## Rule 1A:4. Out-of-State Lawyers - When Allowed to Participate in a Case Pro Hac Vice.

- 1. Introduction. A lawyer who is not a member of the Virginia State Bar, but is currently licensed and authorized to practice law in another state, territory, or possession of the United States of America (hereinafter called an "out-of-state lawyer") may apply to appear as counsel pro hac vice in a particular case before any court, board or administrative agency (hereinafter called "tribunal") in the Commonwealth of Virginia upon compliance with this rule.
- 2. Association of Local Counsel. No out-of-state lawyer may appear pro hac vice before any tribunal in Virginia unless the outof-state lawyer has first associated in that case with a lawyer who is an active member in good standing of the Virginia State Bar (hereinafter called "local counsel"). The name of local counsel shall appear on all notices, orders, pleadings, and other documents filed in the case. Local counsel shall personally appear and participate in pretrial conferences, hearings, trials, or other proceedings actually conducted before the tribunal. Local counsel associating with an out-of-state lawyer in a particular case shall accept joint responsibility with the out-of-state lawyer to the client, other parties, witnesses, other counsel and to the tribunal in that particular case. Any pleading or other paper required to be served (whether relating to discovery or otherwise) shall be invalid unless it is signed by local counsel. The tribunal in which such case is pending shall have full authority to deal with local counsel exclusively in all matters connected with the pending case. becomes necessary to serve notice or process in the case, any notice or process served upon local counsel shall be deemed valid as if served on the out-of-state lawyer.

- 3. Procedure for applying. Appearance pro hac vice in a case is subject to the discretion and approval of the tribunal where such case is pending. An out-of-state lawyer desiring to appear pro hac vice under this rule shall comply with the procedures set forth herein for each case in which pro hac vice status is requested. For good cause shown, a tribunal may permit an out-of-state lawyer to appear pro hac vice on a temporary basis prior to completion by the out-of-state lawyer of the application procedures set forth herein. At the time such temporary admission is granted, the tribunal shall specify a time limit within which the out-of-state lawyer must complete the application procedures, and any temporary pro hac vice admission shall be revoked in the event the out-of-state lawyer fails to complete the application procedure within the time limit.
- (a) Notarized Application. In order to appear pro hac vice as counsel in any matter pending before a tribunal in the Commonwealth of Virginia, an out-of-state lawyer shall deliver to local counsel to file with the tribunal an original notarized application and a non-refundable application fee of \$250.00 payable to the Clerk of the Supreme Court. Pro hac vice counsel must submit a notarized application with the non-refundable application fee of \$250.00 for each separate case before a tribunal. The fee shall be paid to the Clerk of the Supreme Court of Virginia. The tribunal shall file a copy of the notarized application, as well as its order granting pro hac vice admission in the case and the \$250.00 fee, with the Clerk of the Supreme Court of Virginia. Original, notarized applications and orders granting, denying or revoking applications to appear pro hac vice shall be retained in a separate file containing all applications. The clerk of the tribunal shall maintain the application for a period of three years after completion of the case and all appeals.
- (b) Motion to associate counsel pro hac vice. Local counsel shall file a motion to associate the out-of-state lawyer as counsel pro hac vice with the tribunal where the case is pending, together with proof of service on all parties in accordance with the Rules of the Supreme Court of Virginia. The motion of local counsel shall be accompanied by: (1) the original, notarized application of the out-of-state lawyer; (2) a proposed order granting or denying the motion; and (3) the required application fee.

- (c) Entry of Order. The order granting or denying the motion to associate counsel pro hac vice shall be entered by the tribunal promptly and a copy of the order shall be forwarded to the Clerk of the Supreme Court. An out-of-state lawyer shall make no appearance in a case until the tribunal where the case is pending enters the order granting the motion to associate counsel pro hac vice unless temporary admission has been approved pursuant to this rule. The order granting pro hac vice status shall be valid until the case is concluded in the courts of this Commonwealth or a court revokes the pro hac vice admission.
- 4. Notarized Application. The notarized application required by this rule shall be on a form approved by the Supreme Court of Virginia and available at the office of the clerk of the tribunal where the case is pending.
- 5. Discretion and Limitation on Number of Matters. The grant or denial of a motion pursuant to this rule by the tribunal is discretionary. The tribunal shall deny the motion if the out-of-state lawyer has been previously admitted pro hac vice before any tribunal or tribunals in Virginia in twelve (12) cases within the last twelve (12) months preceding the date of the current application. In the enforcement of this limitation, the tribunal may consider whether the pending case is a related or consolidated matter for which the out-of-state lawyer has previously applied to appear pro hac vice. Before ruling on a pro hac vice motion, the tribunal shall verify with the Supreme Court of Virginia the number of cases during the preceding twelve (12) months in which the out-of-state lawyer was admitted in Virginia pro hac vice.
- 6. Transfer of Venue and Appeal. The out-of-state lawyer's pro hac vice admission shall be deemed to continue in the event the venue in the case or proceeding is transferred to another tribunal or is appealed; provided, however, that the tribunal having jurisdiction over such transferred or appealed case shall have the discretion to revoke the authority of the out-of-state lawyer to appear pro hac vice.

- 7. Duty to Report Status. An out-of-state lawyer admitted pro hac vice shall have a continuing obligation during the period of such admission to advise the tribunal promptly of any disposition made of pending disciplinary charges or the institution of any new disciplinary proceedings or investigations. The tribunal shall advise the Clerk of the Supreme Court of Virginia if the tribunal denies or revokes the out-of-state lawyer's permission to appear pro hac vice.
- 8. Record-keeping. The Clerk of the Supreme Court of Virginia will maintain an electronic database necessary for the administration and enforcement of this rule.
- 9. Disciplinary Jurisdiction of the Virginia State Bar. An out-of-state lawyer admitted pro hac vice pursuant to this rule shall be subject to the jurisdiction of all tribunals and agencies of the Commonwealth of Virginia, and the Virginia State Bar, with respect to the laws and rules of Virginia governing the conduct and discipline of out-of-state lawyers to the same extent as an active member of the Virginia State Bar. An applicant or out-of-state lawyer admitted pro hac vice may be disciplined in the same manner as a member of the Virginia State Bar.
- 10. In-State Services Related to Out-of-State Proceedings. Subject to the requirements and limitations of Rule 5.5 of the Virginia Rules of Professional Conduct, an out-of-state lawyer may provide the following services without the entry of a pro hac vice order:
- (a) In connection with a proceeding pending outside of Virginia, an out-of-state lawyer admitted to appear in that proceeding may render legal services in Virginia pertaining to or in aid of such proceeding.

(b) In connection with a case in which an out-of-state lawyer reasonably believes he is eligible for admission pro hac vice under this rule: (1) the out-of-state lawyer may consult in Virginia with a member of the Virginia State Bar concerning a pending or potential proceeding in Virginia; (2) the out-ofstate lawyer may, at the request of a person in Virginia contemplating or involved in a proceeding in Virginia, consult with that person about that person's retention of the out-ofstate lawyer in connection with that proceeding; and (3) on behalf of a client residing in Virginia or elsewhere, the outof-state lawyer may render legal services in Virginia in preparation for a potential case to be filed in Virginia. (c) An out-of-state lawyer may render legal services to prepare for and participate in an ADR process, regardless of where the ADR process or proceeding is expected to take place or actually takes place.

5