



RULES REGULATING THE FLORIDA BAR SUBCHAPTER 1-3: MEMBERSHIP

[pertinent parts only!!!]
[not the entire rules!!!!]

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TABLE OF CONTENTS | CHAPTER 1-3 | MEMBERSHIP

ID	Statute	Title	Page
101	1-3.6	Delinquent Members	4
102	1-3.10	Appearance by Non-Florida Lawyer in a...	5
103	1-3.11	Appearance by Non-Florida Lawyer in a...	9
-	n/a	Appendix	13



RULES REGULATING THE FLORIDA BAR

CHAPTER: 1 GENERAL

SECTION: 3 MEMBERSHIP

RULES: 1-3.6, 1-3.10, 1-3.11



1-3.6 | DELINQUENT MEMBERS

Any person now or hereafter licensed to practice law in Florida shall be deemed a delinquent member if the member:

- (a) fails to pay membership fees;
- (b) fails to comply with continuing legal education or basic skills course requirements;
- (c) fails to pay the costs assessed in diversion or disciplinary cases within 30 days after the disciplinary decision or diversion recommendation becomes final, unless such time is extended by the board of governors for good cause shown;
- (d) fails to make restitution imposed in diversion cases or disciplinary proceedings within the time specified in the order in such cases or proceedings;
- (e) fails to pay fees imposed as part of diversion for more than 30 days after the diversion recommendation became final, unless such time is extended by the board of governors for good cause shown; or
- (f) fails to pay an award entered in fee arbitration proceedings conducted under the authority stated elsewhere in these rules and 30 days or more have elapsed since the date on which the award became final.

Delinquent members shall not engage in the practice of law in Florida nor be entitled to any privileges and benefits accorded to members of The Florida Bar in good standing.

(Amended Oct. 10, 1991, effective Jan. 1, 1992 (587 So.2d 1121); Sept. 24, 1998, effective Oct. 1, 1998 (718 So.2d 1179); May 20, 2004 (875 So.2d 448); Oct. 6, 2005, effective Jan. 1, 2006 (916 So.2d 655); Nov. 19, 2009, effective February 1, 2010 (24 So.3d 63); April 12, 2012, effective July 1, 2012 (101 So.3d 807).)



1-3.10 | APPEARANCE BY NON-FLORIDA LAWYER IN A FLORIDA COURT

(a) Non-Florida Lawyer Appearing in a Florida Court. A practicing lawyer of another state, in good standing and currently eligible to practice, may, upon association of a member of The Florida Bar and verified motion, be permitted to practice upon such conditions as the court deems appropriate under the circumstances of the case. Such lawyer shall comply with the applicable portions of this rule and the Florida Rules of Judicial Administration.

(1) Application of Rules Regulating The Florida Bar. Lawyers permitted to appear by this rule shall be subject to these Rules Regulating The Florida Bar while engaged in the permitted representation.

(2) General Practice Prohibited. Non-Florida lawyers shall not be permitted to engage in a general practice before Florida courts. For purposes of this rule more than 3 appearances within a 365-day period in separate representations shall be presumed to be a "general practice."

(3) Effect of Professional Discipline or Contempt. Non-Florida lawyers who have been disciplined or held in contempt by reason of misconduct committed while engaged in representation that is permitted by this rule shall thereafter be denied admission under this rule and the applicable provisions of the Florida Rules of Judicial Administration.

(b) Lawyer Prohibited From Appearing. No lawyer is authorized to appear pursuant to this rule or the applicable portions of the Florida Rules of Judicial Administration if the lawyer:

(1) is disbarred or suspended from practice in any jurisdiction;

(2) is a Florida resident, unless the attorney has an application pending for admission to The Florida Bar and has not previously been denied admission to The Florida Bar;

(3) is a member of The Florida Bar but ineligible to practice law;



(4) has previously been disciplined or held in contempt by reason of misconduct committed while engaged in representation permitted pursuant to this rule;

(5) has failed to provide notice to The Florida Bar or pay the filing fee as required by this rule; or

(6) is engaged in a "general practice" as defined elsewhere in this rule.

(c) Content of Verified Motion for Leave to Appear. Any verified motion filed under this rule or the applicable provisions of the Florida Rules of Judicial Administration shall include:

(1) a statement identifying all jurisdictions in which the lawyer is currently eligible to practice law;

(2) a statement identifying by date, case name, and case number all other matters in Florida state courts in which pro hac vice admission has been sought in the preceding 5 years, and whether such admission was granted or denied;

(3) a statement identifying all jurisdictions in which the lawyer has been disciplined in any manner in the preceding 5 years and the sanction imposed, or all jurisdictions in which the lawyer has pending any disciplinary proceeding, including the date of the disciplinary action and the nature of the violation, as appropriate;

(4) a statement identifying the date on which the legal representation at issue commenced and the party or parties represented;

(5) a statement that all applicable provisions of this rule and the applicable provisions of the Florida Rules of Judicial Administration have been read and that the verified motion complies with those rules;

(6) the name, record bar address, and membership status of the Florida Bar member or members associated for purposes of the representation;

(7) a certificate indicating service of the verified motion upon all counsel of record in the matter in which leave to appear pro hac vice is sought and upon The



Florida Bar at its Tallahassee office accompanied by a nonrefundable \$250 filing fee made payable to The Florida Bar or notice of the waiver of the fee; and

(8) a verification by the lawyer seeking to appear pursuant to this rule or the applicable provisions of the Florida Rules of Judicial Administration and the signature of the Florida Bar member or members associated for purposes of the representation.

(Amended Feb. 8, 2001 (795 So.2d 1); May 12, 2005, effective Jan. 1, 2006 (907 So.2d 1138); amended Nov. 19, 2009, effective February 1, 2010 (24 So.3d 63); April 12, 2012, effective July 1, 2012 (101 So.3d 807).)

Comments

Subdivision (a)(2) defines and prohibits the general practice before Florida courts by non-Florida lawyers. For purposes of this rule, an “appearance” means the initial or first appearance by that non-Florida lawyer in a case pending in a Florida court, and includes appearing in person or by telephone in court or filing a pleading, motion or other document with the court. A non-Florida lawyer making an appearance in a Florida court is required to comply with rule 2.510 of the Florida Rules of Judicial Administration.

This rule does not prohibit a non-Florida lawyer from participating in more than 3 cases during any 365-day period; instead, it prohibits a non-Florida lawyer from making an initial or first appearance in more than 3 cases during any 365-day period.

Example: The following example illustrates the application of this rule to a non-Florida lawyer’s appearances. Assume for this example that a lawyer licensed to practice in Georgia only has been admitted pro hac vice pursuant to Fla. R. Jud. Admin. 2.510 in 3 separate Florida cases on the following dates: January 10, 2008; February 3, 2008; and February 20, 2008.

(1) In this example, the lawyer would be prohibited from seeking to appear pro hac vice under Fla. R. Jud. Admin. 2.510 in another separate representation until the expiration of the 365-day period from his or her oldest of the 3 appearances (i.e., until January 10, 2009).

(2) In this example, the lawyer would be permitted under this rule to seek to appear pro hac vice in a new case on January 10, 2009 even if the 3 cases in which he or she made an appearance are still active.

(3) In this example, the lawyer could seek to appear pro hac vice in yet another new case on February 3, 2009. The fact that the lawyer’s cases in which he or she appeared on January 10, 2008, February 3, 2008, February 20, 2008, and January 1, 2009 are still active would not prohibit that lawyer from seeking to appear in the new case on February 3, 2009, because, as of that date,

the lawyer would have only made an initial appearance in 2 prior cases within that preceding 365-day period (i.e., on February 20, 2008 and January 1, 2009). Thus, under this rule, a non-Florida lawyer could have pending more than 3 cases for which he or she has appeared at any given time, as the restriction on general practice relates to the making of an initial appearance within a 365-day period and not to whether any such case is still active following the expiration of 365 days.

(4) Similarly, in the above example, if the non-Florida lawyer's 3 cases are all resolved by April 1, 2008, that lawyer would still be prohibited from seeking to make a new appearance until the expiration of the oldest of the 3 prior appearances (i.e., until January 10, 2009).

The purpose of this comment is to explain what constitutes an "appearance" under this rule and how to calculate the number of appearances in any 365-day period. This comment and the rule itself do not require a Florida court to grant any specific request to appear under Fla. R. Jud. Admin. 2.510 if the non-Florida lawyer meets the requirements of subdivision (a)(2). In all such cases, the decision of whether a non-Florida lawyer may appear in a case under Fla. R. Jud. Admin. 2.510 is within the discretion of the court.

This rule is not applicable to appearances in federal courts sitting in Florida, as appearances before each of those courts are regulated by the rules applicable to those courts. Further, an appearance in a federal court sitting in Florida does not constitute an "appearance" as contemplated by subdivision (a)(2), because subdivision (a)(2) applies only to appearances before Florida state courts.

RULE 1-3.11 | APPEARANCE BY NON-FLORIDA LAWYER IN AN ARBITRATION PROCEEDING IN FLORIDA

(a) Non-Florida Lawyer Appearing in an Arbitration Proceeding in Florida. A lawyer currently eligible to practice law in another United States jurisdiction or a non-United States jurisdiction may appear in an arbitration proceeding in this jurisdiction if the appearance is:

- (1) for a client who resides in or has an office in the lawyer's home state; or
- (2) where the appearance arises out of or is reasonably related to the lawyer's practice in a jurisdiction in which the lawyer is admitted to practice; and
- (3) the appearance is not one that requires pro hac vice admission.

Such lawyer shall comply with the applicable portions of this rule and of rule 4-5.5.

(b) Lawyer Prohibited from Appearing. No lawyer is authorized to appear pursuant to this rule if the lawyer:

- (1) is disbarred or suspended from practice in any jurisdiction;
- (2) is a Florida resident;
- (3) is a member of The Florida Bar but ineligible to practice law;
- (4) has previously been disciplined or held in contempt by reason of misconduct committed while engaged in representation permitted pursuant to this rule;
- (5) has failed to provide notice to The Florida Bar or pay the filing fee as required by this rule, except that neither notice to The Florida Bar nor a fee shall be required for lawyers appearing in international arbitrations; or
- (6) is engaged in a "general practice" as defined elsewhere in these rules.

(c) Application of Rules Regulating the Florida Bar. Lawyers permitted to appear by this rule shall be subject to these Rules Regulating the Florida Bar while engaged in the



permitted representation, including, without limitation, rule 4-5.5.

(d) General Practice Prohibited. Non-Florida lawyers shall not be permitted to engage in a general practice pursuant to this rule. In all arbitration matters except international arbitration, a lawyer who is not admitted to practice law in this jurisdiction who files more than 3 demands for arbitration or responses to arbitration in separate arbitration proceedings in a 365-day period shall be presumed to be engaged in a "general practice."

(e) Content of Verified Statement for Leave to Appear. In all arbitration proceedings except international arbitrations, prior to practicing pursuant to this rule, the non-Florida lawyer shall file a verified statement with The Florida Bar and serve a copy of the verified statement on opposing counsel, if known. If opposing counsel is not known at the time the verified statement is filed with The Florida Bar, the non-Florida lawyer shall serve a copy of the verified statement on opposing counsel within 10 days of learning the identity of opposing counsel. The verified statement shall include:

(1) a statement identifying all jurisdictions in which the lawyer is currently eligible to practice law including the attorney's bar number(s) or attorney number(s);

(2) a statement identifying by date, case name, and case number all other arbitration proceedings in which the non-Florida lawyer has appeared in Florida in the preceding 5 years; however, if the case name and case number are confidential pursuant to an order, rule, or agreement of the parties, this information does not need to be provided and only the dates of prior proceedings must be disclosed;

(3) a statement identifying all jurisdictions in which the lawyer has been disciplined in any manner in the preceding 5 years and the sanction imposed, or in which the lawyer has pending any disciplinary proceeding, including the date of the disciplinary action and the nature of the violation, as appropriate;

(4) a statement identifying the date on which the legal representation at issue commenced and the party or parties represented; however, if the name of the party or parties is confidential pursuant to an order, rule, or agreement of the parties, this information does not need to be provided and only the date on which the representation commenced must be disclosed;

(5) a statement that all applicable provisions of this rule have been read and that the verified statement complies with this rule;

(6) a certificate indicating service of the verified statement upon all counsel of record in the matter and upon The Florida Bar at its Tallahassee office accompanied by a nonrefundable \$250.00 filing fee made payable to The Florida Bar; however, such fee may be waived in cases involving indigent clients; and

(7) a verification by the lawyer seeking to appear pursuant to this rule.

(Added May 12, 2005, effective Jan. 1, 2006 (907 So.2d 1138); amended Sept. 11, 2008, effective Jan. 1, 2009 (991 So.2d 842).)

Comments

This rule applies to arbitration proceedings held in Florida where 1 or both parties are being represented by a lawyer admitted in another United States jurisdiction or a non-United States jurisdiction. For the most part, the rule applies to any type of arbitration proceeding and any matter being arbitrated. However, entire portions of subdivision (d) and subdivision (e) do not apply to international arbitrations. For the purposes of this rule, an international arbitration is defined as the arbitration of disputes between 2 or more persons at least 1 of whom is a nonresident of the United States or between 2 or more persons all of whom are residents of the United States if the dispute (1) involves property located outside the United States, (2) relates to a contract or other agreement which envisages performance or enforcement in whole or in part outside the United States, (3) involves an investment outside the United States or the ownership, management, or operation of a business entity through which such an investment is effected or any agreement pertaining to any interest in such an entity, (4) bears some other relation to 1 or more foreign countries, or (5) involves 2 or more persons at least 1 of whom is a foreign state as defined in 28 U.S.C.

§1603. International arbitration does not include the arbitration of any dispute pertaining to the ownership, use, development, or possession of, or a lien of record upon, real property located in Florida or any dispute involving domestic relations.



The exceptions provided in this rule for international arbitrations in no way exempt lawyers not admitted to The Florida Bar and appearing in Florida courts from compliance with the provisions of rule 1-3.10 and any applicable rules of judicial administration, regardless of whether the court proceeding arises out of or is related to the subject of a dispute in an international arbitration. For example, a lawyer not a member of The Florida Bar could not appear in a Florida court or confirm or vacate an award resulting from an international arbitration without being authorized to appear pro hac vice and without complying with all requirements contained in rule 1-3.10 and the applicable rules of judicial administration.



APPENDIX



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