Amended by Order dated November 1, 2013; effective February 1, 2014.

RULES OF SUPREME COURT OF VIRGINIA PART ONE A FOREIGN ATTORNEYS

- Rule 1A:1. Foreign Attorneys When Admitted Admission to Practice in This State Commonwealth Without Examination.
- Reciprocity Any person who has been admitted by examination to practice law before the court of last resort of any state or territory of the United States or of the District of Columbia may file an application to be admitted to practice law in this Commonwealth without examination, if counsel licensed to practice here law in this Commonwealth may be admitted to practice there in that jurisdiction without examination.
- (b) <u>Application The An</u> applicant <u>for admission to practice law without examination</u> in this Commonwealth shall:
 - (1) File with the <u>sSecretary</u> of the Virginia Board of Bar Examiners (the Board) an application, under oath, upon a form furnished by the Board.
 - (2) Furnish a certificate, signed by the presiding judge of the court of last resort of the or other proper official for every jurisdiction in which the applicant is entitled or has been licensed to practice law, stating:
 - (i) that the applicant has been so licensed for at least five years. is in good standing, and if not the reasons why;
 - (ii) the length of time the applicant has been or was licensed in that jurisdiction; and
 - (iii) any restriction or condition placed on the applicant's license to practice law in that jurisdiction.
 - (3) Certify in writing under oath that the applicant has completed 12 hours of instruction approved by the Virginia Continuing Legal Edication Board on Virginia substantive and/or procedural law within the preceding six-month period;
 - (4) Certify in writing under oath that the applicant has read and is familiar with the Virginia Rules of Professional Conduct;
 - (5) Complete the Applicant's Character and Fitness Questionnaire and furnish a report of the National Conference of Bar Examiners, or such

other report as the Board may prescribe require, concerning the applicant's past practice and record, and pay the fee for such reportant

(4)(6) Pay such filing fee as may be fixed from time to time by the Board.

- (c) <u>Board Review Thereafter Upon receipt of a completed application</u>, the Board will determine in accordance with <u>guidelines approved the regulations issued</u> by the Supreme Court whether the applicant has established by satisfactory evidence that he or she:
 - (a1) Is a proper person to practice law-; and
 - (b2) Pursuant to Code § 54.1-3931, has been admitted to practice law before the court of last resort of any state or territory of the United States or of the District of Columbia for at least five years; and
 - (3) Has practiced law for at least three of the immediately preceding five years and has made such progress in the practice of law that it would be unreasonable to require the applicant to take an examination.
 - (c) Intends to practice full time as a member of the Virginia State Bar.

In the determination of these matters the The Board may require the applicant to appear personally before the Board, the Character and Fitness Committee (the Committee) of the Board, or a member of either the Board or the Committee, and furnish any such additional information as may be required. If the applicant's license to practice law in any other jurisdiction is subject to any restriction or condition, the Board shall determine whether the nature of such restriction or condition is inconsistent with the general practice of law and, if so, shall deny the application. If the Board determines that the applicant is qualified to be admitted to the practice of law in this Commonwealth without examination, the Board shall approve the application and shall notify the applicant of its decision.

(d) Admission - Upon notification by the Board that the applicant's application has been approved, the applicant may be issued a certificate, pursuant to Code § 54.1-3931, to practice law in this Commonwealth if:

If it is determined that the applicant has established that he or she meets all of the aforementioned requirements, the Board shall notify the applicant that some

- (1) A member of the Virginia State Bar who is qualified to practice before the Supreme Court may make an oral motion in open Court for moves the applicant's admission to practice law in this Commonwealth—in open court;
- (2) The motion is granted; and

Upon such motion for admission, the (3) The applicant shall thereupon takes and subscribes to the oaths required of attorneys at law, whereupon the Board shall issue to the applicant a certificate to practice law in the Commonwealth, and the applicant shall,

- (e) Active Membership upon Upon payment of applicable dues, and completion of other membership obligations set forth in Part 6, Section IV of the Rules of the Supreme Court of Virginia, the applicant shall become an active member of the Virginia State Bar. An attorney admitted pursuant to the Rule shall be deemed subject to the same membership obligations as other active members of the Virginia State Bar, and all legal services provided in Virginia by an attorney admitted pursuant to this Rule shall be deemed the practice of law and shall subject the attorney to all rules governing the practice of law in Virginia, including the Virginia Rules of Professional Conduct. The rules set forth in Part 6, Section IV, governing how members may change their status to associate, judicial, disabled, retired or emeritus shall apply to attorneys admitted pursuant to this Rule.
- (f) An attorney admitted to practice law in this Commonwealth without examination under prior versions of this Rule is no longer subject to the requirement that he or she intends to practice law full time as a member of the Virginia State Bar.

Rule 1A:3. Revocation of Certificates Issued to Foreign Attorneys Admitted Pursuant to Rule 1A:2.

Following receipt of evidence satisfactory to the Supreme Court that a person who has been admitted to practice pursuant to Rule 1A:1 no longer satisfies the requirement of clause (c) of that section or that a person who has been was admitted to practice pursuant to Rule 1A:2 prior to July 1, 2000, no longer satisfies the requirement of clause (c) of that section, the Supreme Court may revoke the certificate issued to that person. Following receipt of evidence that a person who has been admitted to practice pursuant to Rule 1A:1 or Rule 1A:2 prior to July 1, 2000, has been disbarred pursuant to Part Six of the Rules, the Supreme Court will revoke the certificate issued to that person.