



**PROTECTION ORDERS**  
NATIONAL CENTER ON PROTECTION  
ORDERS AND FULL FAITH & CREDIT

# Unauthorized Practice of Law Statutes

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## Statutory Summary

The following statutes highlight states' and territories' provisions on the unauthorized practice of law. Unauthorized practice of law is any act where someone not authorized to practice law provides services that can only be performed by those authorized to do so. In the comments provided, many states explain that the rationale for preventing the unauthorized practice of law is protecting the public against unqualified renditions of legal services. However, for victims of domestic violence and sexual assault, non-lawyer advocates can be vital to the proceedings to support the victims, inform them of what is occurring with their case, and assist them with filling out forms and other administrative tasks. In some states, these are not unauthorized practices of law.

### Definition of Practice of Law

Ten states and two territories explicitly define the practice of law in their statutes or rules of conduct. ([Arizona](#), [Connecticut](#), [Delaware](#), [District of Columbia](#), [North Carolina](#), [Ohio](#), [Rhode Island](#), [Texas](#), [Utah](#), [Virgin Islands](#), [Virginia](#), and [Wisconsin](#)). The general consensus between jurisdictions is that the practice of law occurs when there is a client-advocate relationship using legal principles and judgment. A lot of states and territories include comments stating that the practice of law is defined differently by jurisdiction to prevent the authorized practice protects the general public, even if they did not provide their own definition of the practice of law.

### Domestic Violence and Sexual Assault Advocates

Nine states allow domestic violence victim advocates to assist the victim in court, but not with actual legal proceedings, like interviewing witnesses, filing motions, etc. Usually, these advocates inform victims of what it will entail, accompany them to proceedings, and assist them with filling out forms. ([Iowa](#), [Kentucky](#), [Michigan](#), [Nevada](#), [North Dakota](#), [Pennsylvania](#), [Rhode Island](#), [Virginia](#), and [West Virginia](#)). Three of these states, with the addition of [Washington](#), list the same provisions for sexual assault victim advocates. ([Iowa](#), [North Dakota](#), [Virginia](#), and [Washington](#)).

### Penalties

Many states and territories categorize the unauthorized practice of law as a misdemeanor. ([Alabama](#), [Alaska](#), [American Samoa](#), [Arkansas](#), [Georgia](#), [Kentucky](#), [Minnesota](#), [Mississippi](#), [Nebraska](#), [Ohio](#), [Pennsylvania](#), [Puerto Rico](#), [Tennessee](#), [Virginia](#), [Washington](#), and [West Virginia](#)). In Kentucky, the unauthorized practice of law could also be classified as a Class D felony. Many states and territories call for fines, but three states and two territories allow for the imprisonment of the offender. ([Alabama](#), [Massachusetts](#), [North Mariana Islands](#), [Puerto Rico](#), and [South Carolina](#)).

### Temporary Practices

Twenty-four states and three territories allow attorneys from other jurisdictions to practice in their jurisdiction on a limited basis, as long as they are in good standing in their original jurisdiction. ([American Samoa](#), [Alaska](#), [Connecticut](#), [Delaware](#), [District of Columbia](#), [Florida](#), [Indiana](#), [Iowa](#), [Kansas](#), [Louisiana](#), [Maryland](#), [Massachusetts](#), [Michigan](#), [Mississippi](#), [New Hampshire](#), [North Dakota](#), [Oklahoma](#), [Pennsylvania](#), [Puerto Rico](#), [South Carolina](#), [South Dakota](#), [Tennessee](#), [Utah](#), [Vermont](#), [Virginia](#), [West Virginia](#), and [Wyoming](#))

### American Bar Associations' Model Rules of Professional Conduct

[American Samoa](#) is the only state or territory that outwardly states its use of the ABA's Model Rules of Professional Conduct. The American Bar Association is elsewhere mentioned in this matrix by three states discussing law student practice – they must go to an American Bar Association-accredited school. ([Georgia](#), [Maine](#), [Ohio](#))

STATE	STATUTE
ALABAMA	<p><b>Ala. Code § 34-3-1</b>  <b>Title 34 - Professions and Businesses.</b>  Chapter 3 - Attorney-at-Law.  Article 1 - General Provisions.  Section 34-3-1 - Unlawful Practice of Law. [Current as of 2002] If any person shall, without having become duly licensed to practice, or whose license to practice shall have expired either by disbarment, failure to pay his license fee within 30 days after the day it becomes due, or otherwise, practice or assume to act or hold himself or herself out to the public as a person qualified to practice or carry on the calling of a lawyer, he or she shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and fined not to exceed \$500, or be imprisoned for a period not to exceed six months, or both.</p> <p><b>(Acts 1923, No. 133, p. 100; Code 1923, §3318; Acts 1931, No. 241, p. 284; Code 1940, T. 46, §31.)</b></p>
ALASKA	<p><b>Alaska Stat. 08.08.230</b>  <b>Unlawful Practice a Misdemeanor</b></p> <p><b>(a)</b> A person not an active member of the Alaska Bar and not licensed to practice law in Alaska who engages in the practice of law or holds out as entitled to engage in the practice of law as that term is defined in the Alaska Bar Rules, or an active member of the Alaska Bar who willfully employs such a person knowing that the person is engaging in the practice of law or holding out as entitled to so engage is guilty of a class A misdemeanor.</p> <p><b>(b)</b> This section does not prohibit the use of paralegal personnel as defined by rules of the Alaska supreme court.</p> <p><b>Alaska R. Prof. Conduct R. 5.5</b>  <b>Unauthorized Practice Of Law; Multijurisdictional Practice Of Law</b></p> <p><b>(a)</b> A lawyer shall not practice law in any jurisdiction unless authorized to do so by the laws of that jurisdiction.</p> <p><b>(b)</b> A lawyer who is not admitted to practice in this jurisdiction shall not:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(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</li> <li>(2) hold out to the public or otherwise represent that the lawyer is admitted to practice law in this jurisdiction.</li> </ol> <p><b>(c)</b> 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:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) are undertaken in association with a lawyer who is admitted to practice in this jurisdiction and who actively participates in the matter;</li> <li>(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 that proceeding or reasonably expects to be so authorized;</li> <li>(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</li> <li>(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.</li> </ol> <p><b>(d)</b> 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:</p>

STATE	STATUTE
	<p>(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, when performed by a foreign lawyer and require advice on the law of this or another U.S. jurisdiction or of the United States, are based on the advice of a lawyer who is duly licensed and authorized by the jurisdiction to provide such advice; or</p> <p>(2) are services that the lawyer is authorized to provide by federal law or other law of this jurisdiction.</p> <p><b>(e)</b> 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.</p>
AMERICAN SAMOA	<p><b>Am. Samoa Code Ann. § 31.0104</b>  <b>Unauthorized Practice of Law-Penalty</b></p> <p><b>(a)</b> It is unlawful for any person, association, firm or corporation to engage in or attempt to engage in the practice of law, or to do, attempt to do or offer to do any act constituting the practice of law, except to the extent such person, firm or association is licensed or authorized by the Chief Justice. Nothing in this section authorizes licensing of a corporation to practice law.</p> <p><b>(b)</b> A person, association, firm or corporation who violates this section is guilty of a class A misdemeanor.  American Samoa High Court Rules</p> <p><b>RULE 104. ATTORNEY'S AND LEGAL PRACTITIONER'S CONDUCT.</b> The conduct of attorneys and legal practitioners shall be governed by the American Bar Association Model Rules of Professional Conduct. Violations of the Model Rules shall result in an appropriate disciplinary action.</p> <p><b>ABA Model Rules of Professional Conduct</b>  <b>Rule 5.5</b></p> <p><b>Unauthorized Practice of Law; Multijurisdictional Practice of Law</b></p> <p><b>(a)</b> 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.</p> <p><b>(b)</b> A lawyer who is not admitted to practice in this jurisdiction shall not:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>(1)</b> 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</li> <li><b>(2)</b> hold out to the public or otherwise represent that the lawyer is admitted to practice law in this jurisdiction.</li> </ol> <p><b>(c)</b> 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:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>(1)</b> are undertaken in association with a lawyer who is admitted to practice in this jurisdiction and who actively participates in the matter;</li> <li><b>(2)</b> 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;</li> </ol>

STATE	STATUTE
	<p>(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</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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:</p> <p>(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</p> <p>(2) are services that the lawyer is authorized by federal or other law or rule to provide in this jurisdiction.</p> <p>(e) For purposes of paragraph (d):</p> <p>(1) 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,</p> <p>(2) 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].</p>
ARIZONA	<p><b>Ariz. Rev. Stat. Sup. Ct. Rules, Rule 31 Supreme Court Jurisdiction.</b></p> <p>(a) Jurisdiction. The Arizona Supreme Court has jurisdiction over any person or entity engaged in the authorized or unauthorized “practice of law” in Arizona, as that phrase is defined in (b). The Arizona Supreme Court also has jurisdiction over any ABS licensed under Rule 31.1(c) and ACJA 7-209.</p> <p>(b) Definition. “Practice of law” means providing legal advice or services to or for another by:</p> <p>(1) preparing or expressing legal opinions to or for another person or entity;</p> <p>(2) representing a person or entity in a judicial, quasi-judicial, or administrative proceeding, or other formal dispute resolution process such as arbitration or mediation;</p> <p>(3) preparing a document, in any medium, on behalf of a specific person or entity for filing in any court, administrative agency, or tribunal;</p> <p>(4) negotiating legal rights or responsibilities on behalf of a specific person or entity; or</p> <p>(5) preparing a document, in any medium, intended to affect or secure a specific person's or entity's legal rights.</p>

STATE	STATUTE
	<p><b>Rule 31.2. Unauthorized Practice of Law</b></p> <p>Except as provided in Rule 31.3, a person, entity, or ABS who is not authorized to practice law in Arizona under Rule 31.1(a), (c), or Rule 31.3 must not:</p> <p><b>(a)</b> engage in the practice of law or provide legal services in Arizona; or <b>(b) use</b> the designations "lawyer," "attorney at law," "counselor at law," "law," "law office," "J.D.," "Esq.," "alternative business structure (ABS)," or other equivalent words that are reasonably likely to induce others to believe that the person or entity is authorized to engage in the practice of law or provide legal services in Arizona.  <i>Ariz. R. Sup. Ct. 31.2</i></p> <p><b>Rule 31.1. Authorized Practice of Law</b></p> <p><b>a) Requirement.</b> A person may engage in the practice of law in Arizona, or represent that he or she is authorized to engage in the practice of law in Arizona, only if:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) the person is an active member in good standing of the State Bar of Arizona under Rule 32; or</li> <li>(2) the person is specifically authorized to do so under Rules 31.3, 38, or 39.</li> </ol> <p><b>(b) Lack of Good Standing.</b> A person who is currently suspended or has been disbarred from the State Bar of Arizona, or is currently on disability inactive status, is not a member in good standing of the State Bar of Arizona under Rule 31.1(a)(1).</p> <p><b>(c) Alternative Business Structure (ABS).</b> An entity that includes nonlawyers who have an economic interest or decision-making authority as defined in ACJA 7-209 may employ, associate with, or engage a lawyer or lawyers to provide legal services to third parties only if:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) it employs at least one person who is an active member in good standing of the State Bar of Arizona under Rule 32 who supervises the practice of law under ER 5.3;</li> <li>(2) it is licensed pursuant to ACJA § 7-209; and</li> <li>(3) legal services are only provided by persons authorized to do so and in compliance with the Rules of Supreme Court.</li> </ol> <p><b>Rule 31.3 (exceptions to Rule 31.2)</b></p> <p><b>Section (a) Generally.</b></p> <p><b>(1)</b> Notwithstanding Rule 31.2, a person or entity may engage in the practice of law in a limited manner as authorized in Rule 31.3(b) through (e), but the person or entity who engages in such an activity is subject to the Arizona Supreme Court's jurisdiction concerning that activity.</p> <p><b>(2)</b> A person who is currently suspended or has been disbarred from the State Bar of Arizona, or is currently on disability inactive status, may not engage in any of the activities specified in this Rule 31.3 unless this rule authorizes a specific activity.</p> <p><b>(3)</b> An ABS whose license has been suspended or revoked may not engage in any of the activities specified in this rule, except an ABS whose license has been suspended may engage in activities as expressly authorized by judgment or order of the Arizona Supreme Court, the presiding disciplinary judge, or a hearing panel.</p>

STATE	STATUTE
	<p><b>Sections (b), (c), (d) are omitted for this matrix.</b></p> <p><b>Section (e). Other.</b></p> <p><b>(6) Nonlawyer Assistants and Out-of-State Attorneys.</b>  (A) A nonlawyer assistant may act under an attorney's supervision in compliance with ER 5.3 of the Arizona Rules of Professional Conduct. This exception is not subject to the restriction in Rule 31.3(a)(2) concerning a person who is currently suspended or has been disbarred from the State Bar of Arizona or is currently on disability inactive status.  (B) An attorney licensed in another jurisdiction may engage in conduct that is permitted under ER 5.5 of the Arizona Rules of Professional Conduct.</p>
<b>ARKANSAS</b>	<p><b>Ark. Code Ann. § 16-22-501</b>  <b>Unauthorized Practice of Law</b></p> <p><b>(a)</b> A person commits an offense if, with intent to obtain a direct economic benefit for himself or herself, the person:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Contracts with any person to represent that person with regard to personal causes of action for property damages or personal injury;</li> <li>(2) Advises any person as to the person's rights and the advisability of making claims for personal injuries or property damages;</li> <li>(3) Advises any person as to whether or not to accept an offered sum of money in settlement of claims for personal injuries or property damages;</li> <li>(4) Enters into any contract with another person to represent that person in personal injury or property damage matters on a contingent fee basis with an attempted assignment of a portion of the person's cause of action;</li> <li>(5) Enters into any contract, except a contract of insurance, with a third person which purports to grant the exclusive right to select and retain legal counsel to represent the individual in any legal proceeding; or</li> <li>(6) Contacts any person by telephone or in person for the purpose of soliciting business which is legal in nature, as set forth above.</li> </ol> <p><b>(b)</b> This section does not apply to a person currently licensed to practice law in this state, another state, or a foreign country and in good standing with the State Bar of Arkansas and the state bar or licensing authority of any and all other states and foreign countries where licensed.</p> <p><b>(c)</b> Except as provided by subsection (d) of this section, an offense under subsection (a) of this section is a Class A misdemeanor.</p> <p><b>(d)</b> An offense under subsection (a) of this section is a Class D felony if it is shown on the trial of the offense that the defendant has previously been convicted under subsection (a) of this section.</p> <p><b>(e)</b> This section shall not apply to a person who is licensed as an adjuster or employed as an adjuster by an insurer as authorized by <a href="#">§ 23-64-101</a>.</p>




STATE	STATUTE
<b>CALIFORNIA</b>	<p><b>Prof. Conduct, Rule 5.5</b>  <b>Formerly cited as CA ST RPC Rule 1-300</b></p> <p><b>Rule 5.5 Unauthorized Practice of Law; Multijurisdictional Practice of Law</b></p> <p>(a) A lawyer admitted to practice law in California shall not:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) practice law in a jurisdiction where to do so would be in violation of regulations of the profession in that jurisdiction; or</li> <li>(2) knowingly* assist a person* in the unauthorized practice of law in that jurisdiction.</li> </ol> <p>(b) A lawyer who is not admitted to practice law in California shall not:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(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</li> <li>(2) hold out to the public or otherwise represent that the lawyer is admitted to practice law in California.</li> </ol> <p><b>Comment</b>  Paragraph (b)(1) prohibits lawyers from practicing law in California unless otherwise entitled to practice law in this state by court rule or other law. (See, e.g., Bus. &amp; Prof. Code, § 6125 et seq.; see also Cal. Rules of Court, rules 9.40 [counsel pro hac vice], 9.41 [appearances by military counsel], 9.42 [certified law students], 9.43 [out-of-state attorney arbitration counsel program], 9.44 [registered foreign legal consultant], 9.45 [registered legal services attorneys], 9.46 [registered in-house counsel], 9.47 [attorneys practicing temporarily in California as part of litigation], 9.48 [non-litigating attorneys temporarily in California to provide legal services].)</p> <p><b>West's Ann. Cal. Bus. &amp; Prof. Code § 6125</b>  <b>§ 6125. Necessity of active licensee status [Effective: January 1, 2019]</b>  No person shall practice law in California unless the person is an active licensee of the State Bar.</p> <p><b>West's Ann. Cal. Bus. &amp; Prof. Code § 6127</b>  <b>§ 6127. Contempt of court</b>  The following acts or omissions in respect to the practice of law are contempts of the authority of the courts:</p> <p>(a) Assuming to be an officer or attorney of a court and acting as such, without authority.</p> <p>(b) Advertising or holding oneself out as practicing or as entitled to practice law or otherwise practicing law in any court, without being an active licensee of the State Bar.</p> <p>Proceedings to adjudge a person in contempt of court under this section are to be taken in accordance with the provisions of Title V of Part III of the Code of Civil Procedure.</p>
<b>COLORADO</b>	<p><b>Colo. Rev. Stat. § 13-93-08 (2018) Practicing Law Without License Deemed Contempt</b> Any person who, without having a license from the supreme court of this state so to do, advertises, represents, or holds himself or herself out in any manner as an attorney, attorney-at-law, or counselor-at-law or who appears in any court of record in this state to conduct a suit, action, proceeding, or cause for another person is guilty of contempt of the supreme court of this state and of the court in which said person appears and shall be punished therefor according to law.</p> <p>Nothing in this section shall Colorado Revised Statutes 2018 Page 541 of 552 Uncertified Printout prevent the special admission of counselors residing in other states, as provided in section 13-93-109. Source: L. 2017: Entire article added with relocations, (SB 17-227), ch. 192, p. 699, § 1, effective August 9. Editor's note: This section is similar to former § 12-5-112 as it existed prior to 2017.</p>

STATE	STATUTE
	<p><b>Colo. Rev. Stat. § 13-93-202</b>  <b>Practice by law student intern.</b></p> <p>(1) An eligible law student intern, as specified in section 13-93-203, may appear and participate in any civil proceeding in any municipal, county, or district court or before any administrative agency in this state or in any county or municipal court criminal proceeding, except when the defendant has been charged with a felony, or in any juvenile proceeding in any municipal or county court or before any magistrate in any juvenile or other proceeding or any parole revocation under the following circumstances: <b>(a)</b> If the person on whose behalf he or she is appearing has indicated his or her consent to that appearance and the law student intern is under the supervision of a supervising lawyer, as specified in section 13-93-205; <b>(b)</b> When representing the office of the state public defender and its clients, if the person on whose behalf he or she is appearing has indicated his or her consent to that appearance and the law student intern is under the supervision of the public defender or one of his or her deputies; and <b>(c)</b> On behalf of the state or any of its departments, agencies, or institutions, a county, a city, or a town, with the written approval and under the supervision of the attorney general, attorney for the state, county attorney, district attorney, city attorney, town attorney, or authorized legal services organization.</p> <p>A general approval for the law student intern to appear, executed by the appropriate supervising attorney pursuant to this subsection (1)(c), shall be filed with the clerk of the applicable court and brought to the attention of the judge thereof. (2) The consent or approval referred to in subsection (1) of this section, except a general approval, shall be made in the record of the case and shall be brought to the attention of the judge of the court or the presiding officer of the administrative tribunal. (3) In addition to the activities authorized in subsection (1) of this section, an eligible law student intern may engage in other activities under the general supervision of a supervising lawyer, including but not limited to the preparation of pleadings, briefs, and other legal documents that must be approved and signed by the supervising lawyer and assistance to indigent inmates of correctional institutions who have no attorney of record and who request such assistance in preparing applications and supporting documents for postconviction relief. Source: L. 2017: Entire article added with relocations, (SB 17-227), ch. 192, p. 701, § 1, effective August 9. Editor's note: This section is similar to former § 12-5-116.1 as it existed prior to 2017.</p> <p><b>§ 13-93-203. Eligibility requirements for law student intern practice.</b></p> <p>(1) In order to be eligible to make an appearance and participate pursuant to section 13-93-202, a law student must: <b>(a)</b> Be duly enrolled in or a graduate of any accredited law school; <b>(b)</b> Have completed a minimum of two years of legal studies; <b>(c)</b> Have the certification of the dean of such law school that he or she has no personal knowledge of or knows of nothing of record that indicates that the student is not of good moral character and, in addition, that the law student has completed the requirements specified in subsection (1)(b) of this section and is a student in good standing; <b>(d)</b> Be introduced to the court or administrative tribunal in which he or she is appearing as a law student intern by a lawyer authorized to practice law in this state; <b>(e)</b> Neither ask nor receive any compensation or remuneration of any kind for his or her services from the person on whose behalf he or she renders services; but such limitation shall not prevent the law student intern from receiving credit for participation in the program upon prior approval of the law school, nor shall it prevent the law school, the state, a county, a city, a town, or the office of the district attorney or the public defender from paying compensation to the law school intern, nor shall it prevent any agency from making such charges for its services as it may otherwise properly require; and <b>(f)</b> State that he or she has read, is familiar with, and will be governed in the conduct of his or her activities under section 13-93-202 by the code of professional responsibility adopted by the supreme court. Source: L. 2017: Entire article added with relocations, (SB 17-227), ch. 192, p. 702, § 1, effective August 9.</p> <p><b>§ 13-93-204. Certification of law student intern by law school dean - filing - effective period - withdrawal by dean or termination.</b></p>

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	<p>(1) The certification by the law school dean, pursuant to section 13-93-203 (1)(c), required in order for a law student intern to appear and participate in proceedings: <b>(a)</b> Shall be filed with the clerk of the supreme court and, unless it is sooner withdrawn, shall remain in effect until the announcement of the results of the first bar examination following the student's graduation. For any student who passes said bar examination, the certification shall continue in effect until the date he or she is admitted to the bar. <b>(b)</b> May be withdrawn by the dean at any time by mailing a notice to that effect to the clerk of the supreme court, and such withdrawal may be without notice or hearing and without any showing of cause; and <b>(c)</b> May be terminated by the supreme court at any time without notice or hearing and without any showing of cause. Source: L. 2017: Entire article added with relocations, (SB 17-227), ch. 192, p. 703, § 1, effective August 9. Editor's note: This section is similar to former § 12-5-116.3 as it existed prior to 2017.</p> <p><b>§ 13-93-205. Qualifications of supervising lawyer.</b></p> <p>(1) A supervising lawyer, under whose supervision an eligible law student intern appears and participates pursuant to section 13- 93-202, shall be authorized to practice law in this state and: <b>(a)</b> Shall be a lawyer in the public sector as provided in section 13-93-202 (1)(b) and (1)(c); <b>(b)</b> Shall assume personal professional responsibility for the conduct of the law student intern; and <b>(c)</b> Shall assist the law student intern in his or her preparation to the extent the supervising lawyer considers it necessary. Source: L. 2017: Entire article added with relocations, (SB 17-227), ch. 192, p. 703, § 1, effective August 9. Editor's note: This section is similar to former § 12-5-116.4 as it existed prior to 2017. 13-93-206. Other rights not affected by provisions for practice by law student intern. Nothing contained in sections 13-93-201 to 13-93-205 shall affect the right of any person who is not admitted to practice law to do anything that he or she might lawfully do prior to the adoption of these sections. Source: L. 2017: Entire article added with relocations, (SB 17-227), ch. 192, p. 703, § 1, effective August 9. Editor's note: This section is similar to former § 12-5-116.5 as it existed prior to 2017.</p> <p><b>Colo. RPC 5.5</b>  <b>Rules of Prof. Cond., Rule 5.5</b>  <b>5.5 Unauthorized Practice of Law: Multijurisdictional Practice of Law</b></p> <p><b>(a)</b> A lawyer shall not:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(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, et seq. C.R.C.P. 204 or C.R.C.P. 205 or federal or tribal law;</li> <li>(2) practice law in a jurisdiction where doing so violates the regulations of the legal profession in that jurisdiction;</li> <li>(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</li> <li>(4) allow the name of a disbarred lawyer or a suspended lawyer who must petition for reinstatement to remain in the firm name.</li> </ol> <p><b>(b)</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:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) render legal consultation or advice to the client;</li> <li>(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;</li> <li>(3) appear on behalf of a client at a deposition or other discovery matter;</li> <li>(4) negotiate or transact any matter for or on behalf of the client with third parties;</li> <li>(5) otherwise engage in activities that constitute the practice of law; or</li> <li>(6) receive, disburse or otherwise handle client funds.</li> </ol>

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	<p><b>(c)</b> 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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(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;</li> <li>(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</li> <li>(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.</li> </ul> <p><b>(d)</b> 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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(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</li> <li>(2) retains written notification for no less than two years following completion of the work.</li> </ul> <p><b>(e)</b> Once notice is given pursuant to C.R.C.P. 24251.3228 or this Rule, then no additional notice is required.</p> <p><b>Comment</b></p> <p><b>[1]</b> The definition of the practice of law is established by law and varies from one jurisdiction to another. In order to protect the public, persons not admitted to practice law in Colorado cannot hold themselves out as lawyers in Colorado or as authorized to practice law in Colorado. Rule 5.5(a)(1) recognizes that C.R.C.P. 204, et seq. C.R.C.P. 204 and C.R.C.P. 205 permit lawyers to practice law in accordance with their terms in Colorado without a license from the Colorado Supreme Court. Lawyers may also be permitted to practice law within the physical boundaries of the State, without such a license, where they do so pursuant to Federal or tribal law. Such practice does not constitute a violation of the general proscription of Rule 5.5(a)(1).</p> <p><b>[2]</b> Paragraph (a)(3) does not prohibit a lawyer from employing the services of paraprofessionals and delegating functions to them, so long as the lawyer supervises the delegated work and retains responsibility for their work. See Rule 5.3. Likewise, it does not prohibit lawyers from providing professional advice and instruction to nonlawyers whose employment requires knowledge of law; for example, claims adjusters, employees of financial or commercial institutions, social workers, accountants and persons employed in governmental agencies. In addition, a lawyer may counsel nonlawyers who wish to proceed pro se.</p> <p><b>[3]</b> A lawyer may employ or contract with a disbarred, suspended lawyer or a lawyer on disability inactive status, to perform services that a law clerk, paralegal or other administrative staff may perform so long as the lawyer directly supervises the work. Lawyers who are suspended but whose entire suspension has been stayed may engage in the practice of law, and the portion of the Rule limiting what suspended lawyers may do does not apply.</p> <p><b>[4]</b> The name of a disbarred lawyer or a suspended lawyer who must petition for reinstatement must be removed from the firm name. A lawyer will be assisting in the unauthorized practice of law if the lawyer fails to remove such name.</p> <p><b>[5]</b> Disbarred, suspended lawyers or lawyers on disability inactive status may have contact with clients of the licensed lawyer so long as such lawyer and the licensed lawyer provide written notice to the client that the lawyer may not practice law. Written notice to the client shall include an advisement that the person may not give advice or engage in any other conduct considered the practice of law. Proof of service shall be maintained in the licensed lawyer's file for a minimum of two years.</p>

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	<p>[6] Separate and apart from the disbarred, suspended or disabled lawyer's obligation not to practice law, the licensed lawyer who employs or hires such person has an obligation to directly supervise that individual.</p>
CONNECTICUT	<p><b>Conn. Rules of Professional Conduct R. 5.5</b>  <b>Rules of Prof. Conduct, Rule 5.5</b>  <b>Unauthorized Practice of Law</b></p> <p>(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. 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).</p> <p>(b) A lawyer who is not admitted to practice in this jurisdiction, shall not:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) except as authorized by law, establish an office or other systematic and continuous presence in this jurisdiction for the practice of law; or</li> <li>(2) hold out to the public or otherwise represent that the lawyer is admitted to practice law in this jurisdiction.</li> </ol> <p>(c) A lawyer admitted in another United States jurisdiction which accords similar privileges to Connecticut lawyers in its jurisdiction, and provided that the lawyer is not disbarred or suspended from practice in any jurisdiction, may provide legal services on a temporary basis in this jurisdiction, that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) are undertaken in association with a lawyer who is admitted to practice in this jurisdiction and who actively participates in the matter;</li> <li>(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;</li> <li>(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 <i>pro hac vice</i> admission; or</li> <li>(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.</li> </ol> <p>(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:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(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</li> <li>(2) the lawyer is authorized by federal or other law or rule to provide in this jurisdiction.</li> </ol> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p><b>Conn. Practice Book § 2-44A</b></p>

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	<p><b>Revision of Practice Book 1998, Sec. 2-44A</b>  <b>Sec. 2-44A. Definition of the Practice of Law</b></p> <p><b>(a) General Definition:</b> The practice of law is ministering to the legal needs of another person and applying legal principles and judgment to the circumstances or objectives of that person. This includes, but is not limited to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>(1)</b> Holding oneself out in any manner as an attorney, lawyer, counselor, advisor or in any other capacity which directly or indirectly represents that such person is either (a) qualified or capable of performing or (b) is engaged in the business or activity of performing any act constituting the practice of law as herein defined.</li> <li><b>(2)</b> Giving advice or counsel to persons concerning or with respect to their legal rights or responsibilities or with regard to any matter involving the application of legal principles to rights, duties, obligations or liabilities.</li> <li><b>(3)</b> Drafting any legal document or agreement involving or affecting the legal rights of a person.</li> <li><b>(4)</b> Representing any person in a court, or in a formal administrative adjudicative proceeding or other formal dispute resolution process or in any administrative adjudicative proceeding in which legal pleadings are filed or a record is established as the basis for judicial review.</li> <li><b>(5)</b> Giving advice or counsel to any person, or representing or purporting to represent the interest of any person, in a transaction in which an interest in property is transferred where the advice or counsel, or the representation or purported representation, involves (a) the preparation, evaluation, or interpretation of documents related to such transaction or to implement such transaction or (b) the evaluation or interpretation of procedures 151  Copyrighted by the Secretary of the State of the State of Connecticut to implement such transaction, where such transaction, documents, or procedures affect the legal rights, obligations, liabilities or interests of such person, and</li> <li><b>(6)</b> Engaging in any other act which may indicate an occurrence of the authorized practice of law in the state of Connecticut as established by case law, statute, ruling or other authority. “Documents” includes, but is not limited to, contracts, deeds, easements, mortgages, notes, releases, satisfactions, leases, options, articles of incorporation and other corporate documents, articles of organization and other limited liability company documents, partnership agreements, affidavits, prenuptial agreements, wills, trusts, family settlement agreements, powers of attorney, notes and like or similar instruments; and pleadings and any other papers incident to legal actions and special proceedings. The term “person” includes a natural person, corporation, company, partnership, firm, association, organization, society, labor union, business trust, trust, financial institution, governmental unit and any other group, organization or entity of any nature, unless the context otherwise dictates. The term “Connecticut lawyer” means a natural person who has been duly admitted to practice law in this state and whose privilege to do so is then current and in good standing as an active member of the bar of this state.</li> </ul> <p><b>(b) Exceptions.</b> Whether or not it constitutes the practice of law, the following activities by any person are permitted:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>(1)</b> Selling legal document forms previously approved by a Connecticut lawyer in any format.</li> <li><b>(2)</b> Acting as a lay representative authorized by administrative agencies or in administrative hearings solely before such agency or hearing where: (A) Such services are confined to representation before such forum or other conduct reasonably ancillary to such</li> </ul>

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	<p>representation; and (B) Such conduct is authorized by statute, or the special court, department or agency has adopted a rule expressly permitting and regulating such practice.</p> <p>(3) Serving in a neutral capacity as a mediator, arbitrator, conciliator or facilitator.</p> <p>(4) Participating in labor negotiations, arbitrations, or conciliations arising under collective bargaining rights or agreements.</p> <p>(5) Providing clerical assistance to another to complete a form provided by a court for the protection from abuse, harassment and violence when no fee is charged to do so.</p> <p>(6) Acting as a legislative lobbyist. Sec. 2-44A SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL PROVISIONS</p> <p>(7) Serving in a neutral capacity as a clerk or a court employee providing information to the public.</p> <p>(8) Performing activities which are preempted by federal law.</p> <p>(9) Performing statutorily authorized services as a real estate agent or broker licensed by the state of Connecticut.</p> <p>(10) Preparing tax returns and performing any other statutorily authorized services as a certified public accountant, enrolled IRS agent, public accountant, public bookkeeper, or tax preparer.</p> <p>(11) Performing such other activities as the courts of Connecticut have determined do not constitute the unlicensed or unauthorized practice of law.</p> <p>(12) Undertaking self-representation, or practicing law authorized by a limited license to practice.</p> <p><b>(c) Remote Practice:</b> To the extent that a lawyer is physically present in this jurisdiction and remotely engages in the practice of law as authorized under the laws of another United States jurisdiction in which the lawyer is admitted, such conduct does not constitute the practice of law in this jurisdiction.</p> <p><b>(d) Nonlawyer Assistance:</b> Nothing in this rule shall affect the ability of nonlawyer assistants to act under the supervision of a lawyer in compliance with Rule 5.3 of the Rules of Professional Conduct.</p> <p><b>(e) General Information:</b> Nothing in this rule shall affect the ability of a person or entity to provide information of a general nature about the law and legal procedures to members of the public.</p> <p><b>The rest of the rule was omitted for lack of relevance to this matrix.</b></p>
DELAWARE	<p><b>Del. Rules of Professional Conduct R. 5.5</b>  <b>Rules of Prof. Conduct, Rule 5.5</b></p> <p><b>Unauthorized Practice of Law; Multijurisdictional Practice of Law</b></p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(b) A lawyer who is not admitted to practice in this jurisdiction shall not:</p> <p>(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</p>

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	<p>(2) hold out to the public or otherwise represent that the lawyer is admitted to practice law in this jurisdiction.</p> <p><b>(c)</b> 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 on a temporary basis in this jurisdiction that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) are undertaken in association with a lawyer who is admitted to practice in this jurisdiction and who actively participates in the matter;</li> <li>(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;</li> <li>(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</li> <li>(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.</li> </ul> <p><b>(d)</b> 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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) are provided to the lawyer's employer or its organizational affiliates after compliance with Supreme Court Rule 55.1(a)(1) and are not services for which the forum requires pro hac vice admission; or</li> <li>(2) are services that the lawyer is authorized to provide by federal law or other law of this jurisdiction.</li> </ul> <p><b>Comment</b></p> <p><b>[1]</b> A lawyer may practice law only in a jurisdiction in which the lawyer is authorized to practice. A lawyer may be admitted to practice law in a jurisdiction on a regular basis or may be authorized by court rule or order or by law to practice for a limited purpose or on a restricted basis. Paragraph (a) applies to unauthorized practice of law by a lawyer, whether through the lawyer's direct action or by the lawyer assisting another person. For example, a lawyer may not assist a person in practicing law in violation of the rules governing professional conduct in that person's jurisdiction.</p> <p><b>[2]</b> The definition of the practice of law is established by law and varies from one jurisdiction to another. Whatever the definition, limiting the practice of law to members of the bar protects the public against rendition of legal services by unqualified persons. This Rule does not prohibit a lawyer from employing the services of paraprofessionals and delegating functions to them, so long as the lawyer supervises the delegated work and retains responsibility for their work. See Rule 5.3.</p> <p><b>[3]</b> A lawyer may provide professional advice and instruction to nonlawyers whose employment requires knowledge of law; for example, claims adjusters, employees of financial or commercial institutions, social workers, accountants and persons employed in government agencies. Lawyers also may assist independent nonlawyers, such as paraprofessionals, who are authorized by the law of a jurisdiction to provide particular law-related services. In addition, a lawyer may counsel nonlawyers who wish to proceed pro se.</p> <p><b>Cross references. — As to admission pro hac vice, see Supreme Court Rule 71.</b></p>
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>D.C. Ct. App. Rule 49</b>  <b>Rule 49. Unauthorized Practice of Law</b></p>



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	<p><b>(a) In General.</b> Except as otherwise permitted by these rules, no person may engage in the practice of law in the District of Columbia or in any manner hold out as authorized or competent to practice law in the District of Columbia unless enrolled as an active member of the District of Columbia Bar.</p> <p><b>(b) Definitions.</b> -- The following definitions apply to this rule:</p> <p>(1) "Person" means any individual, group of individuals, firm, unincorporated association, partnership, corporation, mutual company, joint stock company, trust, trustee, receiver, legal or business entity.</p> <p>(2) "Practice of Law" means the provision of professional legal advice or services where there is a client relationship of trust or reliance. One is presumed to be practicing law when engaging in any of the following conduct on behalf of another:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><b>(A)</b> Preparing any legal document, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- a deed;</li> <li>- a mortgage;</li> <li>- an assignment;</li> <li>- a discharge;</li> <li>- a lease;</li> <li>- a trust instrument;</li> <li>- an instrument intended to affect interests in real or personal property;</li> <li>- a will;</li> <li>- a codicil;</li> <li>- an instrument intended to affect the disposition of property of decedents' estates;</li> <li>- an instrument intended to affect or secure legal rights; and</li> <li>- a contract except a routine agreements incidental to a regular course of business;</li> </ul> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><b>(B)</b> Preparing or expressing a legal opinion;</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><b>(C)</b> Appearing or acting as an attorney in any tribunal;</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><b>(D)</b> Preparing any claim, demand, or pleading of any kind, or any written documents containing legal argument or interpretation of law, for filing in any court, administrative agency or other tribunal;</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><b>(E)</b> Providing advice or counsel as to how any of the activities described in Rule 49 (b)(2)(A)-(D) might be done, or whether it was done, in accordance with applicable law; or</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><b>(F)</b> Furnishing an attorney or attorneys, or other persons, to render the services described in Rule 49 (b)(2)(A)-(E)..</p> <p>(3) "In the District of Columbia" means conduct in, or conduct from an office or location within, the District of Columbia.</p> <p>(4) "Hold out as authorized or competent to practice law in the District of Columbia" means to indicate in any manner to any other person that one is competent, authorized, or available to practice law from an office or location in the District of Columbia. Among the characterizations which give such an indication are "esquire,," "lawyer," "attorney," "attorney at law," "counsel," "counselor," "counselor at law," "contract lawyer," "trial advocate," "legal representative," "legal advocate," "notario," and "judge."</p> <p>(5) "Committee" means the District of Columbia Court of Appeals Committee on Unauthorized Practice of Law, as constituted under this rule</p> <p><b>(c) Exceptions.</b> The following activities are permitted as exceptions to Rule 49 (a) if the person is not otherwise engaged in the practice of law or</p>

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	<p>holding out as authorized or competent to practice law in the District of Columbia.</p> <p>(1) <i>United States Government Employee.</i> A person may provide legal services to the United States as an employee thereof.</p> <p>(2) <i>Representation Before United States Government Special Court, Department, or Agency.</i> A person may provide legal services to members of the public solely before a special court, department, or agency of the United States, when:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(A) The legal services are confined to representation before such for a and other conduct reasonably ancillary to that representation.</li> <li>(B) The conduct is authorized by statute, or the special court, department or agency has adopted a rule expressly permitting and regulating that practice; and</li> <li>(C) The person has an office in the District of Columbia, the person expressly gives prominent notice in all business documents of the person's bar status and that his or her practice is limited consistent with Rule 49 (c).</li> </ul> <p>(3) <i>Practice Before United States Court.</i> A person may provide legal services in or reasonably related to a pending or potential proceeding in any court of the United States if the person has been or reasonably expects to be admitted to practice in that court, but if the person has an office in the District of Columbia, the person must expressly gives prominent notice in all business documents of the person's bar status and that his or her practice is limited consistent with t (c).</p> <p>(4) <i>District of Columbia Employee.</i> A person may provide legal services to the government of the District of Columbia during the first 360 days of employment as a lawyer for the government of the District of Columbia, when the person;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(A) is authorized to practice law and in good standing in another state or territory;</li> <li>(B) is not disbarred or suspended for disciplinary reasons;</li> <li>(C) has not resigned with charges pending in any jurisdiction or court; and</li> <li>(D) has been authorized by her or his government agency to provide such services.</li> </ul> <p>(5) <i>Representation Before District of Columbia Department or Agency.</i> A person may provide legal services to members of the public solely before a department or agency of the District of Columbia government, when:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(A) the representation is confined to appearances in proceedings before tribunals of that department or agency and other conduct reasonably ancillary to those proceedings;</li> <li>(B) the representation is authorized by statute, or the department or agency has authorized it by rule and undertaken to regulate it;</li> <li>(C) if the person has an office in the District of Columbia, the person expressly gives prominent notice in all business documents of the person's bar status and that his or her practice is limited consistent with Rule 49(c); and</li> <li>(D) if the person does not have an office in the District of Columbia, the person expressly gives written notice to clients and other parties, with respect to any proceeding before tribunals of that department or agency and any conduct reasonably ancillary to those proceedings, of the person's bar status and that his or her practice is limited consistent with Rule 49(c).</li> </ul> <p>(6) <i>Internal Counsel.</i> A person may provide legal advice only to one's regular employer, when the employer does not reasonably expect that it is receiving advice from a person authorized to practice law in the District of Columbia.</p>

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	<p><b>(7) Pro Hac Vice in the Courts of the District of Columbia.</b> A person may provide legal services in or reasonably related to a pending or potential proceeding in a court of the District of Columbia, if the person has been or reasonably expects to be admitted <i>pro hac vice</i>, in accordance with the following provisions.</p> <p>(A) <b>Limitation to 5 Applications Per Year.</b> . -- No person may apply for admission <i>pro hac vice</i> in more than 5 cases pending in the courts of the District of Columbia per calendar year, except for exceptional cause shown to the court.</p> <p>(B) <b>Applicant Declaration.</b> . -- Each application for admission <i>pro hac vice</i> must be accompanied by a declaration under penalty of perjury:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>(i)</b> certifying that the applicant has not applied for admission <i>pro hac vice</i> in more than 5 cases in courts of the District of Columbia in this calendar year;</li> <li><b>(ii)</b> identifying all jurisdictions and courts where the applicant is authorized to practice law and whether the applicant is in good standing in each such jurisdiction or court;</li> <li><b>(iii)</b> certifying that there are no disciplinary complaints pending against the applicant for violation of the rules of any jurisdiction or court, or describing all pending complaints;</li> <li><b>(iv)</b> certifying that the applicant has not been suspended or disbarred for disciplinary reasons or resigned with charges pending in any jurisdiction or court, or describing the circumstances of all suspensions, disbarments, or resignations;</li> <li><b>(v)</b> certifying that the applicant has not had an application for admission to the D.C. Bar denied, or describing the circumstances of any denials;</li> <li><b>(vi)</b> agreeing promptly to notify the court if, during the course of the proceeding, the applicant is suspended or disbarred for disciplinary reasons or resigns with charges pending in any jurisdiction or court;</li> <li><b>(vii)</b> identifying the name, address, and D.C. Bar number of the D.C. Bar member with whom the applicant is associated under Superior Court Rule of Civil Procedure 101;</li> <li><b>(viii)</b> certifying that the applicant does not practice law or hold out as authorized or competent to practice law in the District of Columbia or that the applicant qualifies under an identified exception in Rule 49(c);</li> <li><b>(ix)</b> certifying that the applicant has read the rules of the District of Columbia Court of Appeals and the relevant division of the Superior Court, and has complied with District of Columbia Court of Appeals Rule 49 and, as applicable, Superior Court Rule of Civil Procedure 101;</li> <li><b>(x)</b> explaining the reasons for the application;</li> <li><b>(xi)</b> acknowledging the power and jurisdiction of the courts of the District of Columbia over the applicant's professional conduct in or related to the proceeding; and</li> <li><b>(xii)</b> agreeing to be bound by the District of Columbia Rules of Professional Conduct in the matter if the applicant is admitted <i>pro hac vice</i>.</li> </ul> <p>(C) <b>Office in the District of Columbia Prohibited.</b> . -- A person who maintains or operates from an office or location within the District of Columbia that is for the practice of law may not be admitted to practice before a court of the District of Columbia <i>pro hac vice</i>, unless that person qualifies under another exception provided in Rule 49(c).</p> <p>(D) <b>Supervision.</b> . -- Any person admitted <i>pro hac vice</i> must comply with Superior Court Rule of Civil Procedure 101 and other applicable rules of the District of Columbia courts.</p> <p>(E) <b>Filing Process.</b> . -- The applicant must submit a copy of the application to the Committee, pay an application fee, and</p>

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	<p>receive a receipt for payment of the fee. The applicant must then file the application with the receipt in the appropriate office of the Clerk of Court. An application will not be accepted for filing without the required receipt.</p> <p>(F) <b>Application Fee.</b> -- The application fee for admission <i>pro hac vice</i> is \$ 100. The fee may be paid in cash, by credit card, or by cashier's check, certified check, or money order made payable to "Clerk, District of Columbia Court of Appeals." The fee is waived for a person whose conduct is covered by Rule 49 (c)(9) or whose client's application to proceed <i>in forma pauperis</i> has been granted.</p> <p>(G) <b>Power of the Court.</b> -- The court to which the relevant matter is assigned may grant or deny applications for admission <i>pro hac vice</i>, and may withdraw those admissions in its discretion.</p> <p><b>(8) Limited Duration Supervision by D.C. Bar Member.</b> .</p> <p>(A) In General. -- A person may practice law from a principal office located in the District of Columbia for a period not to exceed 360 days from the commencement of such practice, during pendency of the person's first application for admission to the D.C. Bar, if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) the person is authorized to practice law and in good standing in another state or territory;</li> <li>(ii) the person is not disbarred or suspended for disciplinary reasons;</li> <li>(iii) the person has not resigned with charges pending in any jurisdiction or court;</li> <li>(iv) the person is under the direct supervision of an enrolled, active member or members of the D.C. Bar;</li> <li>(v) the person has submitted the application for admission within 90 days of commencing practice in the District of Columbia;</li> <li>(vi) the D.C. Bar member takes responsibility for the quality of the work and complaints concerning the services;</li> <li>(vii) the person or the D.C. Bar member gives notice to the public of the member's supervision and the person's bar status; and</li> <li>(viii) the person is admitted <i>pro hac vice</i> to the extent he or she provides legal services in the courts of the District of Columbia.</li> </ul> <p>(B) <b>Extension of Time</b> -- On request and for good cause shown, the Director of the Committee on Admissions may extend beyond 360 days the period during which a person is authorized to practice under Rule 49 (c)(8). The Director must inform the person in writing of the length of the extension.</p> <p><b>(9) Pro Bono Legal Services.</b></p> <p>(A) <b>Person Affiliated With a Non-Profit Organization.</b> -- A person may provide legal services <i>pro bono publico</i> in affiliation with, but not as an employee of, a non-profit organization located in the District of Columbia that provides legal services to individuals with limited means at no charge or for a nominal processing fee, if the person:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) is an enrolled inactive or enrolled retired member of the D.C. Bar or the bar of another state or territory or is authorized to practice law and in good standing in another state or territory;</li> <li>(ii) is not disbarred or suspended for disciplinary reasons and has not resigned with charges pending in any jurisdiction or court; and</li> <li>(iii) is supervised by an enrolled, active member of the D.C. Bar in good standing.</li> </ul> <p>(B) <b>Employee of the Public Defender Service or a Non-Profit Organization.</b> -- A person who is employed by the Public Defender Service or a non-profit organization located in the District of Columbia that provides legal services to individuals with limited means at no charge or for a nominal processing fee may provide legal services <i>pro bono publico</i> until the person's application to the D.C. Bar is either granted or denied, if the person:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) is authorized to practice law and in good standing in another state or territory;</li> </ul>

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	<p>(ii) is not disbarred or suspended for disciplinary reasons and has not resigned with charges pending in any jurisdiction or court;</p> <p>(iii) is supervised by an enrolled, active member of the D.C. Bar in good standing; and</p> <p>(iv) has submitted an application for admission to the D.C. Bar no later than 90 days after commencing the practice of law in the District of Columbia.</p> <p>(C) <b>Person Who is Not Barred Anywhere But Who Has a Pending Bar Application</b> -- A person who has applied to a bar and taken the bar examination, but whose application has not yet been granted or denied, may provide legal services <i>pro bono publico</i> as an employee of or in affiliation with the Public Defender Service or a non-profit organization located in the District of Columbia that provides legal services to individuals with limited means at no charge or for a nominal processing fee, until the person's application is either granted or denied, if the person:</p> <p>(i) has graduated from an ABA-approved law school;</p> <p>(ii) has been certified by the dean of the law school from which the person graduated as being of good character and competent legal ability;</p> <p>(iii) is trained and supervised by an enrolled, active member of the D.C. Bar in good standing who is affiliated with the Public Defender Service or the non-profit organization; and</p> <p>(iv) in addition to complying with Rule 49 (c)(9)(E), gives notice to the public and on all pleadings that the person is not authorized to practice law in any jurisdiction but is practicing under the supervision of a member of the D.C. Bar pursuant to Rule 49 (c)(9)(C).</p> <p>(D) <b>Applicability of Rules Professional Conduct</b> -- A person practicing under Rule 49 (c)(9)(A)-(C) is subject to the District of Columbia Rules of Professional Conduct and the enforcement procedures applicable to those rules, to the same extent as if the person was an enrolled, active member of the D.C. Bar.</p> <p>(E) Notice</p> <p>(i) <i>In Business Documents</i> -- A person practicing under Rule 49 (c)(9)(A)-(C) must give prominent notice of the person's bar status in all business documents specifically pertaining to the person's practice.</p> <p>(ii) <i>When Appearing in Any Court</i> -- If the matter requires a person practicing under Rule 49 (c)(9)(A)-(C) to appear in any court, the person must file a completed Form 9 with the person's praecipe of appearance and must submit electronically a copy of the completed Form 9 to the Committee on Admissions. A person practicing under Rule 49 (c)(9)(B) is only required to submit to the Committee on Admissions one Form 9 that covers the period from the beginning of employment until the person's application to the D.C. Bar is either granted or denied, but the person must submit a new Form 9 if any information changes.</p> <p>(10) <i>Specifically Authorized Court Programs</i> -- A person may provide legal services to members of the public as part of a special program for representation or assistance that has been expressly authorized by the District of Columbia Court of Appeals or the Superior Court of the District of Columbia if the person gives notice of his or her bar status, is not disbarred or suspended for disciplinary reasons, and has not resigned with charges pending in any jurisdiction or court.</p> <p>(11) <i>Limited Practice for Corporations or Partnerships</i> -- An authorized officer, director, or employee of a corporation or partnership may appear in defense of the corporation or partnership in a small claims action, or in settlement of a landlord-tenant matter, if:</p> <p>(A) the organization does not file a crossclaim or counterclaim, or the matter is not certified to the Civil Actions Branch; and</p> <p>(B) the person so appearing files at the time of appearance an affidavit vesting in the person the requisite authority to bind the organization.</p>

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	<p><b>(12) Practice in ADR Proceedings</b> -- A person may provide legal services in or reasonably related to a pending or potential arbitration, mediation, or other alternative dispute resolution ("ADR") proceeding if the person:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(A) is authorized to practice law and in good standing in another state or territory or authorized to practice law in a foreign country;</li> <li>(B) is not disbarred or suspended for disciplinary reasons;</li> <li>(C) has not resigned with charges pending in any jurisdiction or court;</li> <li>(D) provides these services in no more than 5 ADR proceedings in the District of Columbia per calendar year; and</li> <li>(E) does not maintain or operate from an office or location within the District of Columbia that is for the practice of law or otherwise practice or hold out as authorized or competent to practice law in the District of Columbia, unless that person qualifies under another express exception provided in Rule 49 (c).</li> </ul> <p><b>(13) Incidental and Temporary Practice</b> -- A person may provide legal services in the District of Columbia on an incidental and temporary basis if the person is authorized to practice law and in good standing in another state or territory or authorized to practice law in a foreign country, is not disbarred or suspended for disciplinary reasons, and has not resigned with charges pending in any jurisdiction or court.</p>
FLORIDA	<p><b>Fla. Bar Reg. R. 4-5.5</b>  West's F.S.A. Bar Rule 4-5.5  Rule 4-5.5. Unlicensed Practice of Law; Multijurisdictional Practice of Law</p> <p><b>(a) Practice of Law.</b> --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.</p> <p><b>(b) Prohibited Conduct.</b> --A lawyer who is not admitted to practice in Florida may not:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) except as authorized by other law, establish an office or other regular presence in Florida for the practice of law;</li> <li>(2) hold out to the public or otherwise represent that the lawyer is admitted to practice law in Florida; or</li> <li>(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.</li> </ul> <p><b>(c) Authorized Temporary Practice by Lawyer Admitted in Another United States Jurisdiction.</b> --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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) undertaken in association with a lawyer who is admitted to practice in Florida and who actively participates in the matter; or</li> <li>(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 appear in the proceeding or reasonably expects to be so authorized; or</li> <li>(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:</li> </ul>

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	<p>(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</p> <p>(4) not within subdivisions (c)(2) or (c)(3), and</p> <p>(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.</p> <p><b>(d) Authorized Temporary Practice by Lawyer Admitted in a Non-United States Jurisdiction.</b> --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:</p> <p>(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</p> <p>(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</p> <p>(4) not within subdivisions (d)(2) or (d)(3), and</p> <p>(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</p> <p>(5) are governed primarily by international law or the law of a non-United States jurisdiction in which the lawyer is a member.</p> <p><b>Comment</b></p> <p>Subdivision (a) applies to unlicensed practice of law by a lawyer, whether through the lawyer's direct action or by the lawyer assisting another person. A lawyer may practice law only in a jurisdiction in which the lawyer is authorized to practice. A lawyer may be admitted to practice law in a jurisdiction on a regular basis or may be authorized by court rule or order or by law to practice for a limited purpose or on a restricted basis. Regardless of whether the lawyer is admitted to practice law on a regular basis or is practicing as the result of an authorization granted by court rule or order or by the law, the lawyer must comply with the standards of ethical and professional conduct set forth in these Rules Regulating the Florida Bar.</p>

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	<p>The definition of the practice of law is established by law and varies from one jurisdiction to another. Whatever the definition, limiting the practice of law to members of the bar protects the public against rendition of legal services by unqualified persons. This rule does not prohibit a lawyer from employing the services of paraprofessionals and delegating functions to them, so long as the lawyer supervises the delegated work and retains responsibility for their work. See rule 4-5.3. Likewise, it does not prohibit lawyers from providing professional advice and instruction to nonlawyers whose employment requires knowledge of law; for example, claims adjusters, employees of financial or commercial institutions, social workers, accountants, and persons employed in government agencies. In addition, a lawyer may counsel nonlawyers who wish to proceed pro se.</p>
<b>GEORGIA</b>	<p><b>Ga. Code Ann., § 15-19-51</b>  <b>§ 15-19-51. Unlawful practice</b>  <b>(a)</b> It shall be unlawful for any person other than a duly licensed attorney at law:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) To practice or appear as an attorney at law for any person other than himself in any court of this state or before any judicial body;</li> <li>(2) To make it a business to practice as an attorney at law for any person other than himself in any of such courts;</li> <li>(3) To hold himself out to the public or otherwise to any person as being entitled to practice law;</li> <li>(4) To render or furnish legal services or advice;</li> <li>(5) To furnish attorneys or counsel;</li> <li>(6) To render legal services of any kind in actions or proceedings of any nature;</li> <li>(7) To assume or use or advertise the title of "lawyer," "attorney," "attorney at law," or equivalent terms in any language in such manner as to convey the impression that he is entitled to practice law or is entitled to furnish legal advice, services, or counsel; or</li> <li>(8) To advertise that either alone or together with, by, or through any person, whether a duly and regularly admitted attorney at law or not, he has, owns, conducts, or maintains an office for the practice of law or for furnishing legal advice, services, or counsel.</li> </ol> <p><b>(b)</b> Unless otherwise provided by law or by rules promulgated by the Supreme Court, it shall be unlawful for any corporation, voluntary association, or company to do or perform any of the acts recited in subsection (a) of this Code section.</p> <p>Cross references.  Use of third-year law students and law school staff instructors as legal assistants in criminal proceedings, § 15-18-22.  This Code section shall be known and may be cited as "The Law School Public Prosecutor Act of 1970."</p> <p><b>a.</b> With the increasing docket in criminal matters, it is in the public interest to provide legal assistance to district attorneys and, in connection therewith, to utilize the services of third-year law students and staff instructors in criminal proceedings as a form of legal intern training which will promote the efficiency of criminal proceedings.</p> <p><b>b.</b> As used in this Code section, the term:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. "Criminal proceeding" means any investigation, grand jury, trial, or other legal proceeding by which a person's liability for a crime is investigated or determined, commencing with the investigation, return of an indictment, or filing of the accusation and including the final disposition of the case.</li> </ol>



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	<p>2. "District attorney" means any district attorney of this state, the Attorney General, the director of the Prosecuting Attorneys' Council of the State of Georgia, or any solicitor-general or solicitor of a state, municipal, or recorder's court or any assistants of such officers.</p> <p>3. "Law school" means a law school within or outside this state which is approved by the American Bar Association or which is authorized to operate under Code Section 20-3-250.8 or which was chartered and began operation in this state prior to February 10, 1937, and continued in operation in this state on July 1, 1970.</p> <p>4. "Staff instructor" means a full-time professional staff instructor of a law school in this state who has been admitted to the bar of another state but who has not yet been admitted to the bar of this state.</p> <p>5. "Third-year law student" means a student regularly enrolled and in good standing in a law school within or outside this state who has satisfactorily completed at least two-thirds of the requirements for the first professional degree in law (J.D. or its equivalent) in not less than four semesters or six quarters of residence.</p> <p><b>c.</b> An authorized third-year law student or staff instructor, when under the supervision of a district attorney, may assist in criminal proceedings within this state as if admitted and licensed to practice law in this state except that all indictments, presentments, pleadings, and other entries of record must be signed by a district attorney or by his duly appointed assistant and that, in the conduct of a grand jury investigation, trial, or other criminal proceeding, a district attorney or his duly appointed assistant must be physically present.</p> <p><b>d.</b> A third-year law student or staff instructor may be authorized to assist a district attorney in such form and manner as the judge of the superior court may prescribe, taking care that the requirements of this Code section and the good moral character of the third-year student or staff instructor are properly certified by the dean of the law school. Before entering an order authorizing him to assist the district attorney, the judge shall further require of the student or instructor an oath similar to the oath required by a district attorney.</p> <p><b>e.</b> As to each third-year law student or staff instructor authorized to assist a district attorney, there shall be kept on file in the office of the clerk of the superior court in the county where such authority is to be exercised the dean's certificate, the student's and instructor's oaths, and the judge's order as contemplated under subsection (e) of this Code section. The authority to assist a district attorney as allowed under this Code section shall extend for no longer than 18 months. If during this period any change occurs in the status of the student or instructor at the law school in which he or she was enrolled or employed, that is, if the student ceases his or her enrollment, is suspended, or is expelled or if the instructor ceases his or her employment or is released by the school, any such authority shall terminate and be revoked.</p> <p><b>f.</b> Any third-year law student or staff instructor authorized to assist a district attorney under this Code section is not required to possess the qualifications for election or appointment to the office of district attorney or assistant district attorney as defined in Code Section 15-18-3.</p> <p>(Code 1933, § 9-401.2, enacted by Ga. L. 1970, p. 336, § 2; Ga. L. 1978, p. 1949, § 1; Ga. L. 1990, p. 8, § 15; Ga. L. 1990, p. 1166, § 1; Ga. L. 1994, p. 313, §§ 1, 2; Ga. L. 1996, p. 748, § 4; Ga. L. 1997, p. 1319, § 14.)</p> <p><b>Cross references.</b>  Law school legal aid agencies, § 15-20-1 et seq.  Third-year law students, Ga. Sup. Ct., Rules 91 - 96.</p>

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	<p>Section 15-19-56 - Penalty for prohibited conduct</p> <p>(a) Any person, corporation, or voluntary association violating Code Section 15-19-51, 15-19-53, 15-19-54, or 15-19-55 shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.</p> <p>(b) Every officer, trustee, director, agent, or employee of a corporation or voluntary association who directly or indirectly engages in any of the acts prohibited in Code Section 15-19-51, 15-19-53, 15-19-54, or 15-19-55 or assists a corporation or voluntary association in performing the prohibited acts shall be guilty of a misdemeanor. The fact that the person is a duly and regularly admitted attorney at law shall not be held to permit or allow the corporation or voluntary association to do the acts prohibited in such Code sections, nor shall the fact be a defense upon the trial of any person mentioned therein for a violation of those Code sections. Nothing in this subsection shall prevent any court having jurisdiction from punishing the corporation or its officers for contempt.</p>
GUAM	<p><b>7 Guam Code Ann. § 9A106</b>  <b>§ 9A106. Unauthorized Practice of Law</b></p> <p>It is unlawful for any person to practice law or to engage in the law business or in any manner whatsoever to lead others to believe that he is authorized to practice law or to engage in the law business or in any manner whatsoever to represent or designate himself as an attorney and counselor, attorney at law or lawyer unless the person so doing is regularly licensed and authorized to practice law in Guam. Any person who violates the provisions of this Section is guilty of contempt of the Superior Court and upon conviction is punishable as provided by law. On the conditions set forth in § 9A216 of this Chapter, this Section does not apply to a foreign attorney who is duly licensed and authorized to practice law in another state or territory or the District of Columbia while temporarily in Guam and engaged in a particular matter.</p> <p><b>SOURCE: GC § 28013.</b> Formerly numbered Appendix A 7 GCA § 9106, renumbered by Compiler to § 9A106. NOTE: Must be cross-referenced with the current Rules Governing Admission to the Practice of Rules and/or the current Rules for the Discipline of Attorneys to determine whether it was repealed.</p> <p><b>§ 9A215 Illegal Practice of Law</b></p> <p>(a) Within one hundred eighty (180) days of the effective date of this section, the Ethics Committee of the Guam Bar Association shall promulgate proposed rules and regulations which define the acts which constitute the practice of law within Guam. Such rules and regulations shall then be submitted to the Judicial Council for approval or modification and adoption. Thereafter, such rules and regulations may be amended from time to time by the Judicial Council.</p> <p>(b) The rules and regulations shall provide, among other things, that the following constitute the practice of law: <b>(1)</b> Activities which relate to the rendition of service for others that call for the professional judgment of an attorney. <b>(2)</b> Representing or advising any other person in any criminal matter for any compensation, direct or indirect. <b>(3)</b> Representing any other person or advising any other person as to any lawsuit or action before any court, board, agency, or administrative tribunal, except as allowed by the rules and regulations to be promulgated pursuant to this § 9A215 or as allowed by this § 9A215. <b>(4)</b> Preparation for another of any deed, lease, mortgage, promissory note or other document transferring an interest in real property, evidencing a debt, or creating a security interest in real property. This subsection shall not apply to a full time employee of a bank, savings and loan association, loan</p>

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	<p>company, finance company or vendor extending credit to another in the normal course of business. This subsection shall not apply to an employee preparing mortgage and loan documents for credit transactions extended by his employer in the regular course of business; provided, that (i) the employee is not compensated on a per document basis and (ii) the customer is not charged an extra fee for the preparation of documents. This subsection shall also not apply to the preparation of listing agreements, offers and acceptance of offers, and other documents incidental to listing and selling real property which are prepared by licensed real estate brokers or salesmen, but such persons may not prepare any documents to be recorded at the Department of Land Management. <b>(5)</b> Preparation of articles of incorporation or by-laws for a corporation for any compensation, direct or indirect. <b>(6)</b> Advice to another or preparation of documents relating to lawsuits, probate proceedings, juvenile proceedings, or bankruptcies. <b>(7)</b> Preparation for another of court documents to be filed in any court or judicial tribunal. <b>(8)</b> Preparation for another of powers of attorney. <b>(9)</b> Acts which would constitute the practice of law under the common law, except as otherwise specifically provided in this section. <b>(10)</b> Holding out oneself as an attorney admitted to practice law in Guam or elsewhere. <b>(11)</b> Such other acts which the Judicial Council reasonably finds should be performed by an attorney to protect the public. This subsection shall not be considered a limitation as to the definition of what constitutes the practice of law. Other items and acts which constitute the practice of law may be included in the rules and regulations to be issued by the Judicial Council.</p> <p><b>(c)</b> It shall not be considered the illegal practice of law: <b>(1)</b> To perform legal services for or appear in court for oneself; <b>(2)</b> To appear in small claims court as may otherwise be permitted by court rules; <b>(3)</b> For an employee or agent of an attorney admitted to practice in Guam, to prepare documents, do research, and interview clients under the direct supervision of an attorney admitted to practice in Guam; provided, that the attorney shall be responsible for such acts.</p> <p><b>The rest of the rule was omitted for lack of matrix relevance</b></p>
HAWAII	<p><b>Haw. Rev. Stat. § 605-14</b>  <b>§ 605-14. Unauthorized Practice of Law Prohibited</b></p> <p>It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, association, or corporation to engage in or attempt to engage in or to offer to engage in the practice of law, or to do or attempt to do or offer to do any act constituting the practice of law, except and to the extent that the person, firm, or association is licensed or authorized so to do by an appropriate court, agency, or office or by a statute of the State or of the United States. Nothing in sections 605-14 to 605-17 contained shall be construed to prohibit the preparation or use by any party to a transaction of any legal or business form or document used in the transaction.</p> <p><b>Cross References</b></p> <p>Unauthorized practice of law as criminal contempt of court, see §710-1077.</p>

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	<p><b>Rules of Court</b></p> <p><b>Rule 5.5. Unauthorized Practice of Law.</b></p> <p>A lawyer shall not:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) practice law in a jurisdiction where doing so violates the regulation of the legal profession in that jurisdiction; or</li> <li>(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</li> <li>(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.</li> </ul> <p><i>[2] Paragraph (b) does not prohibit a lawyer from employing the services of paraprofessionals and delegating functions to them, so long as the lawyer supervises the delegated work and retains responsibility for their work. See Rule 5.3 of these Rules. Likewise, it does not prohibit lawyers from providing professional advice and instruction to nonlawyers whose employment requires knowledge of law; for example, claims adjusters, employees of financial commercial institutions, social workers, accountants and persons employed in government agencies. In addition, a lawyer may counsel nonlawyers who wish to proceed pro se.</i></p> <p><b>Rule 5.3. Responsibilities Regarding Nonlawyer Assistants. [Effective January 1, 2022]</b></p> <p>With respect to a nonlawyer employed or retained by or associated with a lawyer:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) a partner in a firm who individually or together with other lawyers possesses comparable managerial authority in a firm, shall make reasonable efforts to ensure that the firm has in effect measures giving reasonable assurance that the person's conduct is compatible with the professional obligations of the lawyer;</li> <li>(b) a lawyer having direct supervisory authority over the nonlawyer shall make reasonable efforts to ensure that the person's conduct is compatible with the professional obligations of the lawyer; and</li> <li>(c) a lawyer shall be responsible for conduct of such a person that would be a violation of the Rules of Professional Conduct if engaged in by a lawyer if: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) the lawyer orders or, with the knowledge of the specific conduct, ratifies the conduct involved; or</li> <li>(2) the lawyer is a partner or has comparable managerial authority in the law firm in which the person is employed, or has direct supervisory authority over the person, and knows of the conduct at a time when its consequences can be avoided or mitigated but fails to take reasonable remedial action.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>Comments:</b></p> <p><b>[1]</b> Lawyers generally employ assistants in their practice, including secretaries, investigators, law student interns, and paralegals. Such assistants, whether employees or independent contractors, act for the lawyer in rendering the lawyer's professional services. A lawyer must give such assistants appropriate instruction and supervision concerning the ethical aspects of their employment, particularly regarding the obligation not</p>

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	to disclose information relating to representation of the client, and should be responsible for their work product. The measures employed in supervising nonlawyers should take account of the fact that they do not have legal training and are not subject to professional discipline.
IDAHO	<p><b>Rules of Prof. Conduct RULE 5.5</b>  <b>Rule 5.5. Unauthorized Practice of Law</b></p> <p>(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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) the lawyer is authorized by law or order, including <i>pro hac vice</i> admission pursuant to <i>Idaho Bar Commission Rule 222</i>, 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</li> <li>(2) other than engaging in conduct governed by paragraph (1): <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(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;</li> <li>(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</li> <li>(iii) the lawyer is associated in the matter with a lawyer admitted to practice in this jurisdiction who actively participates in the representation.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>(c) A lawyer shall not assist another person in the unauthorized practice of law.</p> <p><b>Commentary (Numbers [1]-[6] omitted)</b></p> <p>[7] The definition of the practice of law is established by law and varies from one jurisdiction to another. Whatever the definition, limiting the practice of law to members of the bar protects the public against rendition of legal services by unqualified persons. Paragraph (c) does not prohibit a lawyer from employing the services of paraprofessionals and delegating functions to them, so long as the lawyer supervises the delegated work and retains responsibility for their work. See Rule 5.3. [8] Lawyers may also provide professional advice and instruction to nonlawyers whose employment requires knowledge of law; for example, claims adjusters, employees of financial or commercial institutions, social workers, accountants and persons employed in government agencies. Lawyers may assist independent nonlawyers authorized by the law of a jurisdiction to provide particular legal services, for example, paraprofessionals authorized to provide some kinds of legal services. In addition, a lawyer may counsel nonlawyers who wish to proceed pro se.</p>
ILLINOIS	<p><b>ILCS S Ct Rules of Prof. Conduct Rule 5.5</b>  <b>Formerly cited as IL ST CH Rule 5.5; IL ST S CT RPC Rule 5.5</b>  <b>Rule 5.5. Unauthorized Practice of Law; Multijurisdictional Practice of Law</b></p> <p>(a) A lawyer shall not practice law in a jurisdiction in violation of the regulation of the legal profession in that jurisdiction, or assist</p>

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	<p>another in doing so.</p> <p><b>(b)</b> A lawyer who is not admitted to practice in this jurisdiction shall not:</p> <p>(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</p> <p>(2) hold out to the public or otherwise represent that the lawyer is admitted to practice law in this jurisdiction.</p> <p><b>(c)</b> 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:</p> <p>(1) are undertaken in association with a lawyer who is admitted to practice in this jurisdiction and who actively participates in the matter;</p> <p>(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;</p> <p>(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</p> <p>(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.</p> <p><b>(d)</b> 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:</p> <p>(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</p> <p>(2) are services that the lawyer is authorized by federal or other law or rule to provide in this jurisdiction.</p> <p><b>(e)</b> For purposes of paragraph (d), the foreign lawyer must be a member in good standing of a recognized legal profession in a foreign jurisdiction.</p>
INDIANA	<p><b>Rules of Prof. Conduct Rule 5.5 [As amended through January 2023]</b></p> <p><b>Rule 5.5. Unauthorized Practice of Law; Multijurisdictional Practice of Law</b></p> <p><b>(a)</b> 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.</p> <p><b>(b)</b> A lawyer who is not admitted to practice in this jurisdiction shall not:</p> <p>(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</p> <p>(2) hold out to the public or otherwise represent that the lawyer is admitted to practice law in this jurisdiction.</p> <p><b>(c)</b> A lawyer who is not admitted to practice in this jurisdiction, but is 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:</p>

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	<p>(1) are undertaken in association with a lawyer who is admitted to practice in this jurisdiction and who actively participates in the matter;</p> <p>(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;</p> <p>(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 temporary admission; or</p> <p>(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.</p> <p><b>(d)</b> A lawyer who is not admitted to practice in this jurisdiction, but is 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 if:</p> <p>(1) the lawyer does not establish an office or other systematic and continuous presence in this jurisdiction for the practice of law and the legal services are provided to the lawyer's employer or its organizational affiliates and are not services for which the forum requires temporary admission; or</p> <p>(2) the services are services that the lawyer is authorized to provide by federal law or other law of this jurisdiction.</p> <p><b>Comment (limited to number 3 only)</b></p> <p>[3] A lawyer may provide professional advice and instruction to nonlawyers whose employment requires knowledge of the law; for example, claims adjusters, employees of financial or commercial institutions, social workers, accountants and persons employed in government agencies. Lawyers also may assist independent nonlawyers, such as paralegals and other paraprofessionals, who are authorized by the law of a jurisdiction to provide particular law-related services. In addition, a lawyer may counsel nonlawyers who wish to proceed pro se.</p>
IOWA	<p><b>4 I.C.A. Rule 37.4</b>  <b>Formerly cited as IA ST CR R 120.1</b>  <b>Rule 37.4. Domestic Violence, Sexual Assault, and Sexual Abuse Victim Counselors</b></p> <p><b>37.4(1)</b> In all proceedings under Iowa Code chapters 236, 236A, and 664A, a victim counselor, as defined in Iowa Code section 915.20A(1)(d), who is affiliated with a member domestic violence program of the Iowa Coalition Against Domestic Violence or a member of the sexual assault program of the Iowa Coalition Against Sexual Assault, and whose program has registered with the Iowa Coalition Against Domestic Violence or the Iowa Coalition Against Sexual Assault as providing services under this rule, shall be allowed to do the following:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To distribute the pro se forms prescribed by the department of justice pursuant to Iowa Code section 236.3A and 236A.4 and to assist victims of domestic violence in the preparation of such forms.</li> <li>To describe to victims the proceedings under chapters 236, 236A, and 664A and to assist them in their role as witnesses.</li> <li>To accompany victims throughout all stages of proceedings under Iowa Code chapters 236, 236A, and 664A.</li> <li>To attend all court proceedings, including sitting in chambers and at counsel table, to confer with the plaintiffs, and, at the judge's</li> </ol>

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	<p>discretion, to address the court; however, domestic violence and sexual assault victim counselors shall not examine witnesses, make arguments to the court, or otherwise act in a representative capacity for victims of domestic violence.</p> <p><b>37.4(2)</b> The Iowa Coalition Against Domestic Violence and the Iowa Coalition Against Sexual Assault shall provide to the director of the office of professional regulation, on an annual basis and more frequently as necessary, an updated list of its member programs which perform the services provided under this rule.</p> <p><b>37.4(3)</b> When they assist victims of domestic violence as specified in this rule, domestic violence and sexual assault victim counselors are not engaged in the unauthorized practice of law.</p> <p><b>Iowa Rules of Professional Conduct</b></p> <p>Rule 32:5.5 UNAUTHORIZED PRACTICE OF LAW; MULTIJURISDICTIONAL PRACTICE OF LAW</p> <p><b>(a)</b> 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.</p> <p><b>(b)</b> A lawyer who is not admitted to practice in this jurisdiction shall not: <b>(1)</b> 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)</b> hold out to the public or otherwise represent that the lawyer is admitted to practice law in this jurisdiction.</p> <p><b>(c)</b> 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: <b>(1)</b> are undertaken in association with a lawyer who is admitted to practice in this jurisdiction and who actively participates in the matter; <b>(2)</b> 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; <b>(3)</b> 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 <b>(4)</b> 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.</p> <p><b>(d)</b> 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: <b>(1)</b> 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 United States 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 <b>(2)</b> are services that the lawyer is authorized by federal or other law or rule to provide in this jurisdiction.</p> <p><b>(e)</b> For purposes of paragraph (d): <b>(1)</b> 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</p>



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	<p>and discipline by a duly constituted professional body or a public authority; or <b>(2)</b> 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 Iowa Supreme Court.</p> <p><b>Comment</b></p> <p><b>[1]</b> A lawyer may practice law only in a jurisdiction in which the lawyer is authorized to practice. A lawyer may be admitted to practice law in a jurisdiction on a regular basis or may be authorized by court rule or order or by law to practice for a limited purpose or on a restricted basis. Paragraph (a) applies to unauthorized practice of law by a lawyer, whether through the lawyer’s direct action or by the lawyer assisting another person. For example, a lawyer may not assist a person in practicing law in violation of the rules governing professional conduct in that person’s jurisdiction.</p> <p><b>[2]</b> The definition of the practice of law is established by law and varies from one jurisdiction to another. Whatever the definition, limiting the practice of law to members of the bar protects the public against rendition of legal services by unqualified persons. This rule does not prohibit a lawyer from employing the services of paraprofessionals and delegating functions to them, so long as the lawyer supervises the delegated work and retains responsibility for their work. See rule 32:5.3.</p> <p><b>[3]</b> A lawyer may provide professional advice and instruction to nonlawyers whose employment requires knowledge of the law; for example, claims adjusters, employees of financial or commercial institutions, social workers, accountants, and persons employed in government agencies. Lawyers also may assist independent nonlawyers, such as paraprofessionals, who are authorized by the law of a jurisdiction to provide particular law-related services. In addition, a lawyer may counsel nonlawyers who wish to proceed pro se.</p>
KANSAS	<p><b>KRPC 5.5</b>  <b>KRPC 5.5. Unauthorized Practice of Law; Multijurisdictional Practice of Law</b></p> <p><b>(a)</b> 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.</p> <p><b>(b)</b> A lawyer who is not admitted to practice in this jurisdiction shall not:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) except as authorized by these Rules or other law (including Kansas Supreme Court Rule 712), establish an office or other systematic and continuous presence in this jurisdiction for the practice of law; or</li> <li>(2) hold out to the public or otherwise represent that the lawyer is admitted to practice law in this jurisdiction.</li> </ol> <p><b>(c)</b> 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:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) are undertaken in association with a lawyer who is admitted to practice in this jurisdiction and who actively participates in the matter;</li> <li>(2) are services 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;</li> </ol>

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	<p>(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</p> <p>(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.</p> <p><b>(d)</b> 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:</p> <p>(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 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; and otherwise complies with Kansas Supreme Court Rule 712; or</p> <p>(2) are services that the lawyer is authorized by federal law or other law or rule to provide in this jurisdiction.</p> <p><b>(e)</b> 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.</p> <p><b>Comment ([1]-[3] only – all other comments omitted)</b></p> <p>[1] A lawyer may practice law only in a jurisdiction in which the lawyer is authorized to practice. A lawyer may be admitted to practice law in a jurisdiction on a regular basis or may be authorized by court rule or order or by law to practice for a limited purpose or on a restricted basis. Paragraph (a) applies to unauthorized practice of law by a lawyer, whether through the lawyer's direct action or by the lawyer assisting another person. For example, a lawyer may not assist a person in practicing law in violation of the rules governing professional conduct in that person's jurisdiction.</p> <p>[2] The definition of the practice of law is established by law and varies from one jurisdiction to another. Whatever the definition, limiting the practice of law to members of the bar protects the public against rendition of legal services by unqualified persons. This Rule does not prohibit a lawyer from employing the services of paraprofessionals and delegating functions to them, so long as the lawyer supervises the delegated work and retains responsibility for his or her work. See Rule 5.3.</p> <p>[3] A lawyer may provide professional advice and instruction to nonlawyers whose employment requires knowledge of the law; for example, claims adjusters, employees of financial or commercial institutions, social workers, accountants, and persons employed in government agencies. Lawyers also may assist independent nonlawyers, such as paraprofessionals, who are authorized by the law of a jurisdiction to provide particular law-related services. In addition, a lawyer may counsel nonlawyers who wish to proceed pro se.</p> <p><b>Sup. Ct. Rules, Rule 226, Rules of Prof. Conduct, KRPC 5.5, KS R RULE 226 RPC KRPC 5.5</b></p>
<b>KENTUCKY</b>	<p><b>Ky. Rev. Stat. § 524.130</b>  <b>524.130 Unauthorized Practice of Law</b></p> <p><b>(1)</b> Except as provided in KRS 341.470 and subsection (2) of this section, a person is guilty of unlawful practice of law when, without a</p>

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	<p>license issued by the Supreme Court, he engages in the practice of law, as defined by rule of the Supreme Court.</p> <p>(2) A licensed nonresident attorney in good standing, although not licensed in Kentucky, is not guilty of unlawful practice if, in accordance with rules adopted by the Supreme Court, he practices law under specific authorization of a court.</p> <p>(3) Unlawful practice of law is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) A Class A misdemeanor for the first offense; and</li> <li>(b) A Class D felony for a second or subsequent offense.</li> </ul> <p><b>KRS § 421.570</b>  <b>421.570 Training Requirement for Victim Advocates; Prohibition Against Practicing Law</b></p> <p>(1) For the purposes of this section and KRS 421.575, “victim advocate” means an individual at least eighteen (18) years of age and of good moral character, who is employed by, or serves as a volunteer for, a public or private agency, organization, or official to counsel and assist crime victims as defined in KRS 421.500, and includes a victim advocate employed by a Commonwealth’s attorney pursuant to KRS 15.760 and a victim advocate employed by a county attorney pursuant to KRS 69.350.</p> <p>(2) Each victim advocate shall complete training which shall include information concerning the difference between advocacy and the practice of law, and the appropriate intervention with crime victims, including victims of domestic violence, child physical and sexual abuse, human trafficking, and rape.</p> <p>(3) A victim advocate shall not engage in the practice of law as defined in KRS 524.130.</p> <p>Under Kentucky law, the “practice of law” includes advice given to clients and the preparation and drafting of all legal instruments, where the work requires a consideration of the legal effects of facts and conditions by a trained legal mind. <i>In re Moffett</i> (Bkrcty.W.D.Ky. 2001) 263 B.R. 805.</p> <p>A legal services organization may prepare a handbook for distribution to lay persons which includes forms of pleading and practice for pro se use without such distribution being viewed as the practice of law or active limited representation. KBA E-343</p>
LOUISIANA	<p><b>Louisiana Rules of Professional Conduct</b>  <b>La. R. Prof'l. Cond. 5.5 ; Rule 5.5 - Unauthorized Practice of Law; Multijurisdictional Practice of Law</b></p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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.</p>

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	<p><b>(c)</b> 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: <b>(1)</b> are undertaken in association with a lawyer who is admitted to practice in this jurisdiction and who actively participates in the matter; <b>(2)</b> 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; <b>(3)</b> 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 <i>pro hac vice</i> admission; or <b>(4)</b> 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.</p> <p><b>(d)</b> 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: <b>(1)</b> are provided to the lawyer's employer or its organizational affiliates and are not services for which the forum requires <i>pro hac vice</i> 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 <b>(2)</b> are services that the lawyer is authorized to provide by federal law or other law of this jurisdiction.</p> <p><b>(e)(1)</b> A lawyer shall not: <b>(i)</b> 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 <b>(ii)</b> 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. <b>(2)</b> The registration form provided for in Section (e)(1) shall include: <b>(i)</b> the identity and bar roll number of the suspended or transferred attorney sought to be hired; <b>(ii)</b> 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; <b>(iii)</b> 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; <b>(iv)</b> the terms of employment of the suspended attorney, or the attorney transferred to disability inactive status, including method of compensation; <b>(v)</b> 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 <b>(vi)</b> 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. <b>(3)</b> For purposes of this Rule, the practice of law shall include the following activities: <b>(i)</b> holding oneself out as an attorney or lawyer authorized to practice law; <b>(ii)</b> rendering legal consultation or advice to a client; <b>(iii)</b> 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; <b>(iv)</b> appearing as a representative of the client at a deposition or other discovery matter; <b>(v)</b> negotiating or transacting any matter for or on behalf of a client with third parties; <b>(vi)</b> otherwise engaging in activities defined by law or Supreme Court decision as constituting the practice of law. <b>(4)</b> In addition, a suspended lawyer, or a lawyer transferred to</p>

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	<p>disability inactive status, shall not receive, disburse or otherwise handle client funds. <b>(5)</b> Upon termination of the suspended attorney, or the attorney transferred to disability inactive status, the employing attorney having direct supervisory authority shall promptly serve upon the Office of Disciplinary Counsel written notice of the termination.</p>
MAINE	<p><b>Me. Rev. Stat. Ann. tit. 4, § 807</b>  <b>§ 807 Unauthorized Practice of Law</b></p> <p><b>1. Prohibition.</b> No person may practice law or profess to practice law within the State or before its courts, or demand or receive any remuneration for those services rendered in this State, unless that person has been admitted to the bar of this State and has complied with section 806-A, or unless that person has been admitted to try cases in the courts of this State under <b>section 802</b>.  [PL 1989, c. 755 (RPR).]</p> <p><b>2. Violation.</b> Any person who practices law in violation of these requirements is guilty of the unauthorized practice of law, which is a Class E crime.  [PL 1989, c. 755 (RPR).]</p> <p><b>3. Application.</b> This section shall not be construed to apply to:</p> <p><b>A.</b> Practice before any Federal Court by any person admitted to practice therein; [PL 1989, c. 755 (RPR).]</p> <p><b>B.</b> A person pleading or managing that person's own cause in court; [PL 1989, c. 755 (RPR).]</p> <p><b>C.</b> An officer or authorized employee of a corporation, partnership, sole proprietorship or governmental entity, or a member, manager or authorized employee of a limited liability company, who is not an attorney but is appearing for that organization:</p> <p>(1) In an action cognizable as a small claim under Title 14, chapter 738; or</p> <p>(2) For the purposes of entering a plea or answer and paying the fine or penalty for a violation by that organization of Title 23, chapter 24 or Title 29-A; [PL 2001, c. 119, §1 (AMD).]</p> <p><b>D.</b> A person who is not an attorney, but is representing a municipality under:</p> <p>(1) Title 30-A, section 2671, subsection 3;  (3) Title 30-A, section 4452, subsection 1; or</p> <p><b>E.</b> A person who is not an attorney, but is representing the Department of Environmental Protection under Title 38, section 342, subsection 7; [PL 1989, c. 755 (RPR).]</p> <p><b>F.</b> A person who is not an attorney, but is representing the Bureau of Unemployment Compensation or the Bureau of Revenue Services under section 807-A; [PL 1995, c. 560, Pt. G, §1 (AMD); PL 1997, c. 526, §14 (AMD).]</p>

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	<p><b>G.</b> A person who is not an attorney, but is representing a party in any hearing, action or proceeding before the Workers' Compensation Board as provided in Title 39-A, section 317; [PL 1995, c. 419, §1 (AMD).]</p> <p><b>H.</b> A person who is not an attorney but has been designated to represent the Department of Health and Human Services under Title 22, section 3473, subsection 3 or under Title 22-A, section 207, subsection 7 in Probate Court proceedings; [PL 2007, c. 539, Pt. N, §4 (AMD).]</p> <p><b>I.</b> A person who is not an attorney, but is representing the Department of Health and Human Services in a child support enforcement matter as provided by Title 14, section 3128-A, subsection 7; Title 18-C, section 5-204; and Title 19-A, section 2361, subsection 10; [PL 2017, c. 402, Pt. C, §5 (AMD); PL 2019, c. 417, Pt. B, §14 (AFF).]</p> <p><b>J.</b> For the purposes of defending a civil action filed against a corporation, an officer of the corporation if the corporation is organized in this State and has 5 or fewer shareholders; [PL 1997, c. 683, Pt. E, §2 (AMD).]</p> <p><b>K.</b> A person who is not an attorney, but who is representing the Department of Health and Human Services in accordance with Title 19-A, section 1615; Title 19-A, section 2009, subsection 8; Title 19-A, section 2201, subsection 1-B; and Title 19-A, section 2202, subsection 1-B; [PL 1999, c. 139, §1 (AMD); PL 2003, c. 689, Pt. B, §6 (REV).]</p> <p><b>L.</b> A person who is not an attorney, but who is representing the Department of Agriculture, Conservation and Forestry in accordance with Title 7, section 3909, subsection 2; [PL 2003, c. 278, §1 (AMD); PL 2011, c. 657, Pt. W, §5 (REV).]</p> <p><b>M.</b> A law enforcement officer, as defined in Title 29-A, section 101, subsection 30, who is not an attorney but who is representing the State in the prosecution of a traffic infraction, as defined in Title 29-A, section 101, subsection 85, when representation in that matter has been approved by the prosecuting attorney; [PL 2007, c. 249, §4 (AMD).]</p> <p><b>N.</b> A person who is not an attorney, but is representing the State under section 807-A; [PL 2007, c. 611, §1 (AMD).]</p> <p><b>O.</b> A person who is not an attorney, but who is representing a party in any hearing, action or proceeding before the Maine Public Employees Retirement System; [PL 2009, c. 480, §1 (AMD).]</p> <p><b>P.</b> A person who is not an attorney but who, as the executive director of the State Harness Racing Commission, is representing the Department of Agriculture, Conservation and Forestry at adjudicatory hearings before the commission in accordance with Title 8, section 263-C; [PL 2013, c. 45, §1 (AMD); PL 2013, c. 134, §1 (AMD).]</p> <p><b>Q.</b> A person who is an attorney admitted to practice in another United States jurisdiction to the extent permitted by rules of professional conduct adopted by the Supreme Judicial Court; [RR 2013, c. 1, §5 (COR).]</p> <p><b>R.</b> A person who is not an attorney but who is a public accountant, enrolled agent, enrolled actuary or any other person permitted to represent the taxpayer under Title 36, section 151-A, subsection 2 and is representing a party in any hearing, action or proceeding before the Maine Board of Tax Appeals in accordance with Title 36, section 151-D; [PL 2019, c. 449, §1 (AMD).]</p> <p><b>REVISOR'S NOTE: (Paragraph R as enacted by PL 2013, c. 134, §3 is REALLOCATED TO TITLE 4, SECTION 807, SUBSECTION 3, PARAGRAPH S)</b></p>

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	<p><b>S.</b> (REALLOCATED FROM T. 4, §807, sub-§3, ¶R) An individual who is the sole member of a limited liability company or is a member of a limited liability company that is owned by a married couple, domestic partners or an individual and that individual's issue as defined in Title 18-C, section 1-201, subsection 27 who is not an attorney but is appearing for that company in an action for forcible entry and detainer pursuant to Title 14, chapter 709; [PL 2021, c. 567, §4 (AMD).]</p> <p><b>T.</b> A marine patrol officer who is not an attorney but is representing the Department of Marine Resources in a libel proceeding before a District Court under Title 12, section 6207; or [PL 2019, c. 597, §2 (AMD).]</p> <p><b>U.</b> Practice, pursuant to a rule of the Supreme Judicial Court, by a law student enrolled in a law school accredited by the American Bar Association. [PL 2019, c. 597, §3 (NEW).]</p> <p><b>[PL 2021, c. 567, §4 (AMD).]</b></p> <p><b>4.</b> Evidence. In all proceedings, the fact, as shown by the records of the Board of Overseers of the Bar, that that person is not recorded as a member of the bar shall be prima facie evidence that that person is not a member of the bar licensed to practice law in the State.</p> <p><b>[PL 1989, c. 755 (RPR).]</b></p>
<b>MARYLAND</b>	<p><b>MD Rules Attorneys, Rule 19-305.5; MD R Attorneys, Rule 19-305.5, MD R ATTORNEYS Rule 19-305.5</b></p> <p><b>RULE 19-305.5. UNAUTHORIZED PRACTICE OF LAW; MULTI-JURISDICTIONAL PRACTICE OF LAW (5.5)</b></p> <p><b>(a)</b> An attorney 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.</p> <p><b>(b)</b> An attorney who is not admitted to practice in this jurisdiction shall not:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(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</li> <li>(2) hold out to the public or otherwise represent that the attorney is admitted to practice law in this jurisdiction.</li> </ul> <p><b>(c)</b> An attorney 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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) are undertaken in association with an attorney who is admitted to practice in this jurisdiction and who actively participates in the matter;</li> <li>(2) are in or reasonably related to a pending or potential proceeding before a tribunal in this or another jurisdiction, if the attorney, or a person the attorney is assisting, is authorized by law or order to appear in such proceeding or reasonably expects to be so authorized;</li> <li>(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 attorney's practice in a</li> </ul>

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	<p>jurisdiction in which the attorney is admitted to practice and are not services for which the forum requires pro hac vice admission; or</p> <p>(4) are not within subsections (c)(2) or (c)(3) of this Rule and arise out of or are reasonably related to the attorney's practice in a jurisdiction in which the attorney is admitted to practice.</p> <p><b>(d)</b> 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:</p> <p>(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</p> <p>(2) are services that the attorney is authorized to provide by federal law or other law of this jurisdiction.</p> <p><b>(e)</b></p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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 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.</p> <p><b>Comment</b></p> <p><b>[1]</b> An attorney may practice law only in a jurisdiction in which the attorney is authorized to practice. An attorney may be admitted to practice law in a jurisdiction on a regular basis or may be authorized by court rule or order or by law to practice for a limited purpose or on a restricted basis. Section (a) of this Rule applies to unauthorized practice of law by an attorney, whether through the attorney's direct action or by the attorney's assisting another person.</p> <p><b>[2]</b> The definition of the practice of law is established by law and varies from one jurisdiction to another. Whatever the definition, limiting the practice of law to members of the bar protects the public against rendition of legal services by unqualified persons. This Rule does not prohibit an attorney from employing the services of paraprofessionals and delegating functions to them, so long as the attorney supervises the delegated work and retains responsibility for their work. See Rule 19-305.3 (5.3).</p>



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	<p><b>[3]</b> An attorney may provide professional advice and instruction to non-attorneys whose employment requires knowledge of law; for example, claims adjusters, employees of financial or commercial institutions, social workers, accountants and individuals employed in government agencies. Attorneys also may assist independent non-attorneys, such as paraprofessionals, who are authorized by the law of a jurisdiction to provide particular law-related services. In addition, an attorney may counsel non-attorneys who wish to proceed self-represented.</p> <p><b>[4]</b> Other than as authorized by law or this Rule, an attorney who is not admitted to practice generally in this jurisdiction violates section (b) of this Rule if the attorney establishes an office or other systematic and continuous presence in this jurisdiction for the practice of law. Presence may be systematic and continuous even if the attorney is not physically present here. Such an attorney must not hold out to the public or otherwise represent that the attorney is admitted to practice law in this jurisdiction. See also Rules 19-307.1 (a) (7.1) and 19-307.5 (b) (7.5).</p> <p><b>Model Rules Comparison:</b> Rule 19-305.5 (5.5) is substantially similar to the language of the Ethics 2000 Amendments to the ABA Model Rules of Professional Conduct, except that section (e) is new.</p> <p><b>Credits</b> [Adopted June 6, 2016, eff. July 1, 2016. Amended Oct. 10, 2018, eff. Jan. 1, 2019.].</p>
MASSACHUSETTS	<p><b>Mass. Gen. Laws Ann. ch. 221, § 41</b> <b>§ 41. Unauthorized practice of law; solicitation of business; penalty [Current through 2023]</b></p> <p>Whoever has been so removed and continues thereafter to practice law or to receive any fee for his services as an attorney at law rendered after such removal, or who holds himself out, or who represents or advertises himself as an attorney or counsellor at law, or whoever, not having been lawfully admitted to practice as an attorney at law, represents himself to be an attorney or counsellor at law, or to be lawfully qualified to practice in the courts of the commonwealth, by means of a sign, business card, letter head or otherwise, or holds himself out or represents or advertises himself as having authority or power in behalf of persons who have claims for damages to procure settlements of such claims for damages either to person or property, or whoever, not being an attorney at law, solicits or procures from any such person or his representative, either for himself or another, the management or control of any such claim, or authority to adjust or bring suit to recover for the same, or solicits for himself or another from a person accused of crime or his representative the right to defend the accused person, shall be punished for a first offence by a fine of not more than one hundred dollars or by imprisonment for not more than six months, and for a subsequent offence by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars or by imprisonment for not more than one year.</p> <p><b>Massachusetts Rules of Professional Conduct (Mass.R.Prof.C.), Rule 5.5</b></p> <p><b>Rule 55. Unauthorized Practice of Law; Multijurisdictional Practice of Law</b></p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(b) A lawyer who is not admitted to practice in this jurisdiction shall not:</p> <p>(1) except as authorized by these Rules or other law, establish an office or other systematic and continuous presence in this</p>

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	<p>jurisdiction for the practice of law; or</p> <p>(2) hold out to the public or otherwise represent that the lawyer is admitted to practice law in this jurisdiction.</p> <p>(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:</p> <p>(1) are undertaken in association with a lawyer who is admitted to practice in this jurisdiction and who actively participates in the matter;</p> <p>(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;</p> <p>(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</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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:</p> <p>(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</p> <p>(2) are services that the lawyer is authorized to provide by federal law or other law or rule of this jurisdiction.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p><b>Comment</b></p> <p>[1] A lawyer may practice law in this jurisdiction only if admitted to practice generally or if authorized by court rule or order or by law to practice for a limited purpose or on a restricted basis. Paragraph (a) applies to unauthorized practice of law by a lawyer, whether through the lawyer's direct action or by the lawyer assisting another person. For example, a lawyer may not assist a person in practicing law in violation of the rules governing professional conduct in that person's jurisdiction.</p> <p>[2] Limiting the practice of law to members of the bar protects the public against rendition of legal services by unqualified persons. This Rule does not prohibit a lawyer from employing the services of paraprofessionals and delegating functions to them, so long as the lawyer supervises the delegated work and retains responsibility for their work. See Rule 5.3.</p> <p>[3] A lawyer may provide professional advice and instruction to nonlawyers whose employment requires knowledge of law; for example, claims adjusters, employees of financial or commercial institutions, social workers, accountants and persons employed in government agencies.</p> <p><b>*The rest of the rule is omitted as irrelevant for the matrix.</b></p>

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MICHIGAN	<p><b>Mich. Comp. Laws Ann. § 600.916 [1961]</b>  <b>Unauthorized Practice of Law</b></p> <p><b>Sec. 916.</b></p> <p>(1) A person shall not practice law or engage in the law business, shall not in any manner whatsoever lead others to believe that he or she is authorized to practice law or to engage in the law business, and shall not in any manner whatsoever represent or designate himself or herself as an attorney and counselor, attorney at law, or lawyer, unless the person is regularly licensed and authorized to practice law in this state. A person who violates this section is guilty of contempt of the supreme court and of the circuit court of the county in which the violation occurred, and upon conviction is punishable as provided by law. This section does not apply to a person who is duly licensed and authorized to practice law in another state while temporarily in this state and engaged in a particular matter.</p> <p>(2) A domestic violence victim advocate's assistance that is provided in accordance with section 2950c does not violate this section.</p> <p><b>MI RULES MRPC 5.5</b>  <b>Rule 5.5. Unauthorized Practice of Law; Multijurisdictional Practice of Law</b></p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(b) A lawyer who is not admitted to practice in this jurisdiction shall not: (1) except as authorized by law or these rules, 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.</p> <p>(c) A lawyer admitted in another jurisdiction of the United States and not disbarred or suspended from practice in any jurisdiction may provide temporary legal services in this jurisdiction that: Michigan Rules of Professional Conduct 84 Last Updated 9/1/2022 (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 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 covered by 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.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p><b>Comment</b></p> <p>Paragraph (a) applies to the unauthorized practice of law by a lawyer, whether through the lawyer's direct action or by the lawyer assisting another person. The definition of the practice of law is established by law and varies from one jurisdiction to another. Whatever the definition, limiting the practice of law to members of the bar protects the public against rendition of legal services by unqualified persons. This rule does not</p>

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	<p>prohibit a lawyer from employing the services of paraprofessionals and delegating functions to them, so long as the lawyer supervises the delegated work and retains responsibility for it. See Rule 5.3. A lawyer may provide professional advice and instruction to nonlawyers whose employment requires knowledge of the law, for example, claims adjusters, Michigan Rules of Professional Conduct 85 Last Updated 9/1/2022 employees of financial or commercial institutions, social workers, accountants and persons employed in government agencies. Lawyers also may assist independent nonlawyers, such as paraprofessionals, who are authorized by the law of a jurisdiction to provide particular law-related services. In addition, a lawyer may counsel nonlawyers who wish to proceed pro se.</p>
MINNESOTA	<p><b>Minn. Stat. Ann. § 481.02</b>  <b>481.02. Unauthorized Practice of Law</b></p> <p><b>Subdivision 1. Prohibitions.</b> — It shall be unlawful for any person or association of persons, except members of the bar of Minnesota admitted and licensed to practice as attorneys at law, to appear as attorney or counselor at law in any action or proceeding in any court in this state to maintain, conduct, or defend the same, except personally as a party thereto in other than a representative capacity, or, by word, sign, letter, or advertisement, to hold out as competent or qualified to give legal advice or counsel, or to prepare legal documents, or as being engaged in advising or counseling in law or acting as attorney or counselor at law, or in furnishing to others the services of a lawyer or lawyers, or, for a fee or any consideration, to give legal advice or counsel, perform for or furnish to another legal services, or, for or without a fee or any consideration, to prepare, directly or through another, for another person, firm, or corporation, any will or testamentary disposition or instrument of trust serving purposes similar to those of a will, or, for a fee or any consideration, to prepare for another person, firm, or corporation, any other legal document, except as provided in subdivision 3.</p> <p><b>Subd. 2. Corporations.</b> — No corporation, organized for pecuniary profit, except an attorney’s professional firm organized under chapter 319B, by or through its officers or employees or any one else, shall maintain, conduct, or defend, except in its own behalf when a party litigant, any action or proceeding in any court in this state, or shall, by or through its officers or employees or any one else, give or assume to give legal advice or counsel or perform for or furnish to another person or corporation legal services; or shall, by word, sign, letter, or advertisement, solicit the public or any person to permit it to prepare, or cause to be prepared, any will or testamentary disposition or instrument of trust serving purposes similar to those of a will, or hold itself out as desiring or willing to prepare any such document, or to give legal advice or legal services relating thereto or to give general legal advice or counsel, or to act as attorney at law or as supplying, or being in a position to supply, the services of a lawyer or lawyers; or shall to any extent engage in, or hold itself out as being engaged in, the business of supplying services of a lawyer or lawyers; or shall cause to be prepared any person’s will or testamentary disposition or instrument of trust serving purposes similar to those of a will, or any other legal document, for another person, firm, or corporation, and receive, directly or indirectly, all or a part of the charges for such preparation or any benefits therefrom; or shall itself prepare, directly or through another, any such document for another person, firm, or corporation, except as provided in subdivision 3.</p> <p><b>Subd. 3. Permitted actions.</b> — The provisions of this section shall not prohibit:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) any person from drawing, without charge, any document to which the person, an employer of the person, a firm of which the person is a member, or a corporation whose officer or employee the person is, is a party, except another’s will or testamentary disposition or instrument of trust serving purposes similar to those of a will;</li> <li>(2) a person from drawing a will for another in an emergency if the imminence of death leaves insufficient time to have it</li> </ol>

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	<p>drawn and its execution supervised by a licensed attorney-at-law;</p> <p>(3) any insurance company from causing to be defended, or from offering to cause to be defended through lawyers of its selection, the insureds in policies issued or to be issued by it, in accordance with the terms of the policies;</p> <p>(4) a licensed attorney-at-law from acting for several common-carrier corporations or any of its subsidiaries pursuant to arrangement between the corporations;</p> <p>(5) any bona fide labor organization from giving legal advice to its members in matters arising out of their employment;</p> <p>(6) any person from conferring or cooperating with a licensed attorney-at-law of another in preparing any legal document, if the attorney is not, directly or indirectly, in the employ of the person or of any person, firm, or corporation represented by the person;</p> <p>(7) any licensed attorney-at-law of Minnesota, who is an officer or employee of a corporation, from drawing, for or without compensation, any document to which the corporation is a party or in which it is interested personally or in a representative capacity, except wills or testamentary dispositions or instruments of trust serving purposes similar to those of a will, but any charge made for the legal work connected with preparing and drawing the document shall not exceed the amount paid to and received and retained by the attorney, and the attorney shall not, directly or indirectly, rebate the fee to or divide the fee with the corporation;</p> <p>(8) any person or corporation from drawing, for or without a fee, farm or house leases, notes, mortgages, chattel mortgages, bills of sale, deeds, assignments, satisfactions, or any other conveyances except testamentary dispositions and instruments of trust;</p> <p>(9) a licensed attorney-at-law of Minnesota from rendering to a corporation legal services to itself at the expense of one or more of its bona fide principal stockholders by whom the attorney is employed and by whom no compensation is, directly or indirectly, received for the services;</p> <p>(10) any person or corporation engaged in the business of making collections from engaging or turning over to an attorney-at-law for the purpose of instituting and conducting suit or making proof of claim of a creditor in any case in which the attorney-at-law receives the entire compensation for the work;</p> <p>(11) any regularly established farm journal or newspaper, devoted to general news, from publishing a department of legal questions and answers to them, made by a licensed attorney-at-law, if no answer is accompanied or at any time preceded or followed by any charge for it, any disclosure of any name of the maker of any answer, any recommendation of or reference to any one to furnish legal advice or services, or by any legal advice or service for the periodical or any one connected with it or suggested by it, directly or indirectly;</p> <p>(12) any authorized management agent of an owner of rental property used for residential purposes, whether the management agent is a natural person, corporation, partnership, limited partnership, or any other business entity, from commencing, maintaining, conducting, or defending in its own behalf any action in any court in this state to recover or retain possession of the property, except that the provision of this clause does not authorize a person who is not a licensed attorney-at-law to conduct a jury trial or to appear before a district court or the Court of Appeals or Supreme Court pursuant to an appeal;</p> <p>(13) any person from commencing, maintaining, conducting, or defending on behalf of the plaintiff or defendant any action in any court of this state pursuant to the provisions of section 504B.375 or sections 504B.185 and 504B.381 to 504B.471 or from commencing, maintaining, conducting, or defending on behalf of the plaintiff or defendant any action in any court of this state for the recovery of rental property used for residential purposes pursuant to the provisions of section 504B.285, subdivision 1, or 504B.301, except that the provision of this clause does not authorize a person who is not a licensed attorney-at-law to conduct a jury trial or to appear before a district court or the Court of Appeals or Supreme Court pursuant to an appeal, and provided that, except for a nonprofit corporation, a person who is not a licensed attorney-at-law shall not charge or collect a separate fee for services rendered pursuant to this clause;</p> <p>(14) the delivery of legal services by a specialized legal assistant in accordance with a specialty license issued by the Supreme</p>

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	<p>Court before July 1, 1995;</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(15) the sole shareholder of a corporation from appearing on behalf of the corporation in court; or</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(16) an officer, manager, partner, or employee or an agent of a condominium, cooperative, or townhouse association from appearing on behalf of a corporation, limited liability company, partnership, sole proprietorship, or association in conciliation court or in a district court action removed from conciliation court, in accordance with section 491A.02, subdivision 4.</p> <p><b>Subd. 7. Lay assistance to attorneys.</b> — Nothing herein contained shall be construed to prevent a corporation from furnishing to any person lawfully engaged in the practice of law, such information or such clerical service in and about the attorney’s professional work as, except for the provisions of this section, may be lawful, provided, that at all times the lawyer receiving such information or such services shall maintain full, professional and direct responsibility to the attorney’s clients for the information and services so received.</p> <p><b>Subd. 8. Penalty; injunction.</b></p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(a) Any person or corporation, or officer or employee thereof, violating any of the foregoing provisions shall be guilty of a misdemeanor; and, upon conviction thereof, shall be punished as by statute provided for the punishment of misdemeanors. It shall be the duty of the respective county attorneys in this state to prosecute violations of this section, and the district courts of this state shall have sole original jurisdiction of any such offense under this section.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(b) A county attorney or the attorney general may, in the name of the state of Minnesota, or in the name of the State Board of Law Examiners, proceed by injunction suit against any violator of any of the provisions above set forth to enjoin the doing of any act or acts violating any of said provisions.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(c) In addition to the penalties and remedies provided in paragraphs (a) and (b), the public and private penalties and remedies in section 8.31 apply to violations of this section.</p> <p><b>Subd. 9. Construing subdivision.</b> — Nothing in subdivision 3a shall be construed to allow a person other than a licensed attorney to perform or provide the services of an attorney or be construed to otherwise conflict with this section.</p> <p><b>NOTE:</b> This section was deemed unconstitutional to the extent that it attempts to require courts to allow nonattorneys to appear in court on behalf of corporations in <i>Haugen v. Superior Development, Inc.</i>, 819 N.W.2d 715 (Minn. Ct. App. 2012), citing <i>Nicollet Restoration, Inc. v. Turnham</i>, 486 N.W.2d 753 (Minn. 1992).</p>
MISSISSIPPI	<p><b>MS Code § 73-3-55 (2019). Unlicensed law practice as an offense</b></p> <p>It shall be unlawful for any person to engage in the practice of law in this state who has not been licensed according to law. Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, shall be punished in accordance with the provisions of Section 97-23-43. Any person who shall for fee or reward or promise, directly or indirectly, write or dictate any paper or instrument of writing, to be filed in any cause or proceeding pending, or to be instituted in any court in this state, or give any counsel or advice therein, or who shall write or dictate any bill of sale, deed of conveyance, deed of trust, mortgage, contract, or last will and testament, or shall make or certify to any abstract of title to real estate other than his own or in which he may own an interest, shall be held to be engaged in the practice of law. This section shall not, however, prevent title or abstract of title guaranty companies incorporated under the laws of this state from making</p>

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	<p>abstract or certifying titles to real estate where it acts through some person as agent, authorized under the laws of the State of Mississippi to practice law; nor shall this section prevent any abstract company chartered under the laws of the State of Mississippi with a paid-up capital of Fifty Thousand Dollars (\$ 50,000.00) or more from making or certifying to abstracts of title to real estate through the president, secretary or other principal officer of such company.</p> <p><b>Rules of Prof. Conduct, Rule 5.5</b>  <b>Rule 5.5. Unauthorized Practice of Law</b></p> <p><b>A lawyer shall not:</b>  <b>(a)</b> practice law in a jurisdiction where doing so violates the regulation of the legal profession in that jurisdiction; or  <b>(b)</b> assist a person who is not a member of the bar in the performance of activity that constitutes the unauthorized practice of law.  Miss. R. Prof'l. Cond. 5.5</p> <p><b>Comment</b>  The definition of the practice of law is established by law and varies from one jurisdiction to another. Whatever the definition, limiting the practice of law to members of the bar protects the public against rendition of legal services by unqualified persons. Paragraph (b) does not prohibit a lawyer from employing the services of paraprofessionals and delegating functions to them, so long as the lawyer supervises the delegated work and retains responsibility for their work. See Rule 5.3. Likewise, it does not prohibit lawyers from providing professional advice and instruction to nonlawyers whose employment requires knowledge of law; for example, claims adjusters, employees of financial or commercial institutions, social workers, accountants and persons employed in government agencies. In addition, a lawyer may counsel nonlawyers who wish to proceed pro se.</p>
MISSOURI	<p><b>Supreme Court Rules of Prof. Conduct Rule 4-5.5</b>  <b>4-5.5. Unauthorized Practice of Law; Multijurisdictional Practice of Law</b></p> <p><b>(a)</b> 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.</p> <p><b>(b)</b> A lawyer who is not admitted to practice in this jurisdiction shall not:  (1) except as authorized by this Rule 4 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.</p> <p><b>(c)</b> A lawyer admitted and authorized to practice law 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</p>

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	<p>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;</p> <p>(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 and authorized to practice law and are not services for which the forum requires pro hac vice admission;</p> <p>(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</p> <p>(5) are not within Rule 4-5.5(c)(2), (c)(3), or (c)(4) and arise out of or are reasonably related to the lawyer's practice in a jurisdiction in which the lawyer is admitted and authorized to practice law.</p> <p><b>(d)</b> A lawyer admitted in another United States jurisdiction and not disbarred or suspended from practice in any jurisdiction may establish an office or other systematic and continuous presence in this jurisdiction for the practice of law and provide legal services in this jurisdiction that are provided to the lawyer's employer or its organizational affiliates if the lawyer has obtained a limited license pursuant to Rule 8.105 or a general license pursuant to other provisions of Rule 8. When performed by a foreign lawyer and requiring advice on the law of Missouri or another United States 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.</p> <p><b>(e)</b> A lawyer shall not practice law in Missouri if the lawyer is subject to Rule 15 and, because of failure to comply with Rule 15, The Missouri Bar has referred the lawyer's name to the chief disciplinary counsel or the commission on retirement, removal and discipline.</p> <p><b>(f)</b> 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.</p> <p><b>Comment</b></p> <p><b>[1]</b> A lawyer may practice law only in a jurisdiction in which the lawyer is authorized to practice. A lawyer may be admitted to practice law in a jurisdiction on a regular basis or may be authorized by court rule or order or by law to practice for a limited purpose or on a restricted basis. Rule 4-5.5(a) applies to unauthorized practice of law by a lawyer, whether through the lawyer's direct action or by the lawyer assisting another person.</p> <p><b>[2]</b> The definition of "the practice of law" is established by law and varies from one jurisdiction to another. Whatever the definition, limiting the practice of law to members of the bar protects the public against rendition of legal services by unqualified persons. This Rule 4-5.5 does not prohibit a lawyer from employing the services of paraprofessionals and delegating functions to them, so long as the lawyer supervises the delegated work and retains responsibility for their work. See Rule 4-5.3.</p> <p><b>[3]</b> A lawyer may provide professional advice and instruction to nonlawyers whose employment requires knowledge of the law; for example, claims adjusters, employees of financial or commercial institutions, social workers, accountants, and persons employed in government agencies. In addition, a lawyer may counsel nonlawyers who wish to proceed pro se.</p>
<b>MONTANA</b>	<p><b>Mont. Code Ann. § 37-61-201 [2021]</b></p> <p><b>37-61-201. Who Considered to be Practicing Law</b></p>



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	<p>Any person who holds out to the public or advertises as an attorney or who appears in any court of record or before a judicial body, referee, commissioner, or other officer appointed to determine any question of law or fact by a court or who engages in the business and duties and performs acts, matters, and things that are usually done or performed by an attorney at law in the practice of that profession for the purposes of parts 1 through 3 of this chapter is considered to be practicing law.</p>
NEBRASKA	<p><b>Neb. Rev. Stat. § 7-101</b>  <b>7-101. Unauthorized Practice of Law; Penalty [Current through legislation effective March 26, 2020, of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Regular Session of the 106<sup>th</sup> Legislature (2020)]</b></p> <p>Except as provided in section 7-101.01, no person shall practice as an attorney or counselor at law, or commence, conduct or defend any action or proceeding to which he is not a party, either by using or subscribing his own name, or the name of any other person, or by drawing pleadings or other papers to be signed and filed by a party, in any court of record of this state, unless he has been previously admitted to the bar by order of the Supreme Court of this state. No such paper shall be received or filed in any action or proceeding unless the same bears the endorsement of some admitted attorney, or is drawn, signed, and presented by a party to the action or proceeding. It is hereby made the duty of the judges of such courts to enforce this prohibition. Any person who shall violate any of the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a Class III misdemeanor, but this section shall not apply to persons admitted to the bar under preexisting laws.</p>
NEVADA	<p><b>Nev. Rev. Stat. § 50.400</b>  <b>50.400. Applicability to Proceedings in Civil Actions; Qualifications, Duties and Limitations on Conduct of Attendant; Designation of Attendant as Witness; “Victim of an Act of Domestic Violence Pursuant to NRS 33.018” Defined</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. In any civil action involving a victim of an act of domestic violence pursuant to NRS 33.018, the victim may designate a person to act as an attendant during any proceeding to provide support to the victim.</li> <li>2. The victim may designate any person to act as an attendant.</li> <li>3. An attendant: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) Is not required to possess or obtain any special qualifications, such as certification or training, to serve as an attendant pursuant to this section.</li> <li>(b) Shall be available to provide moral and emotional support to the victim.</li> <li>(c) Shall be available to assist the victim in feeling more confident that the victim will not be injured or threatened at any time during any proceeding.</li> <li>(d) Unless otherwise ordered by the court, must be allowed to be present in close proximity to the victim during any proceeding.</li> </ol> </li> <li>4. Unless the attendant is an attorney licensed or otherwise authorized to practice in this State, the attendant shall not provide any legal advice to the victim. Any action taken by the attendant in accordance with this section shall be deemed not to constitute the unauthorized practice of law pursuant to NRS 7.285.</li> <li>5. The attendant may be designated by a party as a witness and must not be excluded from the proceedings. If a party designates the attendant as a witness, the attendant must be examined and cross-examined before any other witness testifies.</li> </ol>

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	<p><b>6.</b> For the purposes of this section, “victim of an act of domestic violence pursuant to NRS 33.018” includes any person who alleges that he or she is a victim of an act of domestic violence pursuant to NRS 33.018, regardless of whether or not the alleged perpetrator of the act of domestic violence has been charged with or convicted of any criminal offense related to that act.</p>
NEW HAMPSHIRE	<p><b>Rules of Prof.Conduct, Rule 5.5</b>  <b>N.H.R. Prof'l Conduct 5.5</b>  <b>Unauthorized Practice of Law; Multijurisdictional Practice of Law</b></p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(b) A lawyer who is not admitted to practice in this jurisdiction shall not:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(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 of this jurisdiction; or</li> <li>(2) hold out to the public or otherwise represent that the lawyer is admitted to practice the law of this jurisdiction.</li> </ol> <p>(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:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) are undertaken in association with a lawyer who is admitted to practice in this jurisdiction and who actively participates in the matter;</li> <li>(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;</li> <li>(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</li> <li>(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.</li> </ol> <p>(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, may provide legal services through an office or other systematic and continuous presence in this jurisdiction that:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(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</li> <li>(2) are services that the lawyer is authorized by federal or other law or rule to provide in this jurisdiction.</li> <li>(3) relate solely to the law of a jurisdiction in which the lawyer is admitted.</li> </ol> <p>(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 public authority.</p>

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	<p><b>Ethics Committee Comment</b></p> <p>1. New Hampshire has adopted ABA Model Rule 5.5.</p> <p><b>ABA Comment to the Model Rules</b>  <b>RULE 5.5 UNAUTHORIZED PRACTICE OF LAW; MULTIJURISDICTIONAL PRACTICE OF LAW</b></p> <p>[3] A lawyer may provide professional advice and instruction to nonlawyers whose employment requires knowledge of the law; for example, claims adjusters, employees of financial or commercial institutions, social workers, accountants and persons employed in government agencies. Lawyers also may assist independent nonlawyers, such as paraprofessionals, who are authorized by the law of a jurisdiction to provide particular law-related services. In addition, a lawyer may counsel nonlawyers who wish to proceed pro se.</p>
<b>NEW JERSEY</b>	<p><b>N.J. Stat. Ann. § 2C:21-22</b>  <b>2C:21-22. Unauthorized Practice of Law; degree of offense</b></p> <p><b>a.</b> A person is guilty of a crime of the fourth degree if the person knowingly engages in the unauthorized practice of law.</p> <p><b>b.</b> A person is guilty of a crime of the third degree if the person knowingly engages in the unauthorized practice of law and:</p> <p>(1) Creates or reinforces, by any means, a false impression that the person is licensed to engage in the practice of law. As used in this paragraph, “by any means” includes but is not limited to using or advertising the title of lawyer or attorney-at-law, or equivalent terms, in the English language or any other language, which mean or imply that the person is licensed as an attorney-at-law in the State of New Jersey or in any other jurisdiction of the United States; or</p> <p>(2) Derives a benefit; or</p> <p>(3) In fact causes injury to another.</p> <p><b>c.</b> For the purposes of this section, the phrase “in fact” indicates strict liability.</p>
<b>NEW MEXICO</b>	<p><b>Unconstitutional or Preempted Limitation Recognized by State v. Rivera N.M.</b>  <b>N.M. Stat. § 36-2-27</b>  <b>§ 36-2-27. Practice Without Admission; Contempt of Court; Foreign Attorneys</b></p> <p>No person shall practice law in a court of this state, except a magistrate court, nor shall a person commence, conduct or defend an action or proceeding unless he has been granted a certificate of admission to the bar under the provisions of Chapter 36 NMSA 1978. No person not licensed as provided in that chapter shall advertise or display any matter or writing whereby the impression may be gained that he is an attorney or counselor at law or hold himself out as an attorney or counselor at law, and all persons violating the provisions of that chapter shall be deemed guilty of contempt of the court in which the violation occurred, as well as of the supreme court of the state; provided, however, that nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit persons residing beyond the limits of this state, otherwise qualified, from assisting resident counsel in participating in an action or proceeding.</p>

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	The “practice of law” is not restricted to appearances in court; it also encompasses giving legal advice and counsel. <i>In re Chavez</i> , 129 N.M. 35,42 (N.M. 2000)
NEW YORK	<p><b>Proposed Legislation</b>  <b>McKinney’s Judiciary Law § 478</b></p> <p><b>§ 478. Practicing or Appearing as Attorney-At-Law Without Being Admitted and Registered</b>  It shall be unlawful for any natural person to practice or appear as an attorney-at-law or as an attorney and counselor-at-law for a person other than himself or herself in a court of record in this state, or to furnish attorneys or counsel or an attorney and counsel to render legal services, or to hold himself or herself out to the public as being entitled to practice law as aforesaid, or in any other manner, or to assume to be an attorney or counselor-at-law, or to assume, use, or advertise the title of lawyer, or attorney and counselor-at-law, or attorney-at-law or counselor-at-law, or attorney, or counselor, or attorney and counselor, or equivalent terms in any language, in such manner as to convey the impression that he or she is a legal practitioner of law or in any manner to advertise that he or she either alone or together with any other persons or person has, owns, conducts or maintains a law office or law and collection office, or office of any kind for the practice of law, without having first been duly and regularly licensed and admitted to practice law in the courts of record of this state, and without having taken the constitutional oath. Provided, however, that nothing in this section shall be held to apply <b>(1)</b> to officers of societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals, duly appointed, when exercising the special powers conferred upon such corporations under section fourteen hundred three of the not-for-profit corporation law; or <b>(2)</b> to law students who have completed at least two semesters of law school or persons who have graduated from a law school, who have taken the examination for admittance to practice law in the courts of record in the state immediately available after graduation from law school, or the examination immediately available after being notified by the board of law examiners that they failed to pass said exam, and who have not been notified by the board of law examiners that they have failed to pass two such examinations, acting under the supervision of a legal aid organization when such students and persons are acting under a program approved by the appellate division of the supreme court of the department in which the principal office of such organization is located and specifying the extent to which such students and persons may engage in activities otherwise prohibited by this statute; or <b>(3)</b> to law students who have completed at least two semesters of law school, or to persons who have graduated from a law school approved pursuant to the rules of the court of appeals for the admission of attorneys and counselors-at-law and who have taken the examination for admission to practice as an attorney and counselor-at-law immediately available after graduation from law school or the examination immediately available after being notified by the board of law examiners that they failed to pass said exam, and who have not been notified by the board of law examiners that they have failed to pass two such examinations, when such students or persons are acting under the supervision of the state or a subdivision thereof or of any officer or agency of the state or a subdivision thereof, pursuant to a program approved by the appellate division of the supreme court of the department within which such activities are taking place and specifying the extent to which they may engage in activities otherwise prohibited by this statute and those powers of the supervising governmental entity or officer in connection with which they may engage in such activities; or (4) an attorney and counselor-at-law or the equivalent who is admitted to the bar in another state, territory, district or foreign country and who has been admitted to practice pro hac vice in the state of New York within the limitations prescribed in the rules of the court of appeals; or (5) an attorney licensed as a legal consultant under rules adopted by the court of appeals pursuant to subdivision six of section fifty-three of this chapter and rendering legal services in the state within limitations prescribed in such rules.</p>

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	<p><b>“Practice of law”</b> includes rendering of legal advice as well as appearing in court and holding oneself out to be lawyer. <i>El Gemayel v. Seaman</i>, 1988, 72 N.Y.2d 701, 536 N.Y.S.2d 406, 533 N.E.2d 245.</p> <p>In New York, it is not a violation of the unauthorized practice of law to provide legal material, or even specific forms for legal use as long as there is no attorney-client relationship <i>In re Tomlinson</i>, 343 B.R. 400 (E.D.N.Y. 2006).</p>
NORTH CAROLINA	<p><b>N.C. Gen. Stat. Ann. § 84-4.</b>  <b>Persons Other than Members of State Bar Prohibited from Practicing Law</b></p> <p>Except as otherwise permitted by law, it shall be unlawful for any person or association of persons, except active members of the Bar of the State of North Carolina admitted and licensed to practice as attorneys-at-law, to appear as attorney or counselor at law in any action or proceeding before any judicial body, including the North Carolina Industrial Commission, or the Utilities Commission; to maintain, conduct, or defend the same, except in his own behalf as a party thereto; or, by word, sign, letter, or advertisement, to hold out himself, or themselves, as competent or qualified to give legal advice or counsel, or to prepare legal documents, or as being engaged in advising or counseling in law or acting as attorney or counselor-at-law, or in furnishing the services of a lawyer or lawyers; and it shall be unlawful for any person or association of persons except active members of the Bar, for or without a fee or consideration, to give legal advice or counsel, perform for or furnish to another legal services, or to prepare directly or through another for another person, firm or corporation, any will or testamentary disposition, or instrument of trust, or to organize corporations or prepare for another person, firm or corporation, any other legal document. Provided, that nothing herein shall prohibit any person from drawing a will for another in an emergency wherein the imminence of death leaves insufficient time to have the same drawn and its execution supervised by a licensed attorney-at-law. The provisions of this section shall be in addition to and not in lieu of any other provisions of this Chapter. Provided, however, this section shall not apply to corporations authorized to practice law under the provisions of Chapter 55B of the General Statutes of North Carolina.</p> <p><b>N.C. Gen. Stat. § 84-2.1</b></p> <p><b>§ 84-2.1. “Practice Law” Defined</b></p> <p><b>(a)</b> The phrase "practice law" as used in this Chapter is defined to be performing any legal service for any other person, firm or corporation, with or without compensation, specifically including the preparation or aiding in the preparation of deeds, mortgages, wills, trust instruments, inventories, accounts or reports of guardians, trustees, administrators or executors, or preparing or aiding in the preparation of any petitions or orders in any probate or court proceeding; abstracting or passing upon titles, the preparation and filing of petitions for use in any court, including administrative tribunals and other judicial or quasi-judicial bodies, or assisting by advice, counsel, or otherwise in any legal work; and to advise or give opinion upon the legal rights of any person, firm or corporation: Provided, that the above reference to particular acts which are specifically included within the definition of the phrase "practice law" shall not be construed to limit the foregoing general definition of the term, but shall be construed to include the foregoing particular acts, as well as all other acts within the general definition.</p> <p><b>(b)</b> The phrase "practice law" does not encompass:</p>

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	<p>(1) The drafting or writing of memoranda of understanding or other mediation summaries by mediators at community mediation centers authorized by G.S. 7A-38.5 or by mediators of employment-related matters for The University of North Carolina or a constituent institution, or for an agency, commission, or board of the State of North Carolina.</p> <p>(2) The selection or completion of a preprinted form by a real estate broker licensed under Chapter 93A of the General Statutes, when the broker is acting as an agent in a real estate transaction and in accordance with rules adopted by the North Carolina Real Estate Commission, or the selection or completion of a preprinted residential lease agreement by any person or Web site provider. Nothing in this subdivision or in G.S. 84-2.2 shall be construed to permit any person or Web site provider who is not licensed to practice law in accordance with this Chapter to prepare for any third person any contract or deed conveying any interest in real property, or to abstract or pass upon title to any real property, which is located in this State.</p> <p>(3) The completion of or assisting a consumer in the completion of various agreements, contracts, forms, and other documents related to the sale or lease of a motor vehicle as defined in G.S. 20-286(10), or of products or services ancillary or related to the sale or lease of a motor vehicle, by a motor vehicle dealer licensed under Article 12 of Chapter 20 of the General Statutes.</p> <p>Note: It was not the purpose and intent of the statute prohibiting the unlawful practice of law to make unlawful all activities of lay persons that come within the general definition of practicing law; its purpose is for the better security of the people against incompetency and dishonesty in an area of activity affecting general welfare. <i>State v. Williams</i>, 186 N.C. App. 233 (N.C. Ct. App. 2007)</p> <p><b>N.C. Gen. Stat. Ann. § 84-7.1.</b>  <b>Legal clinics of law schools and certain law students and lawyers excepted.</b>  The provisions of G.S. 84-4 through G.S. 84-6 shall not apply to any of the following:</p> <p>(1) Any law school conducting a legal clinic and receiving as its clientage only those persons unable financially to compensate for legal advice or services rendered and any law student permitted by the North Carolina State Bar to act as a legal intern in such a legal clinic.</p> <p>(2) Any law student permitted by the North Carolina State Bar to act as a legal intern for a federal, State, or local government agency.</p> <p>(3) Any lawyer licensed by another state and permitted by the North Carolina State Bar to represent indigent clients on a pro bono basis under the supervision of active members employed by nonprofit corporations qualified to render legal services pursuant to G.S. 84-5.1. This provision does not apply to a lawyer whose license has been suspended or revoked in any state. (2011-336, s. 5.)</p>
NORTH DAKOTA	<p><b>Rule 5.5, N.D.R. Prof. Conduct</b>  <b>Rule 5.5. Unauthorized Practice of Law</b></p> <p>(a) A lawyer shall not practice law in a jurisdiction where doing so violates the regulation of the legal profession in that jurisdiction.</p> <p>(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:</p> <p>(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;</p>

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	<p>(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;</p> <p>(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;</p> <p>(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</p> <p>(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.</p> <p><b>(c)</b> 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 for performing legal services is other than temporary in this jurisdiction does not engage in the unauthorized practice of law in this jurisdiction when:</p> <p>(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</p> <p>(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.</p> <p><b>(d)</b> 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.</p> <p><b>(e)</b> A lawyer shall not assist another person in the unauthorized practice of law.</p> <p><b>(f)</b> 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.</p> <p><b>Comment</b></p> <p><b>(12)</b> Limiting the practice of law to members of the bar protects the public from unqualified persons performing legal services. Paragraph (e) does not prohibit a lawyer from employing the services of paraprofessionals and delegating functions to them, so long as the lawyer supervises the delegated work and retains responsibility for it. See Rule 5.3. Lawyers may also provide professional advice and instruction to nonlawyers whose employment requires knowledge of law; for example, claims adjusters, employees of financial or commercial institutions, social workers, accountants and employees of government agencies. Lawyers may assist independent nonlawyers authorized by law to provide particular legal services, for example, paraprofessionals authorized to provide some kinds of legal services. In addition, a lawyer may counsel nonlawyers who wish to represent themselves.</p> <p><b>AR 34, N.D.R.Sup. Ct. Admin. R., AR 34. Advocates for Alleged Victims in Civil Protection Order Cases</b></p>

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	<p><b>Section 1. Statement of Policy.</b> Under the authority of the supreme court in N.D. Const. art. VI, § 3, and N.D.C.C. §§ 27-02-07 and 27-02-08, it is the policy of the supreme court of North Dakota to provide opportunity for appropriate services to persons who are alleged victims of domestic violence or sexual assault in proceedings in the trial courts of North Dakota.</p> <p><b>Section 2. Definition of Certified Domestic Violence Advocate.</b> A Certified Domestic Violence Advocate is defined as a person who:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) is certified by an approved certifying entity as a Certified Domestic Violence Advocate to provide direct support services to alleged victims of domestic violence or sexual assault;</li> <li>(b) is affiliated with a domestic violence program which is a member of an approved certifying entity;</li> <li>(c) has completed 42 hours of domestic violence training relating to the services and proceedings under Chapter 14-07.1 and Section 12.1-31-01.2, N.D.C.C., under a curriculum provided by an approved certifying entity subject to the approval of a committee of three consisting of the State Health Officer, the North Dakota Attorney General and the President of the State Bar Association of North Dakota, or their designees; and</li> <li>(d) has completed, in each year following the year of certification, 12 additional hours of training in the areas set forth in Section 2(a) and which are developed and approved by the committee of three identified in Section 2(c).</li> </ul> <p><b>Section 3. Definition of Approved Certifying Entity.</b> An approved certifying entity is an organization determined by the Supreme Court or its designee to be qualified to train and certify domestic violence advocates. To qualify to train and certify domestic violence or sexual assault advocates an organization must file with the Supreme Court or its designee satisfactory proof that the organization:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) is capable of providing a 42-hour course of domestic violence and sexual assault training relating to the services and proceedings under Chapter 14-07.1, N.D.C.C. and § 12.1-31-01.2, following a curriculum approved by the committee of three identified in Section 2(c);</li> <li>(b) is capable of providing, in each year following the year of certification of a domestic violence or sexual assault advocate, 12 additional hours of training in the areas set forth in Section 2(a) and which are developed and approved by the committee of three identified in Section 2(c);</li> <li>(c) provides affiliation and support to local domestic violence and sexual assault programs in North Dakota; and</li> <li>(d) has established a grievance procedure as set forth in Section 6.</li> </ul> <p><b>Section 4. Lists of Certified Domestic Violence Sexual Assault Advocates.</b> Each approved certifying entity shall provide the State Court Administrator with an annual list of Certified Domestic Violence Advocates in North Dakota as may be revised by the entity from time to time. The State Court Administrator must provide copies of the current list to all judges presiding in proceedings pursuant to Chapter 14-07.1 and Section 12.1-31-01.2, N.D.C.C., and to any person, upon request.</p> <p><b>Section 5. The Role of Domestic Violence Sexual Assault Advocates in Court Proceedings.</b> In all proceedings under Chapter 14-07.1 and Section 12.1-31-01.2, N.D.C.C., a Certified Domestic Violence Sexual Assault Advocate may:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) assist the petitioner in completing printed forms for proceedings under Chapter 14-07.1 and Section 12.1-31-01.2, N.D.C.C.; and</li> <li>(b) sit with the petitioner during court proceedings.</li> </ul> <p><b>Section 6. Grievance Procedure.</b> The approved certifying entity shall establish a grievance procedure, prepared in consultation with the</p>



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	<p>President of the State Bar Association of North Dakota, or the President's designee, which must include provisions for universal standing to submit a complaint, due process, and prompt disposition of complaints.</p> <p><b>Section 7. Unauthorized Practice of Law.</b> When providing services pursuant to Section 5, a Certified Domestic Sexual Assault Advocate is not engaged in the unauthorized practice of law.</p> <p><b>Section 8. Effective Date.</b> The effective date of this Rule, as amended, is August 11, 2021.</p>
<p><b>NORTHERN MARIANA ISLANDS</b></p>	<p><b>N. Mar. I. Code § 3115</b> <b>Unauthorized Practice of Law</b></p> <p><b>(a)</b> Except as otherwise permitted by law or rule, no person or association of persons, except active members of the NMI Bar Association, admitted and licensed to practice as attorneys-at-law, shall:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Appear as attorney, representative or counselor at law in any action, for or on behalf of any other person, or any firm, partnership, association or corporation in any action or proceeding in or before the Commonwealth Supreme or Superior Court, or any other court of record or in any administrative hearing or adjudication;</li> <li>(2) Whether in or out of court or any other adjudication, for compensation of any kind or pecuniary reward, give professional legal advice not incidental to his or her usual or ordinary business;</li> <li>(3) Render any legal service for any other person, or any firm, partnership, association or corporation; or</li> <li>(4) Purport to be licensed to practice law as an attorney in the Commonwealth.</li> </ul> <p><b>(b)</b> Every person who uses the words “attorney at law,” “lawyer,” “solicitor,” “counselor,” “attorney” “counselor,” “proctor,” “law,” “law office,” or other equivalent words in connection with his or her name or any sign, advertisement, business card, letterhead, circular, notice, or other writing, document or design, the evident purpose of which is to induce others to believe or understand the person to be authorized to practice law or who in any other manner represents himself or herself either verbally or in writing, directly or indirectly, as authorized to practice law in this Commonwealth, shall be deemed to be purporting to be licensed to practice law as an attorney within the meaning of subsection (a)(4).</p> <p><b>(c)</b> Any person convicted of the unauthorized practice of law for violating subsection (a) may be punished by not more than one year imprisonment or a fine of not more than \$2,000 or both. Upon a second or subsequent conviction, the person may be fined not more than \$5,000 and incarcerated for not more than two years, or both. The penalties provided in this subsection are cumulative to any other remedies or penalties provided by rule or law.</p>
<p><b>OHIO</b></p>	<p><b>Supreme Court Rules for the Government of the Bar of Ohio</b></p>

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	<p><b>Gov. Bar. R. Rule 2</b>  <b>Gov Bar R II Unauthorized Practice of Law</b></p> <p><b>LIMITED PRACTICE OF LAW BY A LEGAL INTERN</b></p> <p><b>Section 1. Definitions.</b> As used in this rule: <b>(A)</b> “Legal intern” means a person who holds a valid legal intern certificate issued pursuant to this rule. <b>(B)</b> “Supervising attorney” means an attorney who satisfies all of the following: (1) Has been admitted to practice law in Ohio pursuant to Gov. Bar R. I or has been temporarily certified to practice law in Ohio pursuant to Gov. Bar R. IX; (2) Is in good standing in each jurisdiction in which the attorney is admitted to practice law; (3) Is either employed by or associated with a law school clinic, legal aid bureau, public defender's office, or other legal services organization that provides legal assistance primarily to financially needy individuals, or is responsible for handling civil cases or prosecuting criminal cases for the state of Ohio or a municipal corporation.</p> <p><b>Section 2. Eligibility.</b> To be eligible for a legal intern certificate, an applicant shall satisfy all of the following: <b>(A)</b> Be enrolled in a law school approved by the American Bar Association; <b>(B)</b> Have received at least two-thirds of the total hourly academic credits required for graduation; <b>(C)</b> Be approved for a legal intern certificate by the dean of the law school in which the applicant is enrolled; <b>(D)</b> Have read and agreed to be bound by this rule, Gov. Bar R. IV, and the Ohio Rules of Professional Conduct as adopted by the Supreme Court.</p> <p><b>Section 3. Application.</b> An applicant for a legal intern certificate shall file an application with the Office of Bar Admissions of the Supreme Court. The application shall be on forms provided by the Office of Bar Admissions and shall include all of the following: <b>(A)</b> A certificate from the dean of the law school in which the applicant is enrolled, certifying both of the following: (1) That the applicant satisfies Sections 2(A) and (B) of this rule and has met all of the academic and ethical standards of the law school; (2) That the dean does not have knowledge of any information that would cause the dean to doubt the applicant's character, fitness, and moral qualifications to practice law; <b>(B)</b> A certificate from the applicant's supervising attorney, certifying that the supervising attorney will perform all duties required pursuant to Section 7 of this rule; <b>(C)</b> A written oath, signed by the applicant, swearing or affirming that the applicant has read and agrees to be bound by this rule, Gov. Bar R. IV, and the Ohio Rules of Professional Conduct as adopted by the Supreme Court; <b>(D)</b> A fee of twenty-five dollars; <b>(E)</b> Any other information considered necessary or appropriate by the Office of Bar Admissions.</p> <p><b>Section 4. Issuance and Duration of Certificate.</b> <b>(A)</b> The Office of Bar Admissions shall issue a legal intern certificate to an applicant who satisfies Sections 2 and 3 of this rule. Unless revoked earlier pursuant to division <b>(B)</b> of this section, the legal intern certificate shall automatically expire upon the occurrence of one of the following: (1) On the date, prior to graduation, the legal intern is no longer enrolled in a law school approved by the American Bar Association; (2) On the date the legal intern graduates from law school, if the legal intern has not applied to take the first Ohio bar examination following graduation; (3) On the Monday after distribution of the results of the first Ohio bar examination following the legal intern's graduation from law school. If the legal intern passes that bar examination, the legal intern's certificate shall continue in effect until the legal intern is admitted to the practice of law in Ohio so long as the legal intern is admitted to practice within twelve months following that bar examination. If the legal intern is not admitted to the practice of law in Ohio within twelve months following that bar examination, the legal intern certificate shall automatically expire. <b>(B)</b> A legal intern certificate may be revoked, prior to its expiration and without hearing or statement of cause, by either of the following: (1) The Supreme Court, sua sponte, on notification to the legal intern, the legal intern's supervising attorney, and the dean of the law school in which the legal intern is enrolled; (2) The dean of the law school in which the legal intern is enrolled, on written notification to the Office of Bar Admissions and to the intern. The dean promptly shall revoke the legal intern's certificate if the legal intern ceases to meet all of the academic and ethical standards of the law school. <b>(C)</b> Upon revocation of a legal intern certificate, the legal intern</p>

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	<p>promptly shall return the certificate to the Office of Bar Admissions. <b>(D)</b> A legal intern certificate that expires or is revoked shall not be renewed or reissued.</p> <p><b>Section 5. Scope of Authority.</b> <b>(A)</b> A legal intern may represent either of the following: (1) Any person who qualifies for legal services at a law school clinic, legal aid bureau, public defender's office, or other legal services organization that provides legal assistance primarily to financially needy individuals, provided the person obtaining legal assistance from the legal intern consents in writing to the legal intern's representation; (2) The state of Ohio or any municipal corporation, with the consent of the official charged with the responsibility of handling or prosecuting the matters or cases that are referred to the legal intern. <b>(B)</b> Any entity supervising a legal intern pursuant to Section 5(A) must provide professional liability insurance coverage for the legal intern. <b>(C)</b> A legal intern may provide representation in civil and administrative actions, misdemeanor and felony cases, or juvenile matters, including those juvenile matters involving an alleged offense that would be a felony if committed by an adult. <b>(D)</b> When a legal intern prepares and signs, in whole or in part, any correspondence, legal documents, pleadings, or other papers, the legal intern's signature shall be followed by the designation "legal intern." <b>(E)</b> A legal intern shall not appear before any court or administrative board or agency in the absence of a supervising attorney, unless the supervising attorney and the client consent in writing or on the record, and the absence of the supervising attorney is approved by the judge, referee, magistrate, or hearing officer hearing the matter. In the representation of a criminal defendant charged with a felony of the fourth or fifth degree or a juvenile charged with an offense that would be a felony of the fourth or fifth degree if committed by an adult, the supervising attorney shall be present throughout all court proceedings. In the representation of a criminal defendant charged with a felony of the first, second, or third degree or a juvenile charged with an offense that would be a felony of the first, second, or third degree if committed by an adult, the supervising attorney shall act as co-counsel throughout all court proceedings. <b>(F)</b> The communications of the client to the legal intern shall be privileged under the same rules that govern the attorney-client privilege.</p> <p><b>Section 6. Compensation.</b> A legal intern shall not ask for or receive any compensation or remuneration of any kind from a financially needy client on whose behalf services are rendered. However, the law school clinic, legal aid bureau, public defender's office, or other legal services organization may be awarded attorney fees for services rendered by the legal intern consistent with the Ohio Rules of Professional Conduct and as provided by law. A law school clinic, legal aid bureau, public defender's office, or other legal services organization, the state, or any municipal corporation may pay compensation to the legal intern.</p> <p><b>Section 7. Duties of Supervising Attorney.</b> <b>(A)</b> A supervising attorney shall assume professional responsibility for each case, client, or matter assigned to the legal intern by that supervising attorney. The supervising attorney shall read and cosign all correspondence, legal documents, pleadings, and other papers prepared, in whole or in part, by the intern relating to any matter assigned to the legal intern by that supervising attorney. In any matter before a court or administrative board or agency in which a legal intern participates upon assignment by the supervising attorney, the supervising attorney shall ensure that the judge, referee, magistrate, or hearing officer is informed of the legal intern's status as a legal intern and shall be present with the legal intern in court or before the administrative board or agency, except as provided by Section 5(E) of this rule. <b>(B)</b> The supervising attorney shall provide the legal intern with the opportunity to engage in and observe the practice of law, shall discuss and counsel the intern regarding matters of professional responsibility that arise, and shall train and supervise the legal intern on matters assigned to the intern by that supervising attorney to the extent necessary to properly protect the interests of the client and to properly advance and promote the intern's training. <b>(C)</b> The supervising attorney shall cooperate with the legal intern's law school on any reporting or evaluation requirements regarding an award of academic credit to the legal intern. [Effective: February 28, 1972; amended effective February 12, 1973; January 1, 1979; July 1, 1983; January 1, 1992; October 1, 2000; February 1, 2007; May 1, 2007; August 1, 2009.]</p>

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	<p><b>Ohio Rules of Professional Conduct</b></p> <p><b>Rule VII. [As amended effective December 1, 2022]</b></p> <p><b>Section 31. Definitions.</b></p> <p>(J)</p> <p>(1) "Unauthorized practice of law" means:</p> <p>(a) The rendering of legal services for another by any person not admitted to practice in Ohio under Rule I of the Supreme Court Rules for the Government of the Bar unless the person is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) <b>Certified as a legal intern under Gov. Bar R. II and rendering legal services in compliance with that rule;</b></li> <li>(ii) Granted corporate status under Gov. Bar R. VI and rendering legal services in compliance with that rule;</li> <li>(iii) Certified to temporarily practice law in legal services, public defender, and law school programs under Gov. Bar R. IX and rendering legal services in compliance with that rule;</li> <li>(iv) Registered as a foreign legal consultant under Gov. Bar R. XI and rendering legal services in compliance with that rule;</li> <li>(v) Granted permission to appear pro hac vice by a tribunal in a proceeding in accordance with Gov. Bar R. XII and rendering legal services in that proceeding;</li> <li>(vi) Rendering legal services in accordance with Rule 5.5 of the Ohio Rules of Professional Conduct (titled "Unauthorized Practice of Law; Multijurisdictional Practice of Law").</li> </ul> <p>(b) The rendering of legal services for another by any person:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Disbarred from the practice of law in Ohio under Gov. Bar R. V;</li> <li>(ii) Designated as resigned or resigned with disciplinary action pending under former Gov. Bar R. V (prior to September 1, 2007);</li> <li>(iii) Designated as retired or resigned with disciplinary action pending under Gov. Bar R. VI.</li> </ul> <p>(c) The rendering of legal services for another by any person admitted to the practice of law in Ohio under Gov. Bar R. I while the person is:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Suspended from the practice of law under Gov. Bar R. V;</li> <li>(ii) Registered as an inactive attorney under Gov. Bar R. VI;</li> <li>(iii) Summarily suspended from the practice of law under Gov. Bar R. VI for failure to register;</li> <li>(iv) Suspended from the practice of law under Gov. Bar R. X for failure to satisfy continuing legal education requirements;</li> <li>(v) Registered as retired under former Gov. Bar R. VI (prior to September 1, 2007).</li> </ul> <p>(d) Holding out to the public or otherwise representing oneself as authorized to practice law in Ohio by a person not authorized to practice law by the Supreme Court Rules for the Government of the Bar or Prof. Cond. R. 5.5.</p> <p>(2) For purposes of this section, "holding out" includes conduct prohibited by divisions (A)(l) and (2) and (B)(l) of section 4705.07 of the Revised Code.</p> <p><b>Rule 5.3 Responsibilities Regarding Non-lawer assistants.</b></p>

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	<p>With respect to a nonlawyer employed by, retained by, or associated with a lawyer, all of the following apply:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) a lawyer who individually or together with other lawyers possesses managerial authority in a law firm or government agency shall make reasonable efforts to ensure that the firm or government agency has in effect measures giving reasonable assurance that the person's conduct is compatible with the professional obligations of the lawyer;</li> <li>(b) a lawyer having direct supervisory authority over the nonlawyer shall make reasonable efforts to ensure that the person's conduct is compatible with the professional obligations of the lawyer;</li> <li>(c) a lawyer shall be responsible for conduct of such a person that would be a violation of the Ohio Rules of Professional Conduct if engaged in by a lawyer if either of the following applies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) the lawyer orders or, with the knowledge of the specific conduct, ratifies the conduct involved;</li> <li>(2) the lawyer has managerial authority in the law firm or government agency in which the person is employed, or has direct supervisory authority over the person, and knows of the conduct at a time when its consequences can be avoided or mitigated but fails to take reasonable remedial action.</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p><b>Comment [1]</b> Division (a) requires lawyers with managerial authority within a law firm or government agency to make reasonable efforts to ensure that the firm has in effect measures giving reasonable assurance that nonlawyers in the firm or government agency, and nonlawyers outside the firm or agency who work on firm or agency matters, will act in a way compatible with the professional obligations of the lawyer. See Rule 1.1,</p> <p><b>Comment [6].</b> Division (b) applies to lawyers who have supervisory authority. Division (c) specifies the circumstances in which a lawyer is responsible for the conduct of a nonlawyer, within or outside the firm or government agency, that would be a violation of the Ohio Rules of Professional Conduct if engaged in by a lawyer. Nonlawyers within the Firm or Agency [2] Lawyers generally employ assistants in their practice, including secretaries, investigators, law student interns, and paraprofessionals. Such assistants, whether employees or independent contractors, act for the lawyer in rendition of the lawyer's professional services. A lawyer must give such assistants appropriate instruction and supervision concerning the ethical aspects of their employment, particularly regarding the obligation not to disclose information relating to representation of the client, and should be responsible for their work product. The 143 measures employed in supervising nonlawyers should take account of the fact that they do not have legal training and are not subject to professional discipline.</p>
OKLAHOMA	<p><b>T.5, Ch. 1, App. 3-A, Rule 5.5</b>  <b>Rule 5.5. Unauthorized Practice of Law; Multijurisdictional Practice of Law</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(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.</li> <li>(b) A lawyer who is not admitted to practice in this jurisdiction shall not: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(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</li> <li>(2) hold out to the public or otherwise represent that the lawyer is admitted to practice law in this jurisdiction.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

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	<p><b>(c)</b> 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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) are undertaken in association with a lawyer who is admitted to practice in this jurisdiction and who actively participates in the matter;</li> <li>(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;</li> <li>(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</li> <li>(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.</li> </ul> <p><b>(d)</b> 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 of Governing Admission to the Practice of Law in the State of Oklahoma, may provide legal services in this jurisdiction that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) are provided to the lawyer's employer or its organization 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</li> <li>(2) are services that the lawyer is authorized to provide by federal law or other law of this jurisdiction.</li> </ul> <p><b>Comment</b></p> <p><b>[2]</b> The definition of the practice of law is established by law and varies from one jurisdiction to another. Whatever the definition, limiting the practice of law to members of the bar protects the public against rendition of legal services by unqualified persons. This Rule does not prohibit a lawyer from employing the services of paraprofessionals and delegating functions to them, so long as the lawyer supervises the delegated work and retains responsibility for their work. See Rule 5.3.</p> <p><b>[3]</b> A lawyer may provide professional advice and instruction to nonlawyers whose employment requires knowledge of law; for example, claims adjusters, employees of financial or commercial institutions, social workers, accountants and persons employed in government agencies. In addition, a lawyer may counsel nonlawyers who wish to proceed pro se.</p> <p><b>Rule 5.3 - Responsibilities Regarding Nonlawyer Assistants</b></p> <p>With respect to a nonlawyer employed or retained by or associated with a lawyer:</p> <p><b>(a)</b> a partner, and a lawyer who individually or together with other lawyers possesses comparable managerial authority in a law firm shall make reasonable efforts to ensure that the firm has in effect measures giving reasonable assurance that the person's conduct is compatible with the professional obligations of the lawyer; <b>(b)</b> a lawyer having direct supervisory authority over the nonlawyer shall make reasonable efforts to ensure that the person's conduct is compatible with the professional obligations of the lawyer; and <b>(c)</b> a lawyer shall be responsible for conduct of such a person that would be a violation of the Rules of Professional Conduct if engaged in by a lawyer if: <b>(1)</b> the lawyer orders or, with the knowledge of the specific conduct, ratifies the conduct involved; or <b>(2)</b> the lawyer is a partner or has comparable managerial authority in the law</p>

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	<p>firm in which the person is employed, or has direct supervisory authority over the person, and knows of the conduct at a time when its consequences can be avoided or mitigated but fails to take reasonable remedial action.</p> <p><b>Okla. Stat. tit. 5A, § 5.3</b></p> <p>Amended by order of the Supreme Court, 2007 OK 22; effective 1/1/2008 [and current through 2023].</p> <p><b>Comments</b></p> <p><b>[1]</b> Lawyers generally employ assistants in their practice, including secretaries, investigators, law student interns, and paraprofessionals. Such assistants, whether employees or independent contractors, act for the lawyer in rendition of the lawyer's professional services. A lawyer must assure that such assistants receive appropriate instruction and supervision concerning the ethical aspects of their employment, particularly regarding the obligation not to disclose information relating to representation of the client, and should be responsible for their work product. The measures employed in supervising nonlawyers should take account of the fact that they do not have legal training and are not subject to professional discipline.</p> <p><b>[2]</b> Paragraph (a) requires lawyers with managerial authority within a law firm to make reasonable efforts to establish internal policies and procedures designed to provide reasonable assurance that nonlawyers in the firm will act in a way compatible with the Rules of Professional Conduct. See Comment [1] to Rule 5.1. Paragraph (b) applies to lawyers who have supervisory authority over the work of a nonlawyer. Paragraph (c) specifies the circumstances in which a lawyer is responsible for conduct of a nonlawyer that would be a violation of the Rules of Professional Conduct if engaged in by a lawyer.</p>
OREGON	<p><b>Or. Rev. Stat. § 9.160</b></p> <p><b>9.160. Practice of law by persons other than active members prohibited</b></p> <p>(1) Except as provided in this section, a person may not practice law in this state, or represent that the person is qualified to practice law in this state, unless the person is an active member of the Oregon State Bar.</p> <p>(2) Subsection (1) of this section does not affect the right to prosecute or defend a cause in person as provided in ORS 9.320.</p> <p>(3) An individual licensed under ORS 696.022 acting in the scope of the individual's license to arrange a real estate transaction, including the sale, purchase, exchange, option or lease coupled with an option to purchase, lease for a term of one year or longer or rental of real property, is not engaged in the practice of law in this state in violation of subsection (1) of this section.</p> <p>(4) A title insurer authorized to do business in this state, a title insurance agent licensed under the laws of this state or an escrow agent licensed under the laws of this state is not engaged in the practice of law in this state in violation of subsection (1) of this section if, for the purposes of a transaction in which the insurer or agent provides title insurance or escrow services, the insurer or agent:</p> <p>(a) Prepares any satisfaction, reconveyance, release, discharge, termination or cancellation of a lien, encumbrance or obligation;</p>

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	<p>(b) Acts pursuant to the instructions of the principals to the transaction as scrivener to fill in blanks in any document selected by the principals;</p> <p>(c) Presents to the principals to the transaction for their selection any blank form prescribed by statute, rule, ordinance or other law; or</p> <p>(d) Presents to the principals to the transaction for their selection a blank form prepared or approved by a lawyer licensed to practice law in this state for one or more of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(A) A mortgage.</li> <li>(B) A trust deed.</li> <li>(C) A promissory note.</li> <li>(D) An assignment of a mortgagee's interest under a mortgage.</li> <li>(E) An assignment of a beneficial interest under a trust deed.</li> <li>(F) An assignment of a seller's or buyer's interest under a land sale contract.</li> <li>(G) A power of attorney.</li> <li>(H) A subordination agreement.</li> <li>(I) A memorandum of an instrument that is to be recorded in place of the instrument that is the subject of the memorandum.</li> </ul> <p>(5) In performing the services permitted in subsection (4) of this section, a title insurer, a title insurance agent or an escrow agent may not draft, select or give advice regarding any real estate document if those activities require the exercise of informed or trained discretion.</p> <p>(6) The exemption provided by subsection (4) of this section does not apply to any acts relating to a document or form that are performed by an escrow agent under subsection (4)(b), (c) or (d) of this section unless the escrow agent provides to the principals to the transaction a notice in at least 12-point type as follows:</p> <p><b>YOU WILL BE REVIEWING, APPROVING AND SIGNING IMPORTANT DOCUMENTS AT CLOSING. LEGAL CONSEQUENCES FOLLOW FROM THE SELECTION AND USE OF THESE DOCUMENTS. THESE CONSEQUENCES AFFECT YOUR RIGHTS AND OBLIGATIONS. YOU MAY CONSULT AN ATTORNEY ABOUT THESE DOCUMENTS. YOU SHOULD CONSULT AN ATTORNEY IF YOU HAVE QUESTIONS OR CONCERNS ABOUT THE TRANSACTION OR ABOUT THE DOCUMENTS. IF YOU WISH TO REVIEW TRANSACTION DOCUMENTS THAT YOU HAVE NOT YET SEEN, PLEASE CONTACT THE ESCROW AGENT.</b></p> <p>(7) The exemption provided by subsection (4) of this section does not apply to any acts relating to a document or form that are performed by an escrow agent under subsection (4)(b), (c) or (d) of this section for a real estate sale and purchase transaction in which all or part of the purchase price consists of deferred payments by the buyer to the seller unless the escrow agent provides to the principals to the transaction:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) A copy of any proposed instrument of conveyance between the buyer and seller to be used in the transaction;</li> <li>(b) A copy of any proposed deferred payment security instrument between the buyer and seller to be used in the transaction; and</li> <li>(c) A copy of any proposed promissory note or other evidence of indebtedness between the buyer and seller to be used in the transaction.</li> </ul> <p>(8) The notice and copies of documents that must be provided under subsections (6) and (7) of this section must be delivered in the manner most likely to ensure receipt by the principals to the transaction at least three days before completion of the transaction. If copies of documents</p>



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	<p>have been provided under subsection (7) of this section and are subsequently amended, copies of the amended documents must be provided before completion of the transaction.</p> <p><b>(9)</b> Failure of any person to comply with the requirements of subsections (3) to (8) of this section does not affect the validity of any transaction and may not be used as a basis to challenge any transaction.</p>
PENNSYLVANIA	<p><b>42 Pa. Cons. Stat. § 2524</b>  <b>§ 2524. Penalty for Unauthorized Practice of Law</b></p> <p><b>(a) General rule.</b> — Except as provided in subsection (b), any person, including, but not limited to, a paralegal or legal assistant, who within this Commonwealth shall practice law, or who shall hold himself out to the public as being entitled to practice law, or use or advertise the title of lawyer, attorney at law, attorney and counselor at law, counselor, or the equivalent in any language, in such a manner as to convey the impression that he is a practitioner of the law of any jurisdiction, without being an attorney at law or a corporation complying with 15 Pa.C.S. Ch. 29 (relating to professional corporations), commits a misdemeanor of the third degree upon a first violation. A second or subsequent violation of this subsection constitutes a misdemeanor of the first degree.</p> <p><b>(b) Practice by associations.</b></p> <p>(1) An association does not violate subsection (a) if it provides legal services only through officers, employees or agents who are duly admitted to practice law. The association may employ persons not admitted to practice law, but those persons shall not render any legal services rendered or to be rendered by the association.</p> <p>(2) This subsection shall not be interpreted to preclude the use of clerks, secretaries, administrators, bookkeepers, technicians and other assistants who are not usually and ordinarily considered by law, custom and practice to be rendering legal services nor to preclude the use of any other person who performs all his employment under the direct supervision and control of a person duly admitted to practice law. A person shall not, under the guise of employment, render legal services unless duly admitted to practice law.</p> <p>(3) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, an association may charge for the legal services of its officers, employees and agents, may collect those charges and may compensate those who render the professional services.</p> <p><b>(c) Injunction.</b> — In addition to criminal prosecution, unauthorized practice of law may be enjoined in any county court of common pleas having personal jurisdiction over the defendant. The party obtaining such an injunction may be awarded costs and expenses incurred, including reasonable attorney fees, against the enjoined party. A violation of subsection (a) is also a violation of the act of December 17, 1968 (P.L.1224, No.387), known as the Unfair Trade Practices and Consumer Protection Law.</p> <p>204 Pa. Code Rule 5.5. Unauthorized Practice of Law; Multijurisdictional Practice of Law.</p> <p><b>(a)</b> 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.</p> <p><b>(b)</b> A lawyer who is not admitted to practice in this jurisdiction shall not:</p> <p>(1) except as authorized by these Rules, Pa.B.A.R. 302 or other law, establish an office or other systematic and continuous presence in this jurisdiction for the practice of law; or</p> <p>(2) hold out to the public or otherwise represent that the lawyer is admitted to practice law in this jurisdiction.</p>

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	<p><b>(c)</b> 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 on a temporary basis in this jurisdiction that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) are undertaken in association with a lawyer who is admitted to practice in this jurisdiction and who actively participates in the matter;</li> <li>(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;</li> <li>(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</li> <li>(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.</li> </ul> <p><b>(d)</b> 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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(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</li> <li>(2) are services that the lawyer is authorized to provide by federal law or other law of this jurisdiction.</li> </ul> <p><b>Comment</b></p> <p><b>(1)</b> A lawyer may practice law only in a jurisdiction in which the lawyer is authorized to practice. A lawyer may be admitted to practice law in a jurisdiction on a regular basis or may be authorized by court rule or order or by law to practice for a limited purpose or on a restricted basis. Paragraph (a) applies to unauthorized practice of law by a lawyer, whether through the lawyer's direct action or by the lawyer assisting another person. For example, a lawyer may not assist a person in practicing law in violation of the rules governing professional conduct in that person's jurisdiction.</p> <p><b>(2)</b> The definition of the practice of law is established by law and varies from one jurisdiction to another. Whatever the definition, limiting the practice of law to members of the bar protects the public against rendition of legal services by unqualified persons. This Rule does not prohibit a lawyer from employing the services of paraprofessionals and delegating functions to them, so long as the lawyer supervises the delegated work and retains responsibility for their work. See Rule 5.3.</p> <p><b>(3)</b> A lawyer may provide professional advice and instruction to nonlawyers whose employment requires knowledge of the law; for example, claims adjusters, employees of financial or commercial institutions, social workers, accountants and persons employed in government agencies. Lawyers also may assist independent nonlawyers, such as paraprofessionals, who are authorized by the law of a jurisdiction to provide particular law-related services. In addition, a lawyer may counsel nonlawyers who wish to proceed pro se.</p> <p><b>23 Pa. Cons. Stat. § 6111</b>  <b>§ 6111. Domestic Violence Counselor/Advocate</b></p>

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	A domestic violence counselor/advocate may accompany a party to any legal proceeding or hearing under this chapter.
<b>PUERTO RICO</b>	<p><b>P.R. Laws Ann. tit. 4, § 740</b>  <b>§ 740 Unauthorized Practice of Law; Malpractice; Disbarment</b></p> <p>No person not a lawyer authorized by the Supreme Court of Puerto Rico may engage in the practice of law, or advertise as such, or as judicial agent or act, except in regard to his own affairs, in any judicial or quasi-judicial matter before any court of law; Provided, That the violation of any of the provisions of this section shall be deemed and punished as a misdemeanor; Provided, That the fact that any lawyer authorizes with his signature, deeds, pleadings and documents concerning which the said lawyer is not the true bona fide attorney or notary in the matter, or the substitute of the said attorney or notary, shall be deemed malpractice, and shall constitute sufficient cause for disbarment; and Provided, also, That it shall be the duty of prosecuting attorneys to investigate violations of this section and they may, in case they find just cause therefor, apply to the Supreme Court for the temporary or permanent disbarment of any attorney or notary who has violated the foregoing provisions.</p> <p><b>P.R. Laws Ann. tit. 4, § 782</b>  <b>§ 782. Penalty for Unauthorized Practice of Law</b></p> <p>Every person who, without having been duly admitted or licensed to practice the profession as provided in §§ 771 783 of this title, or who during the suspension of such license practices as a person qualified therefor, or who announces himself as such, or who tries to lead others to believe that he is a practicing attorney, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction, shall be fined not less than five thousand dollars (\$5,000), or imprisonment for not more than six (6) months, or both penalties.</p>
<b>RHODE ISLAND</b>	<p><b>1956 R.I. Gen. Laws § 11-27-2</b>  <b>RI Gen L § 11-27-2.</b></p> <p><b>“Practice of law” defined</b></p> <p>"Practice law" as used in this chapter means the doing of any act for another person usually done by attorneys at law in the course of their profession, and, without limiting the generality of the definitions in this section, includes the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>(1)</b> The appearance or acting as the attorney, solicitor, or representative of another person before any court, referee, master, auditor, division, department, commission, board, judicial person, or body authorized or constituted by law to determine any question of law or fact or to exercise any judicial power, or the preparation of pleadings or other legal papers incident to any action or other proceeding of any kind before or to be brought before the court or other body;</li> <li><b>(2)</b> The giving or tendering to another person for a consideration, direct or indirect, of any advice or counsel pertaining to a law question or a court action or judicial proceeding brought or to be brought;</li> <li><b>(3)</b> The undertaking or acting as a representative or on behalf of another person to commence, settle, compromise, adjust, or dispose of any civil or criminal case or cause of action;</li> </ul>

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	<p>(4) The preparation or drafting for another person of a will, codicil, corporation organization, amendment, or qualification papers, or any instrument which requires legal knowledge and capacity and is usually prepared by attorneys at law.</p> <p><b>1956 R.I. Gen. Laws § 11-27-11</b>  <b>Practices Permitted to Persons Not Members of Bar</b></p> <p>Nothing in §§ 11-27-5 -- 11-27-11 shall be construed to limit or prevent:</p> <p>(1) Clerks of court and recorders of deeds from the drafting of any legal instruments that may be necessary for the proper conduct and discharge of their respective offices and duties.</p> <p>(2) Clerks or registered students in law offices from acting under the direction of a member of the bar of this state whose authority as a member to practice law is in full force and effect.</p> <p>(3) Any person from occasionally collecting or adjusting any unassigned claim of or against any member of his or her household or of or against his or her regular and principal employer.</p> <p>(4) The performance of any service personally performed by any natural person acting as administrator, executor, guardian, trustee, or other fiduciary in the preparation, rendering, and allowance of inventories, accounts, tax returns, or other services personally performed by him or her in relation to the fiduciary estate without the intervention of another person.</p> <p>(5) Town clerks from drafting deeds and mortgages and transfers and discharges of deeds and mortgages for recording in their own offices.</p> <p>(6) Any person from drawing, in the regular course of his or her regular business or employment, any note, bill, draft, bill of sale, conditional bill of sale, or any ordinary business agreement, to which he or she or his or her regular and principal employer is a party.</p> <p>(7) Any certified public accountant or member of the American Institute of Accountants from appearing or acting as a representative of another person before any federal, state, or municipal department, board, division, department, commission, agency, or any body other than a court, authorized or constituted by law to determine any question of fact, affecting the imposition or adjustment of taxes or regarding any financial or accounting matter, or from preparing for or on behalf of another person any federal, state, or municipal return or report of any nature or description, or advising another person in relation to the preparation of any such return or report.</p> <p>(8) Any person registered to practice before the Interstate Commerce Commission or member of the Association of Practitioners before the Interstate Commerce Commission from appearing or acting as representative of another person before any federal, state, or municipal department, board, commission, agency, or any body other than a court, authorized or constituted by law to determine any question of fact, affecting the rights of any carrier of persons or property in intrastate or interstate commerce, or from preparing for or on behalf of another person any federal, state, or municipal application, report or other writing of any nature or description, or advising another person in relation to the preparation of the application, report, or other writing.</p> <p>(9) Any public accountant from advising a taxpayer in connection with the imposition or adjustment of taxes or any person from preparing for or on behalf of a taxpayer any federal, state, or municipal tax return or tax report, provided the person or public accountant regularly audits or examines the accounting records of the taxpayer or any person from preparing for or on behalf of a taxpayer any federal, state, or municipal personal income tax return.</p> <p><b>1956 R.I. Gen. Laws § 12-29-7</b></p>

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	<p><b>§ 12-29-7. Domestic Abuse Court Advocacy Project</b></p> <p>(a) There is established within the court system a domestic abuse court advocacy project to provide the services as set forth in subsection (b) of this section. The administrator of the court system may contract with a nonprofit agency or organization which has a demonstrated record of service to victims of domestic violence for the purpose of operating the project.</p> <p>(b) The responsibilities of the project shall include, but not be limited to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Advising victims of domestic violence crimes of their rights pursuant to chapter 28 of this title, and assisting victims in securing those rights;</li> <li>(2) Informing victims of the availability of protective orders and assisting victims in obtaining those orders as appropriate;</li> <li>(3) Referring victims to shelter services, counseling, and other social services, as appropriate; and</li> <li>(4) Monitoring the justice system's response to and treatment of victims of domestic violence crimes.</li> </ol> <p>(c) The project shall assure coordination with other victims services programs, shelters, and other organizations or agencies offering services to victims of domestic abuse.</p>
SOUTH CAROLINA	<p><b>S.C. Code Ann. § 40-5-310</b>  <b>Practicing Law or Soliciting Legal Cause of Another Without Being Enrolled as Member of South Carolina Bar</b></p> <p>No person may either practice law or solicit the legal cause of another person or entity in this State unless he is enrolled as a member of the South Carolina Bar pursuant to applicable court rules, or otherwise authorized to perform prescribed legal activities by action of the Supreme Court of South Carolina. The type of conduct that is the subject of any charge filed pursuant to this section must have been defined as the unauthorized practice of law by the Supreme Court of South Carolina prior to any charge being filed. A person who violates this section is guilty of a felony and, upon conviction, must be fined not more than five thousand dollars or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.</p> <p><b>Rules of Professional Conduct</b></p> <p><b>IV. Rules Governing the Practice of Law</b></p> <p><b>Rule 401 RPC, SCACR</b></p> <p>(a) This Rule is adopted solely in aid of the clinical legal education programs at the University of South Carolina School of Law and the Charleston School of Law.</p> <p>(b) An eligible law student may appear in any court or before any administrative tribunal on behalf of any indigent person, with that person's written consent, or on behalf of the State or any of its departments, agencies, institutions, or political subdivisions, with the written approval of the Attorney General. If referred to the clinical legal education program by a state or federal court, department, agency, institution, or other department of the University of South Carolina School of Law or the Charleston School of Law, an eligible law student may also appear in a court or before an administrative tribunal on behalf of a non-indigent person or non-profit organization with the written consent of the person or the written approval of the organization's governing body or executive officer.</p>

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	<p>The consent or approval shall be filed in the record of the case and shall be brought to the attention of the judge or the presiding officer. In all cases, a supervising lawyer is required to be personally present throughout the proceeding.</p> <p><b>(c)</b> An eligible law student may engage in other activities, under a lawyer's general supervision, but outside the lawyer's presence, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>(1)</b> preparation of the pleadings, briefs and other legal documents to be approved and signed by the supervising lawyer;</li> <li><b>(2)</b> assisting indigent inmates of correctional institutions in preparing applications and supporting documents for post-conviction relief. If there is an attorney of record in the matter, all such assistance must be supervised by that attorney and all documents submitted to the court on behalf of the inmate must be signed by the attorney. Solicitation of representation of indigent inmates shall be a violation of this Rule;</li> <li><b>(3)</b> mediate a dispute in a court annexed mediation program; provided the eligible law student has successfully completed a 40 hour mediation training program approved by the Board of Arbitrator and Mediator Certification of the Supreme Court's Commission on Alternative Dispute Resolution, and provided the eligible law student is supervised on-site by an attorney who is licensed to practice law in South Carolina and holds a current certification in mediation from the Board of Arbitrator and Mediator Certification;</li> <li><b>(4)</b> providing to any indigent person or to any non-profit organization legal services not otherwise prohibited under this Rule, including legal services not directly related to a litigation matter, with the written consent of the indigent person or the written approval of the organization's governing body or executive officer. All such assistance must be supervised by an attorney who is licensed to practice law in South Carolina.</li> </ul> <p><b>(d)</b> In order to be eligible to make an appearance or otherwise participate in a legal clinic pursuant to this Rule, a law student must:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>(1)</b> be enrolled in the University of South Carolina School of Law or the Charleston School of Law;</li> <li><b>(2)</b> have successfully completed not less than 50% of the total number of credit hours required for graduation with a law degree and have completed a course in Professional Responsibility. Students appearing in court under this Rule must have also completed a course in Evidence;</li> <li><b>(3)</b> be certified by the Dean of the respective School of Law as being of good character and competent legal ability, and as being currently enrolled in a clinical course. The certification shall be filed with the Clerk of the Supreme Court and shall remain in effect for twenty-seven (27) months or until the announcement of the results of the first Bar examination following the student's graduation, whichever is earlier. The certification of students who pass the Bar examination shall remain in effect until they are admitted to the Bar. The certification may be withdrawn by the respective Dean at any time upon written notice to the Clerk or may be terminated by the Supreme Court without notice or hearing and without any showing of cause;</li> <li><b>(4)</b> neither ask for nor receive any compensation or remuneration of any kind for services performed pursuant to this Rule. Nothing in this provision shall be interpreted to prevent the law student from receiving course credit from the respective</li> </ul>

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	<p>School of Law for his participation in the clinical programs, or to preclude the clinical programs from seeking attorney's fees where appropriate; and</p> <p>(5) certify in writing that the student is familiar with, and will be governed by the Rules of Professional Conduct adopted by the Supreme Court. Any student who violates the Rules of Professional Conduct or fails to abide by the conditions of this Rule shall be subject to disciplinary action by the Supreme Court.</p> <p>(e) The supervising lawyer shall be approved by the Dean of the respective School of Law and shall assume personal professional responsibility for the student's guidance and for supervising the quality of the student's work.</p> <p><b>Rule 5.3 RPC, SCACR</b>  <b>RESPONSIBILITIES REGARDING NONLAWYER ASSISTANTS</b>  With respect to a nonlawyer employed or retained by or associated with a lawyer:</p> <p>(a) a partner, and a lawyer who individually or together with other lawyers possesses comparable managerial authority in a law firm shall make reasonable efforts to ensure that the firm has in effect measures giving reasonable assurance that the person's conduct is compatible with the professional obligations of the lawyer;</p> <p>(b) a lawyer having direct supervisory authority over the nonlawyer, including a suspended lawyer employed pursuant to Rule 34, RLDE, Rule 413, SCACR, shall make reasonable efforts to ensure that the person's conduct is compatible with the professional obligations of the lawyer; and</p> <p>(c) a lawyer shall be responsible for conduct of such a person that would be a violation of the Rules of Professional Conduct if engaged in by a lawyer if:</p> <p>(1) the lawyer orders or, with the knowledge of the specific conduct, ratifies the conduct involved; or</p> <p>(2) the lawyer is a partner or has comparable managerial authority in the law firm in which the person is employed, or has direct supervisory authority over the person, and knows of the conduct at a time when its consequences can be avoided or mitigated but fails to take reasonable remedial action.</p> <p><b>Comment</b>  <b>[1]</b> Paragraph (a) requires lawyers with managerial authority within a law firm to make reasonable efforts to ensure that the firm has in effect measures giving reasonable assurance that nonlawyers in the firm and nonlawyers outside the firm engaged by the firm act in a way compatible with the professional obligations of the lawyer. See Comment [6] to Rule 1.1 (retaining lawyers outside the firm) and Comment [1] to Rule 5.1 (responsibilities with respect to lawyers within a firm). Paragraph (b) applies to lawyers who have supervisory authority over such nonlawyers within or outside the firm. Paragraph (c) specifies the circumstances in which a lawyer is responsible for the conduct of such nonlawyers within or outside the firm that would be a violation of the Rules of Professional conduct if engaged in by a lawyer.</p> <p><b>[2]</b> Lawyers generally employ assistants in their practice, including secretaries, investigators, law student interns, and paraprofessionals. Such assistants, whether employees or independent contractors, act for the lawyer in rendition of the lawyer's professional services. A lawyer must give such assistants appropriate instruction and supervision concerning the ethical aspects of their employment, particularly regarding the obligation not to disclose information relating to representation of the client, and should be responsible for their work product. The measures</p>

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	<p>employed in supervising nonlawyers should take account of the fact that they do not have legal training and are not subject to professional discipline.</p> <p><b>Rule 5.5 RPC, SCACR</b>  <b>UNAUTHORIZED PRACTICE OF LAW;</b>  <b>MULTIJURISDICTIONAL PRACTICE OF LAW</b></p> <p><b>(a)</b> 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.</p> <p><b>(b)</b> A lawyer who is not admitted to practice in this jurisdiction shall not:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(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</li> <li>(2) hold out to the public or otherwise represent that the lawyer is admitted to practice law in this jurisdiction.</li> </ul> <p><b>(c)</b> 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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) are undertaken in association with a lawyer who is admitted to practice in this jurisdiction and who actively participates in the matter;</li> <li>(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;</li> <li>(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</li> <li>(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.</li> </ul> <p><b>(d)</b> A lawyer admitted in another United States jurisdiction, and not debarred, disbarred or suspended from practice in any jurisdiction, may provide legal services, including through an office or other systematic and continuous presence, in this jurisdiction that:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(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</li> <li>(2) are services that the lawyer is authorized to provide by federal law or other law or rule of this jurisdiction.</li> </ul> <p><b>Comment</b></p>



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	<p>[1] A lawyer may practice law only in a jurisdiction in which the lawyer is authorized to practice. A lawyer may be admitted to practice law in a jurisdiction on a regular basis or may be authorized by court rule or order or by law to practice for a limited purpose or on a restricted basis. Paragraph (a) applies to unauthorized practice of law by a lawyer, whether through the lawyer's direct action or by the lawyer assisting another person. For example, a lawyer may not assist a person in practicing law in violation of the rules governing professional conduct in that person's jurisdiction.</p> <p>[2] The definition of the practice of law is established by law and varies from one jurisdiction to another. Whatever the definition, limiting the practice of law to members of the bar protects the public against rendition of legal services by unqualified persons. This Rule does not prohibit a lawyer from employing the services of paraprofessionals and delegating functions to them, so long as the lawyer supervises the delegated work and retains responsibility for their work. See Rule 5.3.</p> <p>[3] A lawyer may provide professional advice and instruction to nonlawyers whose employment requires knowledge of the law; for example, claims adjusters, employees of financial or commercial institutions, social workers, accountants and persons employed in government agencies. Lawyers also may assist independent nonlawyers, such as paraprofessionals, who are authorized by the law of a jurisdiction to provide particular law-related services. In addition, a lawyer may counsel nonlawyers who wish to proceed pro se.</p>
SOUTH DAKOTA	<p><b>S.D. Codified Laws Rules of Professional Conduct, Appendix, Ch. 16-18 Rule 5.5</b>  <b>S.D. Codified Laws § 16-18-5.5</b>  <b>Unauthorized Practice of Law; Multijurisdictional Practice of Law</b></p> <p><b>(a)</b> 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.</p> <p><b>(b)</b> A lawyer who is not admitted to practice in this jurisdiction shall not:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(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</li> <li>(2) Hold out to the public or otherwise represent that the lawyer is admitted to practice law in this jurisdiction.</li> </ol> <p><b>(c)</b> 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:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Are undertaken in association with a lawyer who is admitted to practice in this jurisdiction and who actively participates in the matter;</li> <li>(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;</li> <li>(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</li> <li>(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, and</li> <li>(5) In all cases, the lawyer obtains a South Dakota sales tax license and tenders the applicable taxes pursuant to Chapter 10-45.</li> </ol>

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	<p><b>(d)</b> A lawyer admitted in another United States 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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(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</li> <li>(2) Are services that the lawyer is authorized to provide by federal law or other law or rule to provide in this jurisdiction, provided that the lawyer obtains a South Dakota sales tax license and tenders the applicable taxes pursuant to Chapter 10-45.</li> </ul> <p><b>(e)</b> For purposes of paragraph (d):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) 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,</li> <li>(2) 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 South Dakota Supreme Court.</li> </ul> <p><b>Comment</b> of their lawyer in assessing the relative merits of each. In addition, the services may draw on the lawyer's recognized expertise developed through the</p> <p><b>S.D. Codified Laws § 16-18-5.3</b> Responsibilities Regarding Nonlawyer Assistance</p> <p>With respect to a nonlawyer employed or retained by or associated with a lawyer:</p> <p><b>(a)</b> A partner, and a lawyer who individually or together with other lawyers possesses comparable managerial authority in a law firm shall make reasonable efforts to ensure that the firm has in effect measures giving reasonable assurance that the person's conduct is compatible with the professional obligations of the lawyer;</p> <p><b>(b)</b> A lawyer having direct supervisory authority over the nonlawyer shall make reasonable efforts to ensure that the person's conduct is compatible with the professional obligations of the lawyer; and</p> <p><b>(c)</b> A lawyer shall be responsible for conduct of such a person that would be a violation of the rules of professional conduct if engaged in by a lawyer if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) The lawyer orders or, with the knowledge of the specific conduct, ratifies the conduct involved; or</li> <li>(2) The lawyer is a partner or has comparable managerial authority in the law firm in which the person is employed, or has direct supervisory authority over the person, and knows of the conduct at a time when its consequences can be avoided or mitigated but fails to take reasonable remedial action.</li> </ul>

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TENNESSEE	<p><b>Tenn. Code Ann. § 23-3-103 Effective: Unlawful practice prohibited - Penalty;</b></p> <p><b>(a)</b> No person shall engage in the practice of law or do law business, or both, as defined in § 23-3-101, unless the person has been duly licensed and while the person's license is in full force and effect, nor shall any association or corporation engage in the practice of the law or do law business, or both. However, nonresident attorneys associated with attorneys in this state in any case pending in this state who do not practice regularly in this state shall be allowed, as a matter of courtesy, to appear in the case in which they may be thus employed without procuring a license, if properly authorized in accordance with applicable rules of court, and when introduced to the court by a member in good standing of the Tennessee bar, if all the courts of the resident state of the nonresident attorney grant a similar courtesy to attorneys licensed in this state.</p> <p><b>(b)</b> Any person who violates the prohibition in subsection (a) commits a Class A misdemeanor.</p> <p><b>(c)(1)</b> The attorney general and reporter may bring an action in the name of the state to restrain by temporary restraining order, temporary injunction or permanent injunction any violation of this chapter; to obtain a civil penalty in an amount not to exceed ten thousand dollars (\$10,000) per violation, and to obtain restitution for any person who has suffered an ascertainable loss by reason of the violation of this chapter. The attorney general and reporter shall be entitled to be reimbursed for the reasonable costs and expenses of investigation and prosecution of acts under this chapter, including, but not limited to, reasonable attorney fees as well as expert and other witness fees.</p> <p><b>(2)</b> The action may be brought in a court of competent jurisdiction:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(A) In the county where the alleged violation took place or is about to take place;</li> <li>(B) In the county in which the defendant resides, has a principal place of business or conducts, transacts or has conducted business; or</li> <li>(C) If the defendant cannot be found in any of the locations in subdivisions (c)(2)(A) and (B), in the county in which the defendant can be found.</li> </ul> <p><b>(3)</b> The courts are authorized to issue orders and injunctions to restrain, prevent and remedy violations of this chapter, and the orders and injunctions shall be issued without bond.</p> <p><b>(4)</b> Any knowing violation of the terms of an injunction or order issued pursuant to this chapter shall be punishable by a civil penalty of not more than twenty thousand dollars (\$20,000) per violation, in addition to any other appropriate relief.</p> <p><b>(d)(1)</b> Any organized bar association of a municipality, county, except any county having a metropolitan form of government, or multi-county region in which a violation occurs may bring a civil action seeking relief, as provided in this chapter, against any person that violates this chapter. Any organized statewide bar association, primarily representing plaintiff attorneys and having no locally-based affiliate associations, may bring a civil action in the municipality or county in which a violation occurs seeking relief, as provided in this chapter, against any person that violates this chapter. Upon the commencement of any action brought under this section by any bar association, the bar association shall provide a copy of the complaint or other initial pleading to the attorney general and reporter, who, in the public interest, may intervene and prosecute the action. The pleadings shall be provided to the attorney general and reporter simultaneously with the initial service to the defendant or defendants. Additionally, all subsequent filings shall be provided to the attorney general and reporter, including any judgments or notices of appeal by the initiating bar association.</p>

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	<p>(2) Any bar association bringing suit under this section is presumed to be acting in good faith and is granted a qualified immunity for the suit and the consequences of the suit. The presumption of good faith is rebuttable upon a showing by a preponderance of the evidence that the suit was brought for a malicious purpose.</p> <p><b>Rules of Professional Conduct</b></p> <p><b>Tenn. R. Sup. Ct. 5.3</b></p> <p><b>RESPONSIBILITIES REGARDING NONLAWYER ASSISTANTS</b></p> <p>With respect to a nonlawyer employed or retained by or associated with a lawyer:</p> <p>(a) a partner, and a lawyer who individually or together with other lawyers possesses comparable managerial authority in a law firm, shall make reasonable efforts to ensure that the firm has in effect measures giving reasonable assurance that the nonlawyer's conduct is compatible with the professional obligations of the lawyer;</p> <p>(b) a lawyer having direct supervisory authority over a nonlawyer shall make reasonable efforts to ensure that the nonlawyer's conduct is compatible with the professional obligations of the lawyer; and</p> <p>(c) a lawyer shall be responsible for conduct of a nonlawyer that would be a violation of the Rules of Professional Conduct if engaged in by a lawyer if:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) the lawyer orders or, with knowledge of the specific conduct, ratifies the conduct involved; or</li> <li>(2) the lawyer is a partner or has comparable managerial authority in the law firm in which the nonlawyer is employed, or has direct supervisory authority over the nonlawyer, and knows of the nonlawyer's conduct at a time when its consequences can be avoided or mitigated but fails to take reasonable remedial action.</li> </ul> <p><b>Comment</b></p> <p>[1] Paragraph (a) requires lawyers with managerial authority within a law firm to make reasonable efforts to establish internal policies and procedures designed to provide reasonable assurance that nonlawyers in the firm will act in a way compatible with the Rules of Professional Conduct. See RPC 5.1, Comment [1]. Paragraph (b) applies to lawyers who have supervisory authority over the work of a nonlawyer. Paragraph (c) specifies the circumstances in which a lawyer is responsible for conduct of a nonlawyer that would be a violation of the Rules of Professional Conduct if engaged in by a lawyer.</p> <p><b>Nonlawyers Within the Firm</b></p> <p>[2] Lawyers generally employ assistants in their practice, including secretaries, investigators, law student interns, and paraprofessionals. Such assistants, whether employees or independent contractors, act for the lawyer in rendition of the lawyer's professional services. A lawyer must give such assistants appropriate instruction and supervision concerning the ethical aspects of their employment, particularly regarding the obligation not to disclose information relating to representation of the client, and should be responsible for their work product. The measures</p>

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	<p>employed in supervising nonlawyers should take account of the fact that they do not have legal training and are not subject to professional discipline.</p> <p><b>Nonlawyers Outside the Firm</b></p> <p>[3] A lawyer may use nonlawyers outside the firm to assist the lawyer in rendering legal services to the client. Examples include the retention of an investigative or paraprofessional service, hiring a document management company to create and maintain a database for complex litigation, sending client documents to a third party for printing or scanning, and using an Internet-based service to store client information. When using such services outside the firm, a lawyer must make reasonable efforts to ensure that the services are provided for in a manner that is compatible with the lawyer's professional obligations. The extent of this obligation will depend upon the circumstances, including the education, experience, and reputation of the nonlawyer; the nature of the services involved; the terms of any arrangements concerning the protection of client information; and the legal and ethical environments of the jurisdictions in which the services will be performed, particularly with regard to confidentiality. See also RPCs 1.1 (competence), 1.2 (allocation of authority), 1.4 (communication with client), 1.6 (confidentiality), 5.4(a) (professional independence of the lawyer), and 5.5(a) (unauthorized practice of law). When retaining or directing a nonlawyer outside the firm, a lawyer should communicate directions appropriate under the circumstances to give reasonable assurance that the nonlawyer's conduct is compatible with the professional obligations of the lawyer.</p> <p><b>Tenn. R. Sup. Ct. 5.5</b></p> <p><b>UNAUTHORIZED PRACTICE OF LAW; MULTIJURISDICTIONAL PRACTICE OF LAW</b></p> <p><b>(a)</b> 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.</p> <p><b>(b)</b> A lawyer who is not admitted to practice in this jurisdiction shall not:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(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</li> <li>(2) hold out to the public or otherwise represent that the lawyer is admitted to practice law in this jurisdiction.</li> </ul> <p><b>(c)</b> 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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) are undertaken in association with a lawyer who is admitted to practice in this jurisdiction and who actively participates in the matter;</li> <li>(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;</li> <li>(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</li> </ul>

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	<p>(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.</p> <p><b>(d)</b> 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:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(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</li> <li>(2) are services that the lawyer is authorized to provide by federal law or other law or rule of this jurisdiction.</li> <li>(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 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.</li> </ul> <p><b>(e)</b> 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.</p> <p><b>(f)</b> 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.</p> <p><b>(g)</b> 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.</p> <p><b>(h)</b> 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.</p> <p><b>Comment</b></p> <p>[2] The definition of the practice of law is established by law and varies from one jurisdiction to another. Whatever the definition, limiting the practice of law to members of the bar protects the public against rendition of legal services by unqualified persons. This Rule does not prohibit a lawyer from employing the services of paraprofessionals and delegating functions to them, so long as the lawyer supervises the delegated work and retains responsibility for their work. See RPC 5.3.</p> <p>[3] A lawyer may provide professional advice and instruction to nonlawyers whose employment requires knowledge of the law, for example, claims adjusters, employees of financial or commercial institutions, social workers, accountants and persons employed in government agencies. Lawyers also may assist independent nonlawyers, such as paraprofessionals, who are authorized by the law of a jurisdiction to provide particular law-related services. In addition, a lawyer may counsel nonlawyers who wish to proceed pro se.</p>

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TEXAS	<p><b>Tex. Occ. Code Ann. § 81.102</b>  <b>State Bar Membership Required. [Expires September 1, 2029 pursuant to Texas Sunset Act]</b></p> <p>(a) Except as provided by Subsection (b), a person may not practice law in this state unless the person is a member of the state bar.</p> <p>(b) The supreme court may promulgate rules prescribing the procedure for limited practice of law by:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) attorneys licensed in another jurisdiction;</li> <li>(2) bona fide law students; and</li> <li>(3) unlicensed graduate students who are attending or have attended a law school approved by the supreme court.</li> </ol> <p><b>Tex. Occ. Code Ann. § 81.101</b>  <b>Definition [Expires September 1, 2029 pursuant to Texas Sunset Act]</b></p> <p>(a) In this chapter the “practice of law” means the preparation of a pleading or other document incident to an action or special proceeding or the management of the action or proceeding on behalf of a client before a judge in court as well as a service rendered out of court, including the giving of advice or the rendering of any service requiring the use of legal skill or knowledge, such as preparing a will, contract, or other instrument, the legal effect of which under the facts and conclusions involved must be carefully determined.</p> <p>(b) The definition in this section is not exclusive and does not deprive the judicial branch of the power and authority under both this chapter and the adjudicated cases to determine whether other services and acts not enumerated may constitute the practice of law.</p> <p>(c) In this chapter, the “practice of law” does not include the design, creation, publication, distribution, display, or sale, including publication, distribution, display, or sale by means of an Internet web site, of written materials, books, forms, computer software, or similar products if the products clearly and conspicuously state that the products are not a substitute for the advice of an attorney. This subsection does not authorize the use of the products or similar media in violation of Chapter 83 and does not affect the applicability or enforceability of that chapter. Under Texas law, practice of law embraces all advice to clients and all action taken for them in matters connected with the law. <i>In re Gutierrez</i>, Bkrtcy.W.D.Tex.2000, 248 B.R. 287.</p> <p><b>Texas Disciplinary Rules of Professional Conduct [</b></p> <p><b>Tex. R. Disc. P. 5.05</b></p> <p>A lawyer shall not:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) practice law in a jurisdiction where doing so violates the regulation of the legal profession in that jurisdiction; or</li> <li>(b) assist a person who is not a member of the bar in the performance of activity that constitutes the unauthorized practice of law.</li> </ol> <p><b>Comment</b></p>

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	<p>1. Courts generally have prohibited the unauthorized practice of law because of a perceived need to protect individuals and the public from the mistakes of the untrained and the schemes of the unscrupulous, who are not subject to the judicially imposed disciplinary standards of competence, responsibility and accountability.</p> <p>2. Neither statutory nor judicial definitions offer clear guidelines as to what constitutes the practice of law or the unauthorized practice of law. All too frequently, the definitions are so broad as to be meaningless and amount to little more than the statement that the practice of law is merely whatever lawyers do or are traditionally understood to do. The definition of the practice of law is established by law and varies from one jurisdiction to another. Whatever the definition, limiting the practice of law to members of the bar protects the public against rendition of legal services by unqualified persons.</p> <p>3. Rule 5.05 does not attempt to define what constitutes the unauthorized practice of law but leaves the definition to judicial development. Judicial development of the concept of law practice should emphasize that the concept is broad enough but only broad enough to cover all situations where there is rendition of services for others that call for the professional judgment of a lawyer and where the one receiving the services generally will be unable to judge whether adequate services are being rendered and is, therefore, in need of the protection afforded by the regulation of the legal profession. Competent professional judgment is the product of a trained familiarity with law and legal processes, a disciplined, analytical approach to legal problems and a firm ethical commitment; and the essence of the professional judgment of the lawyer is the lawyer's educated ability to relate the general body and philosophy of law to a specific legal problem of a client.</p> <p>4. Paragraph (b) of Rule 5.05 does not prohibit a lawyer from employing the services of paraprofessionals and delegating functions to them. So long as the lawyer supervises the delegated work, and retains responsibility for the work, and maintains a direct relationship with the client, the paraprofessional cannot reasonably be said to have engaged in activity that constitutes the unauthorized practice of law. See Rule 5.03. Likewise, paragraph (b) does not prohibit lawyers from providing professional advice and instructions to nonlawyers whose employment requires knowledge of law. For example, claims adjusters, employees of financial institutions, social workers, abstractors, police officers, accountants, and persons employed in government agencies are engaged in occupations requiring knowledge of law; and a lawyer who assists them to carry out their proper functions is not assisting the unauthorized practice of law. In addition, a lawyer may counsel nonlawyers who wish to proceed pro se, since a nonlawyer who represents himself or herself is not engaged in the unauthorized practice of law.</p> <p><b>Tex. R. Disc. P. 5.03</b>  Responsibilities Regarding Nonlawyer Assistants With respect to a nonlawyer employed or retained by or associated with a lawyer  <b>(a)</b> lawyer having direct supervisory authority over the nonlawyer shall make reasonable efforts to ensure that the person's conduct is compatible with the professional obligations of the lawyer; and  <b>(b)</b> a lawyer shall be subject to discipline for the conduct of such a person that would be a violation of these rules if engaged in by a lawyer if: (1) the lawyer orders, encourages, or permits the conduct involved; or (2) the lawyer: (i) is a partner in the law firm in which the person is employed, retained by, or associated with; or is the general counsel of a government agency's legal department in which the person is employed, retained by or associated with; or has direct supervisory authority over such person; and (ii) with knowledge of such misconduct by the nonlawyer knowingly fails to take reasonable remedial action to avoid or mitigate the consequences of that person's misconduct.</p>



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	<p><b>Comment</b></p> <p>1. Lawyers generally employ assistants in their practice, including secretaries, investigators, law student interns, and paraprofessionals. Such assistants act for the lawyer in rendition of the lawyer's professional services. A lawyer should give such assistants appropriate instruction and supervision concerning the ethical aspects of their employment, particularly regarding the obligation not to disclose information relating to representation of the client, and should be responsible for their work product. The measures employed in supervising non-lawyers should take account of the fact that they do not have legal training and are not subject to professional discipline.</p> <p>2. Each lawyer in a position of authority in a law firm or in a government agency should make reasonable efforts to ensure that the organization has in effect measures giving reasonable assurance that the conduct of nonlawyers employed or retained by or associated with the firm or legal department is compatible with the professional obligations of the lawyer. This ethical obligation includes lawyers having supervisory authority or intermediate managerial responsibilities in the law department of any enterprise or government agency</p>
UTAH	<p><b>UT Special Practice Rule 14-802 [Effective 1/5/2023]</b></p> <p><b>Rule 14-802. Authorization to Practice Law</b></p> <p><b>(a) Application.</b> Except as set forth in paragraphs (c) and (d) of this rule, only persons who are active, licensed members of the Bar in good standing may engage in the practice of law in Utah.</p> <p><b>(b) Definitions.</b> For purposes of this rule:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(1) "Practice of law" means representing the interests of another person by informing, counseling, advising, assisting, advocating for or drafting documents for that person through application of the law and associated legal principles to that person's facts and circumstances.</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(2) "Law" means the collective body of declarations by governmental authorities that establish a person's rights, duties, constraints and freedoms and includes:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(A) constitutional provisions, treaties, statutes, ordinances, rules, regulations and similarly enacted declarations; and</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">(B) decisions, orders and deliberations of adjudicative, legislative and executive bodies of government that have authority to interpret, prescribe and determine a person's rights, duties, constraints and freedoms.</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(3) "Person" includes the plural as well as the singular and legal entities as well as natural persons.</p> <p><b>(c) Licensed Paralegal Practitioners.</b> A person may be licensed to engage in the limited practice of law in the area or areas of (1) temporary separation, divorce, parentage, cohabitant abuse, civil stalking, and custody and support; (2) forcible entry and detainer; and (3) debt collection matters in which the dollar amount in issue does not exceed the statutory limit for small claims cases.</p> <p><b>(1)</b> Within a practice area or areas in which a Licensed Paralegal Practitioner is licensed, a Licensed Paralegal Practitioner who is in good standing may represent the interests of a natural person who is not represented by a lawyer unaffiliated with the Licensed Paralegal Practitioner by:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(A) establishing a contractual relationship with the client;</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(B) interviewing the client to understand the client's objectives and obtaining facts relevant to achieving that objective;</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">(C) completing forms approved by the Judicial Council;</p>

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	<p> <b>(D)</b> informing, counseling, advising, and assisting in determining which form to use and giving advice on how to complete the form;  <b>(E)</b> signing, filing, and completing service of the form;  <b>(F)</b> obtaining, explaining, and filing any document needed to support the form;  <b>(G)</b> reviewing documents of another party and explaining them;  <b>(H)</b> informing, counseling, assisting and advocating for a client in mediated negotiations;  <b>(I)</b> filling in, signing, filing and completing service of a written settlement agreement form in conformity with the negotiated agreement  <b>(J)</b> communicating with another party or the party's representative regarding the relevant form and matters reasonably related thereto; and  <b>(K)</b> explaining a court order that affects the client's rights and obligations.  <b>(L)</b> standing or sitting with the client during a proceeding to provide emotional support, answering factual questions as needed that are addressed to the client by the court or opposing counsel, taking notes, and assisting the client to understand the proceeding and relevant orders. </p> <p> <b>(d) Exceptions and Exclusions.</b> Whether or not it constitutes the practice of law, the following activity by a non-lawyer, who is not otherwise claiming to be a lawyer or to be able to practice law, is permitted: </p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>(1)</b> Making legal forms available to the general public, whether by sale or otherwise, or publishing legal self-help information by print or electronic media.</li> <li><b>(2)</b> Providing general legal information, opinions or recommendations about possible legal rights, remedies, defenses, procedures, options or strategies, but not specific advice related to another person's facts or circumstances.</li> <li><b>(3)</b> Providing clerical assistance to another to complete a form provided by a municipal, state, or federal court located in Utah when no fee is charged to do so.</li> <li><b>(4)</b> When expressly permitted by the court after having found it clearly to be in the best interests of the child or ward, assisting one's minor child or ward in a juvenile court proceeding.</li> <li><b>(5)</b> Representing a party in small claims court as permitted by Rule of Small Claims Procedure 13.</li> <li><b>(6)</b> Representing without compensation a natural person or representing a legal entity as an employee representative of that entity in an arbitration proceeding, where the amount in controversy does not exceed the jurisdictional limit of the small claims court set by the Utah Legislature.</li> <li><b>(7)</b> Representing a party in any mediation proceeding.</li> <li><b>(8)</b> Acting as a representative before administrative tribunals or agencies as authorized by tribunal or agency rule or practice.</li> <li><b>(9)</b> Serving in a neutral capacity as a mediator, arbitrator or conciliator.</li> <li><b>(10)</b> Participating in labor negotiations, arbitrations or conciliations arising under collective bargaining rights or agreements or as otherwise allowed by law.</li> <li><b>(11)</b> Lobbying governmental bodies as an agent or representative of others.</li> <li><b>(12)</b> Advising or preparing documents for others in the following described circumstances and by the following described persons: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>(A)</b> a real estate agent or broker licensed in Utah may complete state-approved forms including sales and associated contracts directly related to the sale of real estate and personal property for their customers.</li> <li><b>(B)</b> an abstractor or title insurance agent licensed in Utah may issue real estate title opinions and title reports and prepare deeds for customers.</li> </ol> </li> </ol>

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	<p>(C) financial institutions and securities brokers and dealers licensed in Utah may inform customers with respect to their options for titles of securities, bank accounts, annuities and other investments.</p> <p>(D) insurance companies and agents licensed in Utah may recommend coverage, inform customers with respect to their options for titling of ownership of insurance and annuity contracts, the naming of beneficiaries, and the adjustment of claims under the company's insurance coverage outside of litigation.</p> <p>(E) health care providers may provide clerical assistance to patients in completing and executing durable powers of attorney for health care and natural death declarations when no fee is charged to do so.</p> <p>(F) Certified Public Accountants, enrolled IRS agents, public accountants, public bookkeepers, and tax preparers may prepare tax returns.</p> <p>(13) Representing an Indian tribe that has formally intervened in a proceeding subject to the Indian Child Welfare Act of 1978, 25 U.S.C. sections 1901-63. Before a nonlawyer may represent a tribe, the tribe must designate the nonlawyer representative by filing a written authorization. If the tribe changes its designated representative or if the representative withdraws, the tribe must file a written substitution of representation or withdrawal.</p> <p>(14) Providing legal services under Utah Supreme Court Standing Order No. 15</p> <p><b>Advisory Committee Notes</b></p> <p><b>Paragraph (c)</b>  The exceptions for Licensed Paralegal Practitioners arise from the November 18, 2015 Report and Recommendation of the Utah Supreme Court Task Force to Examine Limited Legal Licensing. The Task Force was created to make recommendations to address the large number of Rev. August 8, 2017 6 litigants who are self represented or forego access to the Utah judicial system because of the high cost of retaining a lawyer. The Task Force recommended that the Utah Supreme Court exercise its constitutional authority to govern the practice of law to create a subset of discreet legal services in the practice areas of: (1) temporary separation, divorce, parentage, cohabitant abuse, civil stalking, custody and support, and name change; (2) forcible entry and detainer; and (3) debt collection matters in which the dollar amount in issue does not exceed the statutory limit for small claims cases. The Task Force determined that these three practice areas have the highest number of unrepresented litigants in need of low cost legal assistance. Based on the Task Force's recommendations, the Utah Supreme Court authorized Licensed Paralegal Practitioners to provide limited legal services as prescribed in this Rule and in accordance with the Supreme Court Rules of Professional Practice.</p> <p><b>Paragraph (c)(1).</b>  A Licensed Paralegal Practitioner may complete forms that are approved by the Judicial Council and that are related to the limited scope of practice of law described in paragraph (c). The Judicial Council approves forms for the Online Consumer Assistance Program and for use by the public. The forms approved by the Judicial Council may be found at <a href="https://www.utcourts.gov/ocap/">https://www.utcourts.gov/ocap/</a> and <a href="https://www.utcourts.gov/selfhelp/">https://www.utcourts.gov/selfhelp/</a>.</p> <p>A Licensed Paralegal Practitioner may also prepare documents that are consistent with the relevant portions of the Judicial Council approved forms but that eliminate any unnecessary information or tailor the information to a client's specific needs. Such documents may be filed with the</p>

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	<p>court by a Licensed Paralegal Practitioner in the same manner as forms approved by the Judicial Council. This paragraph is not intended to expand the scope of Licensed Paralegal Practitioners' limited scope of practice.</p> <p><b>Rules of Prof .Conduct, Rule 5.5</b></p> <p><b>Rule 5.5. Unauthorized Practice of Law; Multijurisdictional Practice of Law</b></p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(b) A lawyer who is not admitted to practice in this jurisdiction shall not:</p> <p>(1) must not, except as authorized by these Rules or other law, establish a public-facing office in this jurisdiction for the practice of law; or</p> <p>(2) must not hold out to the public or otherwise represent that the lawyer is admitted to practice law in this jurisdiction.</p> <p>(3) may, while physically located in this jurisdiction, provide legal services remotely to clients in a jurisdiction where the lawyer is admitted, so long as the lawyer does not establish a public-facing office in this jurisdiction and complies with subsection (b)(2).</p> <p>(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:</p> <p>(1) are undertaken in association with a lawyer who is admitted to practice in this jurisdiction and who actively participates in the matter;</p> <p>(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;</p> <p>(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</p> <p>(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</p> <p>(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:</p> <p>(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</p> <p>(2) the services provided are authorized by specific federal or Utah law or by applicable rule.</p> <p><b>Comment</b></p> <p>(1) A lawyer may practice law only in a jurisdiction in which the lawyer is authorized to practice. A lawyer may be admitted to practice law in a jurisdiction on a regular basis or may be authorized by court rule or order or by law to practice for a limited purpose or on a restricted basis. Paragraph (a) applies to unauthorized practice of law by a lawyer, whether through the lawyer's direct action or by the lawyer's assisting another person. For example, a lawyer may not assist a person in practicing law in violation of the rules governing professional conduct in that person's jurisdiction.</p> <p>(2) The definition of the practice of law is established by law and varies from one jurisdiction to another. The "practice of law" in Utah is defined in Rule 14-802(b)(1), Authorization to Practice Law, of the Supreme Court Rules of Professional Practice. This Rule does not prohibit a lawyer from</p>

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	<p>employing the services of paraprofessionals and delegating functions to them, so long as the lawyer supervises the delegated work and retains responsibility for their work. See Rule 5.3.</p> <p><b>(2a)</b> The Utah rule modifies the second sentence of ABA Comment (2) to reflect and be consistent with Rule 14-802(b)(1), Authorization to Practice Law, of the Supreme Court Rules of Professional Practice, which both defines the "practice of law" and expressly authorizes nonlawyers to engage in some aspects of the practice of law as long as their activities are confined to the categories of services specified in that rule.</p> <p><b>(3)</b> A lawyer may provide professional advice and instruction to nonlawyers whose employment requires knowledge of the law; for example, claims adjusters, employees of financial or commercial institutions, social workers, accountants and persons employed in government agencies. Lawyers also may assist independent nonlawyers, such as paraprofessionals, who are authorized by the law of a jurisdiction to provide particular law-related services. In addition, a lawyer may counsel nonlawyers who wish to proceed pro se</p>
VERMONT	<p><b>Vermont Rules of Professional Conduct, V.R.P.C. 5.5</b>  <b>UNAUTHORIZED PRACTICE OF LAW; MULTIJURISDICTIONAL PRACTICE OF LAW</b></p> <p><b>(a)</b> 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.</p> <p><b>(b)</b> A lawyer who is not admitted to practice in this jurisdiction shall not:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(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</li> <li>(2) hold out to the public or otherwise represent that the lawyer is admitted to practice law in this jurisdiction.</li> </ol> <p><b>(c)</b> 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:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) are undertaken in association with a lawyer who is admitted to practice in this jurisdiction and who actively participates in the matter;</li> <li>(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;</li> <li>(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</li> <li>(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.</li> </ol> <p><b>(d)</b> 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:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(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</li> <li>(2) are services that the lawyer is authorized to provide by federal law or other law of this jurisdiction.</li> </ol>

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	<p><b>Comment</b></p> <p>[1] A lawyer may practice law only in a jurisdiction in which the lawyer is authorized to practice. A lawyer may be admitted to practice law in a jurisdiction on a regular basis or may be authorized by court rule or order or by law to practice for a limited purpose or on a restricted basis. Paragraph (a) applies to unauthorized practice of law by a lawyer, whether through the lawyer’s direct action or by the lawyer assisting another person.</p> <p>[2] The definition of the practice of law is established by law and varies from one jurisdiction to another. Whatever the definition, limiting the practice of law to members of the bar protects the public against rendition of legal services by unqualified persons. This rule does not prohibit a lawyer from employing the services of paraprofessionals and delegating functions to them, so long as the lawyer supervises the delegated work and retains responsibility for their work. See Rule 5.3. 125</p> <p>[3] A lawyer may provide professional advice and instruction to nonlawyers whose employment requires knowledge of the law; for example, claims adjusters, employees of financial or commercial institutions, social workers, accountants and persons employed in government agencies. Lawyers also may assist independent nonlawyers, such as paraprofessionals, who are authorized by the law of a jurisdiction to provide particular lawrelated services. In addition, a lawyer may counsel nonlawyers who wish to proceed pro se.</p> <p><b>V.R.P.C. 5.3</b>  <b>RESPONSIBILITIES REGARDING NONLAWYER ASSISTANTS</b>  With respect to a nonlawyer employed or retained by or associated with a lawyer:  <b>(a)</b> a partner, and a lawyer who individually or together with other lawyers possesses comparable managerial authority in a law firm shall make reasonable efforts to ensure that the firm has in effect measures giving reasonable assurance that the person’s conduct is compatible with the professional obligations of the lawyer;  <b>(b)</b> a lawyer having direct supervisory authority over the nonlawyer shall make reasonable efforts to ensure that the person’s conduct is compatible with the professional obligations of the lawyer; and  <b>(c)</b> a lawyer shall be responsible for conduct of such a person that would be a violation of the Rules of Professional Conduct if engaged in by a lawyer if: (1) the lawyer orders or, with the knowledge of the specific conduct, ratifies the conduct involved; or (2) the lawyer is a partner or has comparable managerial authority in the law firm in which the person is employed, or has direct supervisory authority over the person, and knows of the conduct at a time when its consequences can be avoided or mitigated but fails to take reasonable remedial action.—Amended June 17, 2009, eff. Sept. 1, 2009.</p> <p><b>Comment</b></p> <p>[1] Lawyers generally employ assistants in their practice, including secretaries, investigators, law student interns, and paraprofessionals. Such assistants, whether employees or independent contractors, act for the lawyer in rendition of the lawyer’s professional services. A lawyer must give such assistants appropriate instruction and supervision concerning the ethical aspects of their employment, particularly regarding the obligation not to disclose information relating to representation of the client, and should be responsible for their work product. The measures</p>

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	<p>employed in supervising nonlawyers should take account of the fact that they do not have legal training and are not subject to professional discipline.</p> <p>[2] Paragraph (a) requires lawyers with managerial authority within a law firm to make reasonable efforts to establish internal policies and procedures designed to provide reasonable assurance that nonlawyers in the firm will act in a way compatible with the Rules of Professional Conduct. See Comment [1] to Rule 5.1. Paragraph (b) applies to lawyers who have supervisory authority over the work of a nonlawyer. Paragraph (c) specifies the circumstances in which a lawyer is responsible for conduct of a nonlawyer that would be a violation of the Rules of Professional Conduct if engaged in by a lawyer.</p> <p><b>Vt. Stat. Ann. tit. 13, § 5306</b>  <b>§ 5306. Victim Advocates</b></p> <p>In order to carry out the provisions of the Victims Assistance Program, state's attorneys are authorized to hire victim advocates who shall serve at their pleasure unless otherwise modified by a collective bargaining agreement entered into pursuant to 3 V.S.A. chapter 27. Nothing in this section shall be construed to limit the subjects for bargaining pursuant to 3 V.S.A. § 904</p>
<b>VIRGIN ISLANDS</b>	<p><b>V.I. Code Ann. tit. 4, § 443</b>  <b>§ 443 Unauthorized practice of law</b></p> <p><b>(a) Definition</b>  Except as otherwise provided by law or rule of the Supreme Court, and excepting court personnel acting in the performance of their court duties, the unauthorized practice of law shall be deemed to mean the doing of any act by a person who is not a member in good standing of the Virgin Islands Bar Association for another person usually done by attorneys-at-law in the course of their profession, and shall include but not be limited to:  The appearance, acting as the attorney-at-law, or representative of another person, firm or corporation, before any court, referee, department, commission, board, judicial person or body authorized or constituted by law to determine any question of law or fact or to exercise any judicial power, or the preparation and/or filing of pleadings or other legal papers incident to any action or other proceeding of any kind before or to be brought before the same.</p> <p><b>(b) Action for injunction</b>  (1) Upon his own information or upon complaint of any person, including any judge or the Virgin Islands Bar Association, the Attorney General may maintain an action for injunctive relief in the Superior court of the Virgin Islands against any person who renders, offers to render or holds himself out as rendering any service which constitutes the unauthorized practice of law. The Virgin Islands Bar Association may intervene in the action, at any stage of the proceeding for good cause shown.  (2) In addition to or in lieu of the remedy provided in paragraph (1) of this subsection, the court may, in its discretion, impose upon any person a fine not exceeding \$500.00 for each such violation.  (3) The action for injunctive relief may also be maintained by the Virgin Islands Bar Association.</p>

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	<p><b>(c) Investigations by Attorney General</b></p> <p>(1) The Attorney General may investigate any complaint of unauthorized practice of the law and he or an officer designated by him may subpoena witnesses, compel their attendance, examine them under oath, and require the production of any relevant documentary evidence.</p> <p>(2) The laws relating to the attendance of witnesses in civil actions and the payment of fees and expenses to those witnesses shall apply to investigations made by the Attorney General under this subsection.</p> <p>(3) If a person fails or refuses to obey a subpoena or to testify as to any material matter regarding which he may be interrogated, the Superior court, upon application by the Attorney General, may issue to the person an order requiring him to appear before the Attorney General, or the officer designated by him, to produce documentary evidence, or testify. Failure to obey the order of the court may be punished by the court as a contempt of court.</p> <p>(4) When requested, public officers, their deputies, assistants, subordinates, clerks or employees, shall furnish to the Attorney General or his designee all information and assistance so requested.</p> <p>(5) Investigations under this subsection shall be confidential. Any person participating in the investigation who, except as required in the discharge of his official duties, discloses to any person other than to a person under investigation, the name of any person under investigation or of any witness examined, or any other information obtained in the investigation shall be subject to suspension, dismissal or demotion in accordance with the provisions of chapter 25 of Title 3, Virgin Islands Code, and shall be afforded no privilege or immunity from liability in any civil action which may arise out of such disclosure.</p> <p>(6) Every person whose conduct is investigated under this section shall be furnished with a written specification of the issue which are to be considered, and shall be given an opportunity to present evidence and be heard upon the specified issues.</p>
VIRGINIA	<p><b>Va. R. Sup. Ct. 1 [</b></p> <p><b>SECTION I: THE PRACTICE OF LAW IN THE COMMONWEALTH OF VIRGINIA AND THE UNAUTHORIZED PRACTICE OF LAW</b></p> <p><b>1. PROHIBITION AGAINST UNAUTHORIZED PRACTICE OF LAW:</b></p> <p>No non-lawyer shall engage in the practice of law in the Commonwealth of Virginia or in any manner hold himself or herself out as authorized or qualified to practice law in the Commonwealth of Virginia except as may be authorized by rule or statute. The term "non-lawyer" means any person, firm, association or corporation not duly licensed or authorized to practice law in the Commonwealth of Virginia. Any person or entity who practices law without being licensed or otherwise authorized to practice law shall be guilty of a Class 1 misdemeanor. <u>Va. Code § 54.1-3904.</u></p> <p><b>2. GENERAL DEFINITION:</b></p> <p>A person or entity engages in the practice of law when representing to another, by words or conduct, that one is authorized to do any of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. Undertake for compensation, direct or indirect, to give advice or counsel to an entity or person in any matter involving the application of legal principles to facts.</li> <li>B. Select, draft or complete legal documents or agreements which affect the legal rights of an entity or person.</li> <li>C. Represent another entity or person before a tribunal.</li> <li>D. Negotiate the legal rights or responsibilities on behalf of another entity or person.</li> </ul>



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	<p><b>3. EXCEPTIONS:</b>  Non-lawyers and/or Foreign Lawyers (as defined by Part 6, § II, Rule 5.5, Rules of Supreme Court of Virginia) may engage in any of the following actions, even though they may constitute the practice of law:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>A.</b> Providing legal services as permitted by Va. Code § 54.1-3900 (military legal assistance attorneys; third-year law students or persons in the last year of study in the law reader program practicing under the supervision of a practicing attorney; employees of state agencies in the course of employment representing the agency; non-lawyer employees of the Department of Social Services preparing and signing form petitions for the establishment, modification or enforcement of support in juvenile and domestic relations district courts); legal aid societies licensed by the Virginia State Bar pursuant to Va. Code § 54.1-3916 and non-lawyer employees thereof representing society patrons before a tribunal under the direct supervision of a legal aid staff attorney as authorized by the governing body of that society and the rules of that tribunal; provided, however, that the legal aid staff attorney shall assume personal responsibility for any work performed by the non-lawyer.</li> <li><b>B.</b> Providing legal services as a foreign attorney as authorized by Part IA of the Rules of Supreme Court of Virginia to include attorneys admitted <i>pro hac vice</i>, corporate counsel, registered military assistance attorneys, foreign legal consultants and military spouse provisional admittees.</li> <li><b>C.</b> Providing legal services as a Foreign Lawyer pursuant to Part 6, § II, Rule 5.5 of the Rules of Supreme Court of Virginia (Virginia Rules of Professional Conduct).</li> <li><b>D.</b> Acting as a lay representative authorized by law to appear before administrative agencies or tribunals.</li> <li><b>E.</b> Appearing and filing certain pleadings as authorized under Va. Code § 16.1-88.03 and § 16.1-81.1 (employees or officers of certain business entities).</li> <li><b>F.</b> Acting as a real estate settlement agent authorized by law to provide escrow, closing or settlement services for real estate transactions in the purchase or financing of real estate in the Commonwealth of Virginia. Va. Code, Title 55, Chapters 27.2 and 27.3.</li> <li><b>G.</b> Preparing legal documents as an employee of an entity that are incidental to the entity's business and in connection with a transaction in which the entity has a direct or primary interest.</li> <li><b>H.</b> Performing the tasks as a trustee pursuant to Va. Code § 64.2-778.</li> <li><b>I.</b> Discharging the duties and exercising the powers of a trustee on a deed of trust pursuant to Va. Code § 55-59.4.</li> <li><b>J.</b> Preparing Advanced Medical Directives pursuant to Va. Code §§ 54.1-2984, 54.1-2988, 54.1-2988.1 and 54.1-2993.1.</li> <li><b>K.</b> Practicing before the Internal Revenue Service and the United States Tax Court as authorized by law.</li> <li><b>L.</b> Participating in labor negotiations, arbitrations or conciliations arising under collective bargaining rights or agreements.</li> <li><b>M.</b> Preparing a memorandum of understanding or agreement resulting from an alternative dispute resolution proceeding, to include, when necessary, completion of a child support guidelines worksheet.</li> <li><b>N.</b> Working as a paralegal or providing other administrative support under the direct supervision of a licensed attorney.</li> <li><b>O.</b> Providing assistance as a court clerk to litigants in completing for filing, forms prescribed by the Supreme Court of Virginia or other tribunal; information shall be limited to description of forms, instructions for use, and required sections to complete. Court clerks shall not engage in providing legal advice, recommendations or opinions as part of the court clerk's assistance.</li> <li><b>P.</b> Serving as a registered patent agent.</li> </ul>

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	<p><b>Q.</b> Preparing and filing pleadings in general district court to recover possession of leased premises and/or recovery of rent as permitted by Va. Code § 55-141.</p> <p><b>R.</b> Providing other legal services as authorized by state, federal or other law.</p> <p><b>4. EXCLUSIONS:</b> The following actions do not constitute the practice of law:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>A.</b> Providing translation services.</li> <li><b>B.</b> Selling legal forms.</li> <li><b>C.</b> <i>Pro se</i> representation.</li> <li><b>D.</b> Serving as a mediator, arbitrator, conciliator, or facilitator.</li> <li><b>E.</b> Serving as a fiduciary.</li> <li><b>F.</b> Acting as a lobbyist.</li> <li><b>G.</b> Teaching law or providing legal information.</li> <li><b>H.</b> Negotiating settlements and preparing releases in the course of employment as an adjuster or agent for an insurer.</li> <li><b>I.</b> Preparing tax returns to the extent authorized by the Internal Revenue Service or other state law.</li> </ul> <p><b>5. COMMENTS</b></p> <p>A through C are omitted as irrelevant to this matrix.</p> <p><b>D.</b> The following are examples of activity that fall within the scope of paragraph 3 (R) ("Providing other legal services as authorized by state, federal or other law"):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Serving as a legal representative or lay advocate for a party in a state or federal administrative proceeding as permitted by, and subject to, the rules of that agency. (For example, the Social Security Administration and the Virginia Employment Commission.)</li> <li>2. Serving as lay advocate for parents in IDEA cases and parents litigating their own child's IDEA claim.</li> <li>3. A non-lawyer entity, such as an insurance company, that employs staff lawyers or captive law firms to provide legal services to its insureds so long as the lawyer employed is able to comply with the Virginia Rules of Professional Conduct. See UPL Op. 60.</li> <li>4. Any non-profit entity that employs a licensed staff lawyer to assist its consumers and provide pro bono or nominal fee legal services. Provided, however: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) the staff lawyer shall exercise independent professional judgement on behalf of each client;</li> <li>b) the board or management, if composed of non-lawyers, shall not direct or control the lawyer's independent professional judgement on behalf of any client;</li> <li>c) the initial screening or interview of prospective clients must be done by a lawyer or a non-lawyer under the direct supervisory authority of a staff lawyer; and</li> <li>d) access to confidential information of clients served by the organization shall be restricted to a lawyer or non-lawyers under their direct supervisory authority.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

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	<p>5. Non-lawyers making any disclosures or advisements required by state or federal law, e.g., police officer explaining <i>Miranda</i> rights to an arrestee.</p> <p>6. When Congress grants authority to an agency to prescribe regulations governing the recognition and conduct of a person representing the interests of another before such agency, the state is preempted from enforcing its own rules of practice while such person is acting reasonably within the scope of the practice authorized by the agency. <i>Sperry v. Florida ex rel. Florida Bar</i> 373 U.S. 379 (1963) (Florida may not prohibit non-lawyer patent agent from performing within Florida tasks which are incident to the preparation and prosecution of patent applications before the Patent Office).</p> <p><b>E.</b> Paragraph 4 (B) ("Sale of legal forms") permits the sale of legal forms provided no legal advice is provided to complete the forms.</p> <p><b>F.</b> The following are examples of activity which fall within the scope of paragraph 4 (G) ("Teaching law or providing legal information"):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. A law professor instructing a class in the application of law to an actual situation is not engaged in the practice of law because he or she is not undertaking to provide advice or services for one or more clients as to their legal interests.</li> <li>2. Non-lawyer employees of an entity or organization providing legal information or education about law, regulations, legal procedures or compliance issues for the purpose of training other employees or members of the entity or organization. For example, a human resource manager or FOIA officer is not engaged in the practice of law when advising the employer as to what the employer must do to comply with state or federal laws.</li> <li>3. Non-lawyer providing information about the application of the law to a product or service that the non-lawyer is otherwise authorized to provide to the public. For example: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Lender explaining right of rescission to borrower in a refinancing of real estate.</li> <li>b) Preparation of privacy notices for customers by credit card companies.</li> <li>c) Preparation of authorization to share patient's medical information under HIPAA.</li> <li>d) Tax accountants, real estate agents, title company attorneys, securities advisors, pension consultants, and the like, who do not indicate they are providing legal advice or services based on competence and standing in the law are not engaged in the practice of law, because their relationship with the customer is not based on the reasonable expectation that learned and authorized professional legal advice is being given.</li> </ol> </li> <li>4. Non-lawyer employees and supervised volunteers of nonprofit entities, whose primary purpose is assisting domestic violence and sexual assault victims, may explain to victims how to seek legal recourse, accompany victims throughout all stages of court proceedings, and respond to inquiries by the court. However, they shall not examine witnesses, make arguments to the court, or otherwise act in a representative capacity for the victims.</li> <li>5. A lay trustee on a deed of trust may prepare the legal instruments necessary to sell or encumber real estate to which he holds the legal title, e.g., contracts, deeds, deeds of trust, etc.</li> </ol> <p><b>G.</b> <i>Pro se</i> representation. Every jurisdiction recognizes the right of an individual to proceed <i>pro se</i> by providing his or her own representation in any matter, whether or not the person is a lawyer. Because the appearance is personal only, it does not involve an issue of unauthorized practice. The right extends to self-preparation of legal documents and other kinds of out-of-court legal work as well as to in-court representation.</p> <p><b>6. ANNOTATIONS:</b></p>

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	<p><b>A.</b> <i>Preparation of legal instruments incident to the ordinary course of conducting a licensed business is not the unauthorized practice of law:</i> --A non-lawyer may prepare legal instruments incident to the ordinary course of conducting a licensed business. For example, a real estate broker or agent may prepare and have the buyer and seller execute a contract for the sale of real estate which the agent or broker participated. Commonwealth v. Jones &amp; Robins, Inc., 186 Va. 30, 41 S.E.2d 720 (1947). It is not the unauthorized practice of law for a pension plan administrator to offer the legal services of preparing, amending and submitting pension plans to the IRS where such activities arise in association with the administrator's primary business of administering individually tailored plans. UPL Op. 77 (1985).</p> <p><b>B.</b> Omitted, not relevant to matrix</p> <p><b>C.</b> <i>A non-lawyer may serve as an arbitrator or mediator since neither activity is the practice of law.</i> --The Supreme Court of Virginia allows certification of non-lawyers as well as lawyers as mediators. See <i>Guidelines for the Training &amp; Certification of Court-Referred Mediators</i>, Judicial Council of Virginia, November 1, 2017. Whether certified or not, a lawyer or non-lawyer serving as a mediator or arbitrator shall not give the parties legal advice. See Va. Code § 8.01-581.26 (3) (requiring mediator to inform parties at the outset of the mediation process that the mediator does not give legal advice). See also Pt. 6, § II, Rule 2.10 (Third Party Neutral), cmt. [3] and Rule 2.11 (Mediator) cmt. [7] (prohibiting a lawyer serving as a third party neutral or mediator from offering any of the parties legal advice as distinct from legal information or neutral evaluation); and <i>Standards of Ethics and Professional Responsibility for Certified Mediators</i>, Standard D.2 (1), adopted by Judicial Council of Virginia effective July 1, 2011.</p> <p><b>D.</b> Omitted, not relevant to matrix</p> <p><b>E.</b> <i>Non-lawyer employees of a business or company:</i> --A non-lawyer employee of a corporation may permissibly draft legal documents, negotiate complex transactions, and perform other tasks for the employing organization, even if the task is typically performed by lawyers for the organization. Restatement (Third) of Law Governing Lawyers § 4. cmt. e (2000). By statute, lay employees may prepare certain pleadings and appear on behalf of their employer in a limited role in general district court. Va. Code § 16.1-88.03. Small businesses may appear <i>pro se</i> in general district court through one of its owners or officers if the claim does not exceed \$ 2500. Va. Code § 16.1-81.1. A nonlawyer officer or designated employee may represent his or her employer's interests in dispute resolution processes such as mediation or arbitration. UPL Op. 206 (2004). It is not the unauthorized practice of law for bank personnel to prepare deeds of trust with the bank as sole beneficiary. UPL Op. 49 (1980); UPL Op. 109 (1988). In small claims court, an owner, a general partner, an officer or an employee of a corporate or partnership plaintiff or defendant may represent that corporation or partnership and shall have all the rights and privileges given an individual to represent, plead and try a case without an attorney. Va. Code § 16.1-122.4.</p> <p><b>F.</b> <i>Serving as lay advocate for parents and pro se representation in IDEA cases:</i> --Parents may represent their child in due process hearings and in federal court under the IDEA. Winkelman v. Parma City School Dist., 550 U.S. 516 (2007) (IDEA allows parents to litigate their child 's claim <i>pro se</i>); UPL Op. 187 (1996) (34 C.F.R. § 300.58 permits the aggrieved parents in IDEA hearings to be represented by counsel or a lay advocate, provided the lay advocate is a person having special knowledge or training concerning the problems of children with disabilities. Under the Virginia IDEA statutes, specifically § 22.1-214 (C), a party may be "represented by legal counselor or other representative before such hearing officer without being in violation of the provisions of § 54.1-3904 [prohibition against unauthorized practice of law]." Virginia Department of Education regulations permit a party to be "accompanied and advised" by an advocate "without [a] violation of the provisions of § 54.1-3904 of the Code of Virginia as amended.")</p>

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	<p><b>G.</b> Omitted, irrelevant to matrix</p> <p><b>H.</b> <i>Representation of others before state and federal administrative agencies:</i> --Representing another before an administrative agency normally constitutes the practice of law. Regulation of the practice of law before administrative agencies is the responsibility of Congress or the Virginia General Assembly. Also, an agency's own rules or regulations may authorize a non-lawyer or foreign lawyer to represent a party before that agency. <i>See also</i>, UPL Op. 113 ( 1988) (on behalf of their employer a non-lawyer may participate in informal fact-finding hearing before state agencies as permitted by Virginia Administrative Procedures Act); UPL Op. 74 (1984) (Va. Code § 60.1-124.1 authorizes the appearance of a non-lawyer on behalf of another before the Virginia Employment Commission).</p> <p><b>Rules of the Supreme Court of Virginia, Rule 5.5</b>  <b>UNAUTHORIZED PRACTICE OF LAW; MULTI JURISDICTIONAL PRACTICE OF LAW</b></p> <p><b>(a)</b> 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.</p> <p><b>(b)</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.</p> <p><b>(c)</b> 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.</p> <p><b>(d)</b> Foreign Lawyers:</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(2) A Foreign Lawyer shall not, except as authorized by these Rules or other law:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><b>(i)</b> 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</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><b>(ii)</b> hold out to the public or otherwise represent that the Foreign Lawyer is admitted to practice law in Virginia.</p> <p>(3) A Foreign Lawyer shall inform the client and interested third parties in writing:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><b>(i)</b> that the lawyer is not admitted to practice law in Virginia;</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><b>(ii)</b> the jurisdiction(s) in which the lawyer is licensed to practice; and</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;"><b>(iii)</b> the lawyer's office address in the foreign jurisdiction.</p> <p>(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:</p>

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	<p>(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;</p> <p>(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;</p> <p>(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</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>(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.</p> <p><b>Comment</b></p> <p><b>[1]</b> A lawyer may practice law only in a jurisdiction in which the lawyer is authorized to practice. A lawyer may be admitted to practice law in a jurisdiction on a regular basis or may be authorized by court rule or order or by law to practice for a limited purpose or on a restricted basis. Paragraph (c) applies to unauthorized practice of law by a lawyer, whether through the lawyer's direct action or by the lawyer assisting another person. [1a] For purposes of paragraphs (a) and (b), "Lawyer" denotes a person authorized by the Supreme Court of Virginia or its Rules to practice law in the Commonwealth of Virginia including persons admitted to practice in this state pro hac vice.</p> <p><b>[2]</b> The definition of the practice of law is established by law and varies from one jurisdiction to another. Whatever the definition, limiting the practice of law to members of the bar protects the public against rendition of legal services by unauthorized persons. Paragraph (c) does not prohibit a lawyer from employing the services of paraprofessionals and delegating functions to them, so long as the lawyer supervises the delegated work and retains responsibility for their work. See Rule 5.3.</p> <p><b>[3]</b> Likewise, the definition of the practice of law does not prohibit lawyers from providing professional advice and instruction to nonlawyers whose employment requires knowledge of law — for example, claims adjusters, employees of financial or commercial institutions, social workers, accountants, and persons employed in government agencies.</p> <p><b>Rules of the Supreme Court of Virginia, Rule 5.3</b></p> <p><b>Responsibilities Regarding Nonlawyer Assistants With respect to a nonlawyer employed or retained by or associated with a lawyer:</b></p> <p>(a) a partner or a lawyer who individually or together with other lawyers possesses managerial authority in a law firm shall make reasonable efforts to ensure that the firm has in effect measures giving reasonable assurance that the person's conduct is compatible with the professional obligations of the lawyer;</p> <p>(b) a lawyer having direct supervisory authority over the nonlawyer shall make reasonable efforts to ensure that the person's conduct is compatible with the professional obligations of the lawyer; and</p>

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	<p>(c) a lawyer shall be responsible for conduct of such a person that would be a violation of the Rules of Professional Conduct if engaged in by a lawyer if: (1) the lawyer orders or, with the knowledge of the specific conduct, ratifies the conduct involved; or (2) the lawyer is a partner or has managerial authority in the law firm in which the person is employed, or has direct supervisory authority over the person, and knows or should have known of the conduct at a time when its Effective March 12, 2022 (Rule 1.2) Effective February 20, 2022 (Rules 1.8(b), 1.10, and 1.15) 231 consequences can be avoided or mitigated but fails to take reasonable remedial action.</p> <p><b>Comment</b></p> <p>[1] Lawyers generally employ assistants in their practice, including secretaries, investigators, law student interns, and paraprofessionals. Such assistants, whether employees or independent contractors, act for the lawyer in rendition of the lawyer's professional services. A lawyer must give such assistants appropriate instruction and supervision concerning the ethical aspects of their employment, particularly regarding the obligation not to disclose information relating to representation of the client, and should be responsible for their work product. The measures employed in supervising nonlawyers should take account of the fact that they do not have legal training and are not subject to professional discipline. At the same time, however, the Rule is not intended to preclude traditionally permissible activity such as misrepresentation by a nonlawyer of one's role in a law enforcement investigation or a housing discrimination "test".</p>
WASHINGTON	<p><b>Revised Code of Washington</b>  <b>Wash. Rev. Code § 2.48.180 [Effective July 1, 2004] Definitions — Unlawful Practice a Crime — Cause for Discipline — Unprofessional Conduct — Defense — Injunction — Remedies — Costs — Attorneys' Fees — Time Limit for Action</b></p> <p>(1) As used in this section:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) "Legal provider" means an active member in good standing of the state bar, and any other person authorized by the Washington state supreme court to engage in full or limited practice of law;</li> <li>(b) "Nonlawyer" means a person to whom the Washington supreme court has granted a limited authorization to practice law but who practices law outside that authorization, and a person who is not an active member in good standing of the state bar, including persons who are disbarred or suspended from membership;</li> <li>(c) "Ownership interest" means the right to control the affairs of a business, or the right to share in the profits of a business, and includes a loan to the business when the interest on the loan is based upon the income of the business or the loan carries more than a commercially reasonable rate of interest.</li> </ul> <p>(2) The following constitutes unlawful practice of law:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(a) A nonlawyer practices law, or holds himself or herself out as entitled to practice law;</li> <li>(b) A legal provider holds an investment or ownership interest in a business primarily engaged in the practice of law, knowing that a nonlawyer holds an investment or ownership interest in the business;</li> <li>(c) A nonlawyer knowingly holds an investment or ownership interest in a business primarily engaged in the practice of law;</li> <li>(d) A legal provider works for a business that is primarily engaged in the practice of law, knowing that a nonlawyer holds an investment or ownership interest in the business; or</li> <li>(e) A nonlawyer shares legal fees with a legal provider.</li> </ul> <p>(3)</p>

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	<p>(a) Unlawful practice of law is a crime. A single violation of this section is a gross misdemeanor.</p> <p>(b) Each subsequent violation of this section, whether alleged in the same or in subsequent prosecutions, is a class C felony punishable according to chapter 9A.20 RCW.</p> <p>(4) Nothing contained in this section affects the power of the courts to grant injunctive or other equitable relief or to punish as for contempt.</p> <p>(5) Whenever a legal provider or a person licensed by the state in a business or profession is convicted, enjoined, or found liable for damages or a civil penalty or other equitable relief under this section, the plaintiff's attorney shall provide written notification of the judgment to the appropriate regulatory or disciplinary body or agency.</p> <p>(6) A violation of this section is cause for discipline and constitutes unprofessional conduct that could result in any regulatory penalty provided by law, including refusal, revocation, or suspension of a business or professional license, or right or admission to practice. Conduct that constitutes a violation of this section is unprofessional conduct in violation of RCW 18.130.180.</p> <p>(7) In a proceeding under this section it is a defense if proven by the defendant by a preponderance of the evidence that, at the time of the offense, the conduct alleged was authorized by the rules of professional conduct or the admission to practice rules, or Washington business and professions licensing statutes or rules.</p> <p>(8) Independent of authority granted to the attorney general, the prosecuting attorney may petition the superior court for an injunction against a person who has violated this chapter. Remedies in an injunctive action brought by a prosecuting attorney are limited to an order enjoining, restraining, or preventing the doing of any act or practice that constitutes a violation of this chapter and imposing a civil penalty of up to five thousand dollars for each violation. The prevailing party in the action may, in the discretion of the court, recover its reasonable investigative costs and the costs of the action including a reasonable attorney's fee. The degree of proof required in an action brought under this subsection is a preponderance of the evidence. An action under this subsection must be brought within three years after the violation of this chapter occurred.</p> <p><b>Wash. Rev. Code § 7.90.060</b></p> <p><b>7.90.060. Sexual Assault Advocates</b></p> <p>Sexual assault advocates, as defined in RCW 5.60.060, shall be allowed to accompany the victim and confer with the victim, unless otherwise directed by the court. Court administrators shall allow sexual assault advocates to assist victims of nonconsensual sexual conduct or nonconsensual sexual penetration in the preparation of petitions for sexual assault protection orders. Sexual assault advocates are not engaged in the unauthorized practice of law when providing assistance of the types specified in this section. Communications between the petitioner and a sexual assault advocate are protected as provided by RCW 5.60.060.</p>
<b>WEST VIRGINIA</b>	<p><b>W. Va. Code § 30-2-4</b></p> <p><b>Practice without license or oath; penalty; qualification after institution of suits.</b></p> <p>(a) It is unlawful for any person to practice or appear as an attorney-at-law for another in a court in this state or to make it a business to solicit employment for any attorney, or to hold himself or herself out to the public or any member thereof as being entitled to practice law, or in any other manner to assume, use or advertise the title of lawyer, attorney and counselor-at-law, attorney and counselor or equivalent terms in any</p>



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	<p>language, in such manner as to convey the impression that he or she is a legal practitioner of law, or in any manner to advertise that he or she, either alone or together with other persons, has, owns, conducts or maintains a law office, without first having been duly and regularly licensed and admitted to practice law in the courts of this state, and without having subscribed and taken the oath required by the provisions of section three of this article.</p> <p><b>(b)</b> Any person violating the provisions of subsection (a) of this section is guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not more than \$5,000, or confined in jail not more than ninety days, or both fined and confined, and on any subsequent offense, is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined not more than \$10,000, or confined in jail not more than one year, or both fined and confined: Provided, That nothing herein prohibits a lawyer from advertising services or hiring a person to assist in advertising services as permitted by the Rules of Professional Conduct.</p> <p><b>W. Va. R. Prof. Cond. 5.5</b>  <b>Unauthorized Practice of Law</b></p> <p><b>(a)</b> 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.</p> <p><b>(b)</b> A lawyer who is not admitted to practice in this jurisdiction shall not:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(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</li> <li>(2) hold out to the public or otherwise represent that the lawyer is admitted to practice law in this jurisdiction.</li> </ol> <p><b>(c)</b> 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:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) are undertaken in association with a lawyer who is admitted to practice in this jurisdiction and who actively participates in the matter;</li> <li>(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;</li> <li>(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</li> <li>(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.</li> </ol> <p><b>(d)</b> 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:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(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 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</li> </ol>

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	<p>(2) are services that the lawyer is authorized by federal or other law or rule to provide in this jurisdiction.</p> <p><b>(e)</b> 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.</p> <p><b>(f)</b> 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.</p> <p><b>Comment</b></p> <p><b>[1]</b> A lawyer may practice law only in a jurisdiction in which the lawyer is authorized to practice. A lawyer may be admitted to practice law in a jurisdiction on a regular basis or may be authorized by court rule or order or by law to practice for a limited purpose or on a restricted basis. Paragraph (a) applies to unauthorized practice of law by a lawyer, whether through the lawyer's direct action or by the lawyer assisting another person. For example, a lawyer may not assist a person in practicing law in violation of the rules governing professional conduct in that person's jurisdiction.</p> <p><b>[2]</b> The definition of the practice of law is established by law and varies from one jurisdiction to another. Whatever the definition, limiting the practice of law to members of the bar protects the public against rendition of legal services by unqualified persons. This Rule does not prohibit a lawyer from employing the services of paraprofessionals and delegating functions to them, so long as the lawyer supervises the delegated work and retains responsibility for their work. See Rule 5.3.</p> <p><b>[3]</b> A lawyer may provide professional advice and instruction to nonlawyers whose employment requires knowledge of the law; for example, claims adjusters, employees of financial or commercial institutions, social workers, accountants and persons employed in government agencies. Lawyers also may assist independent nonlawyers, such as paraprofessionals, who are authorized by the law of a jurisdiction to provide particular law-related services. In addition, a lawyer may counsel nonlawyers who wish to proceed pro se.</p> <p><b>W.Va. R. Prof. Cond. 5.3</b></p> <p>With respect to a nonlawyer employed or retained by or associated with a lawyer:</p> <p><b>(a)</b> a partner, and a lawyer who individually or together with other lawyers possesses comparable managerial authority in a law firm shall make reasonable efforts to ensure that the firm has in effect measures giving reasonable assurance that the person's conduct is compatible with the professional obligations of the lawyer;</p> <p><b>(b)</b> a lawyer having direct supervisory authority over the nonlawyer shall make reasonable efforts to ensure that the person's conduct is compatible with the professional obligations of the lawyer; and</p> <p><b>(c)</b> a lawyer shall be responsible for conduct of such a person that would be a violation of the Rules of Professional Conduct if engaged in by a lawyer if: <b>(1)</b> the lawyer orders or, with the knowledge of the specific conduct, ratifies the conduct involved; or <b>(2)</b> the lawyer is a partner or has comparable managerial authority in the law firm in which the person is employed, or has direct supervisory authority over the person, and knows of the conduct at a time when its consequences can be avoided or mitigated but fails to take reasonable remedial action.</p>

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	<p><b>Comment</b></p> <p>[1] Paragraph (a) requires lawyers with managerial authority within a law firm to make reasonable efforts to ensure that the firm has in effect measures giving reasonable assurance that nonlawyers in the firm and nonlawyers outside the firm who work on firm matters act in a way compatible with the professional obligations of the lawyer. See Comment [6] to Rule 1.1 (retaining lawyers outside the firm) and Comment [1] to Rule 5.1 (responsibilities with respect to lawyers within a firm).</p> <p>Paragraph (b) applies to lawyers who have supervisory authority over such nonlawyers within or outside the firm. Paragraph (c) specifies the circumstances in which a lawyer is responsible for the conduct of such nonlawyers within or outside the firm that would be a violation of the Rules of Professional Conduct if engaged in by a lawyer.</p> <p><b>Nonlawyer Within the Firm</b></p> <p>[2] Lawyers generally employ assistants in their practice, including secretaries, investigators, law student interns, and paraprofessionals. Such assistants, whether employees or independent contractors, act for the lawyer in rendition of the lawyer's professional services. A lawyer must give such assistants appropriate instruction and supervision concerning the ethical aspects of their employment, particularly regarding the obligation not to disclose information relating to representation of the client, and should be responsible for their work product. The measures employed in supervising nonlawyers should take account of the fact that they do not have legal training and are not subject to professional discipline.</p> <p><b>Nonlawyers Outside the Firm</b></p> <p>[3] A lawyer may use nonlawyers outside the firm to assist the lawyer in rendering legal services to the client. Examples include the retention of an investigative or paraprofessional service, hiring a document management company to create and maintain a database for complex litigation, sending client documents to a third party for printing or scanning, and using an Internet-based service to store client information. When using such services outside the firm, a lawyer must make reasonable efforts to ensure that the services are provided in a manner that is compatible with the lawyer's professional obligations. The extent of this obligation will depend upon the circumstances, including the education, experience and reputation of the nonlawyer; the nature of the services involved; the terms of any arrangements concerning the protection of client information; and the legal and ethical environments of the jurisdictions in which the services will be performed, particularly with regard to confidentiality. See also Rules 1.1 (competence), 1.2 (allocation of authority), 1.4 (communication with client), 1.6 (confidentiality), 5.4(a) (professional independence of the lawyer), and 5.5(a) (unauthorized practice of law). When retaining or directing a nonlawyer outside the firm, a lawyer should communicate directions appropriate under the circumstances to give reasonable assurance that the nonlawyer's conduct is compatible with the professional obligations of the lawyer.</p> <p>[4] Where the client directs the selection of a particular nonlawyer service provider outside the firm, the lawyer ordinarily should agree with the client concerning the allocation of responsibility for monitoring as between the client and the lawyer. See Rule 1.2. When making such an</p>

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	<p>allocation in a matter pending before a tribunal, lawyers and parties may have additional obligations that are a matter of law beyond the scope of these Rules.</p> <p><b>Domestic Violence and Civil Proceedings, Rule 7 (2014)</b>  <b>Rule 7. Persons Allowed to be Present During Hearing; Unofficial Recording of Domestic Violence Civil Proceeding Prohibited</b></p> <p>(a) No person or domestic violence advocate accompanying a person who is seeking to file a petition is precluded from being present if his or her presence is desired by the person seeking a petition, W. Va. Code § 48-27-307, and no person or domestic violence advocate requested by a party to be present during a hearing on a petition for a protective order shall be precluded from being present unless such person is a witness in the proceeding and a motion for sequestration has been made and such motion has been granted. Any person or domestic violence advocate shall be permitted to sit with a party during the hearing. Any person or domestic violence advocate found by the court to be disruptive may be precluded from being present. W. Va. Code § 48-27-403(f). For purposes of this rule, a domestic violence advocate means an employee or representative of a licensed program for victims of domestic violence.</p> <p>(b) Rule 8 of the Rules of Practice and Procedure for Family Law shall govern the unofficial recording of domestic violence civil proceedings.</p>
WISCONSIN	<p><b>WI SCR 23.01</b>  <b>Definition of Practice of Law</b></p> <p>The practice of law in Wisconsin is the application of legal principles and judgment with regard to the circumstances or objectives of another entity or person(s) where there is a client relationship of trust or reliance and which require the knowledge, judgment, and skill of a person trained as a lawyer. The practice of law includes but is not limited to:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Giving advice or counsel to others as to their legal rights or the legal rights or responsibilities of others for fees or other consideration.</li> <li>(2) Selection, drafting, or completion for another entity or person of legal documents or agreements which affect the legal rights of the other entity or person(s).</li> <li>(3) Representation of another entity or person(s) in a court, or in a formal administrative adjudicative proceeding or other formal dispute resolution process or in an administrative adjudicative proceeding in which legal pleadings are filed or a record is established as the basis for judicial review.</li> <li>(4) Negotiation of legal rights or responsibilities on behalf of another entity or person(s).</li> <li>(5) Any other activity determined to be the practice of law by the Wisconsin Supreme Court.</li> </ol> <p><b>WI SCR 23.02 License required to practice law; use of titles</b></p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(2) EXCEPTIONS AND EXCLUSIONS. A license to practice law and active membership in the State Bar of Wisconsin are not required for a person engaged in any of the following activities in Wisconsin, regardless of whether these activities constitute the practice of law:             <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(l) Acting as a nonlawyer advocate under the direction or supervision of a lawyer.</li> <li>(m) Acting as a nonlawyer assistant under the supervision of a lawyer in compliance with SCR 20:5.3 of the Wisconsin Rules of Professional Conduct for Attorneys.</li> </ol> </li> </ol>

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WYOMING	<p><b>Wyoming State Bar and Authorized Practice of Laws Rule 7 Authorization to Practice Law</b></p> <p>(a) The following persons are authorized to practice law in Wyoming:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Members of the Wyoming State Bar, as more fully delineated and subject to the limitations set forth in the Bylaws of the Wyoming State Bar;</li> <li>(2) Attorneys who have been granted pro hac vice admission as provided in Rule 8, subject to the limitations set forth in that rule;</li> <li>(3) Law school clinic supervising attorneys meeting the qualifications of Rule 9, subject to the limitations set forth in that rule;</li> <li>(4) Law students meeting the qualifications of Rule 9, subject to the limitations set forth in that rule; and</li> <li>(5) Attorneys meeting the qualifications of Rule 5.5(d) of the Wyoming Rules of Professional Conduct, subject to the limitations set forth in that rule.</li> </ol> <p>(b) "Practice law" means providing any legal service for any other person, firm or corporation, with or without compensation, or providing professional legal advice or services where there is a client relationship of trust or reliance, including appearing as an advocate in a representative capacity; drafting pleadings or other documents; or performing any act in a representative capacity in connection with a prospective or pending proceeding before any tribunal.</p> <p>(c) Whether or not they constitute the practice of law, the following are not prohibited:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) Financial institutions and their nonlawyer employees, licensed to do business in Wyoming, preparing and informing customers with respect to documents incidental to the regular course of business they are licensed to perform.</li> <li>(2) Acts historically performed by landmen relating to the lease, purchase, sale, or transfer of an oil, gas, mineral or mining interest or other interest incident to an oil, gas, mineral or mining interest in real property if: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(A) the acts are performed by a landman who does not hold himself or herself out as an attorney licensed to practice law in Wyoming or another jurisdiction;</li> <li>(B) the acts are in conformance with regional best industry practice; and</li> <li>(C) the landman is not a member of the Wyoming State Bar.</li> </ol> </li> <li>(3) Statutorily authorized acts by a real estate agent or broker licensed by the Wyoming Real Estate Commission.</li> <li>(4) Title insurance companies authorized to do business in the State of Wyoming and their licensed agents preparing certain documents that would normally involve the practice of law subject to the following: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(A) The transaction arises in the lawful course of business for the title insurance company issuing title insurance.</li> <li>(B) In closing a real estate sale, title insurance companies and their licensed agents may only prepare closing statements and releases which do not affect judgment liens.</li> <li>(C) The documents shall be on standardized forms prepared by a licensed Wyoming lawyer. When using said forms, non-lawyers shall not insert or include text or other information that requires the knowledge, judgment, or skill of one trained as a licensed Wyoming lawyer.</li> <li>(D) No counsel or advice shall be given with respect to the meaning, validity, or legal effect of the document or regarding the rights and obligations of the parties.</li> </ol> </li> <li>(5) Title insurance companies authorized to do business in the State of Wyoming and their licensed agents, real estate rental agencies, licensed real estate brokers and their affiliated licensees, and employees of such entities may prepare documents other than those specifically</li> </ol>

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	<p>set forth above at the request of a lawyer duly authorized to practice law in the State of Wyoming provided, however, that the lawyer requesting the document shall be responsible for the content thereof as if he or she drafted the document.</p> <p>(6) Abstractors preparing or extending abstracts in compliance with Wyo.Stat.Ann. § 33-2-101 without rendering opinions as to the character of a title. A title insurance company authorized to do business in the State of Wyoming, including its licensed agents, may review public records and specify any curative work or describe conditions which must be fulfilled before it will issue a title insurance policy in connection with a proposed real estate transaction, but may not render opinions, counsel, or advice to others regarding the marketability of status or titles.</p> <p>(7) Nonlawyers appearing as an advocate in a representative capacity before any body, board committee, or commission constituted by law, if that body, board, committee or commission has authorized such representation by federal statute, state statute, county, or city resolution or ordinance, federal administrative regulation, or state administrative regulation.</p> <p>(8) Nonlawyers serving in neutral capacities as mediators, arbitrators, conciliators, or facilitators.</p> <p>(9) Nonlawyers participating in labor negotiations, employee discipline hearings, employment grievances, arbitrations, mediations, or conciliations arising under collective bargaining rights or agreements or state or federal law, provided, however, that neither the Wyoming nor Federal Rules of Evidence apply.</p> <p>(10) Nonlawyers acting as lobbyists.</p> <p>(11) Nonlawyers selling legal forms in any format, so long as they do not advise or counsel another regarding the selection, use, or legal effect of the forms. Such forms shall clearly and conspicuously state that the forms are not a substitute for the advice of an attorney.</p> <p>(12) With respect to tax laws:</p> <p>(A) Nonlawyers preparing tax returns.</p> <p>(B) Nonlawyers representing other persons, entities, or organizations before the Internal Revenue Service or any other state or local taxing authority in Wyoming to the extent permitted by such agency or taxing authority.</p> <p>(C) Nonlawyers practicing before the U.S. Tax Court in conformity with its rules.</p> <p>(13) CPAs and members, associates or employees of CPA firms and persons working under the supervision of a CPA providing accounting, assurance, attest, tax, financial planning or consulting services for clients if such CPAs are licensed in accordance with the Wyoming Certified Public Accountants Act or are duly licensed in another state or jurisdiction and are authorized to practice in Wyoming under such law or rules.</p> <p>(14) Acts performed by duly licensed Professional Engineers and Professional Land Surveyors in accordance with applicable statutes and the Rules and Regulations of the Wyoming Board of Professional Engineers and Professional Land Surveyors.</p> <p>(15) Nonlawyers engaging in any other activity which the Supreme Court determines, upon the report and recommendation of the Committee on the Unauthorized Practice of Law, does not constitute the unauthorized practice of law.</p> <p><b>(d)</b> Any person may act pro se in a matter in which that person is a party.</p> <p><b>Wyo. R. State Bar, Att'y Cond. &amp; Prac. 5.5</b></p> <p>Unauthorized practice of law; multijurisdictional practice of law</p> <p><b>(a)</b> 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.</p> <p><b>(b)</b> A lawyer who is not admitted to practice in this jurisdiction shall not: <b>(1)</b> 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)</b> hold out to the public or otherwise represent that the lawyer is admitted to practice law in this jurisdiction.</p>

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	<p>(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: <b>(1)</b> are undertaken in association with a lawyer who is admitted to practice in this jurisdiction and who actively participates in the matter; <b>(2)</b> 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 <b>(3)</b> 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.</p> <p>(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: <b>(1)</b> 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 <b>(2)</b> are services that the lawyer is authorized by federal law, tribal law or other law or rule to provide in this jurisdiction.</p> <p><b>Comment</b></p> <p>[1] A lawyer may practice law only in a jurisdiction in which the lawyer is authorized to practice. A lawyer may be admitted to practice law in a jurisdiction on a regular basis or may be authorized by court rule or order or by law to practice for a limited purpose or on a restricted basis. Paragraph (a) applies to unauthorized practice of law by a lawyer, whether through the lawyer's direct action or by the lawyer assisting another person. For example, a lawyer may not assist a person in practicing law in violation of the rules governing professional conduct in that person's jurisdiction.</p> <p>[2] The definition of the practice of law is established by law and varies from one jurisdiction to another. Whatever the definition, limiting the practice of law to members of the bar protects the public against rendition of legal services by unqualified persons. This Rule does not prohibit a lawyer from employing the services of paraprofessionals and delegating functions to them, so long as the lawyer supervises the delegated work and retains responsibility for their work. See Rule 5.3.</p> <p>[3] A lawyer may provide professional advice and instruction to nonlawyers whose employment requires knowledge of the law; for example, claims adjusters, employees of financial or commercial institutions, social workers, accountants and persons employed in government agencies. In addition, a lawyer may counsel nonlawyers who wish to proceed pro se, subject to the requirements of Rule 1.2(c).</p>

## TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

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