension is partially or fully served), or on disability inactive status to perform research, drafting or clerical activities, including but not limited to:

(1) legal work of a preparatory nature, such as legal research, the assemblage of data and other necessary information, drafting of pleadings, briefs, and other similar documents;
(2) direct communication with the client or third parties regarding matters such as scheduling, billing, updates, confirmation of receipt or sending of correspondence and messages; and
(3) accompanying an active member in attending a deposition or other discovery matter for the limited purpose of providing assistance to the lawyer who will appear as the representative of the client.

(d) A lawyer shall not allow a person the lawyer knows or reasonably should know is disbarred, suspended, or on disability inactive status to have any professional contact with clients of the lawyer or of the lawyer's firm unless the lawyer:

(1) prior to the commencement of the work, gives written notice to the client for whom the work will be performed that the disbarred or suspended lawyer, or the lawyer on disability inactive status, may not practice law; and
(2) retains written notification for no less than two years following completion of the work.

(e) Once notice is given pursuant to C.R.C.P. 251.28 or this Rule, then no additional notice is required.

Last accessed 1/30/20 here: https://www.cobar.org/For-Members/Opinions-Rules-Statutes/Rules-of-Professional-Conduct

**CONNECTICUT**

(a) same as MR but adds local note: The practice of law in this jurisdiction is defined in Practice Book Section 2-44A. Conduct described in subsections (c) and (d) in another jurisdiction shall not be deemed the unauthorized practice of law for purposes of this subsection (a).

(b) A lawyer who is not admitted to practice in this jurisdiction, shall not:

(1) except as authorized by law, establish an office or other systematic and continuous presence in this jurisdiction for the practice of law; or
(2) hold out to the public or otherwise represent that the lawyer is admitted to practice law in this jurisdiction.

(c) same as MR but adds “which accords similar privileges to Connecticut lawyers in its jurisdiction”

(1) are undertaken in association with a lawyer who is admitted to practice in this jurisdiction and who actively participates in the matter;
(2) are in or reasonably related to a pending or potential proceeding before a tribunal in this or another jurisdiction, if the lawyer, or a person the lawyer is assisting, is authorized by law or order to appear in such proceeding or reasonably expects to be so authorized;
(3) are in or reasonably related to a pending or potential mediation or other alternative dispute resolution proceeding in this or another jurisdiction, with respect to a matter that is substantially related to, or arises in, a jurisdiction in which the lawyer is admitted to practice and are not services for which the forum requires pro hac vice admission; or (4) are not within subdivisions (c) (2) or (c) (3) and arise out of or are substantially related to the legal services provided to an existing client of the lawyer’s practice in a jurisdiction in which the lawyer is admitted to practice.

(d) A lawyer admitted to practice in another jurisdiction, and not disbarred or suspended from practice in any jurisdiction, may provide legal services in this jurisdiction that: (1) the lawyer is authorized to provide pursuant to Practice Book Section 2-15A and the lawyer is an authorized house counsel as provided in that section; or (2) the lawyer is authorized by federal or other law or rule to provide in this jurisdiction.

(e) A lawyer not admitted to practice in this jurisdiction and authorized by the provisions of this Rule to engage in providing legal services on a temporary basis in this jurisdiction is thereby subject to the disciplinary rules of this jurisdiction with respect to the activities in this jurisdiction.

(f) A lawyer desirous of obtaining the privileges set forth in subsections (c) (3) or (4):
(1) shall notify the statewide bar counsel as to each separate matter prior to any such representation in Connecticut,
(2) shall notify the statewide bar counsel upon termination of each such representation in Connecticut, and
(3) shall pay such fees as may be prescribed by the Judicial Branch.

Last accessed 1/30/20 here:
https://www.jud.ct.gov/Publications/PracticeBook/PB.pdf

DELAWARE
(a) same as MR
(b) same as MR
(c) same as MR
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<th>State</th>
<th>Rules</th>
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<td>District of Columbia</td>
<td>(a) Practice law in a jurisdiction where doing so violates the regulation of the legal profession in that jurisdiction; or (b) Assist a person who is not a member of the bar in the performance of activity that constitutes the unauthorized practice of law.</td>
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<tr>
<td>FLORIDA</td>
<td>(a) Practice of Law. A lawyer may not practice law in a jurisdiction other than the lawyer’s home state, in violation of the regulation of the legal profession in that jurisdiction, or in violation of the regulation of the legal profession in the lawyer’s home state or assist another in doing so. (b) Prohibited Conduct. A lawyer who is not admitted to practice in Florida may not: (1) except as authorized by other law, establish an office or other regular presence in Florida for the practice of law; (2) hold out to the public or otherwise represent that the lawyer is admitted to practice law in Florida; or (3) appear in court, before an administrative agency, or before any other tribunal unless authorized to do so by the court, administrative agency, or tribunal pursuant to the applicable rules of the court, administrative agency, or tribunal. (c) Authorized Temporary Practice by Lawyer Admitted in Another United States Jurisdiction. A lawyer admitted and authorized to practice law in another United States jurisdiction who has been neither disbarred or suspended from practice in any jurisdiction, nor disciplined or held in contempt in Florida by reason of misconduct committed while engaged in the practice of law permitted pursuant to this rule, may provide legal services on a temporary basis in Florida that are: (1) undertaken in association with a lawyer who is admitted to practice in Florida and who actively participates in the matter; or (2) in or reasonably related to a pending or potential proceeding before a tribunal in this or another jurisdiction, if the lawyer is authorized by law or order to do so.</td>
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As of Feb. 20, 2020
appear in the proceeding or reasonably expects to be so authorized; or
(3) in or reasonably related to a pending or potential arbitration, mediation, or
other alternative dispute resolution proceeding in this or another jurisdiction, and
the services are not services for which the forum requires pro hac vice admission:
(A) if the services are performed for a client who resides in or has an office in the
lawyer’s home state, or
(B) where the services arise out of or are reasonably related to the lawyer’s
practice in a jurisdiction in which the lawyer is admitted to practice; or
(4) not within subdivisions (c)(2) or (c)(3), and
(A) are performed for a client who resides in or has an office in the jurisdiction in
which the lawyer is authorized to practice, or
(B) arise out of or are reasonably related to the lawyer’s practice in a jurisdiction
in which the lawyer is admitted to practice.

(d) Authorized Temporary Practice by Lawyer Admitted in a Non-United States
Jurisdiction. A lawyer who is admitted only in a non-United States jurisdiction
who is a member in good standing of a recognized legal profession in a foreign
jurisdiction whose members are admitted to practice as lawyers or counselors at
law or the equivalent and are subject to effective regulation and discipline by a
duly constituted professional body or a public authority, and who has been
neither disbarred or suspended from practice in any jurisdiction nor disciplined or
held in contempt in Florida by reason of misconduct committed while engaged in
the practice of law permitted pursuant to this rule does not engage in the
unlicensed practice of law in Florida when on a temporary basis the lawyer
performs services in Florida that are:
(1) undertaken in association with a lawyer who is admitted to practice in Florida
and who actively participates in the matter; or
(2) in or reasonably related to a pending or potential proceeding before a tribunal
held or to be held in a jurisdiction outside the United States if the lawyer, or a
person the lawyer is assisting, is authorized by law or by order of the tribunal to
appear in the proceeding or reasonably expects to be so authorized; or
(3) in or reasonably related to a pending or potential arbitration, mediation, or
other alternative dispute resolution proceeding held or to be held in Florida or
another jurisdiction and the services are not services for which the forum requires
pro hac vice admission
(A) if the services are performed for a client who resides in or has an office in the
jurisdiction in which the lawyer is admitted to practice, or
(B) where the services arise out of or are reasonably related to the lawyer’s
practice in a jurisdiction in which the lawyer is admitted to practice; or
(4) not within subdivisions (d)(2) or (d)(3), and
(A) are performed for a client who resides or has an office in a jurisdiction in
which the lawyer is authorized to practice to the extent of that authorization, or
(B) arise out of or are reasonably related to a matter that has a substantial
connection to a jurisdiction in which the lawyer is authorized to practice to the
extent of that authorization; or
(5) governed primarily by international law or the law of a non-United States
jurisdiction in which the lawyer is a member.

Last accessed 1/30/20 here: [https://www.
media.floridabar.org/uploads/2019/02/Ch-4-Dec-14-2018-RRTFBb.pdf)

### GEORGIA

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<tr>
<td>a.</td>
<td>A lawyer shall not practice law in a jurisdiction in violation of the regulation of the legal profession in that jurisdiction, or assist another in doing so.</td>
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<tr>
<td>b.</td>
<td>A Domestic Lawyer shall not:</td>
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<td>1. except as authorized by these Rules or other law, establish an office or other systematic and continuous presence in this jurisdiction for the practice of law; or</td>
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<td>2. hold out to the public or otherwise represent that the Domestic Lawyer is admitted to practice law in this jurisdiction.</td>
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<td>c.</td>
<td>A Domestic Lawyer, who is not disbarred or suspended from practice in any jurisdiction, may provide legal services on a temporary basis in this jurisdiction that:</td>
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<td>1. are undertaken in association with a lawyer who is admitted to practice in this jurisdiction and who actively participates in the matter;</td>
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<td>2. are in or reasonably related to a pending or potential proceeding before a tribunal in this or another jurisdiction, if the Domestic Lawyer, or a person the Domestic Lawyer is assisting, is authorized by law or order to appear in such proceeding or reasonably expects to be so authorized;</td>
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<td>3. are in or reasonably related to a pending or potential arbitration, mediation, or other alternative dispute resolution proceeding in this or another jurisdiction, if the services arise out of or are reasonably related to the Domestic Lawyer's practice in a jurisdiction in which the Domestic Lawyer is admitted to practice and are not services for which the forum requires pro hac vice admission; or</td>
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<td>4. are not within paragraphs (c) (2) or (c) (3) and arise out of or are reasonably related to a pending or potential proceeding in this or another jurisdiction, if the Domestic Lawyer, or a person the Domestic Lawyer is assisting, is authorized by law or order to appear in such proceeding or reasonably expects to be so authorized;</td>
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<tr>
<td>d.</td>
<td>A Domestic Lawyer, who is not disbarred or suspended from practice in any jurisdiction, may provide legal services in this jurisdiction that:</td>
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<td>1. are provided to the Domestic Lawyer's employer or its organizational affiliates and are not services for which the forum requires pro hac vice admission; or</td>
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<td>2. are services that the Domestic Lawyer is authorized to provide by federal law or other law of this jurisdiction.</td>
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<tr>
<td>e.</td>
<td>A Foreign Lawyer shall not, except as authorized by this Rule or other law, establish an office or other systematic and continuous presence in this jurisdiction for the practice of law, or hold out to the public or otherwise represent that the lawyer is admitted to practice law in this jurisdiction. Such a Foreign Lawyer does not engage in the unauthorized practice of law in this jurisdiction when on a temporary basis the Foreign</td>
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Lawyer performs services in this jurisdiction that:

1. are undertaken in association with a lawyer who is admitted to practice in this jurisdiction and who actively participates in the matter;
2. are in or reasonably related to a pending or potential proceeding before a tribunal held or to be held in a jurisdiction outside the United States if the Foreign Lawyer, or a person the Foreign Lawyer is assisting, is authorized by law or by order of the tribunal to appear in such proceeding or reasonably expects to be so authorized;
3. are in or reasonably related to a pending or potential arbitration, mediation, or other alternative dispute resolution proceedings held or to be held in this or another jurisdiction, if the services arise out of or are reasonably related to the Foreign Lawyer's practice in a jurisdiction in which the Foreign Lawyer is admitted to practice;
4. are not within paragraphs (e) (2) or (e) (3) and
   i. are performed for a client who resides or has an office in a jurisdiction in which the Foreign Lawyer is authorized to practice to the extent of that authorization; or
   ii. arise out of or are reasonably related to a matter that has a substantial connection to a jurisdiction in which the lawyer is authorized to practice to the extent of that authorization; or
   iii. are governed primarily by international law or the law of a non-United States jurisdiction.

f. A Foreign Lawyer who is not disbarred or suspended from practice in any jurisdiction, may provide legal services in this jurisdiction subject to the following conditions:
   1. The services are provided to the Foreign Lawyer's employer or its organizational affiliates and are not services for which the forum requires pro hac vice admission; and
   2. The Foreign Lawyer is and remains in this country in lawful immigration status and complies with all relevant provisions of United States immigration laws.

g. For purposes of the grants of authority found in subsections (e) and (f) above, the Foreign Lawyer must be a member in good standing of a recognized legal profession in a foreign jurisdiction, the members of which are admitted to practice as lawyers or counselors at law or the equivalent and subject to effective regulation and discipline by a duly constituted professional body or a public authority.

h. A person who is not a member of the State Bar of Georgia, but who is allowed to practice law in Georgia on a limited basis pursuant to Supreme Court of Georgia Rules Part XXI, Rule 121, Provision Of Legal Services Following Determination Of Major Disaster, may provide legal services in this state to the extent allowed by said Rules.

i. A person who is not a member of the State Bar of Georgia, but who is
<table>
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<th>State</th>
<th>Rules and Regulations</th>
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| Georgia  | As of Feb. 20, 2020 allowed to practice law in Georgia on a limited basis pursuant to Supreme Court of Georgia Rules Part XV, Rules 91-95, Student Practice Rule, may provide legal services in this state to the extent allowed by said Rules.  
J. A person who is not a member of the State Bar of Georgia, but who is allowed to practice law in Georgia on a limited basis pursuant to Supreme Court of Georgia Rules Part XVI, Rules 97-103, Law School Graduates, may provide legal services in this state to the extent allowed by said Rules.  
K. A person who is not a member of the State Bar of Georgia, but who is allowed to practice law in Georgia on a limited basis pursuant to Supreme Court of Georgia Rules Part XX, Rules 114-120, Extended Public Service Program, may provide legal services in this state to the extent allowed by said Rules.  
L. Any domestic or foreign lawyer who has been admitted to the practice of law in Georgia pro hac vice, pursuant to the Uniform Rules of the various classes of courts in Georgia, shall pay all required fees and costs annually as set forth in those Rules. Failure to pay the annual fee by January 15 of each year of admission pro hac vice will result in a late fee of $100 that must be paid no later than March 1 of that year. Failure to pay the annual fees may result in disciplinary action, and said lawyer may be subject to prosecution under the unauthorized practice of law statutes of this state.  
The maximum penalty for a violation of this Rule is disbarment.  
| Hawaii   | A lawyer shall not:  
(a) practice law in a jurisdiction where doing so violates the regulation of the legal profession in that jurisdiction; or  
(b) assist a person who is not a member of the bar in the performance of activity that constitutes the unauthorized practice of law; or  
(c) allow any person who has been suspended or disbarred and who maintains a presence in an office where the practice of law is conducted by the lawyer to have any contact with the clients of the lawyer either in person, by telephone, or in writing or to have any contact with persons who have legal dealings with the office either in person, by telephone, or in writing.  
Last accessed 1/30/20 here: https://www.courts.state.hi.us/docs/court_rules/rules/hrpcond.htm#Rule%207.2 |
| Idaho    | (a) A lawyer shall not practice law in a jurisdiction where doing so violates the regulation of the legal profession in that jurisdiction.  
(b) A lawyer admitted to practice in another jurisdiction, but not in this jurisdiction, does not engage in the unauthorized practice of law in this jurisdiction when: (1) the lawyer is authorized by law or order, including pro hac
As of Feb. 20, 2020

vice admission pursuant to Idaho Bar Commission Rule 227, to appear before a tribunal or administrative agency in this jurisdiction or is preparing for a potential proceeding or hearing in which the lawyer reasonably expects to be so authorized; or (2) other than engaging in conduct governed by paragraph (1): (i) a lawyer who is an employee of a client acts on the client’s behalf or, in connection with the client’s matters, on behalf of the client’s commonly owned organizational affiliates; (ii) the lawyer acts with respect to a matter that arises out of or is otherwise reasonably related to the lawyer’s representation of a client in a jurisdiction in which the lawyer is admitted to practice; or (iii) the lawyer is associated in the matter with a lawyer admitted to practice in this jurisdiction who actively participates in the representation.

(c) A lawyer shall not assist another person in the unauthorized practice of law.


ILLINOIS

(a) same as MR
(b) same as MR

(c) –(c)(1) same as MR
(2) are in or reasonably related to a pending or potential proceeding before a tribunal in this or another jurisdiction, if the lawyer, or a person the lawyer is assisting, is authorized by law or order to appear in such proceeding or reasonably expects to be so authorized;
(3) are in or reasonably related to a pending or potential arbitration, mediation, or other alternative dispute resolution proceeding in this or another jurisdiction, if the services arise out of or are reasonably related to the lawyer’s practice in a jurisdiction in which the lawyer is admitted to practice and are not services for which the forum requires pro hac vice admission; or
(4) are not within paragraphs (c)(2) or (c)(3) and arise out of or are reasonably related to the lawyer’s practice in a jurisdiction in which the lawyer is admitted to practice.

(d) A lawyer admitted in another United States jurisdiction or admitted or otherwise authorized to practice in a foreign jurisdiction, and not disbarred or suspended from practice in any jurisdiction or the equivalent thereof, may provide legal services through an office or other systematic and continuous presence in this jurisdiction that:

(1) are provided to the lawyer’s employer or its organizational affiliates and are not services for which the forum requires pro hac vice admission; or
(2) are services that the lawyer is authorized to provide by federal law or other law or rule to provide in this jurisdiction.


INDIANA

(a) same as MR
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<th>State</th>
<th>Text</th>
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</table>
| **IOWA** | (a) same as MR  
(b) same as MR  
(c) same as MR  
(d) A lawyer admitted in another United States jurisdiction, and not disbarred or suspended from practice in any jurisdiction, may provide legal services in this jurisdiction that: (1) are provided to the lawyer’s employer or its organizational affiliates and are not services for which the forum requires pro hac vice admission; or (2) are services that the lawyer is authorized to provide by federal law or other law of this jurisdiction.  
Last accessed 1/30/20 here: [https://www.legis.iowa.gov/docs/ACO/CourtRulesChapter/12-31-2012.32.pdf](https://www.legis.iowa.gov/docs/ACO/CourtRulesChapter/12-31-2012.32.pdf) |
| **KANSAS** | (a) same as MR  
(b) same as MR  
(c) same as MR  
(d) same as MR  
(e) is MR (e) and (e)(1); deleted MR (e)(2)  
| **KENTUCKY** | (a) A lawyer shall not practice law in a jurisdiction in violation of the regulation of the legal profession in that jurisdiction, or assist another in doing so.  
(b) A lawyer who is not admitted to practice in this jurisdiction shall not: (1) except as authorized by these Rules or other law, establish or maintain an office or other presence in this jurisdiction for the practice of law; or (2) hold out to the public or otherwise represent that the lawyer is admitted to practice law in this jurisdiction. |
(c) A lawyer admitted in another United States jurisdiction, and not disbarred or suspended from practice in any jurisdiction, may provide legal services on a temporary basis in this jurisdiction if such services: (1) comply with SCR 3.030(2), or they do not require compliance with SCR 3.030(2) due to federal statute, rule or regulation; or (2) are in, or reasonably related to, a pending or potential proceeding before a tribunal or alternative dispute resolution proceeding in another jurisdiction for a client, or prospective client pursuant to Rule 1.18, if the services arise out of, or are reasonably related to, the lawyer’s practice in a jurisdiction in which the lawyer is admitted to practice and are not services for which the forum requires pro hac vice admission pursuant to SCR 3.030(2); or (3) are not within paragraph (c) (2) and arise out of, or are reasonably related to, the representation of the lawyer’s client in the jurisdiction in which the lawyer is admitted.

(d) A lawyer admitted in another United States jurisdiction, and not disbarred or suspended from practice in any jurisdiction, may provide legal services in this jurisdiction that: (1) comply with SCR 2.111 regarding a Limited Certificate of Admission to Practice Law in this jurisdiction; or (2) are services that the lawyer is authorized to provide by federal law or other law of this jurisdiction.

(e) A lawyer authorized to provide legal services under this Rule shall be subject to the Kentucky Rules of Professional Conduct and shall comply with SCR 3.030(2) or, if such legal services do not require compliance with that Rule, the lawyer must actively participate in, and assume responsibility for, the representation of the client.

Last accessed 1/30/20 here:
https://www.kybar.org/page/scr3#Professional%20Conduct%20Rules

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<th>LOUSIANA</th>
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<tr>
<td>(a) A lawyer shall not practice law in violation of the regulation of the legal profession in that jurisdiction, or assist another in doing so.</td>
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<tr>
<td>(b) A lawyer who is not admitted to practice in this jurisdiction shall not:</td>
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<tr>
<td><a href="https://www.ladb.org/Material/Publication/ROPC/ROPC.pdf">https://www.ladb.org/Material/Publication/ROPC/ROPC.pdf</a></td>
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<th>MAINE</th>
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<tr>
<td>(a) same as MR</td>
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<td>(b) same as MR</td>
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<td>(c) same as MR</td>
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<tr>
<td>(d) A lawyer admitted in another United States jurisdiction, and not disbarred or suspended from practice in any jurisdiction, may provide legal services in this jurisdiction that:</td>
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<td>(1) are provided to the lawyer’s employer or its organizational affiliates and are not services for which the forum requires pro hac vice admission and that are provided by an attorney who has received a limited license to practice law pursuant to La. S. Ct. Rule XVII, §14; or</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2) same as MR</td>
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(e) (1) A lawyer shall not:
   (i) employ, contract with as a consultant, engage as an independent contractor, or otherwise join in any other capacity, in connection with the practice of law, any person the attorney knows or reasonably should know is a disbarred attorney, during the period of disbarment, or any person the attorney knows or reasonably should know is an attorney who has permanently resigned from the practice of law in lieu of discipline; or
   (ii) employ, contract with as a consultant, engage as an independent contractor, or otherwise join in any other capacity, in connection with the practice of law, any person the attorney knows or reasonably should know is a suspended attorney, or an attorney who has been transferred to disability inactive status, during the period of suspension or transfer, unless first preceded by the submission of a fully executed employment registration statement to the Office of Disciplinary Counsel, on a registration form provided by the Louisiana Attorney Disciplinary Board, and approved by the Louisiana Supreme Court.

(2) The registration form provided for in Section (e)(1) shall include:
   (i) the identity and bar roll number of the suspended or transferred attorney sought to be hired;
   (ii) the identity and bar roll number of the attorney having direct supervisory responsibility over the suspended attorney, or the attorney transferred to disability inactive status, throughout the duration of employment or association;
   (iii) a list of all duties and activities to be assigned to the suspended attorney, or the attorney transferred to disability inactive status, during the period of employment or association;
   (iv) the terms of employment of the suspended attorney, or the attorney transferred to disability inactive status, including method of compensation;
   (v) a statement by the employing attorney that includes a consent to random compliance audits, to be conducted by the Office of Disciplinary Counsel, at any time during the employment or association of the suspended attorney, or the attorney transferred to disability inactive status; and
   (vi) a statement by the employing attorney certifying that the order giving rise to the suspension or transfer of the proposed employee has been provided for review and consideration in advance of employment by the suspended attorney, or the attorney transferred to disability inactive status.

(3) For purposes of this Rule, the practice of law shall include the following activities:
   (i) holding oneself out as an attorney or lawyer authorized to practice law;
   (ii) rendering legal consultation or advice to a client;
   (iii) appearing on behalf of a client in any hearing or proceeding, or before any judicial officer, arbitrator, mediator, court, public agency, referee, magistrate, commissioner, hearing officer, or governmental body operating in an adjudicative capacity, including submission of pleadings, except as may otherwise be permitted by law;
   (iv) appearing as a representative of the client at a deposition or other discovery matter;
   (v) negotiating or transacting any matter for or on behalf of a client with third
As of Feb. 20, 2020

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<th>MARYLAND</th>
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<td>(a) same as MR</td>
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<td>(b) same as MR</td>
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<td>(c) same as MR</td>
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<tr>
<td>(d) An attorney admitted in another United States jurisdiction, and not disbarred or suspended from practice in any jurisdiction, may provide legal services in this jurisdiction that:</td>
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<tr>
<td>(1) are provided to the attorney's employer or its organizational affiliates and are not services for which the forum requires pro hac vice admission; or</td>
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<tr>
<td>(2) are services that the attorney is authorized to provide by federal law or other law of this jurisdiction.</td>
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<tr>
<td>(e)(1) In this section, “foreign attorney” means an attorney who (A) is not admitted to practice law in any United States jurisdiction, (B) is a member in good standing of a recognized legal profession in a country other than the United States and, as such, is authorized to practice law in that country, (C) is subject to effective regulation and discipline by a duly constituted professional body or a public authority of that country, and (D) has not been disbarred or suspended from the practice of law in any jurisdiction of the United States.</td>
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<td>(2) A foreign attorney may not establish an office or other systematic and continuous presence in this State for the practice of law, or hold out to the public or otherwise represent that the attorney is admitted to practice law in this State. Any violation of this provision or any material misrepresentation regarding the requirements in subsection (e)(1) of this Rule by the foreign attorney will subject the foreign attorney to liability for the unauthorized practice of law.</td>
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<td>(3) A foreign attorney, with respect to any matter, may (A) act as a consultant to a Maryland attorney on the law and practice in a country in which the foreign attorney is admitted to practice, including principles of international law recognized and enforced in that country and (B) in association with a Maryland attorney who actively participates in the matter, participate in discussions with a</td>
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As of Feb. 20, 2020

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<th>State</th>
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<td>Maryland</td>
<td>client of the Maryland attorney or with other persons involved with the matter, provided that the Maryland attorney shall remain fully responsible to the client for all advice and other conduct by the foreign attorney with respect to the matter.</td>
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</table>
| Massachusetts | (a) same as MR  
(b) same as MR  
(c) same as MR  
(d) same as MR  
(d)(1) are provided to the lawyer's employer or its organizational affiliates and are not services for which the forum requires pro hac vice admission; or  
(2) same as MR  
(e) For purposes of paragraph (d), the foreign lawyer must be a member in good standing of a recognized legal profession in a foreign jurisdiction, the members of which are admitted to practice as lawyers or counselors at law or the equivalent, and are subject to effective regulation and discipline by a duly constituted professional body or a public authority.  
Does not have MR (e)(2)  
| Michigan    | (a) same as MR  
(b) same as MR  
(c) same as MR  
(d) A lawyer admitted in another jurisdiction of the United States and not disbarred or suspended from practice in any jurisdiction may provide legal services in this jurisdiction that:  
(1) are provided to the lawyer’s employer or its organizational affiliates and are not services for which the forum requires pro hac vice admission; or  
(2) are services that the lawyer is authorized by law to provide in this jurisdiction.  
Does not have MR (e)  
Last accessed 1/30/20 here: [here](#) |
<p>| Minnesota   | (a) A lawyer shall not practice law in a jurisdiction in violation of the regulation of the legal profession in that jurisdiction, or assist another in doing so, except that a lawyer admitted to practice in Minnesota does not violate this rule by conduct in another jurisdiction that is permitted in Minnesota under |</p>
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<th>MISSISSIPPI</th>
<th>MISSOURI</th>
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| A lawyer shall not: | (a) same as MR  
(b) same as MR  
(c)(1)-(3) same as MR  
(c)(4) are provided to the lawyer’s employer or its organizational affiliates and are not services for which the forum requires pro hac vice admission; or  
(c)(5) is MR (c)(4)  
(d) same as MR  
(e) A lawyer shall not practice law in Missouri if the lawyer is subject to Rule |
| (a) practice law in a jurisdiction where doing so violates the regulation of the legal profession in that jurisdiction; or  
(b) assist a person who is not a member of the bar in the performance of activity that constitutes the unauthorized practice of law. | Last accessed 1/30/20 here:  [https://www.revisor.mn.gov/court_rules/rule/prcond-toh/](https://www.revisor.mn.gov/court_rules/rule/prcond-toh/) |
As of Feb. 20, 2020

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<th>State</th>
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<tr>
<td>MONTANA</td>
<td>Same as MR</td>
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<td>NEBRASKA</td>
<td>(a) same as MR&lt;br&gt;(b) same as MR&lt;br&gt;(c) same as MR&lt;br&gt;&lt;br&gt;(d) A lawyer admitted in another United States jurisdiction, and not disbarred or suspended from practice in any jurisdiction, may provide legal services in this jurisdiction that:&lt;br&gt; 1. are provided to the lawyer's employer or its organizational affiliates and are not services for which the forum requires pro hac vice admission and the lawyer is registered under Neb. Ct. R. §§ 3-1201 to 3-1204, Registration of In-House Counsel.&lt;br&gt; 2. are services that the lawyer is authorized to provide by federal law or other law of this jurisdiction. Does not have MR (e)</td>
</tr>
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</table>
| NEVADA      | (a) same as MR<br><br>(b) Exceptions. A lawyer who is not admitted in this jurisdiction, but who is admitted and in good standing in another jurisdiction of the United States, does not engage in the unauthorized practice of law in this jurisdiction when:<br> 1. The lawyer is authorized to appear before a tribunal in this jurisdiction by law or order of the tribunal or is preparing for a proceeding in which the lawyer reasonably expects to be so authorized;<br> 2. The lawyer participates in this jurisdiction in investigation and discovery incident to litigation that is pending or anticipated to be instituted in a jurisdiction in which the lawyer is admitted to practice;<br> 3. The lawyer is an employee of a client and is acting on behalf of the client or, in connection with the client’s matters, on behalf of the client’s other employees, or its commonly owned organizational affiliates in matters related to the business of the employer, provided that the lawyer is acting in this jurisdiction on an
As of Feb. 20, 2020

Occasional basis and not as a regular or repetitive course of business in this jurisdiction;
(4) The lawyer is acting with respect to a matter that is incident to work being performed in a jurisdiction in which the lawyer is admitted, provided that the lawyer is acting in this jurisdiction on an occasional basis and not as a regular or repetitive course of business in this jurisdiction;
(5) The lawyer is engaged in the occasional representation of a client in association with a lawyer who is admitted in this jurisdiction and who has actual responsibility for the representation and actively participates in the representation, provided that the out-of-state lawyer’s representation of the client is not part of a regular or repetitive course of practice in this jurisdiction;
(6) The lawyer is representing a client, on an occasional basis and not as part of a regular or repetitive course of practice in this jurisdiction, in areas governed primarily by federal law, international law, or the law of a foreign nation; or
(7) The lawyer is acting as an arbitrator, mediator, or impartial third party in an alternative dispute resolution proceeding.

(c) Interaction with Supreme Court Rule 42. Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (b) of this Rule, a lawyer who is not admitted to practice in this jurisdiction shall not represent a client in this state in an action or proceeding governed by Supreme Court Rule 42 unless the lawyer has been authorized to appear under Supreme Court Rule 42 or reasonably expects to be so authorized.

(d) Limitations.
(1) No lawyer is authorized to provide legal services under this Rule if the lawyer:
(i) Is an inactive or suspended member of the State Bar of Nevada, or has been disbarred or has received a disciplinary resignation from the State Bar of Nevada; or
(ii) Has previously been disciplined or held in contempt by reason of misconduct committed while engaged in the practice of law permitted under this Rule.
(2) A lawyer who is not admitted to practice in this jurisdiction shall not:
(i) Establish an office or other regular presence in this jurisdiction for the practice of law;
(ii) Solicit clients in this jurisdiction; or
(iii) Represent or hold out to the public that the lawyer is admitted to practice law in this jurisdiction.

(e) Conduct and discipline. A lawyer admitted to practice in another jurisdiction of the United States who acts in this jurisdiction pursuant to paragraph (b) of this Rule shall be subject to the Nevada Rules of Professional Conduct and the disciplinary jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Nevada and the State Bar of Nevada as provided in Supreme Court Rule 99.

Last accessed 1/30/20 here: https://www.leg.state.nv.us/CourtRules/RPC.html

NEW HAMPSHIRE (a) same as MR
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<th>NEW JERSEY</th>
<th>(a) same as MR</th>
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<td>(b) A lawyer not admitted to the Bar of this State who is admitted to practice law before the highest court of any other state, territory of the United States, Puerto Rico, or the District of Columbia (hereinafter a United States jurisdiction) may engage in the lawful practice of law in New Jersey only if:</td>
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<td>(1) the lawyer is admitted to practice pro hac vice pursuant to R. 1:21-2 or is preparing for a proceeding in which the lawyer reasonably expects to be so admitted and is associated in that preparation with a lawyer admitted to practice in this jurisdiction; or</td>
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<td>(2) the lawyer is an in-house counsel and complies with R. 1:27-2; or</td>
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<td>(3) under any of the following circumstances: (i) the lawyer engages in the negotiation of the terms of a transaction in furtherance of the lawyer's representation on behalf of an existing client in a jurisdiction in which the lawyer is admitted to practice and the transaction originates in or is otherwise related to a jurisdiction in which the lawyer is admitted to practice; (ii) the lawyer engages in representation of a party to a dispute by participating in arbitration, mediation or other alternate or complementary dispute resolution program and the services arise out of or are reasonably related to the lawyer's practice in a jurisdiction in which the lawyer is admitted to practice and are not services for which pro hac vice admission pursuant to R. 1:21-2 is required; (iii) the lawyer investigates, engages in discovery, interviews witnesses or deposes witnesses in this jurisdiction for a proceeding pending or anticipated to be instituted in a jurisdiction in which the lawyer is admitted to practice; (iv) the out-of-state lawyer's practice in this jurisdiction is occasional and the lawyer associates in the matter with, and designates and discloses to all parties in interest, a lawyer admitted to the Bar of this State who shall be held responsible for the conduct of the out-of-State lawyer in the matter; or (v) the lawyer practices under circumstances other than (i) through (iv) above, with respect to a matter where the practice activity arises directly out of the lawyer's representation on behalf of an existing client in a jurisdiction in which the lawyer is admitted to practice, provided that such practice in this jurisdiction is occasional and is undertaken</td>
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only when the lawyer's disengagement would result in substantial inefficiency, impracticality or detriment to the client.

(c) A lawyer admitted to practice in another jurisdiction who acts in this jurisdiction pursuant to paragraph (b) above shall:

1. be licensed and in good standing in all jurisdictions of admission and not be the subject of any pending disciplinary proceedings, nor a current or pending license suspension or disbarment;
2. be subject to the Rules of Professional Conduct and the disciplinary authority of the Supreme Court of this jurisdiction;
3. consent in writing on a form approved by the Supreme Court to the appointment of the Clerk of the Supreme Court as agent upon whom service of process may be made for all actions against the lawyer or the lawyer's firm that may arise out of the lawyer's participation in legal matters in this jurisdiction, except that a lawyer who acts in this jurisdiction pursuant to subparagraph (b)(3)(ii) or (b)(3)(iii) above shall be deemed to have consented to such appointment without completing the form;
4. not hold himself or herself out as being admitted to practice in this jurisdiction;
5. comply with R. 1:21-1(a)(1); and
6. except for a lawyer who acts in this jurisdiction pursuant to subparagraph (b)(3)(ii) or (b)(3)(iii) above, annually register with the New Jersey Lawyers' Fund for Client Protection and comply with R. 1:20-1(b) and (c), R. 1:28-2, and R. 1:28B-1(e) during the period of practice.

Last accessed 1/30/20 here:
https://www.njcourts.gov/attorneys/assets/rules/rpc.pdf

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<tr>
<th>NEW MEXICO</th>
<th>A. same as MR</th>
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<td>B. A lawyer shall not employ or continue the employment of a disbarred or suspended lawyer as an attorney.</td>
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<tr>
<td>C. A lawyer shall not employ or continue the employment of a disbarred or suspended lawyer as a law clerk, a paralegal or in any other position of a quasi-legal nature if the suspended or disbarred lawyer has been specifically prohibited from accepting or continuing such employment by order of the Supreme Court or the disciplinary board.</td>
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<tr>
<td>D. is MR (b)</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>E. is MR (c)(1)-(2)</td>
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<tr>
<td>F. A lawyer admitted in another United States jurisdiction, and not disbarred or suspended from practice in any jurisdiction may provide legal services in this jurisdiction that without Rule 24-106 NMRA compliance (1) are in or reasonably related to a pending or potential arbitration, mediation, or other alternative dispute resolution proceeding in this or another jurisdiction, if the services arise</td>
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<td>State</td>
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<td>NEW YORK</td>
<td>(a) A lawyer shall not practice law in a jurisdiction in violation of the regulation of the legal profession in that jurisdiction.</td>
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<td>(b) A lawyer shall not aid a nonlawyer in the unauthorized practice of law.</td>
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<tr>
<td>NORTH CAROLINA</td>
<td>(a) A lawyer shall not practice law in a jurisdiction where doing so violates the regulation of the legal profession in that jurisdiction.</td>
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<td>(b) same as MR</td>
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<td>(c) A lawyer admitted to practice in another United States jurisdiction, and not disbarred or suspended from practice in any jurisdiction, does not engage in the unauthorized practice of law in this jurisdiction if the lawyer’s conduct is in accordance with these Rules and:</td>
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<td>(1) the lawyer is authorized by law or order to appear before a tribunal or administrative agency in this jurisdiction or is preparing for a potential proceeding or hearing in which the lawyer reasonably expects to be so authorized;</td>
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<td>(2) the lawyer acts with respect to a matter that arises out of or is otherwise reasonably related to the lawyer’s representation of a client in a jurisdiction in which the lawyer is admitted to practice and the lawyer’s services are not services for which pro hac vice admission is required;</td>
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<td>(3) the lawyer acts with respect to a matter that is in or is reasonably related to a pending or potential arbitration, mediation, or other alternative dispute resolution proceeding in this or another jurisdiction, if the lawyer’s services arise out of or are reasonably related to the lawyer’s representation of a client in a jurisdiction in which the lawyer is admitted to practice and are not services for which pro hac vice admission is required; or</td>
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|                  | (4) the lawyer is associated in the matter with a lawyer admitted to practice in this jurisdiction who actively participates in the representation and the lawyer is
admitted pro hac vice or the lawyer’s services are not services for which pro hac vice admission is required.

(d) A lawyer admitted to practice in another United States jurisdiction or in a foreign jurisdiction, and not disbarred or suspended from practice in any jurisdiction, or the equivalent thereof, does not engage in the unauthorized practice of law in this jurisdiction and may establish an office or other systematic and continuous presence in this jurisdiction for the practice of law if the lawyer’s conduct is in accordance with these Rules and:

(1) the lawyer provides legal services to the lawyer’s employer or its organizational affiliates; the services are not services for which pro hac vice admission is required; and, when the services are performed by a foreign lawyer and require advice on the law of this or another US jurisdiction or of the United States, such advice is based upon the advice of a lawyer who is duly licensed and authorized by the jurisdiction to provide such advice; or

(2) the lawyer is providing services limited to federal law, international law, the law of a foreign jurisdiction or the law of the jurisdiction in which the lawyer is admitted to practice, or the lawyer is providing services that the lawyer is authorized by federal or other law or rule to provide in this jurisdiction.

(e) A lawyer admitted to practice in another United States jurisdiction, and not disbarred or suspended from practice in any jurisdiction, does not engage in the unauthorized practice of law in this jurisdiction and may establish an office or other systematic and continuous presence in this jurisdiction for the practice of law if the lawyer’s conduct is in accordance with these Rules, the lawyer is the subject of a pending application for admission to the North Carolina State Bar by comity, having never previously been denied admission to the North Carolina State Bar for any reason, and the lawyer satisfies the following conditions:

(1) is licensed to practice law in a state with which North Carolina has comity in regard to admission to practice law;

(2) is a member in good standing in every jurisdiction in which the lawyer is licensed to practice law;

(3) has satisfied the educational and experiential requirements prerequisite to comity admission to the North Carolina State Bar;

(4) is domiciled in North Carolina;

(5) has established a professional relationship with a North Carolina law firm and is actively supervised by at least one licensed North Carolina attorney affiliated with that law firm; and

(6) gives written notice to the secretary of the North Carolina State Bar that the lawyer intends to begin the practice of law pursuant to this provision, provides the secretary with a copy of the lawyer’s application for admission to the State Bar, and agrees that the lawyer is subject to these rules and the disciplinary
As of Feb. 20, 2020

jurisdiction of the North Carolina State Bar. A lawyer acting pursuant to this provision may not provide services for which pro hac vice admission is required, and shall be ineligible to practice law in this jurisdiction immediately upon being advised that the lawyer’s application for comity admission has been denied.

(f) A lawyer shall not assist another person in the unauthorized practice of law.

(g) A lawyer or law firm shall not employ a disbarred or suspended lawyer as a law clerk or legal assistant if that individual was associated with such lawyer or law firm at any time on or after the date of the acts which resulted in disbarment or suspension through and including the effective date of disbarment or suspension.

(h) A lawyer or law firm employing a disbarred or suspended lawyer as a law clerk or legal assistant shall not represent any client represented by the disbarred or suspended lawyer or by any lawyer with whom the disbarred or suspended lawyer practiced during the period on or after the date of the acts which resulted in disbarment or suspension through and including the effective date of disbarment or suspension.

(i) is MR(e)-(e)(1)

Does not have MR(e)(ii)


NORTH DAKOTA

(a) A lawyer shall not practice law in a jurisdiction where doing so violates the regulation of the legal profession in that jurisdiction.

(b) A lawyer admitted to practice in another jurisdiction and not in this jurisdiction who performs legal services in this jurisdiction on a temporary basis does not engage in the unauthorized practice of law in this jurisdiction when:

(1) the lawyer who is an employee of a client, acts on the client's behalf, or on behalf of the client's commonly owned affiliates, except for work for which pro hac vice admission or registration under Admission to Practice R.3 is required;

(2) the lawyer acts with respect to a matter that arises out of the lawyer's representation of a client in a jurisdiction in which the lawyer is admitted to practice, except for work for which pro hac vice admission or registration under Admission to Practice R.3 is required;

(3) with respect to matters for which registration or pro hac vice admission is available under Admission to Practice R.3, the lawyer is authorized to represent a client or is preparing for a matter in which the lawyer reasonably expects to be so authorized;

(4) with respect to matters, transactions or proceedings pending in or substantially related to this jurisdiction and for which pro hac vice admission is not available under Admission to Practice R.3, the lawyer is associated in the matter, transaction or proceeding with a lawyer admitted to practice in this jurisdiction who actively participates in the representation of the client in the
matter, transaction or proceeding; or
(5) the lawyer performs a service that may be performed by a person without a license to practice law or without other authorization from a federal, state or local governmental body.

(c) A lawyer admitted to practice in another United States jurisdiction or in a foreign jurisdiction but not in this jurisdiction, who establishes an office or whose presence is other than temporary in this jurisdiction does not engage in the unauthorized practice of law in this jurisdiction when:
(1) the lawyer who is an employee of a client, acts on the client's behalf, or on behalf of the client's commonly owned affiliates, and the lawyer is eligible for and has complied with the lawyer registration rules under Admission to Practice R.3; and when the lawyer is a foreign lawyer and the services require advice on the law of this or another U.S. jurisdiction or of the United States, provided that the advice must be based upon the advice of a lawyer who is duly licensed and authorized by this jurisdiction to provide the advice, or
(2) the lawyer renders services in this jurisdiction pursuant to other authority granted by federal law or a law or Court rule of this jurisdiction.

(d) A lawyer who is not admitted to practice in this jurisdiction shall not represent or hold out to the public that the lawyer is admitted to practice law in this jurisdiction. A lawyer who practices law in this jurisdiction under paragraph(b) or (c) shall disclose in writing to the client that the lawyer is not licensed in this jurisdiction.

(e) A lawyer shall not assist another person in the unauthorized practice of law.

(f) For purposes of paragraph (c), the foreign lawyer must be a member in good standing of a recognized legal profession in a foreign jurisdiction, the members of which are admitted to practice as lawyers or counselors at law or the equivalent and are subject to effective regulation and discipline by a duly constituted professional body or a public authority.

Last accessed 1/30/20 here: https://www.ndcourts.gov/legal-resources/rules/ndrprofconduct/5-5

OHIO

(a) A lawyer shall not practice law in a jurisdiction in violation of the regulation of the legal profession in that jurisdiction, or assist another in doing so.

(b) A lawyer who is not admitted to practice in this jurisdiction shall not do either of the following:
(1) except as authorized by these rules or other law, establish an office or other systematic and continuous presence in this jurisdiction for the practice of law;
(2) hold out to the public or otherwise represent that the lawyer is admitted to practice law in this jurisdiction.

(c) A lawyer who is admitted in another United States jurisdiction, is in good
as of Feb. 20, 2020

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<th>OKLAHOMA</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(a) A lawyer shall not practice law in a jurisdiction in violation of the regulation of the legal profession in that jurisdiction, or assist another in doing so.</td>
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<tr>
<td>(b) A lawyer who is not admitted to practice in this jurisdiction shall not:</td>
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<td>(1) except as authorized by these Rules or other law, establish an office or other systematic and continuous presence in this jurisdiction for the practice of law; or</td>
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<tr>
<td>(2) hold out to the public or otherwise represent that the lawyer is admitted to practice law in this jurisdiction.</td>
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<tr>
<td>(c) Subject to the provisions of 5.5(a), a lawyer admitted in a United States jurisdiction, and not disbarred or suspended from practice in any jurisdiction, may provide legal services on a temporary basis in a jurisdiction where not admitted to practice that:</td>
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<tr>
<td>(1) are undertaken in association with a lawyer who is admitted to practice in this jurisdiction and who actively participates in the matter;</td>
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<tr>
<td>(2) are in or reasonably related to a pending or potential proceeding before a</td>
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standing in the jurisdiction in which the lawyer is admitted, and regularly practices law may provide legal services on a temporary basis in this jurisdiction if one or more of the following apply:

(1) the services are undertaken in association with a lawyer who is admitted to practice in this jurisdiction and who actively participates in the matter;
(2) the services are reasonably related to a pending or potential proceeding before a tribunal in this or another jurisdiction, if the lawyer, or a person the lawyer is assisting, is authorized by law or order to appear in such proceeding or reasonably expects to be so authorized;
(3) the services are reasonably related to a pending or potential arbitration, mediation, or other alternative dispute resolution proceeding in this or another jurisdiction, if the services arise out of or are reasonably related to the lawyer’s practice in a jurisdiction in which the lawyer is admitted to practice and are not services for which the forum requires pro hac vice admission;
(4) the lawyer engages in negotiations, investigations, or other nonlitigation activities that arise out of or are reasonably related to the lawyer’s practice in a jurisdiction in which the lawyer is admitted to practice.

(d) A lawyer admitted and in good standing in another United States jurisdiction may provide legal services in this jurisdiction through an office or other systematic and continuous presence in any of the following circumstances:

(1) the lawyer is registered in compliance with Gov. Bar R. VI, Section 6 and is providing services to the employer or its organizational affiliates for which the permission of a tribunal to appear pro hac vice is not required;
(2) the lawyer is providing services that the lawyer is authorized to provide by federal or Ohio law;
(3) the lawyer is registered in compliance with and is providing pro bono legal services as permitted by Gov. Bar R. VI, Section 6.

Last accessed 1/30/20 here
tribunal in this or another jurisdiction, if the lawyer, or a person the lawyer is assisting, is authorized by law or order to appear in such proceeding or reasonably expects to be so authorized;
(3) are in or reasonably related to a pending or potential arbitration, mediation, or other alternative dispute resolution proceeding in this or another jurisdiction, if the services arise out of or are reasonably related to the lawyer’s practice in a jurisdiction in which the lawyer is admitted to practice and are not services for which the forum requires pro hac vice admission; or
(4) are not within paragraphs (c)(2) or (c)(3) and arise out of or are reasonably related to the lawyer’s practice in a jurisdiction in which the lawyer is admitted to practice.

(d) A lawyer admitted in another United States jurisdiction that has reciprocity with the State of Oklahoma, and not disbarred or suspended from practice in any jurisdiction, and is in compliance with Rule 2, Section 5 of the Rules Governing Admission to the Practice of Law in the State of Oklahoma, may provide legal services in this jurisdiction that:
(1) are provided to the lawyer’s employer or its organizational affiliates in connection with the employer’s matters, provided the employer does not render legal services to third persons and are not services for which the forum requires pro hac vice admission; or
(2) are services that the lawyer is authorized to provide by federal law or other law of this jurisdiction.

Last accessed on 1/31/20 here:

| OREGON | (a) A lawyer shall not practice law in a jurisdiction in violation of the regulation of the legal profession in that jurisdiction, or assist another in doing so. |
|        | (b) A lawyer who is not admitted to practice in this jurisdiction shall not: (1) except as authorized by these Rules or other law, establish an office or other systematic and continuous presence in this jurisdiction for the practice of law; or (2) hold out to the public or otherwise represent that the lawyer is admitted to practice law in this jurisdiction. |
|        | (c) A lawyer admitted in another jurisdiction, and not disbarred or suspended from practice in any jurisdiction, may provide legal services on a temporary basis in this jurisdiction that: (1) are undertaken in association with a lawyer who is admitted to practice in this jurisdiction and who actively participates in the matter; (2) are in or reasonably related to a pending or potential proceeding before a tribunal in this or another jurisdiction, if the lawyer, or a person the lawyer is assisting, is authorized by law or order to appear in such proceeding or reasonably expects to be so authorized; (3) are in or reasonably related to a pending or potential arbitration, mediation, or other alternate dispute resolution proceeding in this or another jurisdiction, if the |
services arise out of or are reasonably related to the lawyer's practice in a jurisdiction in which the lawyer is admitted to practice and are not services for which the forum requires pro hac vice admission; 
(4) are not within paragraphs (c)(2) or (c)(3) and arise out of or are reasonably related to the lawyer's practice in a jurisdiction in which the lawyer is admitted to practice; or 
(5) are provided to the lawyer’s employer or its organizational affiliates and are not services for which the forum requires pro hac vice admission.

(d) A lawyer admitted in another jurisdiction, and not disbarred or suspended from practice in any jurisdiction, may provide legal services in this jurisdiction that are services that the lawyer is authorized to provide by federal law or other law of this jurisdiction.

(e) A lawyer who provides legal services in connection with a pending or potential arbitration proceeding to be held in his jurisdiction under paragraph (c)(3) of this rule must, upon engagement by the client, certify to the Oregon State Bar that:
(1) the lawyer is in good standing in every jurisdiction in which the lawyer is admitted to practice; and 
(2) unless the lawyer is in-house counsel or an employee of a government client in the matter, that the lawyer 
(i) carries professional liability insurance substantially equivalent to that required of Oregon lawyers, or 
(ii) has notified the lawyer’s client in writing that the lawyer does not have such insurance and that Oregon law requires Oregon lawyers to have such insurance. 
The certificate must be accompanied by the administrative fee for the appearance established by the Oregon State Bar and proof of service on the arbitrator and other parties to the proceeding.

Last accessed on 1/31/20 here: https://www.osbar.org/_docs/rulesregs/orpc.pdf
(2) are in or reasonably related to a pending or potential proceeding before a tribunal in this or another jurisdiction, if the lawyer, or a person the lawyer is assisting, is authorized by law or order to appear in such proceeding or reasonably expects to be so authorized;
(3) are in or reasonably related to a pending or potential arbitration, mediation, or other alternative dispute resolution proceeding in this or another jurisdiction, if the services arise out of or are reasonably related to the lawyer's practice in a jurisdiction in which the lawyer is admitted to practice and are not services for which the forum requires pro hac vice admission; or
(4) are not within paragraphs (c)(2) or (c)(3) and arise out of or are reasonably related to the lawyer's practice in a jurisdiction in which the lawyer is admitted to practice.

(d) A lawyer admitted in another United States jurisdiction, and not disbarred or suspended from practice in any jurisdiction, may, subject to the requirements of Pa.B.A.R. 302, provide legal services in this jurisdiction that:
(1) are provided to the lawyer's employer or its organizational affiliates and are not services for which the forum requires pro hac vice admission, except that this paragraph (d) does not authorize a lawyer who is not admitted in this jurisdiction and who is employed by the Commonwealth, any of its political subdivisions or any of their organizational affiliates to provide legal services in this jurisdiction; or
(2) are services that the lawyer is authorized to provide by federal law or other law of this jurisdiction.

Last accessed on 1/31/20 here: https://www.padisciplinaryboard.org/for-attorneys/rules/rule/3/the-rules-of-professional-conduct

RHODE ISLAND
(a) A lawyer shall not practice law in a jurisdiction in violation of the regulation of the legal profession in that jurisdiction, or assist another in doing so.

(b) A lawyer who is not admitted to practice in this jurisdiction shall not:
(1) except as authorized by these Rules or other law, establish an office or other systematic and continuous presence in this jurisdiction for the practice of law; or
(2) hold out to the public or otherwise represent that the lawyer is admitted to practice law in this jurisdiction.

(c) A lawyer admitted in another United States jurisdiction, and not disbarred or suspended from practice in any jurisdiction, may provide legal services on a temporary basis in this jurisdiction that:
(1) are undertaken in association with a lawyer who is admitted to practice in this jurisdiction and who actively participates in the matter;
(2) are in or reasonably related to a pending or potential proceeding before a tribunal in this or another jurisdiction, if the lawyer, or a person the lawyer is assisting, is authorized by law or order to appear in such proceeding or reasonably expects to be so authorized;
(3) are in or reasonably related to a pending or potential arbitration, mediation, or other alternative dispute resolution proceeding in this or another jurisdiction, if
SOUTH CAROLINA

(a) A lawyer shall not practice law in a jurisdiction in violation of the regulation of the legal profession in that jurisdiction or assist another in doing so.

(b) A lawyer who is not admitted to practice in this jurisdiction shall not:
(1) except as authorized by these Rules or other law, establish an office or other systematic and continuous presence in this jurisdiction for the practice of law; or
(2) hold out to the public or otherwise represent that the lawyer is admitted to practice law in this jurisdiction.

(c) A lawyer admitted in another United States jurisdiction, and not debarred, disbarred or suspended from practice in any jurisdiction, may provide legal services on a temporary basis in this jurisdiction that:
(1) are undertaken in association with a lawyer who is admitted to practice in this jurisdiction and who actively participates in the matter;
(2) are in or reasonably related to a pending or potential proceeding before a tribunal in this or another jurisdiction, if the lawyer, or a person the lawyer is assisting, is authorized by law or order to appear in such proceeding or reasonably expects to be so authorized;
(3) are in or reasonably related to a pending or potential arbitration, mediation, or other alternative dispute resolution proceeding in this or another jurisdiction, if the services arise out of or are reasonably related to the lawyer's representation of an existing client in a jurisdiction in which the lawyer is admitted to practice and are not services for which the forum requires pro hac vice admission; or
(4) are not within paragraph (c)(2) or (c)(3) and arise out of or are reasonably related to the lawyer's representation of an existing client in a jurisdiction in which the lawyer is admitted to practice.

(d) A lawyer admitted in another United States jurisdiction, and not debarred, disbarred or suspended from practice in any jurisdiction, may provide legal services in this jurisdiction that:
(1) are provided to the lawyer's employer or its organizational affiliates and are not services for which the forum requires pro hac vice admission; or
(2) are services that the lawyer is authorized to provide by federal law or other law of this jurisdiction.

(d) A lawyer admitted in another United States jurisdiction, and not disbarred or suspended from practice in any jurisdiction, may provide legal services in this jurisdiction that:
(1) are provided to the lawyer's employer or its organizational affiliates and are not services for which the forum requires pro hac vice admission; or
(2) are services that the lawyer is authorized to provide by federal law or other law of this jurisdiction.

Last accessed on 1/31/20 here:
https://www.courts.ri.gov/publicresources/disciplinaryboard/pdf/article5.pdf
services in this jurisdiction that:
(1) are provided to the lawyer's employer or its organizational affiliates and are not services for which the forum requires pro hac vice admission; or
(2) are services that the lawyer is authorized to provide by federal law or other law of this jurisdiction.

Last accessed 1/31/20 here: [https://www.sccourts.org/courtReg/](https://www.sccourts.org/courtReg/)

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<th>SOUTH DAKOTA</th>
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<tr>
<th>TENNESSEE</th>
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<td>(b) A lawyer who is not admitted to practice in this jurisdiction shall not:</td>
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<td>(c) A lawyer admitted in another United States jurisdiction, and not disbarred or suspended from practice in any jurisdiction, may provide legal services on a temporary basis in this jurisdiction that:</td>
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<td>(1) are undertaken in association with a lawyer who is admitted to practice in this jurisdiction and who actively participates in the matter;</td>
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<td>(2) are in or reasonably related to a pending or potential proceeding before a tribunal in this or another jurisdiction, if the lawyer, or a person the lawyer is assisting, is authorized by law or order to appear in such proceeding or reasonably expects to be so authorized;</td>
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<td>(3) are in or reasonably related to a pending or potential arbitration, mediation, or other alternative dispute resolution proceeding in this or another jurisdiction, if the services arise out of or are reasonably related to the lawyer's representation of an existing client in a jurisdiction in which the lawyer is admitted to practice and are not services for which the forum requires pro hac vice admission; or</td>
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<td></td>
<td>(4) are not within paragraphs (c)(2) or (c)(3) and arise out of or are reasonably related to the lawyer's representation of an existing client in a jurisdiction in which the lawyer is admitted to practice.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>(d) A lawyer admitted in another United States jurisdiction, and not disbarred or suspended from practice in any jurisdiction, may provide legal services through an office or other systematic and continuous presence in this jurisdiction that:</td>
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<td></td>
<td>(1) are provided to the lawyer's employer or its organizational affiliates and are not services for which the forum requires pro hac vice admission; or</td>
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<td></td>
<td>(2) are services that the lawyer is authorized to provide by federal law or other law or rule of this jurisdiction.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>(3) A lawyer providing legal services pursuant to paragraph (d)(1) is subject to registration pursuant to Tenn. Sup. Ct. R.7, § 10.01, and may be subject to other</td>
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</table>
requirements, including assessments for client protection funds and mandatory continuing legal education. Failure to register in a timely manner may preclude the lawyer from later seeking admission in this jurisdiction.

(e) A lawyer authorized to provide legal services in this jurisdiction pursuant to paragraph (d)(1) of this Rule may also provide pro bono legal services in this jurisdiction, provided that these services are offered through an established not-for-profit bar association, pro bono program or legal services program or through such organization(s) specifically authorized in this jurisdiction and provided that these are services for which the forum does not require pro hac vice admission.

(f) A lawyer providing legal services in Tennessee pursuant to paragraph (c) or (d) shall advise the lawyer's client that the lawyer is not admitted to practice in Tennessee and shall obtain the client's informed consent to such representation.

(g) A lawyer providing legal services in Tennessee pursuant to paragraph (c) or (d) shall be deemed to have submitted himself or herself to personal jurisdiction in Tennessee for claims arising out of the lawyer's actions in providing such services in this state.

(h) A lawyer or law firm shall not employ or continue the employment of a disbarred or suspended lawyer as an attorney, legal consultant, law clerk, paralegal or in any other position of a quasi-legal nature.


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<th>TEXAS</th>
<th>A lawyer shall not:</th>
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<td>(a) practice law in a jurisdiction where doing so violates the regulation of the legal profession in that jurisdiction; or</td>
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<td></td>
<td>(b) assist a person who is not a member of the bar in the performance of activity that constitutes the unauthorized practice of law.</td>
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Last accessed 1/31/20 here: [here](#)

| UTAH | (a) A lawyer shall not practice law in a jurisdiction in violation of the regulation of the legal profession in that jurisdiction, or assist another in doing so. |
|      | (b) A lawyer who is not admitted to practice in this jurisdiction shall not: (b)(1) except as authorized by these Rules or other law, establish an office or other systematic and continuous presence in this jurisdiction for the practice of law; or (b)(2) hold out to the public or otherwise represent that the lawyer is admitted to practice law in this jurisdiction. |
|      | (c) A lawyer admitted in another United States jurisdiction, and not disbarred or suspended from practice in any jurisdiction, may provide legal services on a temporary basis in this jurisdiction that: (c)(1) are undertaken in association with a lawyer who is admitted to practice in |
As of Feb. 20, 2020

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<th><strong>VERMONT</strong></th>
<th>this jurisdiction and who actively participates in the matter;</th>
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<td>(c)(2) are in or reasonably related to a pending or potential proceeding before a tribunal in this or another jurisdiction, if the lawyer, or a person the lawyer is assisting, is authorized by law or order to appear in such proceeding or reasonably expects to be so authorized;</td>
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<td>(c)(3) are in or reasonably related to a pending or potential arbitration, mediation or other alternative dispute resolution proceeding in this or another jurisdiction, if the services arise out of or are reasonably related to the lawyer’s practice in a jurisdiction in which the lawyer is admitted to practice and are not services for which the forum requires pro hac vice admission; or</td>
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<td>(c)(4) are not within paragraphs (c)(2) or (c)(3) and arise out of or are reasonably related to the lawyer’s practice in a jurisdiction in which the lawyer is admitted to practice.</td>
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<td>(d) A lawyer admitted in another United States jurisdiction and not disbarred or suspended from practice in any jurisdiction may provide legal services through an office or other systematic and continuous presence in this jurisdiction without admission to the Utah State Bar if:</td>
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<td>(d)(1) the services are provided to the lawyer’s employer or its organizational affiliates while the lawyer has a pending application for admission to the Utah State Bar and are not services for which the forum requires pro hac vice admission; or</td>
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<td>(d)(2) the services provided are authorized by specific federal or Utah law or by applicable rule.</td>
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<td>(2) are in or reasonably related to a pending or potential proceeding before a tribunal in this or another jurisdiction, if the lawyer, or a person the lawyer is assisting, is authorized by law or order to appear in such proceeding or reasonably expects to be so authorized;</td>
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<td>(3) are in or reasonably related to a pending or potential arbitration, mediation, or other alternative dispute resolution proceeding in this or another jurisdiction, if</td>
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(a) A lawyer, law firm or professional corporation shall not employ in any capacity a lawyer whose license has been suspended or revoked for professional misconduct, during such period of suspension or revocation, if the disciplined lawyer was associated with such lawyer, law firm, or professional corporation at any time on or after the date of the acts which resulted in suspension or revocation.

(b) A lawyer, law firm or professional corporation employing a lawyer as a consultant, law clerk, or legal assistant when that lawyer’s license is suspended or revoked for professional misconduct shall not represent any client represented by the disciplined lawyer or by any lawyer with whom the disciplined lawyer practiced on or after the date of the acts which resulted in suspension or revocation.

(c) A lawyer shall not practice law in a jurisdiction in violation of the regulation of the legal profession in that jurisdiction, or assist another in doing so.

(d) Foreign Lawyers:
(1) "Foreign Lawyer" is a person authorized to practice law by the duly constituted and authorized governmental body of any State or Territory of the United States or the District of Columbia, or a foreign nation, but is neither licensed by the Supreme Court of Virginia or authorized under its rules to practice law generally in the Commonwealth of Virginia, nor disbarred or suspended from practice in any jurisdiction.
(2) A Foreign Lawyer shall not, except as authorized by these Rules or other law: 
   (i) establish an office or other systematic and continuous presence in Virginia for the practice of law, which may occur even if the Foreign Lawyer is not physically present in Virginia; or 
   (ii) hold out to the public or otherwise represent that the Foreign Lawyer is admitted to practice law in Virginia.
(3) A Foreign Lawyer shall inform the client and interested third parties in writing:
(i) that the lawyer is not admitted to practice law in Virginia;
(ii) the jurisdiction(s) in which the lawyer is licensed to practice; and
(iii) the lawyer’s office address in the foreign jurisdiction.
(4) A Foreign Lawyer may, after informing the client as required in 3(i)-(iii) above, provide legal services on a temporary and occasional basis in Virginia that:
(i) are undertaken in association with a lawyer who is admitted to practice without limitation in Virginia or admitted under Part I of Rule 1A:5 of this Court and who actively participates in the matter;
(ii) are in or reasonably related to a pending or potential proceeding before a tribunal in Virginia or another jurisdiction, if the Foreign Lawyer, or a person the Foreign Lawyer is assisting, is authorized by law or order to appear in such proceeding or reasonably expects to be so authorized;
(iii) are in or reasonably related to a pending or potential arbitration, mediation, or other alternative dispute resolution proceeding in Virginia or another jurisdiction, if the services arise out of or are reasonably related to the Foreign Lawyer’s practice in a jurisdiction in which the Foreign Lawyer is admitted to practice and are not services for which the forum requires pro hac vice admission; or
(iv) are not within paragraphs (4)(ii) or (4)(iii) and arise out of or are reasonably related to the representation of a client by the Foreign Lawyer in a jurisdiction in which the Foreign Lawyer is admitted to practice or, subject to the foregoing limitations, are governed primarily by international law.
(5) A foreign legal consultant practicing under Rule 1A:7 of this Court and a corporate counsel registrant practicing under Part II of Rule 1A:5 of this Court are not authorized to practice under this rule.


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<td>(a) A lawyer shall not practice law in a jurisdiction in violation of the regulation of the legal profession in that jurisdiction, or assist another in doing so.</td>
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  1. except as authorized by these Rules or other law, establish an office or other systematic and continuous presence in this jurisdiction for the practice of law; or
  2. hold out to the public or otherwise represent that the lawyer is admitted to practice law in this jurisdiction. |
| (c) A lawyer admitted in another United States jurisdiction, and not disbarred or suspended from practice in any jurisdiction, may provide legal services on a temporary basis in this jurisdiction that:
  1. are undertaken in association with a lawyer who is admitted to practice in this jurisdiction and who actively participates in the matter;
  2. are in or reasonably related to a pending or potential proceeding before a |
tribunal in this or another jurisdiction, if the lawyer, or a person the lawyer is assisting, is authorized by law or order to appear in such proceeding or reasonably expects to be so authorized;
(3) are in or reasonably related to a pending or potential arbitration, mediation, or other alternative dispute resolution proceeding in this or another jurisdiction, if the services arise out of or are reasonably related to the lawyer’s practice in a jurisdiction in which the lawyer is admitted to practice and are not services for which the forum requires pro hac vice admission; or
(4) are not within paragraphs (c)(2) or (c)(3) and arise out of or are reasonably related to the lawyer’s practice in a jurisdiction in which the lawyer is admitted to practice.

(d) A lawyer admitted in another United States jurisdiction or in a foreign jurisdiction, and not disbarred or suspended from practice in any jurisdiction or the equivalent therof, may provide legal services in this jurisdiction that:
(1) are provided to the lawyer’s employer or its organizational affiliates and are
(i) provided on a temporary basis and (ii) not services for which the forum requires pro hac vice admission; and, when performed by a foreign lawyer and requires advice on the law of this or another jurisdiction or of the United States, such advice shall be based on the advice of a lawyer who is duly licensed and authorized by the jurisdiction to provide such advice; or
(2) are services that the lawyer is authorized by federal law or other law or rule to provide in this jurisdiction.

(e) For purposes of paragraph (d), the foreign lawyer must be a member in good standing of a recognized legal profession in a foreign jurisdiction, the members of which are admitted to practice as lawyers or counselors at law or the equivalent, and are subject to effective regulation and discipline by a duly constituted professional body or a public authority.

Last accessed 1/31/20 here: https://www.courts.wa.gov/court_rules/pdf/RPC/GA_RPC_05_05_00.pdf

WEST VIRGINIA

(a) A lawyer shall not practice law in a jurisdiction in violation of the regulation of the legal profession in that jurisdiction, or assist another in doing so.

(b) A lawyer who is not admitted to practice in this jurisdiction shall not:
(1) except as authorized by these Rules or other law, establish an office or other systematic and continuous presence in this jurisdiction for the practice of law; or
(2) hold out to the public or otherwise represent that the lawyer is admitted to practice law in this jurisdiction.

(c) A lawyer admitted in another United States jurisdiction, and not disbarred or suspended from practice in any jurisdiction, may provide legal services on a temporary basis in this jurisdiction that:
(1) are undertaken in association with a lawyer who is admitted to practice in this jurisdiction and who actively participates in the matter;
As of Feb. 20, 2020

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<td>(2)</td>
<td>are in or reasonably related to a pending or potential proceeding before a tribunal in this or another jurisdiction, if the lawyer, or a person the lawyer is assisting, is authorized by law or order to appear in such proceeding or reasonably expects to be so authorized;</td>
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<tr>
<td>(3)</td>
<td>are in or reasonably related to a pending or potential arbitration, mediation, or other alternative dispute resolution proceeding in this or another jurisdiction, if the services arise out of or are reasonably related to the lawyer’s practice in a jurisdiction in which the lawyer is admitted to practice and are not services for which the forum requires pro hac vice admission; or</td>
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<td>are not within paragraphs (c)(2) or (c)(3) and arise out of or are reasonably related to the lawyer’s practice in a jurisdiction in which the lawyer is admitted to practice.</td>
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<td>(d)</td>
<td>A lawyer admitted in another United States jurisdiction or in a foreign jurisdiction, and not disbarred or suspended from practice in any jurisdiction or the equivalent thereof, may provide legal services through an office or other systematic and continuous presence in this jurisdiction that:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>are provided to the lawyer’s employer or its organizational affiliates; are not services for which the forum requires pro hac vice admission; and, when performed by a foreign lawyer and requires advice on the law of this or another jurisdiction or of the United States, such advice shall be based upon the advice of a lawyer who is duly licensed and authorized by the jurisdiction to provide such advice; or</td>
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<td>For purposes of paragraph (d), the foreign lawyer must be a member in good standing of a recognized legal profession in a foreign jurisdiction, the members of which are admitted to practice as lawyers or counselors at law or the equivalent, and are subject to effective regulation and discipline by a duly constituted professional body or a public authority.</td>
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<tr>
<td>(f)</td>
<td>Before providing any legal services set forth in paragraph (c) or (d) a lawyer must make an affirmative disclosure to the client that the lawyer is not admitted to practice in West Virginia.</td>
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Last accessed 1/31/20 here: [http://www.courtsbw.gov/legal-community/court-rules/professional-conduct/rule5.html#rule5.5](http://www.courtsbw.gov/legal-community/court-rules/professional-conduct/rule5.html#rule5.5)

**WISCONSIN**

(a) A lawyer shall not:  
(1) practice law in a jurisdiction where doing so violates the regulation of the legal profession in that jurisdiction except that a lawyer admitted to practice in Wisconsin does not violate this rule by conduct in another jurisdiction that is permitted in Wisconsin under SCR 20:5.5 (c) and (d) for lawyers not admitted in Wisconsin; or  
(2) assist another in practicing law in a jurisdiction where doing so violates the regulation of the legal profession in that jurisdiction.
(b) A lawyer who is not admitted to practice in this jurisdiction shall not:

1. except as authorized by this rule or other law, establish an office or maintain a systematic and continuous presence in this jurisdiction for the practice of law; or
2. hold out to the public or otherwise represent that the lawyer is admitted to the practice of law in this jurisdiction.

(c) Except as authorized by this rule, a lawyer who is not admitted to practice in this jurisdiction but who is admitted to practice in another jurisdiction of the United States and not disbarred or suspended from practice in any jurisdiction for disciplinary reasons or for medical incapacity, may not provide legal services in this jurisdiction except when providing services on an occasional basis in this jurisdiction that:

1. are undertaken in association with a lawyer who is admitted to practice in this jurisdiction and who actively participates in the matter; or
2. are in, or reasonably related to, a pending or potential proceeding before a tribunal in this or another jurisdiction, if the lawyer, or a person the lawyer is assisting, is authorized by law or order to appear in such proceeding or reasonably expects to be so authorized; or
3. are in, or reasonably related to, a pending or potential arbitration, mediation, or other alternative dispute resolution proceeding in this or another jurisdiction, if the services arise out of, or are reasonably related to, the lawyer's practice in a jurisdiction in which the lawyer is admitted to practice and are not services for which the forum requires pro hac vice admission; or
4. are not within subsections (c)(2) or (c)(3) and arise out of, or are reasonably related to, the lawyer's practice in a jurisdiction in which the lawyer is admitted to practice.

(d) A lawyer admitted to practice in another United States jurisdiction or in a foreign jurisdiction, who is not disbarred or suspended from practice in any jurisdiction for disciplinary reasons or medical incapacity, may provide legal services through an office or other systematic and continuous presence in this jurisdiction that:

1. are provided to the lawyer's employer or its organizational affiliates after compliance with SCR 10.03 (4) (f), and are not services for which the forum requires pro hac vice admission; or
2. are services that the lawyer is authorized to provide by federal law or other law or other rule of this jurisdiction.

(e) A lawyer admitted to practice in another jurisdiction of the United States or a foreign jurisdiction who provides legal services in this jurisdiction pursuant to sub. (c) and (d) above shall consent to the appointment of the Clerk of the Wisconsin Supreme Court as agent upon whom service of process may be made for all actions against the lawyer or the lawyer's firm that may arise out of the lawyer's participation in legal matters in this jurisdiction.
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<td>(a) A lawyer shall not practice law in a jurisdiction in violation of the regulation of the legal profession in that jurisdiction, or assist another in doing so.</td>
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<td>(b) A lawyer who is not admitted to practice in this jurisdiction shall not:</td>
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<td>(1) except as authorized by these Rules or other law, establish an office or other systematic and continuous presence in this jurisdiction for the practice of law; or</td>
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<td>(2) hold out to the public or otherwise represent that the lawyer is admitted to practice law in this jurisdiction.</td>
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<td>(c) A lawyer admitted in another United States jurisdiction, and not disbarred or suspended from practice in any jurisdiction, may provide legal services on a temporary basis in this jurisdiction that:</td>
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<td>(1) are undertaken in association with a lawyer who is admitted to practice in this jurisdiction and who actively participates in the matter;</td>
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<td>(2) are in or reasonably related to a pending or potential proceeding before a tribunal in this or another jurisdiction, if the lawyer, or a person the lawyer is assisting, is authorized by law or order to appear in such proceeding; or</td>
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<td>(3) are in or reasonably related to a pending or potential arbitration, mediation, or other alternative dispute resolution proceeding in this or another jurisdiction, if the services arise out of or are reasonably related to the lawyer’s practice in a jurisdiction in which the lawyer is admitted to practice and are not services for which the forum requires pro hac vice admission.</td>
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<td>(d) A lawyer admitted in another United States jurisdiction, and not disbarred or suspended from practice in any jurisdiction or the equivalent of, may provide legal services in this jurisdiction that:</td>
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<td>(1) are provided to the lawyer’s employer or its organizational affiliates and are not services for which the forum requires pro hac vice admission; or</td>
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<td>(2) are services that the lawyer is authorized by federal law, tribal law or other law or rule to provide in this jurisdiction.</td>
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