

Minutes of the Meeting
Rules Committee
March 20, 2008

On Thursday, March 20, 2008 the Rules Committee met in the Attorneys' Conference Room from 2:00 p.m. to 2:59 p.m.

Members in attendance were:

HON. PETER T. ZARELLA, CHAIR
HON. THOMAS J. CORRADINO
HON. RICHARD W. DYER
HON. C. IAN MCLACHLAN
HON. PATTY JENKINS PITTMAN

Judges Roland D. Fasano, Barry C. Pinkus, Richard A. Robinson and Michael R. Sheldon were not in attendance at this meeting.

Also in attendance was Carl E. Testo, Counsel to the Rules Committee.

Agenda

1. The Committee approved the minutes of the meeting held on February 25, 2008.
2. The Committee considered a proposal by Attorney William H. Narwold, President of the Connecticut Bar Foundation, to amend Rule 1.15 of the Rules of Professional Conduct concerning IOLTA.

After discussion, the Committee made a further revision to the proposal and unanimously voted to submit to public hearing the revision to Rule 1.15 of the Rules of Professional Conduct as set forth in Appendix A.

3. At its September, 2007 meeting the Rules Committee considered a proposal by Attorney Charles Mokriski to amend Section 2-15A concerning authorized house counsel and Rule 5.5 of the Rules of Professional Conduct concerning unauthorized practice. At that meeting the Committee decided to refer the proposal to the Bar Examining Committee for review and a recommendation.

At this meeting the Committee continued its consideration of Attorney Mokriski's proposals including additional proposals submitted by him concerning these rules. As of the date

of this meeting, the Committee did not receive a response from the Bar Examining Committee.

After discussion, the Committee unanimously voted to submit to public hearing the revisions to Section 2-15A and to Rule 5.5 of the Rules of Professional Conduct as set forth in Appendix B attached hereto.

4. At its February 25 meeting the Rules Committee considered a proposal by Judge Barbara M. Quinn, Chief Court Administrator, to amend the rules concerning conditional admission to the bar and asked the undersigned to make certain further revisions to those proposals.

At this meeting the Committee considered the draft submitted by the undersigned incorporating these changes.

After discussion, the Committee unanimously voted to submit to public hearing the revisions to Sections 2-9 and 2-11 and new Section 2-11A as set forth in Appendix C attached hereto.

5. The Committee considered a proposal by Attorney Joseph D. D'Alesio, Executive Director, Superior Court Operations, to amend Section 1-10 concerning the possession of electronic devices in court facilities.

After discussion, the Committee unanimously voted to submit to public hearing the revisions to Section 1-10 as set forth in Appendix D attached hereto.

6. At its February 25 meeting the Committee considered proposals submitted by Attorney Nicholas J. Cimmino to amend Sections 4-3, 4-4, 7-1, 7-20, 11-13 and 14-4 concerning e-filing. These changes were submitted on behalf of a committee established by Attorney D'Alesio to address certain legal issues concerning e-filing and to make e-filing more efficient. The Committee raised certain issues concerning some of the proposals and asked the undersigned to request Attorney Cimmino to address these issues with the e-filing committee.

At this meeting the Committee considered a further revision to Section 4-4 and a revision to Section 7-20 submitted by Attorney Cimmino.

After discussion, the Committee unanimously voted to submit to public hearing the revisions to Sections 4-4 and 7-20 as set forth in Appendix E attached hereto.

7. The Committee considered revisions to Canon 3 (b) (3) of the Code of Judicial Conduct and Rule 8.3 (c) of the Rules of Professional Conduct with regard to the Judicial Branch Committee on Judicial Ethics that were forwarded to them by Justice Zarella.

After discussion, the Committee made a further revision to the Rule 8.3 proposal and unanimously voted to submit to public hearing the revisions to Canon 3 (b) (3) of the Code of Judicial Conduct and Rule 8.3 (c) of the Rules of Professional Conduct as set forth in Appendix F attached hereto.

8. At a prior meeting the Rules Committee referred to Judge Arthur Hiller for review by the Civil Division Task Force a proposal by Attorney James F. Sullivan to amend Practice Book Section 13-30 (b) concerning speaking objections at depositions.

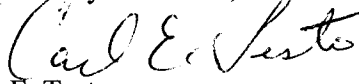
At this meeting the Committee considered comments received from various members of the Task Force concerning this proposal and decided to refer the proposal and the comments to the Civil Commission for proposed language.

9. At its February meeting the Committee discussed a proposal by Greater Hartford Legal Aid to amend Rule 1.14 of the Rules of Professional Conduct to conform with recent changes in Connecticut's conservatorship laws and a report submitted by Attorney Wick R. Chambers on behalf of the CBA Committee on Professional Ethics concerning the proposal. The Committee asked the undersigned to draft a version of Rule 1.14 incorporating all the changes proposed in the report forwarded by Attorney Chambers and to delete the word "imminent" at the beginning of the phrase "risk of substantial physical, financial or other harm" in Rule 1.14 (b) and replace it with the word "substantial."

At this meeting the Committee considered the draft prepared by the undersigned incorporating the above.

After discussion, the Committee made a further revision to the draft and unanimously voted to submit to public hearing the revision to Rule 1.14 of the Rules of Professional Conduct as set forth in Appendix G attached hereto.

Respectfully submitted,


Carl E. Testo
Counsel to the Rules Committee

CET:pt
Attachments

APPENDIX A (03-20-08 Mins)

Rule 1.15. Safekeeping Property

(a) As used in this rule, the terms below shall have the following meanings:

(1) "Allowable reasonable fees" for IOLTA accounts are per check charges, per deposit charges, a fee in lieu of a minimum balance, federal deposit insurance fees, sweep fees, and a reasonable IOLTA account administrative or maintenance fee.

(2) An "eligible institution" means (i) a bank or savings and loan association authorized by federal or state law to do business in Connecticut, the deposits of which are insured by an agency of the federal government, or (ii) an open-end investment company registered with the federal Securities and Exchange Commission and authorized by federal or state law to do business in Connecticut. In addition, an eligible institution shall meet the requirements set forth in subsection (g) [(4)] (3) below. The determination of whether or not an institution is an eligible institution shall be made by the organization designated by the judges of the superior court to administer the program pursuant to subsection (g) [(5)] (4) below, subject to the dispute resolution process provided in subsection (g) [(5)] (4) (E) below.

(3) "Interest- or dividend-bearing account" means (i) an interest-bearing checking account, or (ii) an investment product which is a daily (overnight) financial institution repurchase agreement or an open-end money-market fund. A daily financial institution repurchase agreement must be fully collateralized by U.S. Government Securities and may be established only with an eligible institution that is "well-capitalized" or "adequately capitalized" as those terms are defined by applicable federal statutes and regulations. An open-end money-market fund must be invested solely in U.S. Government Securities or repurchase agreements fully collateralized by U.S. Government Securities, must hold itself out as a "money-market fund" as that term is defined by federal statutes and regulations under the Investment Company Act of 1940 and, at the time of the investment, must have total assets of at least \$250,000,000.

(4) "IOLTA account" means an interest- or dividend-bearing account established by a lawyer or law firm for clients' funds at an eligible institution from which funds may be withdrawn upon request by the depositor without delay. An IOLTA account shall include only client or third person funds, except as permitted by subsection (g) [(7)] (6) below. The

determination of whether or not an interest- or dividend-bearing account meets the requirements of an IOLTA account shall be made by the organization designated by the judges of the superior court to administer the program pursuant to subsection (g) [(5)] (4) below.

(5) "Non-IOLTA account" means an interest- or dividend-bearing account, other than an IOLTA account, from which funds may be withdrawn upon request by the depositor without delay.

(b) A lawyer shall hold property of clients or third persons that is in a lawyer's possession in connection with a representation separate from the lawyer's own property. Funds shall be kept in a separate account maintained in the state where the lawyer's office is situated or elsewhere with the consent of the client or third person. Other property shall be identified as such and appropriately safeguarded. Complete records of such account funds and other property shall be kept by the lawyer and shall be preserved for a period of seven years after termination of the representation.

(c) A lawyer may deposit the lawyer's own funds in a client trust account for the sole purposes of paying bank service charges on that account or obtaining a waiver of fees and service charges on the account, but only in an amount necessary for those purposes.

(d) Absent a written agreement with the client otherwise, a lawyer shall deposit into a client trust account legal fees and expenses that have been paid in advance, to be withdrawn by the lawyer only as fees are earned or expenses incurred.

(e) Upon receiving funds or other property in which a client or third person has an interest, a lawyer shall promptly notify the client or third person. Except as stated in this Rule or otherwise permitted by law or by agreement with the client or third person, a lawyer shall promptly deliver to the client or third person any funds or other property that the client or third person is entitled to receive and, upon request by the client or third person, shall promptly render a full accounting regarding such property.

(f) When in the course of representation a lawyer is in possession of property in which two or more persons (one of whom may be the lawyer) claim interests, the property shall be kept separate by the lawyer until the dispute is resolved. The lawyer shall promptly distribute all portions of the property as to which the interests are not in dispute.

(g) Notwithstanding subsections (b), (c), (d), (e) and (f), lawyers and law firms shall participate in the statutory program for the use of interest earned on lawyers' clients'

funds accounts to provide funding for [(i)] the delivery of legal services to the poor by nonprofit corporations whose principal purpose is providing legal services to the poor and [(ii)] for law school scholarships based on financial need. Lawyers and law firms shall place a client's or third person's funds [which] in an IOLTA account if (i) such funds are less than \$10,000 in amount or are expected to be held for a period of not more than sixty business days [in an IOLTA account and shall only establish IOLTA accounts at eligible institutions], or (ii) the lawyer or law firm determines that the funds cannot earn income in excess of the costs incurred to secure such income. An IOLTA account may only be established at an eligible institution that meets the following requirements:

(1) No earnings from the IOLTA account shall be made available to a lawyer or law firm.

(2) [The IOLTA account shall include only clients' or a third person's funds which are less than \$10,000 in amount or are expected to be held for a period of not more than sixty business days.

(3)] Lawyers or law firms depositing a client's or third person's funds in an IOLTA account shall direct the depository institution:

(A) To remit interest or dividends, net of allowable reasonable fees, if any, on the average monthly balance in the account, or as otherwise computed in accordance with the institution's standard accounting practices, at least quarterly, to the organization designated by the judges of the superior court to administer this statutory program;

(B) To transmit to the organization administering the program with each remittance a report that identifies the name of the lawyer or law firm for whom the remittance is sent, the amount of remittance attributable to each IOLTA account, the rate and type of interest or dividends applied, the amount of interest or dividends earned, the amount and type of fees and service charges deducted, if any, and the average account balance for the period for which the report is made and such other information as is reasonably required by such organization; and

(C) To transmit to the depositing lawyer or law firm at the same time a report in accordance with the institution's normal procedures for reporting to its depositors.

[(4)](3) Participation by banks, savings and loan associations, and investment companies in the IOLTA program is voluntary. An eligible institution that elects to offer and maintain IOLTA accounts shall meet the following requirements:

(A) The eligible institution shall pay no less on its IOLTA accounts than the highest interest rate or dividend generally available from the institution to its non-IOLTA customers when the IOLTA account meets or exceeds the same minimum balance or other eligibility qualifications on its non-IOLTA accounts, if any. In determining the highest interest rate or dividend generally available from the institution to its non-IOLTA customers, an eligible institution may consider, in addition to the balance in the IOLTA account, factors customarily considered by the institution when setting interest rates or dividends for its non-IOLTA customers, provided that such factors do not discriminate between IOLTA accounts and non-IOLTA accounts and that these factors do not include the fact that the account is an IOLTA account. The eligible institution may offer, and the lawyer or law firm may request, a sweep account that provides a mechanism for the overnight investment of balances in the IOLTA account in an interest- or dividend-bearing account that is a daily financial institution repurchase agreement or a money-market fund.

Nothing in this rule shall preclude an eligible institution from paying a higher interest rate or dividend than described above or electing to waive any fees and service charges on an IOLTA account. An eligible institution may choose to pay the higher interest or dividend rate on an IOLTA account in lieu of establishing it as a higher rate product.

(B) Interest and dividends shall be calculated in accordance with the eligible institution's standard practices for non-IOLTA customers.

(C) Allowable reasonable fees are the only fees and service charges that may be deducted by an eligible institution from interest earned on an IOLTA account. Allowable reasonable fees may be deducted from interest or dividends on an IOLTA account only at the rates and in accordance with the customary practices of the eligible institution for non-IOLTA customers. No fees or service charges other than allowable reasonable fees may be assessed against the accrued interest or dividends on an IOLTA account. Any fees and service charges other than allowable reasonable fees shall be the sole responsibility of, and may only be charged to, the lawyer or law firm maintaining the IOLTA account. Fees and service charges in excess of the interest or dividends earned on one IOLTA account for any period shall not be taken from interest or dividends earned on any other IOLTA account or accounts or from the principal of any IOLTA account.

~~[(5)]~~(4) The judges of the superior court, upon recommendation of the chief court administrator, shall designate an organization qualified under Sec. 501 (c) (3) of the

Internal Revenue Code, or any subsequent corresponding Internal Revenue Code of the United States, as from time to time amended, to administer [this] the program. The chief court administrator shall cause to be printed in the Connecticut Law Journal an appropriate announcement identifying the designated organization. The organization administering the program shall comply with the following:

(A) Each June mail to each judge of the superior court and to each lawyer or law firm participating in the program a detailed annual report of all funds disbursed under the program including the amount disbursed to each recipient of funds;

(B) Each June submit the following in detail to the chief court administrator for approval and comment by the Executive Committee of the Superior Court: (i) its proposed goals and objectives for the program; (ii) the procedures it has established to avoid discrimination in the awarding of grants; (iii) information regarding the insurance and fidelity bond it has procured; (iv) a description of the recommendations and advice it has received from the Advisory Panel established by General Statutes § 51-81c and the action it has taken to implement such recommendations and advice; (v) the method it utilizes to allocate between the two uses of funds provided for in § 51-81c and the frequency with which it disburses funds for such purposes; (vi) the procedures it has established to monitor grantees to ensure that any limitations or restrictions on the use of the granted funds have been observed by the grantees, such procedures to include the receipt of annual audits of each grantee showing compliance with grant awards and setting forth quantifiable levels of services that each grantee has provided with grant funds; (vii) the procedures it has established to ensure that no funds that have been awarded to grantees are used for lobbying purposes; and (viii) the procedures it has established to segregate funds to be disbursed under the program from other funds of the organization;

(C) Allow the judicial branch access to its books and records upon reasonable notice;

(D) Submit to audits by the judicial branch; and

(E) Provide for a dispute resolution process for resolving disputes as to whether a bank, savings and loan association, or open-end investment company is an eligible institution within the meaning of this rule.

[(6)](5) Before an organization may be designated to administer this program, it shall file with the chief court administrator, and the judges of the superior court shall have

approved, a resolution of the board of directors of such an organization which includes provisions:

(A) Establishing that all funds the organization might receive pursuant to subsection (g) [(3)] (2) (A) above will be exclusively devoted to providing funding for the delivery of legal services to the poor by nonprofit corporations whose principal purpose is providing legal services to the poor and for law school scholarships based on financial need and to the collection, management and distribution of such funds;

(B) Establishing that all interest and dividends earned on such funds, less allowable reasonable fees, if any, shall be used exclusively for such purposes;

(C) Establishing and describing the methods the organization will utilize to implement and administer the program and to allocate funds to be disbursed under the program, the frequency with which the funds will be disbursed by the organization for such purposes, and the segregation of such funds from other funds of the organization;

(D) Establishing that the organization shall consult with and receive recommendations from the Advisory Panel established by General Statutes § 51-81c regarding the implementation and administration of the program, including the method of allocation and the allocation of funds to be disbursed under such program;

(E) Establishing that the organization shall comply with the requirements of this Rule; and

(F) Establishing that said resolution will not be amended, and the facts and undertakings set forth in it will not be altered, until the same shall have been approved by the judges of the superior court and ninety days have elapsed after publication by the chief court administrator of the notice of such approval in the Connecticut Law Journal.

[(7)] (6) Nothing in this subsection (g) shall prevent a lawyer or law firm from depositing a client's or third person's funds, regardless of the amount of such funds or the period for which such funds are expected to be held, in a separate non-IOLTA account established on behalf of and for the benefit of the client or third person. Such an account shall be established as:

(A) A separate clients' funds account for the particular client or third person on which the interest or dividends will be paid to the client or third person; or

(B) A pooled clients' funds account with subaccounting by the bank, savings and loan association or investment company or by the lawyer or law firm, which provides for

the computation of interest or dividends earned by each client's or third person's funds and the payment thereof to the client or third person.

COMMENTARY: A lawyer should hold property of others with the care required of a professional fiduciary. Securities should be kept in a safe deposit box, except when some other form of safekeeping is warranted by special circumstances. All property that is the property of clients or third persons, including prospective clients, must be kept separate from the lawyer's business and personal property and, if monies, in one or more trust accounts. Separate trust accounts may be warranted when administering estate monies or acting in similar fiduciary capacities. A lawyer should maintain on a current basis books and records in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices and comply with the requirements of Practice Book Section 2-27.

While normally it is impermissible to commingle the lawyer's own funds with client funds, subsection (c) provides that it is permissible when necessary to pay bank service charges on that account. Accurate records must be kept regarding which part of the funds are the lawyer's.

Lawyers often receive funds from which the lawyer's fee will be paid. The lawyer is not required to remit to the clients' funds account funds that the lawyer reasonably believes represent fees owed. However, a lawyer may not hold funds to coerce a client into accepting the lawyer's contention. The disputed portion of the funds must be kept in a trust account and the lawyer should suggest means for prompt resolution of the dispute, such as arbitration. The undisputed portion of the funds shall be promptly distributed.

Subsection (f) also recognizes that third parties, such as a client's creditor who has a lien on funds recovered in a personal injury action, may have lawful claims against specific funds or other property in a lawyer's custody. A lawyer may have a duty under applicable law to protect such third-party claims against wrongful interference by the client. In such cases the lawyer must refuse to surrender the property to the client until the claims are resolved. A lawyer should not unilaterally assume to arbitrate a dispute between the client and the third party, but, when there are substantial grounds for dispute as to the person entitled to the funds, the lawyer may file an action to have a court resolve the dispute.

The word "interests" as used in subsection (f) includes, but is not limited to, the following: a valid judgment concerning disposition of the property; a valid statutory or

judgment lien, or other lien recognized by law, against the property; a letter of protection or similar obligation that is both (a) directly related to the property held by the lawyer, and (b) an obligation specifically entered into to aid the lawyer in obtaining the property; or a written assignment, signed by the client, conveying an interest in the funds or other property to another person or entity.

The obligations of a lawyer under this Rule are independent of those arising from activity other than rendering legal services. For example, a lawyer who serves only as an escrow agent is governed by the applicable law relating to fiduciaries even though the lawyer does not render legal services in the transaction and is not governed by this Rule. A “lawyers’ fund” for client protection provides a means through the collective efforts of the bar to reimburse persons who have lost money or property as a result of dishonest conduct of a lawyer. Where such a fund has been established, a lawyer must participate where it is mandatory, and, even when it is voluntary, the lawyer should participate.

Subsection (g) requires lawyers and law firms to participate in the statutory IOLTA program and provides that client’s or third person’s funds shall be deposited in an IOLTA account if (i) such funds are less than \$10,000 in amount or are expected to be held for a period of not more than sixty business days, or (ii) the lawyer or law firm determines that the funds cannot earn income in excess of the costs incurred to secure such income. In determining whether a client’s or third person’s funds cannot earn income in excess of the costs incurred to secure such income, the lawyer or law firm may consider the following factors:

- (1) The amount of the funds to be deposited;
- (2) The expected duration of the deposit, including the likelihood of delay in the matter for which the funds are held;
- (3) The rates of interest or yield at financial institutions where the funds are to be deposited;
- (4) The cost of establishing and administering non-IOLTA accounts for the client’s or third person’s benefit, including service charges, the costs of the lawyer’s or law firm’s services, and the costs of preparing any tax reports required for income accruing to the client or third person;
- (5) The capability of financial institutions, lawyers or law firms to calculate and pay income to clients or third persons; and

(6) Any other circumstances that affect the ability of the client's or third person's funds to earn a net return for the client or third person.

The lawyer or law firm should review its IOLTA account at reasonable intervals to determine whether changed circumstances require further action with respect to the funds of any client or third person.

AMENDMENT NOTES: The above changes clarify the circumstances under which lawyers and law firms are obligated to deposit the funds of clients and third parties in IOLTA accounts.

APPENDIX B (03-20-08 Mins)

Sec. 2-15A. —Authorized House Counsel

(a) Purpose

The purpose of this section is to clarify the status of house counsel as authorized house counsel as defined herein, and to confirm that such counsel are subject to regulation by the judges of the superior court. Notwithstanding any other section of this chapter relating to admission to the bar, this section shall authorize attorneys licensed to practice in jurisdictions other than Connecticut to be permitted to undertake these activities, as defined herein, in Connecticut without the requirement of taking the bar examination so long as they are exclusively employed by an organization.

(b) Definitions

(1) **Authorized House Counsel.** An “authorized house counsel” is any person who:

(A) is a member in good standing of the entity governing the practice of law of each state (other than Connecticut) or territory of the United States, or the District of Columbia or any foreign jurisdiction in which the member is licensed;

(B) has been certified on recommendation of the bar examining committee in accordance with this section;

(C) agrees to abide by the rules regulating members of the Connecticut bar and submit to the jurisdiction of the statewide grievance committee and the superior court; and

(D) is, at the date of application for registration under this rule, employed in the state of Connecticut by an organization or relocating to the state of Connecticut in furtherance of such employment within three months of such application under this section and receives or shall receive compensation for activities performed for that business organization.

(2) **Organization.** An “organization” for the purpose of this rule is a corporation, partnership, association, or other legal entity (taken together with its respective parents, subsidiaries, and affiliates) that is not itself engaged in the practice of law or the rendering of legal services outside such organization, whether for a fee or otherwise, and does not charge or collect a fee for the representation or advice other than to entities comprising such organization for the activities of the authorized house counsel.

(c) Activities

(1) **Authorized Activities.** An authorized house counsel, as an employee of an organization, may provide legal services in the state of Connecticut to the organization for which a registration pursuant to subsection (d) is effective, provided, however, that such activities shall be limited to:

(A) the giving of legal advice to the directors, officers, employees, and agents of the organization with respect to its business and affairs;

(B) negotiating and documenting all matters for the organization; and

(C) representation of the organization in its dealings with any administrative agency, tribunal or commission having jurisdiction; provided, however, authorized house counsel shall not be permitted to make appearances as counsel before any state or municipal administrative tribunal, agency, or commission, and shall not be permitted to make appearances in any court of this state, unless the attorney is specially admitted to appear in a case before such tribunal, agency, commission or court.

(2) **Disclosure.** Authorized house counsel shall not represent themselves to be members of the Connecticut bar or commissioners of the superior court licensed to practice law in this state. Such counsel may represent themselves as Connecticut authorized house counsel.

(3) **Limitation on Representation.** In no event shall the activities permitted hereunder include the individual or personal representation of any shareholder, owner, partner, officer, employee, servant, or agent in any matter or transaction or the giving of advice therefor unless otherwise permitted or authorized by law, code, or rule or as may be permitted by subsection (c) (1). Authorized house counsel shall not be permitted to prepare legal instruments or documents on behalf of anyone other than the organization employing the authorized house counsel.

(4) **Limitation on Opinions to Third Parties.** An authorized house counsel shall not express or render a legal judgment or opinion to be relied upon by any third person or party other than legal opinions rendered in connection with commercial, financial or other business transactions to which the authorized house counsel's employer organization is a party and in which the legal opinions have been requested from the authorized house counsel by another party to the transaction. Nothing in this subsection (c) (4) shall permit authorized house counsel to render legal opinions or advice in consumer transactions to customers of the organization employing the authorized house counsel.

(d) Registration

(1) **Filing with the Bar Examining Committee.** The bar examining committee shall investigate whether the applicant is at least eighteen years of age, is of good moral character, consistent with the requirement of Section 2-8 (3) regarding applicants for admission to the bar[, and has fulfilled the educational requirements of Section 2-8 (4)]. In addition, the applicant shall file with the bar examining committee, and the committee shall consider, the following:

(A) a certificate from each entity governing the practice of law of a state or territory of the United States, or the District of Columbia or any foreign jurisdiction in which the applicant is licensed to practice law certifying that the applicant is a member in good standing;

(B) a sworn statement by the applicant:

(i) that the applicant has read and is familiar with the Connecticut Rules of Professional Conduct for attorneys and Chapter 2 (Attorneys) of the Superior Court Rules, General Provisions, and will abide by the provisions thereof;

(ii) that the applicant submits to the jurisdiction of the statewide grievance committee and the superior court for disciplinary purposes, and authorizes notification to or from the entity governing the practice of law of each state or territory of the United States, or the District of Columbia in which the applicant is licensed to practice law of any disciplinary action taken against the applicant;

(iii) listing any jurisdiction in which the applicant is now or ever has been licensed to practice law; and

(iv) disclosing any disciplinary sanction or pending proceeding pertaining or relating to his or her license to practice law including, but not limited to, reprimand, censure, suspension or disbarment, or whether the applicant has been placed on inactive status;

(C) a certificate from an organization certifying that it is qualified as set forth in subsection (b) (2); that it is aware that the applicant is not licensed to practice law in Connecticut; and that the applicant is employed or about to be employed in Connecticut by the organization as set forth in subsection (b) (1) (D);

(D) an appropriate application pursuant to the regulations of the bar examining committee;

(E) remittance of a filing fee to the bar examining committee as prescribed and set by that committee; and

(F) an affidavit from each of two members of the Connecticut bar, who have each been licensed to practice law in Connecticut for at least five years, certifying that the applicant is of good moral character and that the applicant is employed or will be employed by an organization as defined above in subsection (b) (2).

(2) **Certification.** Upon recommendation of the bar examining committee, the court may certify the applicant as authorized house counsel and shall cause notice of such certification to be published in the Connecticut Law Journal.

(3) **Annual Client Security Fund Fee.** Individuals certified pursuant to this section shall comply with the requirements of Sections 2-68 and 2-70 of this chapter, including payment of the annual fee and shall pay any other fees imposed on attorneys by court rule.

(4) **Annual Registration.** Individuals certified pursuant to this section shall register annually with the statewide grievance committee in accordance with Sections 2-26 and 2-27 (d) of this chapter.

(e) Termination or Withdrawal of Registration

(1) **Cessation of Authorization to Perform Services.** Authorization to perform services under this rule shall cease upon the earliest of the following events:

(A) the termination or resignation of employment with the organization for which registration has been filed, provided, however, that if the authorized house counsel shall commence employment with another organization within 30 days of the termination or resignation, authorization to perform services under this rule shall continue upon the filing with the bar examining committee of a certificate as set forth in subsection (d) (1) (C);

(B) the withdrawal of registration by the authorized house counsel;

(C) the relocation of an authorized house counsel outside of Connecticut for a period greater than 180 consecutive days; or

(D) the failure of authorized house counsel to comply with any applicable provision of this rule.

Notice of one of the events set forth in subsections (e) (1) (A) through (C) or a new certificate as provided in subsection (e) (1) (A) must be filed with the bar examining committee by the authorized house counsel within 30 days after such action. Failure to

provide such notice by the authorized house counsel shall be a basis for discipline pursuant to the Rules of Professional Conduct for attorneys.

(2) **Notice of Withdrawal of Authorization.** Upon receipt of the notice required by subsection (e) (1), the bar examining committee shall forward a request to the statewide bar counsel that the authorization under this chapter be revoked. Notice of the revocation shall be mailed by the statewide bar counsel to the authorized house counsel and the organization employing the authorized house counsel.

(3) **Reapplication.** Nothing herein shall prevent an individual previously authorized as house counsel to reapply for authorization as set forth in subsection (d).

(f) **Discipline**

(1) **Termination of Authorization by Court.** In addition to any appropriate proceedings and discipline that may be imposed by the statewide grievance committee, the superior court may, at any time, with cause, terminate an authorized house counsel's registration, temporarily or permanently.

(2) **Notification to Other States.** The statewide bar counsel shall be authorized to notify each entity governing the practice of law in the state or territory of the United States, or the District of Columbia, in which the authorized house counsel is licensed to practice law, of any disciplinary action against the authorized house counsel.

(g) **Transition**

(1) **Preapplication Employment in Connecticut.** The performance of an applicant's duties as an employee of an organization in Connecticut prior to the effective date of this rule shall not be grounds for the denial of registration of such applicant if application for registration is made within 6 months of the effective date of this rule.

(2) **Immunity from Enforcement Action.** An authorized house counsel who has been duly registered under this rule shall not be subject to enforcement action for the unlicensed practice of law for acting as counsel to an organization prior to the effective date of this rule.

COMMENTARY: The above changes enable lawyers who are admitted to practice law in a foreign country but in no United States jurisdiction to register as authorized house counsel.

Rule 5.5. Unauthorized Practice of Law

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

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

(1) except as authorized by law, establish an office or other systematic and continuous presence in this jurisdiction for the practice of law; or

(2) hold out to the public or otherwise represent that the lawyer is admitted to practice law in this jurisdiction.

(c) 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:

(1) are undertaken in association with a lawyer who is admitted to practice in this jurisdiction and who actively participates in the matter;

(2) are in or reasonably related to a pending or potential proceeding before a tribunal in this or another jurisdiction, if the lawyer, or a person the lawyer is assisting, is authorized by law or order to appear in such proceeding or reasonably expects to be so authorized;

(3) are in or reasonably related to a pending or potential mediation or other alternative dispute resolution proceeding in this or another jurisdiction, with respect to a matter that is substantially related to, or arises in, a jurisdiction in which the lawyer is admitted to practice and are not services for which the forum requires *pro hac vice* admission; or

(4) are not within subdivisions (c) (2) or (c) (3) and arise out of or are substantially related to the legal services provided to an existing client of the lawyer's practice in a jurisdiction in which the lawyer is admitted to practice.

(d) A lawyer admitted to practice in another [United States] jurisdiction, and not disbarred or suspended from practice in any jurisdiction, may provide legal services in this jurisdiction that:

(1) are provided to the lawyer's employer or its organizational affiliates and the lawyer is an authorized house counsel as provided in Practice Book Section 2-15A; or

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

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

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

COMMENTARY: 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. Subsection (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.

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.

Other than as authorized by law or this Rule, a lawyer who is not admitted to practice generally in this jurisdiction violates subsection (b) if the lawyer 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 lawyer is not physically present here. Such a lawyer must not hold out to the public or otherwise represent that the lawyer is admitted to practice law in this jurisdiction. See also Rules 7.1 (a) and 7.5 (b). A lawyer not admitted to practice in this jurisdiction who engages in repeated and frequent activities of a similar nature in this jurisdiction such as the preparation and/or recording of legal documents (loans and mortgages) involving residents or property in this state may be considered to have a systematic and continuous presence in this jurisdiction which would not be authorized by this Rule and could thereby be considered to constitute unauthorized practice of law.

There are occasions in which a lawyer admitted to practice 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 under circumstances that do not create an unreasonable risk to the interests of their clients, the public or the courts. Subsection (c) identifies four such circumstances. The fact that conduct is not so identified does not imply that the conduct is or is not authorized. With the exception of subdivisions (d) (1) and (d) (2), this Rule does not authorize a lawyer to establish an office or other systematic and continuous presence in this jurisdiction without being admitted to practice generally here.

There is no single test to determine whether a lawyer's services are provided on a "temporary basis" in this jurisdiction and may, therefore, be permissible under subsection (c). Services may be "temporary" even though the lawyer provides services in this jurisdiction for an extended period of time, as when the lawyer is representing a client in a single lengthy negotiation or litigation.

Subsection[s] (c) [and (d)] appl[y]ies to lawyers who are admitted to practice law in any United States jurisdiction, which includes the District of Columbia and any state, territory or commonwealth of the United States. The word "admitted" in subsection (c) contemplates that the lawyer is authorized to practice in the jurisdiction in which the lawyer is admitted and excludes a lawyer who, while technically admitted, is not authorized to practice, because, for example, the lawyer is in an inactive status.

Subdivision (c) (1) recognizes that the interests of clients and the public are protected if a lawyer admitted only in another jurisdiction associates with a lawyer licensed to practice in this jurisdiction. For this subdivision to apply, however, the lawyer admitted

to practice in this jurisdiction must actively participate in and share responsibility for the representation of the client.

Lawyers not admitted to practice generally in a jurisdiction may be authorized by law or order of a tribunal or an administrative agency to appear before the tribunal or agency. This authority may be granted pursuant to formal rules governing admission *pro hac vice* or pursuant to informal practice of the tribunal or agency. Under subdivision (c) (2), a lawyer does not violate this Rule when the lawyer appears before a tribunal or agency pursuant to such authority. To the extent that a court rule or other law of this jurisdiction requires a lawyer who is not admitted to practice in this jurisdiction to obtain admission *pro hac vice* before appearing before a tribunal or administrative agency, this Rule requires the lawyer to obtain that authority.

Subdivision (c) (2) also provides that a lawyer rendering services in this jurisdiction on a temporary basis does not violate this Rule when the lawyer engages in conduct in anticipation of a proceeding or hearing in a jurisdiction in which the lawyer is authorized to practice law or in which the lawyer reasonably expects to be admitted *pro hac vice*. Examples of such conduct include meetings with the client, interviews of potential witnesses, and the review of documents. Similarly, a lawyer admitted only in another jurisdiction may engage in conduct temporarily in this jurisdiction in connection with pending litigation in another jurisdiction in which the lawyer is or reasonably expects to be authorized to appear, including taking depositions in this jurisdiction.

When a lawyer has been or reasonably expects to be admitted to appear before a court or administrative agency, subdivision (c) (2) also permits conduct by lawyers who are associated with that lawyer in the matter, but who do not expect to appear before the court or administrative agency. For example, subordinate lawyers may conduct research, review documents, and attend meetings with witnesses in support of the lawyer responsible for the litigation.

Subdivision (c) (3) permits a lawyer admitted to practice law in another jurisdiction to perform services on a temporary basis in this jurisdiction if those services are in or reasonably related to a pending or potential mediation or other alternative dispute resolution proceeding in this or another jurisdiction, if the services are with respect to a matter that is substantially related to, or arises out of, a jurisdiction in which the lawyer is

admitted to practice. The lawyer, however, must obtain admission *pro hac vice* in the case of a court-annexed arbitration or mediation or otherwise if court rules or law so require.

Subdivision (c) (4) permits a lawyer admitted in another jurisdiction to provide certain legal services on a temporary basis in this jurisdiction if they arise out of or are substantially related to the lawyer's practice in a jurisdiction in which the lawyer is admitted but are not within subdivisions (c) (2) or (c) (3). These services include both legal services and services that nonlawyers may perform but that are considered the practice of law when performed by lawyers.

Subdivision (c) (3) requires that the services be with respect to a matter that is substantially related to, or arises out of, a jurisdiction in which the lawyer is admitted. A variety of factors may evidence such a relationship. However, the matter, although involving other jurisdictions, must have a significant connection with the jurisdiction in which the lawyer is admitted to practice. A significant aspect of the lawyer's work might be conducted in that jurisdiction or a significant aspect of the matter may involve the law of that jurisdiction. The necessary relationship might arise when the client's activities and the resulting legal issues involve multiple jurisdictions. Subdivision (c) (4) requires that the services provided in this jurisdiction in which the lawyer is not admitted to practice be for (1) an existing client, i.e., one with whom the lawyer has a previous relationship and not arising solely out of a Connecticut-based matter and (2) arise out of or be substantially related to the legal services provided to that client in a jurisdiction in which the lawyer is admitted to practice. Without both, the lawyer is prohibited from practicing law in the jurisdiction in which the lawyer is not admitted to practice.

Subdivision (d) (2) recognizes that a lawyer may provide legal services in a jurisdiction in which the lawyer is not licensed when authorized to do so by federal or other law, which includes statute, court rule, executive regulation or judicial precedent.

A lawyer who practices law in this jurisdiction pursuant to subsections (c) or (d) or otherwise is subject to the disciplinary authority of this jurisdiction. See Rule 8.5 (a).

In some circumstances, a lawyer who practices law in this jurisdiction pursuant to subsections (c) or (d) may have to inform the client that the lawyer is not licensed to practice law in this jurisdiction.

Subsections (c) and (d) do not authorize communications advertising legal services to prospective clients in this jurisdiction by lawyers who are admitted to practice in other jurisdictions.

AMENDMENT NOTES: The above change makes this rule consistent with the revisions proposed to Practice Book Section 2-15A to enable lawyers who are admitted to practice law in a foreign country but in no United States jurisdiction to register as authorized house counsel.

APPENDIX C (3-20-08 Mins)

Sec. 2-9. Certification of Applicants Recommended for Admission; Conditions of Admission

(a) The committee shall certify to the clerk of the superior court for the county in which the applicant seeks admission and to the clerk of the superior court in New Haven the name of any such applicant recommended by it for admission to the bar and shall notify the applicant of its decision.

(b) The committee may, in light of the physical or mental disability of a candidate, determine that it will only recommend an applicant for admission to the bar conditional upon the applicant's compliance with conditions prescribed by the committee relevant to the disability and the fitness of the applicant. Such determination shall be made after a hearing on the record is conducted by the committee or a panel thereof consisting of at least three members appointed by the chair, unless such hearing is waived by the applicant. [It] The committee shall [also] notify the applicant by mail of its decision and that the applicant must sign an agreement with the bar examining committee under oath affirming acceptance of such conditions and that the applicant will comply with them. Upon receipt of this agreement from the applicant, duly executed, the committee shall recommend the applicant for admission to the bar as provided herein. The committee shall forward a copy of the agreement to the statewide bar counsel, who shall be considered a party for purposes of defending an appeal under Section 2-11A.

COMMENTARY: The above changes would make the setting of conditions of admission and the applicant's acceptance of them an administrative process rather than a court process.

Sec. 2-11. [Admission by Superior Court with Conditions] Monitoring Compliance with Conditions of Admission; Removal or Modification of Conditions

(a) [If pursuant to the committee's recommendation of admission with conditions as provided in Section 2-9, the court admits the person as an attorney subject to those or other conditions, the court shall as a further condition require the attorney's compliance with the conditions of admission to be monitored by the statewide bar counsel pursuant to regulations adopted by the statewide grievance committee governing such monitoring. The court may, upon application of the attorney and after receiving a report on the matter from statewide bar counsel, or upon application of statewide bar counsel, remove or modify the conditions previously imposed as circumstances warrant.] If an applicant is admitted to the bar after signing an agreement with the bar examining committee under oath affirming acceptance of the conditions prescribed by the committee pursuant to Section 2-9

(b) and that he or she will comply with them, the statewide bar counsel shall monitor the attorney's compliance with those conditions pursuant to regulations adopted by the statewide grievance committee governing such monitoring. The attorney so admitted or the statewide bar counsel may make application to the bar examining committee to remove or modify the conditions previously agreed to by such attorney as circumstances warrant. The bar examining committee, or a panel thereof consisting of at least three members appointed by its chair, shall conduct a hearing on the application, which shall be on the record, and shall also receive and consider a report from statewide bar counsel on the matter. Such hearing may be waived by the applicant and the statewide bar counsel. If, upon such application,

the bar examining committee modifies such conditions, the attorney shall sign an agreement with the bar examining committee under oath affirming acceptance of the modified conditions and that he or she will comply with them, and the statewide bar counsel shall monitor the attorney's compliance with them. The statewide bar counsel shall be considered a party for purposes of defending an appeal under Section 2-11A. All information relating to conditional admission of an applicant or attorney shall remain confidential unless otherwise ordered by the court.

(b) Upon the failure of the attorney to comply with the conditions of admission or the monitoring requirements adopted by the statewide grievance committee, the statewide bar counsel shall apply to the court in the judicial district of Hartford at Hartford for an appropriate order. The court, after hearing upon such application, may take such action as it deems appropriate. Thereafter, upon application of the attorney or of the statewide bar counsel and upon good cause shown, the court may set aside or modify the order rendered pursuant hereto.

COMMENTARY: The above changes would make this section consistent with the proposed revisions to Section 2-9 and make the removal or modification of conditions of admission an administrative process rather than a court process.

(New) Sec. 2-11A. Appeal from Decision of Bar Examining Committee Concerning Conditions of Admission

(a) A decision by the bar examining committee prescribing conditions for admission to the bar under Section 2-9 (b) or on an application to remove or modify

conditions of admission under Section 2-11 (a) may be appealed to the superior court by the bar applicant or attorney who is the subject of the decision. Within thirty days from the issuance of the decision of the bar examining committee the appellant shall: (1) file the appeal with the clerk of the superior court for the judicial district of Hartford and (2) mail a copy of the appeal by certified mail, return receipt requested, to the office of the statewide bar counsel and to the office of the director of the bar examining committee as agent for the bar examining committee. The statewide bar counsel shall be considered a party for purposes of defending an appeal under this section.

(b) The filing of an appeal shall not, of itself, stay enforcement of the bar examining committee's decision. An application for a stay may be made to the bar examining committee, to the court or to both. Filing of an application with the bar examining committee shall not preclude action by the court. A stay, if granted, shall be on appropriate terms.

(c) Within thirty days after the service of the appeal, or within such further time as may be allowed by the court, the director of the bar examining committee shall transmit to the reviewing court a certified copy of the entire record of the proceeding appealed from, which shall include a transcript of any testimony heard by the bar examining committee and the decision of the bar examining committee. By stipulation of all parties to such appeal proceedings, the record may be shortened. The court may require or permit subsequent corrections or additions to the record.

(d) The appellant shall file a brief within thirty days after the filing of the record by the bar examining committee. The appellee shall file its brief within thirty days of the filing of the appellant's brief. Unless permission is given by the court for good cause shown, briefs shall not exceed thirty-five pages.

(e) The appeal shall be conducted by the court without a jury and shall be confined to the record. If alleged irregularities in procedure before the bar examining committee are not shown in the record, proof limited thereto may be taken in the court. The court, upon request, shall hear oral argument.

(f) Upon appeal, the court shall not substitute its judgment for that of the bar examining committee as to the weight of the evidence on questions of fact. The court shall affirm the decision of the committee unless the court finds that substantial rights of the appellant have been prejudiced because the committee's findings, inferences, conclusions, or decisions are: (1) in violation of constitutional provisions, rules of practice or statutory provisions; (2) in excess of the authority of the committee; (3) made upon unlawful procedure; (4) affected by other error of law; (5) clearly erroneous in view of the reliable, probative, and substantial evidence on the whole record; or (6) arbitrary or capricious or characterized by abuse of discretion or clearly unwarranted exercise of discretion. If the court finds such prejudice, it shall sustain the appeal and, if appropriate, rescind the action of the bar examining committee or take such other action as may be necessary. For purposes of further appeal, the action taken by the superior court hereunder is a final judgment.

(g) In all appeals taken under this section, costs may be taxed in favor of the statewide bar counsel in the same manner, and to the same extent, that costs are allowed in judgments rendered by the superior court. No costs shall be taxed against the bar examining committee, except that the court may, in its discretion, award to the appellant reasonable fees and expenses if the court determines that the action of the bar examining committee was undertaken without any substantial justification. "Reasonable fees and expenses" means any expenses not in excess of \$7500 which the court finds were reasonably incurred in opposing the committee's action, including court costs, expenses incurred in administrative proceedings, attorney's fees, witness fees of all necessary witnesses, and such other expenses as were reasonably incurred.

(h) All information relating to the conditional admission of an attorney, including information submitted in connection with the appeal under this section, shall be confidential unless otherwise ordered by the court.

COMMENTARY: The above section would allow the bar applicant or attorney to file a record appeal to the Superior Court from a decision by the bar examining committee prescribing conditions for admission to the bar under the proposed revision to Section 2-9 (b) or on an application to remove or modify conditions of admission under the proposed revision to Section 2-11 (a).

APPENDIX D (3-20-08 Mins)

Sec. 1-10. Possession of Electronic Devices in Court Facilities

a) Personal computers may be used for note-taking in a courtroom[, but]. If the judicial authority finds that the use of computers is disruptive of the court proceeding, it may limit such use. [n]No other electronic devices shall be [allowed] used in a courtroom unless authorized by a judicial authority or permitted by these rules.

(b) [An attorney in good standing in this state, who has in his or her possession a picture identification card authorized by the office of the chief court administrator indicating that he or she is an attorney, may possess in a court facility an electronic device, including, but not limited to, a cellular telephone, portable computer, or personal digital assistant, which device has the capacity to broadcast, record, or take photographs. Such devices shall not be used in any court facility for the purpose of broadcasting or recording audio or video, or for any photographic purposes, except that any person employed in a state's attorneys' office or a public defenders' office that is located in a court facility may use such devices in such office. Cellular telephones may be used in a court facility for telephonic purposes to transmit and receive voice signals only, but in no event shall they be used in any courtroom, lockup, chambers, or offices, except that any person employed in a state's attorneys' office or a public defenders' office that is located in a court facility may use a cellular telephone in such office. Personal computers may be used, with the permission of the judicial authority, in a courtroom in conjunction with the conduct of a hearing or trial. A violation of this subsection may constitute misconduct or contempt. This subsection shall be in force for a period of one year from its effective date, unless terminated sooner or extended beyond said period by vote of the judges of the superior court, to enable an analysis of the effects of this subsection to be made and reported to such judges. This subsection shall not apply to attorneys who are employees of the Judicial Branch. Such attorneys shall comply with Judicial Branch policies concerning the possession and use of electronic devices in court facilities. This subsection shall not be deemed to restrict in any way the possession or use of electronic devices in court facilities by judges of the superior court, judge trial referees, state referees, family support magistrates or family support referees.] The possession and use of electronic devices in court facilities are subject to policies promulgated by the chief court administrator.

COMMENTARY: The revision to subsection (a) allows the judicial authority to limit the use of personal computers in a courtroom if it finds that such use is disruptive of the proceedings. The changes also allow other electronic devices to be brought into a courtroom, but provide that they may not be used unless authorized by a judicial authority or permitted by rule.

Subsection (b) recognizes that the chief court administrator has the supervision, care and control of court facilities. (See Gen. Stat. Secs. 4b-11 and 6-32f.)

APPENDIX E (3-20-08 Mins)

Sec. 4-4. Electronic Filing

Papers may be filed, signed or verified by electronic means that comply with procedures and technical standards established by the office of the chief court administrator, which may also set forth the manner in which such papers shall be kept by the clerk. A paper filed by electronic means in compliance with such procedures and standards constitutes a written paper for the purpose of applying these rules.

COMMENTARY: The revision clarifies that the office of the chief court administrator, in addition to establishing procedures for the electronic filing of papers, may also establish procedures concerning the manner in which the clerk may keep papers that are filed electronically.

Sec. 7-20. Records of Short Calendar Matters

The clerk shall keep a record of all matters assigned for hearing on the civil short calendar together with the disposition made of them. Such records shall be retained for such period and in such format as determined by the chief court administrator.

COMMENTARY: The revision is intended to allow the clerk's short calendar records to be kept in an electronic format instead of in paper form. These records are not part of the court file.

APPENDIX F (3-20-08 Mins)

Canon 3. A Judge Should Perform the Duties of Judicial Office Impartially and Diligently

The judicial duties of a judge take precedence over all the judge's other activities. Judicial duties include all the duties of that office prescribed by law. In the performance of these duties, the following standards apply:

(a) Adjudicative Responsibilities.

(1) A judge should be faithful to the law and maintain professional competence in it. A judge should be unswayed by partisan interests, public clamor, or fear of criticism.

(2) A judge should maintain order and decorum in proceedings before the judge.

(3) A judge should be patient, dignified, and courteous to litigants, jurors, witnesses, lawyers, and others with whom the judge deals in an official capacity, and should require similar conduct of lawyers, and of the judge's staff, court officials, and others subject to the judge's direction and control.

COMMENTARY: The duty to hear all proceedings fairly and with patience is not inconsistent with the duty to dispose promptly of the business of the court. Courts can be efficient and businesslike while being patient and deliberate.

(4) A judge should accord to every person who is legally interested in a proceeding, or that person's lawyer, full right to be heard according to law. A judge shall not initiate, permit or consider ex parte communications, or consider other communications made to the judge outside the presence of the parties concerning a pending or impending proceeding except that:

(A) Where circumstances require, ex parte communications for scheduling, administrative purposes or emergencies that do not deal with substantive matters or issues on the merits are authorized; provided:

(i) the judge reasonably believes that no party will gain a procedural or tactical advantage as a result of the ex parte communication, and

(ii) the judge makes provision promptly to notify all other parties of the substance of the ex parte communication and allows an opportunity to respond.

(B) A judge may obtain the advice of a disinterested expert on the law applicable to a proceeding before the judge if the judge gives notice to the parties of the person

consulted and the substance of the advice, and affords the parties reasonable opportunity to respond.

(C) A judge may consult with court personnel whose function is to aid the judge in carrying out the judge's adjudicative responsibilities or with other judges.

(D) A judge may, with the consent of the parties, confer separately with the parties and or their lawyers in an effort to mediate or settle matters pending before the judge.

(E) A judge may initiate or consider any ex parte communications when expressly authorized by law to do so.

COMMENTARY: The proscription against communications concerning a proceeding includes communications from lawyers, law teachers, and other persons who are not participants in the proceeding, except to the limited extent permitted.

To the extent reasonably possible, all parties or their lawyers shall be included in communications with a judge.

Whenever presence of a party or notice to a party is required by Canon 3 (a) (4), it is the party's lawyer, or, if the party is unrepresented, the party, who is to be present or to whom notice is to be given.

An appropriate and often desirable procedure for a court to obtain the advice of a disinterested expert on legal issues is to invite the expert to file a brief amicus curiae.

Certain ex parte communication is approved by Canon 3 (a) (4) to facilitate scheduling and other administrative purposes and to accommodate emergencies. In general, however, a judge must discourage ex parte communication and allow it only if all the criteria stated in Canon 3 (a) (4) are clearly met. A judge must disclose to all parties all ex parte communications described in Canons 3 (a) (4) (A) and 3 (a) (4) (B) regarding a proceeding pending or impending before the judge.

A judge must not independently investigate facts in a case and must consider only the evidence presented.

A judge may request a party to submit proposed findings of fact and conclusions of law, so long as the other parties are apprised of the request and are given an opportunity to respond to the proposed findings and conclusions.

A judge must make reasonable efforts, including the provision of appropriate supervision, to ensure that Canon 3(a)(4) is not violated through law clerks or other personnel on the judge's staff.

If communication between the trial judge and an appellate court with respect to a proceeding is permitted, a copy of any written communication or the substance of any oral communication should be provided to all parties.

(5) A judge should dispose promptly of the business of the court.

COMMENTARY: Prompt disposition of the court's business requires a judge to devote adequate time to judicial duties, to be punctual in attending court and expeditious in determining matters under submission, and to insist that court officials, litigants and their lawyers cooperate with the judge to that end.

(6) A judge should abstain from public comment about a pending or impending proceeding in any court, and should require similar abstention on the part of court personnel subject to the judge's direction and control. This subdivision does not prohibit judges from making public statements in the course of their official duties, from explaining for public information the procedures of the court, or from correcting factual misrepresentation in the reporting of a case.

(Amended June 29, 1998, to take effect Jan. 1, 1999; amended June 28, 1999, on an interim basis pursuant to the provisions of Sec. 1-9 © to take effect Jan. 1, 2000, and amendment adopted June 26, 2000, to take effect Jan. 1, 2001.)

COMMENTARY: "Court personnel" does not include the lawyers in a proceeding before a judge. The conduct of lawyers is governed by the Rules of Professional Conduct.

(b) Administrative Responsibilities.

(1) A judge should diligently discharge his or her administrative responsibilities, maintain professional competence in judicial administration, and facilitate the performance of the administrative responsibilities of other judges and court officials.

(2) A judge should require the judge's staff and court officials subject to the judge's direction and control to observe the standards of fidelity and diligence that apply to the judge.

(3) A judge should take or initiate appropriate disciplinary measures against a judge or lawyer for unprofessional conduct of which the judge may become aware. A judge is

not required to disclose information gained by the judge while serving as a member of a committee that renders assistance to ill or impaired judges or lawyers or while serving as a member of a bar association professional ethics committee or the Judicial Branch Committee on Judicial Ethics.

COMMENTARY: Disciplinary measures may include reporting a lawyer's misconduct to an appropriate disciplinary body. The judge who receives this information still has discretion to report it to the appropriate authority, depending on the seriousness of the conduct and the circumstances involved.

(4) A judge, in the exercise of the judge's power of appointment, should appoint on the basis of merit, should avoid favoritism, and should make only those appointments which are necessary. A judge should not approve compensation of appointees beyond the fair value of services rendered.

COMMENTARY: Appointees of the judge include officials such as referees, commissioners, special masters, receivers, guardians and personnel such as clerks, secretaries, and bailiffs. Consent by the parties to an appointment or an award of compensation does not relieve the judge of the obligation prescribed by this subdivision.

(5) A judge shall not knowingly advocate or knowingly participate in the appointment, employment, promotion or advancement of a relative in or to a position in the judicial branch. For purposes of this subdivision, relative means grandfather, grandmother, father, mother, son, daughter, brother, sister, uncle, aunt, first cousin, nephew, niece, husband, wife, father-in-law, mother-in-law, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, brother-in-law, sister-in-law, stepfather, stepmother, stepson, stepdaughter, stepbrother, stepsister, half brother, or half sister.

AMENDMENT NOTES: The above change relieves a judge who receives information while serving on the Judicial Branch Committee on Judicial Ethics from the affirmative duty to report misconduct.

(No changes are proposed to the remainder of this Canon.)

Rule 8.3. Reporting Professional Misconduct

(a) A lawyer who knows that another lawyer has committed a violation of the Rules of Professional Conduct that raises a substantial question as to that lawyer's honesty, trustworthiness or fitness as a lawyer in other respects, shall inform the appropriate professional authority. A lawyer may not condition settlement of a civil dispute involving allegations of improprieties on the part of a lawyer on an agreement that the subject misconduct not be reported to the appropriate disciplinary authority.

(b) A lawyer who knows that a judge has committed a violation of applicable rules of judicial conduct that raises a substantial question as to the judge's fitness for office shall inform the appropriate authority.

(c) This Rule does not require disclosure of information otherwise protected by Rule 1.6 or General Statutes § 51-81d (f) or obtained while serving as a member of a bar association ethics committee or the Judicial Branch Committee on Judicial Ethics.

COMMENTARY: Self-regulation of the legal profession requires that members of the profession initiate a disciplinary investigation when they know of a violation of the Rules of Professional Conduct. Lawyers have a similar obligation with respect to judicial misconduct. An apparently isolated violation may indicate a pattern of misconduct that only a disciplinary investigation can uncover. Reporting a violation is especially important where the victim is unlikely to discover the offense.

A report about misconduct is not required where it would involve violation of Rule 1.6. However, a lawyer should encourage a client to consent to disclosure where prosecution would not substantially prejudice the client's interests.

If a lawyer were obliged to report every violation of the Rules, the failure to report any violation would itself be a professional offense. Such a requirement existed in many jurisdictions but proved to be unenforceable. This Rule limits the reporting obligation to those offenses that a self-regulating profession must vigorously endeavor to prevent. A measure of judgment is, therefore, required in complying with the provisions of this Rule. The term "substantial" refers to the seriousness of the possible offense and not the quantum of evidence of which the lawyer is aware. A report should be made to the bar disciplinary agency unless some other agency, such as a peer review agency, is more

appropriate in the circumstances. Similar considerations apply to the reporting of judicial misconduct.

The duty to report professional misconduct does not apply to a lawyer retained to represent a lawyer whose professional conduct is in question. Such a situation is governed by the Rules applicable to the client-lawyer relationship.

Information about a lawyer's or judge's misconduct or fitness may be received by a lawyer in the course of that lawyer's participation in an approved lawyers or judges assistance program. In that circumstance, providing for an exception to the reporting requirements of subsections (a) and (b) of this Rule encourages lawyers and judges to seek treatment through such a program. Conversely, without such an exception, lawyers and judges may hesitate to seek assistance from these programs, which may then result in additional harm to their professional careers and additional injury to the welfare of clients and the public.

AMENDMENT NOTES: The above change relieves lawyers who receive information while serving on a bar association ethics committee or the Judicial Branch Committee on Judicial Ethics from the affirmative duty to report misconduct.

APPENDIX G (3-20-08 Mins)

Rule 1.14. Client with [Diminished] Impaired Capacity

(a) When a client's capacity to make or communicate adequately considered decisions in connection with a representation is [diminished] impaired, whether because of minority, mental impairment or for some other reason, the lawyer shall, as far as reasonably possible, maintain a normal client-lawyer relationship with the client.

(b) When the lawyer reasonably believes that the client [has diminished capacity] is unable to make or communicate adequately considered decisions, is [at risk of] likely to suffer substantial physical, financial or other harm unless action is taken and cannot adequately act in the client's own interest, the lawyer may take reasonably necessary protective action, including consulting with individuals or entities that have the ability to take action to protect the client and, in appropriate cases, seeking the appointment of a [guardian ad litem, conservator or guardian] legal representative.

(c) Information relating to the representation of a client with [diminished] impaired capacity is protected by Rule 1.6. When taking protective action pursuant to subsection (b), the lawyer is impliedly authorized under Rule 1.6 (a) to reveal information about the client, but only to the extent reasonably necessary to protect the client's interests.

COMMENTARY: The normal client-lawyer relationship is based on the assumption that the client, when properly advised and assisted, is capable of making decisions about important matters. When the client is a minor or [suffers from a diminished mental capacity] is unable to make or communicate adequately considered decisions, however, maintaining the ordinary client-lawyer relationship may not be possible in all respects. In particular, a severely incapacitated person may have no power to make legally binding decisions. Nevertheless, a client with [diminished] impaired capacity often has the ability to understand, deliberate upon, and reach conclusions about matters affecting the client's own well-being. For example, children as young as five or six years of age, and certainly those of ten or twelve, are regarded as having opinions that are entitled to weight in legal proceedings concerning their custody. So also, it is recognized that some persons of advanced age can be quite capable of handling routine financial matters while needing special legal protection concerning major transactions.

The fact that a client suffers a disability does not diminish the lawyer's obligation [to treat the client with attention and respect] under these rules. Even if the person has a legal representative, the lawyer should as far as possible accord the represented person the status of client, particularly in maintaining communication.

The client may wish to have family members or other persons participate in discussions with the lawyer. When necessary to assist in the representation, the presence of such persons generally does not constitute a waiver of the attorney-client evidentiary privilege. Nevertheless, the lawyer must keep the client's interests foremost and, except for protective action authorized under subsection (b), must look to the client, and not family members, to make decisions on the client's behalf.

If a legal representative has already been appointed for the client, the lawyer should ordinarily look to the representative for decisions on behalf of the client provided such decisions are within the scope of the authority of the legal representative. In matters involving a minor, whether the lawyer should look to the parents as natural guardians may depend on the type of proceeding or matter in which the lawyer is representing the minor. If the lawyer represents the guardian as distinct from the ward, and is aware that the guardian is acting adversely to the ward's interest, the lawyer may have an obligation to prevent or rectify the guardian's misconduct. See Rule 1.2 (d).

Taking Protective Action. If a lawyer reasonably believes that a client is [at risk of] likely to suffer substantial physical, financial or other harm unless action is taken, and that a normal client-lawyer relationship cannot be maintained as provided in subsection (a) because the client lacks sufficient capacity to communicate or to make adequately considered decisions in connection with the representation, then subsection (b) permits the lawyer to take protective measures deemed necessary. Such measures could include: consulting with family members, using a reconsideration period to permit clarification or improvement of circumstances, using voluntary surrogate decision-making tools such as durable powers of attorney or consulting with support groups, professional services, adult-protective agencies or other individuals or entities that have the ability to protect the client. In taking any protective action, the lawyer should be guided by such factors as the wishes and values of the client to the extent known, the client's best interests and the goals of intruding into the client's decision-making autonomy to the least extent feasible, maximizing client capacities and respecting the client's family and social connections.

In determining the extent of the client's [diminished] impaired capacity, the lawyer should consider and balance such factors as: the client's ability to articulate reasoning leading to a decision, variability of state of mind and ability to appreciate consequences of a decision; the substantive fairness of a decision; and the consistency of a decision with the known long-term commitments and values of the client. In appropriate circumstances, the lawyer may seek guidance from an appropriate diagnostician.

If a legal representative has not been appointed, the lawyer should consider whether appointment of a [guardian ad litem, conservator or guardian] legal representative is necessary to protect the client's interests. [Thus, if a client with diminished capacity has substantial property that should be sold for the client's benefit, effective completion of the transaction may require appointment of a legal representative.] In addition, rules of procedure in litigation sometimes provide that minors or persons with [diminished] impaired capacity must be represented by a guardian or next friend if they do not have a general guardian. In many circumstances, however, appointment of a legal representative may be more expensive or traumatic for the client than circumstances in fact require. Evaluation of such circumstances is a matter entrusted to the professional judgment of the lawyer. In considering alternatives, however, the lawyer should be aware of any law that requires the lawyer to advocate the least restrictive action on behalf of the client.

Disclosure of the Client's Condition. Disclosure of the client's [diminished] impaired capacity could adversely affect the client's interests. For example, raising the question of [diminished] impaired capacity could, in some circumstances, lead to proceedings for involuntary conservatorship and/or commitment. Information relating to the representation is protected by Rule 1.6. Therefore, unless authorized to do so by these rules or other law, the lawyer may not disclose such information. When taking protective action pursuant to subsection (b), the lawyer is impliedly authorized to make the necessary disclosures, even when the client directs the lawyer to the contrary. Nevertheless, given the risks of disclosure, subsection (c) limits what the lawyer may disclose in consulting with other individuals or entities or seeking the appointment of a legal representative. At the very least, the lawyer should determine whether it is likely that the person or entity consulted with will act adversely to the client's interests before discussing matters related to the client. The lawyer's position in such cases is an unavoidably difficult one.

Emergency Legal Assistance. In an emergency where the health, safety or a financial interest of a person with [diminished] impaired capacity is threatened with imminent and irreparable harm, a lawyer may take legal action on behalf of such a person even though the person is unable to establish a client-lawyer relationship or to make or express considered judgments about the matter, when the person or another acting in good faith on that person's behalf has consulted with the lawyer. Even in such an emergency, however, the lawyer should not act unless the lawyer reasonably believes that the person has no other lawyer, agent or other representative available. The lawyer should take legal action on behalf of the person only to the extent reasonably necessary to maintain the status quo or otherwise avoid imminent and irreparable harm. A lawyer who undertakes to represent a person in such an exigent situation has the same duties under these Rules as the lawyer would with respect to a client.

A lawyer who acts on behalf of a person with [diminished] impaired capacity in an emergency should keep the confidences of the person as if dealing with a client, disclosing them only to the extent necessary to accomplish the intended protective action. The lawyer should disclose to any tribunal involved and to any other counsel involved the nature of his or her relationship with the person. The lawyer should take steps to regularize the relationship or implement other protective solutions as soon as possible. Normally, a lawyer would not seek compensation for such emergency actions taken.

AMENDMENT NOTES: The above changes make Rule 1.14 more clearly consistent with recent changes in conservatorship law and will reduce situations in which people having impaired capacity are placed in conservatorship when less restrictive alternatives are available.