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	NEVADA
	<p>Rules as adopted by Nevada Supreme Court to be effective 5/1/06. Changes to advertising rules effective 9/1/07. Variations from the Model Rules are noted. Nevada did not adopt the MR Comments.</p>
Preamble	Did not adopt
Scope	Did not adopt
Rule 1.0	<p>Adds as introduction: As used in these Rules, the following terms shall have the meanings ascribed: Adds: (o) “Organization” when used in reference to “organization as client” denotes any constituent of the organization, whether inside or outside counsel, who supervises, directs, or regularly consults with the lawyer concerning the organization’s legal matters unless otherwise defined in the Rule.</p>
Adds Rule 1.0A	<p>Guidelines for Interpreting the Nevada Rules of Professional Conduct. The preamble and comments to the ABA Model Rules of Professional Conduct are not enacted by this Rule but may be consulted for guidance in interpreting and applying the Nevada Rules of Professional Conduct, unless there is a conflict between the Nevada Rules and the preamble or comments. The following guidelines for interpreting and applying the Nevada Rules of Professional Conduct are hereby adopted:</p> <p>(a) The Rules of Professional Conduct are rules of reason. They should be interpreted with reference to the purposes of legal representation and of the law itself. Some of the Rules are imperatives, cast in the terms “shall” or “shall not.” These define proper conduct for purposes of professional discipline. Others, generally cast in the term “may,” are permissive and define areas under the Rules in which the lawyer has discretion to exercise professional judgment. No disciplinary action should be taken when the lawyer chooses not to act or acts within the bounds of such discretion. Other Rules define the nature of relationships between the lawyer and others. The Rules are thus partly obligatory and disciplinary and partly constitutive and descriptive in that they define a lawyer’s professional role.</p> <p>(b) For purposes of determining the lawyer’s authority and responsibility, principles of substantive law external to these Rules determine whether a client-lawyer relationship exists. Most of the duties flowing from the client-lawyer relationship attach only after the client has requested the lawyer to render legal services and the lawyer has agreed to do so. But there are some duties, such as the duty of confidentiality under Rule 1.6, that attach when the lawyer agrees to consider whether a client-lawyer relationship shall be</p>

	<p>established. See Rule 1.18. Whether a client-lawyer relationship exists for any specific purpose can depend on the circumstances and may be a question of fact.</p> <p>(c) Failure to comply with an obligation or prohibition imposed by a Rule is a basis for invoking the disciplinary process. The Rules presuppose that disciplinary assessment of a lawyer’s conduct will be made on the basis of the facts and circumstances as they existed at the time of the conduct in question and in recognition of the fact that a lawyer often has to act upon uncertain or incomplete evidence of the situation. Moreover, the Rules presuppose that whether or not discipline should be imposed for a violation, and the severity of a sanction, depend on all the circumstances, such as the willfulness and seriousness of the violation, extenuating factors and whether there have been previous violations.</p> <p>(d) Violation of a Rule should not itself give rise to a cause of action against a lawyer nor should it create any presumption in such a case that a legal duty has been breached. In addition, violation of a Rule does not necessarily warrant any other nondisciplinary remedy, such as disqualification of a lawyer in pending litigation. The Rules are designed to provide guidance to lawyers and to provide a structure for regulating conduct through disciplinary agencies. They are not designed to be a basis for civil liability. Furthermore, the purpose of the Rules can be subverted when they are invoked by opposing parties as procedural weapons. The fact that a Rule is a just basis for a lawyer’s self-assessment, or for sanctioning a lawyer under the administration of a disciplinary authority, does not imply that an antagonist in a collateral proceeding or transaction has standing to seek enforcement of the Rule. Nevertheless, since the Rules do establish standards of conduct by lawyers, a lawyer’s violation of a Rule may be evidence of breach of the applicable standard of conduct.</p>
Rule 1.1	
Rule 1.2	
Rule 1.3	
Rule 1.4	<p>Adds (c) Lawyer’s Biographical Data Form. Each lawyer or law firm shall have available in written form to be provided upon request of the State Bar or a client or prospective client a factual statement detailing the background, training and experience of each lawyer or law firm.</p> <p>(1) The form shall be known as the “Lawyer’s Biographical Data form” and shall contain the following fields of information:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Full name and business address of the lawyer. (ii) Date and jurisdiction of initial admission to practice. (iii) Date and jurisdiction of each subsequent admission to practice. (iv) Name of law school and year of graduation. (v) The areas of specialization in which the lawyer is entitled to hold himself or herself out as a specialist under the provisions of Rule 7.4. <p>(2) Upon request, each lawyer or law firm shall provide the following additional information detailing the background, training and experience of each lawyer or law firm, including but not limited to:</p>

	<p>(i) Names and dates of any legal articles or treatises published by the lawyer, and the name of the publication in which they were published.</p> <p>(ii) A good faith estimate of the number of jury trials tried to a verdict by the lawyer to the present date, identifying the court or courts.</p> <p>(iii) A good faith estimate of the number of court (bench) trials tried to a judgment by the lawyer to the present date, identifying the court or courts.</p> <p>(iv) A good faith estimate of the number of administrative hearings tried to a conclusion by the lawyer, identifying the administrative agency or agencies.</p> <p>(v) A good faith estimate of the number of appellate cases argued to a court of appeals or a supreme court, in which the lawyer was responsible for writing the brief or orally arguing the case, identifying the court or courts.</p> <p>(vi) The professional activities of the lawyer consisting of teaching or lecturing.</p> <p>(vii) The names of the volunteer or charitable organizations to which the lawyer belongs, which the lawyer desires to publish.</p> <p>(viii) A description of bar activities such as elective or assigned committee positions in a recognized bar organization.</p> <p>(3) A lawyer or law firm that advertises or promotes services by written communication not involving solicitation as prohibited by Rule 7.3 shall enclose with each such written communication the information described in paragraph (c)(1) of this Rule.</p> <p>(4) A copy of all information provided pursuant to the Rule shall be retained by the lawyer or law firm for a period of 3 years after last regular use of the information.</p>
<p>Rule 1.5</p>	<p>(c) A fee may be contingent on the outcome of the matter for which the service is rendered, except in a matter in which a contingent fee is prohibited by paragraph (d) or other law. A contingent fee agreement shall be in writing, signed by the client, and shall state, in boldface type that is at least as large as the largest type used in the contingent fee agreement:</p> <p>(1) The method by which the fee is to be determined, including the percentage or percentages that shall accrue to the lawyer in the event of settlement, trial or appeal;</p> <p>(2) Whether litigation and other expenses are to be deducted from the recovery, and whether such expenses are to be deducted before or after the contingent fee is calculated;</p> <p>(3) Whether the client is liable for expenses regardless of outcome;</p> <p>(4) That, in the event of a loss, the client may be liable for the opposing party's attorney fees, and will be liable for the opposing party's costs as required by law; and</p> <p>(5) That a suit brought solely to harass or to coerce a settlement may result in liability for malicious prosecution or abuse of process.</p> <p>Upon conclusion of a contingent fee matter, the lawyer shall provide the client with a written statement stating the outcome of the matter and, if there is a recovery, showing the remittance to the client and the method of its determination.</p> <p>Did not adopt (e)(1).</p>

Rule 1.6	<p>(b)(2) To prevent the client from committing a criminal or fraudulent act in furtherance of which the client has used or is using the lawyer’s services, but the lawyer shall, where practicable, first make reasonable effort to persuade the client to take suitable action;</p> <p>(b)(3) To prevent, mitigate, or rectify the consequences of a client’s criminal or fraudulent act in the commission of which the lawyer’s services have been or are being used, but the lawyer shall, where practicable, first make reasonable effort to persuade the client to take corrective action;</p> <p>Adds: (c) A lawyer shall reveal information relating to the representation of a client to the extent the lawyer reasonably believes necessary to prevent a criminal act that the lawyer believes is likely to result in reasonably certain death or substantial bodily harm.</p>
Rule 1.7	
Rule 1.8	<p>(j): adds to end: This paragraph does not apply when the client is an organization.</p> <p>Adds: (k) A lawyer related to another lawyer as parent, child, sibling or spouse shall not represent a client in a representation directly adverse to a person whom the lawyer knows is represented by the other lawyer except upon informed consent by the client after consultation regarding the relationship.</p> <p>Adds: (l) A lawyer shall not stand as security for costs or as surety on any appearance, appeal, or other bond or surety in any case in which the lawyer is counsel.</p> <p>(m): same as MR (k), but replaces “paragraphs (a) through (i)” with “with the exception of paragraph (j)”</p>
Rule 1.9	
Rule 1.10	<p>Did not adopt (d).</p> <p>Adds: (e) When a lawyer becomes associated with a firm, no lawyer associated in the firm shall knowingly represent a person in a matter in which that lawyer is disqualified under Rule 1.9 unless:</p> <p>(1) The personally disqualified lawyer did not have a substantial role in or primary responsibility for the matter that causes the disqualification under Rule 1.9;</p> <p>(2) The personally disqualified lawyer is timely screened from any participation in the matter and is apportioned no part of the fee therefrom; and</p> <p>(3) Written notice is promptly given to any affected former client to enable it to ascertain compliance with the provisions of this Rule.</p>
Rule 1.11	
Rule 1.12	
Rule 1.13	<p>(d): replaces “representation of” with “retention by”</p> <p>(f): replaces material after “identity of the client” with “to the constituent and reasonably attempt to ensure that the constituent realizes that the lawyer’s client is the organization rather than the constituent. In cases of multiple representation such as discussed in paragraph (g), the lawyer shall take reasonable steps to ensure that the constituent understands the fact of multiple representation.”</p>
Rule 1.14	

Rule 1.15	(a) A lawyer shall hold funds or other 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. All funds received or held for the benefit of clients by a lawyer or firm, including advances for costs and expenses, shall be deposited in one or more identifiable bank accounts designated as a trust 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 in which clients or third persons hold an interest 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.
Rule 1.16	
Rule 1.17	(a), adds to end: "... for a reasonable period of time, in no case less than 6 months, to be set forth in the written agreement for the sale of the practice. In the event a specific term is not set forth in writing, a term of 6 months shall apply for the purposes of this Rule"
Rule 1.18	<p>Adds (e) A person who communicates information to a lawyer without any reasonable expectation that the lawyer is willing to discuss the possibility of forming a client-lawyer relationship, or for purposes which do not include a good faith intention to retain the lawyer in the subject matter of the consultation, is not a "prospective client" within the meaning of this Rule.</p> <p>Adds (f) A lawyer may condition conversations with a prospective client on the person's informed consent that no information disclosed during the consultation will prohibit the lawyer from representing a different client in the matter. If the agreement expressly so provides, the prospective client may also consent to the lawyer's subsequent use of information received from the prospective client.</p> <p>Adds (g) Whenever a prospective client shall request information regarding a lawyer or law firm for the purpose of making a decision regarding employment of the lawyer or law firm:</p> <p>(1) The lawyer or law firm shall promptly furnish (by mail if requested) the written information described in Rule 1.4(c).</p> <p>(2) The lawyer or law firm may furnish such additional factual information regarding the lawyer or law firm deemed valuable to assist the client.</p> <p>(3) If the information furnished to the client includes a fee contract, the top of each page of the contract shall be marked "SAMPLE" in red ink in a type size larger than the largest type used in the contract and the words "DO NOT SIGN" shall appear on the client signature line.</p>
Rule 2.1	
Rule 2.2	Did not delete.
Rule 2.3	
Rule 2.4	
Rule 3.1	
Rule 3.2	Adds: (b) The duty stated in paragraph (a) does not preclude a lawyer from

	granting a reasonable request from opposing counsel for an accommodation, such as an extension of time, or from disagreeing with a client's wishes on administrative and tactical matters, such as scheduling depositions, the number of depositions to be taken, and the frequency and use of written discovery requests.
Rule 3.3	
Rule 3.4	
Rule 3.5	<p>Changes title: Impartiality and Decorum of the Tribunal and Relations With Jury.</p> <p>(a) A lawyer shall not seek to influence a judge, juror, prospective juror or other official by means prohibited by law.</p> <p>(b) A lawyer shall not communicate ex parte with a judge, juror, prospective juror or other official except as permitted by law.</p> <p>(c) Subject to the limitations imposed by this Rule or by law, it is a lawyer's right, after the jury has been discharged, to interview the jurors to determine whether their verdict is subject to any legal challenge. A lawyer shall not communicate with a juror or prospective juror after discharge of the jury if the juror has made known to the lawyer a desire not to communicate, or the communication involves misrepresentation, coercion, duress or harassment. The scope of the interview should be restricted and caution should be used to avoid embarrassment to any juror or to influence his or her action in any subsequent jury service.</p> <p>(d) A lawyer shall not engage in conduct intended to disrupt a tribunal.</p> <p>Adds: (e) Before the jury is sworn to try the cause, a lawyer may investigate the prospective jurors to ascertain any basis for challenge, provided that a lawyer or the lawyer's employees or independent contractors may not, at any time before the commencement of the trial, conduct or authorize any investigation of the prospective jurors, through any means which are calculated or likely to lead to communication with prospective jurors of any allegations or factual circumstances relating to the case at issue. Conduct prohibited by this Rule includes, but is not limited to, any direct or indirect communication with a prospective juror, a member of the juror's family, an employer, or any other person that may lead to direct or indirect communication with a prospective juror.</p>
Adds Rule 3.5A	Relations With Opposing Counsel. When a lawyer knows or reasonably should know the identity of a lawyer representing an opposing party, he or she should not take advantage of the lawyer by causing any default or dismissal to be entered without first inquiring about the opposing lawyer's intention to proceed.
Rule 3.6	
Rule 3.7	
Rule 3.8	
Rule 3.9	
Rule 4.1	
Rule 4.2	

Rule 4.3	
Rule 4.4	
Rule 5.1	
Rule 5.2	
Rule 5.3	
Rule 5.4	Adds: (a)(5) A lawyer who undertakes to complete unfinished legal business of a deceased lawyer may pay to the estate of the deceased lawyer that proportion of the total compensation that fairly represents the services rendered by the deceased lawyer.
Rule 5.5	<p>Title: does not include “Multijurisdictional Practice of Law”</p> <p>(a) General rule. A lawyer shall not:</p> <p>(1) Practice law in a jurisdiction where doing so violates the regulation of the legal profession in that jurisdiction; or</p> <p>(2) Assist another person in the unauthorized practice of law.</p> <p>(b) Exceptions. A lawyer who is not admitted in this jurisdiction, but who is admitted and in good standing in another jurisdiction of the United States, does not engage in the unauthorized practice of law in this jurisdiction when:</p> <p>(1) The lawyer is authorized to appear before a tribunal in this jurisdiction by law or order of the tribunal or is preparing for a proceeding in which the lawyer reasonably expects to be so authorized;</p> <p>(2) The lawyer participates in this jurisdiction in investigation and discovery incident to litigation that is pending or anticipated to be instituted in a jurisdiction in which the lawyer is admitted to practice;</p> <p>(3) The lawyer is an employee of a client and is acting on behalf of the client or, in connection with the client's matters, on behalf of the client's other employees, or its commonly owned organizational affiliates in matters related to the business of the employer, provided that the lawyer is acting in this jurisdiction on an occasional basis and not as a regular or repetitive course of business in this jurisdiction;</p> <p>(4) The lawyer is acting with respect to a matter that is incident to work being performed in a jurisdiction in which the lawyer is admitted, provided that the lawyer is acting in this jurisdiction on an occasional basis and not as a regular or repetitive course of business in this jurisdiction;</p> <p>(5) The lawyer is engaged in the occasional representation of a client in association with a lawyer who is admitted in this jurisdiction and who has actual responsibility for the representation and actively participates in the representation, provided that the out-of-state lawyer's representation of the client is not part of a regular or repetitive course of practice in this jurisdiction;</p> <p>(6) The lawyer is representing a client, on an occasional basis and not as part of a regular or repetitive course of practice in this jurisdiction, in areas governed primarily by federal law, international law, or the law of a foreign nation; or</p> <p>(7) The lawyer is acting as an arbitrator, mediator, or impartial third party in an alternative dispute resolution proceeding.</p> <p>(c) Interaction with Supreme Court Rule 42. Notwithstanding the provisions of</p>

	<p>paragraph (b) of this Rule, a lawyer who is not admitted to practice in this jurisdiction shall not represent a client in this state in an action or proceeding governed by Supreme Court Rule 42 unless the lawyer has been authorized to appear under Supreme Court Rule 42 or reasonably expects to be so authorized.</p> <p>(d) Limitations.</p> <p>(1) No lawyer is authorized to provide legal services under this Rule if the lawyer:</p> <p>(i) Is an inactive or suspended member of the State Bar of Nevada, or has been disbarred or has received a disciplinary resignation from the State Bar of Nevada; or</p> <p>(ii) Has previously been disciplined or held in contempt by reason of misconduct committed while engaged in the practice of law permitted under this Rule.</p> <p>(2) A lawyer who is not admitted to practice in this jurisdiction shall not:</p> <p>(i) Establish an office or other regular presence in this jurisdiction for the practice of law;</p> <p>(ii) Solicit clients in this jurisdiction; or</p> <p>(iii) Represent or hold out to the public that the lawyer is admitted to practice law in this jurisdiction.</p> <p>(e) Conduct and discipline. A lawyer admitted to practice in another jurisdiction of the United States who acts in this jurisdiction pursuant to paragraph (b) of this Rule shall be subject to the Nevada Rules of Professional Conduct and the disciplinary jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of Nevada and the State Bar of Nevada as provided in Supreme Court Rule 99.</p>
<p>Adds Rule 5.5A</p>	<p>Registration of Private Lawyers Not Admitted to Nevada in Extra-Judicial Matters.</p> <p>(a) Application of rule.</p> <p>(1) This Rule applies to a lawyer who is not admitted in this jurisdiction, but who is admitted and in good standing in another jurisdiction of the United States, and who provides legal services for a Nevada client in connection with transactional or extra-judicial matters that are pending in or substantially related to Nevada.</p> <p>(2) This Rule does not apply to work performed by a lawyer in connection with any action pending before a court of this state, any action pending before an administrative agency or governmental body, or any arbitration, mediation, alternative dispute resolution proceeding, whether authorized by the court, law, rule, or private agreement.</p> <p>(b) Definitions. For purposes of this Rule, a “Nevada client” is a natural person residing in the State of Nevada, a Nevada governmental entity, or a business entity doing business in Nevada.</p> <p>(c) Annual report. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a lawyer who is subject to this Rule shall file an annual report, along with a reporting fee of \$150, with the State Bar of Nevada at its Las Vegas, Nevada, office. The annual report shall encompass January 1 through December 31 of a single calendar year and shall be filed on or before January 31 of the following</p>

	<p>calendar year. The report shall be on a form approved by the State Bar of Nevada and include the following information:</p> <p>(1) The lawyers' residence and office address;</p> <p>(2) The courts before which the lawyer has been admitted to practice and the dates of admission;</p> <p>(3) That the lawyer is currently a member in good standing of, and eligible to practice law before, the bar of those courts;</p> <p>(4) That the lawyer is not currently on suspension or disbarred from the practice of law before the bar of any court; and</p> <p>(5) The nature of the client(s) (individual or business entity) for whom the lawyer has provided services that are subject to this Rule and the number and general nature of the transactions performed for each client during the previous 12-month period. The lawyer shall not disclose the identity of any clients or any information that is confidential or subject to attorney-client privilege.</p> <p>(d) Failure to file report. Failure to timely file the report described in paragraph (c) of this Rule may be grounds for discipline under applicable Supreme Court Rules and prosecution under applicable state laws. The failure to file a timely report shall result in the imposition of a fine of not more than \$500.</p> <p>(e) Discipline. A lawyer who must file an annual report under this Rule shall be subject to the jurisdiction of the courts and disciplinary boards of this state with respect to the law of this state governing the conduct of lawyers to the same extent as a member of the State Bar of Nevada. He or she shall familiarize himself or herself and comply with the standards of professional conduct required of members of the State Bar of Nevada and shall be subject to the disciplinary jurisdiction of the State Bar of Nevada. The Nevada Supreme Court Rules shall govern in any investigation or proceeding conducted by the State Bar of Nevada under this Rule.</p> <p>(f) Confidentiality. The State Bar of Nevada shall not disclose annual reports filed under this Rule to any third parties unless necessary for disciplinary investigation or criminal prosecution for the unauthorized practice of law.</p>
Rule 5.6	
Rule 5.7	Did not adopt
Rule 6.1	<p>(a) Professional responsibility. Every lawyer has a professional responsibility to provide legal services to those unable to pay. A lawyer should aspire to render at least 20 hours of pro bono publico legal services per year. In fulfilling this responsibility, the lawyer should:</p> <p>(1) Provide a substantial majority of the 20 hours of legal services without compensation or expectation of compensation to:</p> <p>(i) Persons of limited means; or</p> <p>(ii) A public service, charitable group, or organization in matters that are designed primarily to address the needs of persons of limited means; and</p> <p>(2) Provide any additional services through:</p> <p>(i) Delivery of legal services at no fee or substantially reduced fee to individuals, groups or organizations seeking to secure or protect civil rights, civil liberties or public rights, or charitable, civic, community, governmental</p>

and educational organizations in matters in furtherance of their organizational purposes, where the payment of standard legal fees would significantly deplete the organization's economic resources or would be otherwise inappropriate;

(ii) Participation in activities for improving the law, the legal system, or the legal profession; or

(iii) Delivery of services in connection with law-related education sponsored by the State Bar of Nevada, the Nevada Bar Foundation, a county bar association, or a court located in Nevada.

(3) As an alternative in rendering at least 20 hours of pro bono publico services per year as provided in subparagraphs (1) and (2), a lawyer may discharge the professional responsibility to provide legal services to those unable to pay by:

(i) Providing at least 60 hours of professional services per year at a substantially reduced fee to persons of limited means; or

(ii) Contributing at least \$500 per year to an organization or group that provides pro bono legal services to persons of limited means.

(4) When pro bono legal service is performed for an individual without compensation or at a substantially reduced fee, the fee shall be agreed to in writing at the inception of the representation and refer to this Rule.

(5) The following do not qualify as pro bono legal service under this Rule:

(i) Legal services written off as bad debts;

(ii) Legal services performed for family members; and

(iii) Activities that do not involve the provision of legal services, such as serving on the board of a charitable organization.

(b) Reporting; discharge of professional responsibility.

(1) All members shall complete an Annual Pro Bono Reporting Form, indicating services performed under this Rule, to be submitted to the state bar annually on a form to be provided by the state bar with the members' fee statements. If a member fails to file the report required by this Rule, the state bar shall notify the member that a fine of \$100 will be imposed unless the member files the report within a specified period of time not less than 30 days after the notice.

(2) The professional responsibility to provide pro bono services as established under this Rule is aspirational rather than mandatory in nature. Accordingly, the failure to render pro bono services will not subject a member to discipline.

(c) Voluntary pro bono plan. The purposes of the voluntary pro bono plan are to make available legal services to those Nevadans who cannot otherwise afford them and to expand the present pro bono programs. To accomplish these goals the following committees are hereby created.

(1) District Court Pro Bono Committee. In each judicial district, the Chief Judge of the District Court shall appoint a Pro Bono Committee consisting of representatives of various members of the bench and bar as well as pro bono services and community organizations of that judicial district. The responsibility of these committees is to determine and address the specific unmet legal needs of that jurisdiction by way of a plan to be submitted to the Supreme Court. Pursuant to paragraph (d) of this Rule, the Pro Bono Committee may establish a foundation. The foundations are authorized to

receive funds paid in satisfaction of an order of any court entered in accordance with paragraph (e) of this Rule and to determine the allocation and use of such funds in a manner consistent with this Rule. If no foundation is established, the Pro Bono Committee is authorized to receive such funds and determine their allocation and use in a manner consistent with this Rule.

(2) Access to Justice Section. The board of governors shall have the power to establish a permanent Statewide Access to Justice Section that shall assist in the implementation of this Rule as well as facilitate and support local efforts to improve the public's access to justice. The initial officers of the Access to Justice Section shall be the currently serving officers of the Access to Justice Committee. Thereafter, elections for officers shall be held as provided in the Access to Justice Section's bylaws, as approved by the board of governors. The Access to Justice Section shall be composed of regular members who are licensed to practice law in Nevada and laypersons who may become auxiliary members.

(d) Foundations. A district court Pro Bono Committee may establish a local foundation to actively promote the provision of civil legal services to disadvantaged persons and households within the district. A foundation established pursuant to this Rule shall be created as a Nevada nonprofit corporation and is authorized to:

- (1) Actively promote the observance of this Rule within the district;
- (2) Receive donations from members of the State Bar of Nevada and monies from the courts as provided in this Rule;
- (3) Distribute such funds to providers of pro bono and free or reduced fee civil legal services in the district and to public law libraries;
- (4) Develop other new sources of funding and support for delivery of civil legal services;
- (5) Support existing legal services and pro bono efforts and foster new projects to broaden the existing range of civil legal services; and
- (6) Serve as an educational facilitator to make the community as a whole aware of the efforts being made to provide all Nevadans within the district with full access to the justice system.

(e) Payment of civil sanctions to fund pro bono programs or libraries. Subject to the limitations of this Rule, a court may direct that sanctions or fines imposed under NRS 1.210, NRAP 38, NRCPC 11, JCRCP 11, or like authority be paid to a nonprofit entity or law library specified below. The court's discretion to direct payment of sanctions or fines to a nonprofit entity or law library, however, is limited to civil sanctions imposed against counsel, parties, witnesses or others appearing before the court and expressly excludes sanctions or fines imposed against a defendant in any criminal case. Payment may be directed only to the following:

- (1) A nonprofit entity or committee designated pursuant to a voluntary pro bono plan described in paragraph (c) to serve the pro bono and access to justice needs either for the judicial district in which the judicial officer presides or, if serving outside his or her judicial district, where the case is heard; or
- (2) A public law library or nonprofit entity associated with a public law library

	<p>located either in the judicial district in which the judicial officer presides or, if serving outside his or her judicial district, where the case is heard; or</p> <p>(3) To the Nevada Law Foundation or other statewide nonprofit entity designated by the state bar to serve pro bono and access to justice needs;</p> <p>(4) The supreme court may also direct payment to such nonprofit entities or public law libraries located in the judicial district in which the matter before the supreme court originated or to any other public law library in the state.</p> <p>(f) Limitation on authority to specify use of funds. A judicial officer who orders payment of a sanction or fine pursuant to paragraph (e) must not participate in the specific determination of which entity will receive the sanction or fine or of how that sanction or fine will be used by the nonprofit entity or law library designated to receive the funds. The judicial officer may, however, serve on the board or as an officer of a nonprofit entity created pursuant to this Rule, or of a law library or nonprofit entity associated with a law library, provided that he or she does not participate in specific decisions regarding the use of any sanction or fine directed to the nonprofit entity or library by that judicial officer.</p>
Rule 6.2	
Rule 6.3	
Rule 6.4	
Rule 6.5	
Rule 7.1	<p>A lawyer shall not make a false or misleading communication about the lawyer or the lawyer's services. A communication is false or misleading if it:</p> <p>(a) Contains a material misrepresentation of fact or law, or omits a fact necessary to make the statement considered as a whole not materially misleading;</p> <p>(b) Is likely to create an unjustified or unreasonable expectation about results the lawyer can or has achieved, which shall be considered inherently misleading for the purposes of this Rule, or states or implies that the lawyer can achieve results by means that violate the Rules of Professional Conduct or other law;</p> <p>(c) Compares the lawyer's services with other lawyers' services, unless the comparison can be factually substantiated; or</p> <p>(d) Contains a testimonial or endorsement which violates any portion of this Rule.</p>
Rule 7.2	<p>(a) Subject to the requirements of Rule 7.1, a lawyer may advertise services through the public media, such as a telephone directory, legal directory, newspaper or other periodical, billboards and other signs, radio, television and recorded messages the public may access by dialing a telephone number, or through written communication not involving solicitation as prohibited by Rule 7.3.</p> <p>These Rules shall not apply to any advertisement broadcast or disseminated in another jurisdiction in which the advertising lawyer is admitted if such advertisement complies with the rules governing lawyer advertising in that jurisdiction and the advertisement is not intended primarily for broadcast or</p>

dissemination within the State of Nevada.

(b) Advertisements on the electronic media such as television and radio may contain the same factual information and illustrations as permitted in advertisements in the print media. If a person appears as a lawyer in an advertisement for legal services, or under such circumstances as may give the impression that the person is a lawyer, such person must be a member of the State Bar of Nevada, admitted to practice and in good standing before the Supreme Court of Nevada, and must be the lawyer who will actually perform the service advertised or a lawyer associated with the law firm that is advertising. If a person appears in an advertisement as an employee of a lawyer or law firm, such person must be an actual employee of the lawyer or law firm whose services are advertised unless the advertisement discloses that such person is an actor. If an actor appears in any other role not prohibited by these Rules, the advertisement must disclose that such person is an actor.

(c) All advertisements and written communications disseminated pursuant to these Rules shall include the name of at least one lawyer or law firm responsible for their content.

(d) Every advertisement and written communication that indicates one or more areas of law in which the lawyer or law firm practices shall conform to the requirements of Rule 7.4.

(e) Every advertisement and written communication indicating that the charging of a fee is contingent on outcome or that the fee will be a percentage of the recovery shall contain the following disclaimer: "You may have to pay the opposing party's attorney fees and costs in the event of a loss."

(f) A lawyer who advertises a specific fee or range of fees shall include all possible terms and fees, and the duration said fees are in effect. Such disclosures shall be presented with equal prominence. For advertisements in the yellow pages of telephone directories or other media not published more frequently than annually, the advertised fee or range of fees shall be honored for no less than one year following publication.

(g) A lawyer may make statements describing or characterizing the quality of the lawyer's services in advertisements and written communications. However, such statements are subject to proof of verification, to be provided at the request of the state bar or a client or prospective client.

(h) The following information in advertisements and written communications shall be presumed not to violate the provisions of Rule 7.1:

(1) Subject to the requirements of this rule and Rule 7.5, the name of the lawyer or law firm, a listing of lawyers associated with the firm, office addresses and telephone numbers, office and telephone service hours, and a designation such as "attorney" or "law firm."

(2) Date of admission to the State Bar of Nevada and any other bars and a listing of federal courts and jurisdictions other than Nevada where the lawyer is licensed to practice.

(3) Technical and professional licenses granted by the state or other recognized licensing authorities.

(4) Foreign language ability.

	<p>(5) Fields of law in which the lawyer is certified or designated, subject to the requirements of Rule 7.4.</p> <p>(6) Prepaid or group legal service plans in which the lawyer participates.</p> <p>(7) Acceptance of credit cards.</p> <p>(8) Fee for initial consultation and fee schedule, subject to the requirements of paragraphs (e) and (f) of this Rule.</p> <p>(9) A listing of the name and geographic location of a lawyer or law firm as a sponsor of a public service announcement or charitable, civic or community program or event.</p> <p>(i) Nothing in this Rule prohibits a lawyer or law firm from permitting the inclusion in law lists and law directories intended primarily for the use of the legal profession of such information as has traditionally been included in these publications.</p> <p>(j) A copy or recording of an advertisement or written or recorded communication shall be submitted to the State Bar in accordance with Rule 7.2A and shall be retained by the lawyer or law firm which advertises for 4 years after its last dissemination along with a record of when and where it was used.</p> <p>(k) A lawyer shall not give anything of value to a person for recommending the lawyer's services, except that a lawyer may pay the reasonable cost of advertising or written or recorded communication permitted by these Rules and may pay the usual charges of a lawyer referral service or other legal service organization.</p>
<p>Adds Rule 7.2A</p>	<p>Advertising Filing Requirements.</p> <p>(a) Filing requirements. A copy or recording of an advertisement or written or recorded communication published after September 1, 2007, shall be submitted to the state bar in both hard copy and electronic format within 15 days of first dissemination along with a form supplied by the state bar. If a published item that was first disseminated prior to September 1, 2007, will continue to be published after this date, then it must be submitted to the state bar on or before September 17, 2007, along with a form supplied by the state bar. The form shall include a provision for members to request a waiver of the electronic filing requirement for good cause.</p> <p>(b) Failure to file. A lawyer or law firm's failure to file an advertisement in accordance with paragraph (a) is grounds for disciplinary action. In addition, for purposes of disciplinary review pursuant to Supreme Court Rule 106 (privilege and limitation), when a lawyer or law firm fails to file, the 4-year limitation period begins on the date the advertisement was actually known to bar counsel.</p>
<p>Adds Rule 7.2B</p>	<p>Volunteer Advisory Committees; Pre-Dissemination Review.</p> <p>(a) Standing Lawyer Advertising Advisory Committees. The board of governors shall create two Standing Lawyer Advertising Advisory Committees, one for each district north and south as defined in Supreme Court Rule 100, to review filings submitted under Rule 7.2A and to respond to written requests from an advertising lawyer or law firm voluntarily seeking an advance opinion regarding that lawyer's compliance with the advertising rules.</p>

The board of governors may promulgate bylaws, rules of procedure, and reasonable fees for advance opinions to offset the administrative costs of these committees, as it deems necessary and proper. A state bar staff member or members shall be designated to assist with implementing this Rule, including but not limited to providing administrative support to the standing committees, and receiving and coordinating requests submitted under subparagraph (c)(1) of this Rule.

(1) Committee composition. Each committee shall have a minimum of 5 volunteer members, 4 of whom shall be members of the State Bar of Nevada and 1 of whom may be a non-lawyer. Each committee shall also have a minimum of 5 members to serve as ad hoc or conflict replacements when needed. Members must have a full-time business or residential presence in the respective district.

(i) Appointment. Members shall be appointed by the board of governors and serve 2-year terms, subject to reappointment at the board's discretion. No member shall serve a lifetime total of more than 12 years. Members may be removed by the board of governors for cause.

(ii) Minimum duties. Each committee shall meet at least monthly on a predetermined date, and as often thereafter as necessary, to review all matters before it in a timely fashion. Advance opinions shall be provided within 30 days of submission of the request or sooner. Requests to expedite review of advertisements shall be granted whenever possible within reason. The board of governors may promulgate a procedure and attach an added fee for expedited requests.

(b) Review of filings; advisory opinions to bar counsel. The committee may issue advisory opinions on any advertisement filed with the state bar. If the committee finds that an advertisement does not comply with these rules, it may issue an advisory opinion to bar counsel within 30 days of its review. The opinion must include the basis for the Committee's finding of noncompliance and a recommendation that bar counsel issue a notice to the lawyer or law firm requesting a correction or withdrawal of the advertisement. If bar counsel accepts the committee's recommendation and issues the notice, the advertising lawyer or law firm has 30 days to respond to bar counsel's notice. Bar counsel may initiate appropriate disciplinary action if the lawyer or law firm fails to file a timely response.

(c) Pre-dissemination review. A lawyer or law firm may file a written request with the state bar seeking an advance opinion on whether a proposed advertisement complies with these Rules. The request shall be made in the form and manner designated by the state bar. Upon receipt of such request, the state bar shall submit it to the appropriate Standing Lawyer Advertising Advisory Committee for its review.

(1) Advance opinion. Within 30 days of submission, the committee shall issue an advance opinion to the lawyer or law firm submitting the request for pre-dissemination review. The opinion shall include a finding of whether the proposed advertisement is in compliance with these Rules. If the Committee finds that the advertisement is not in compliance, then the opinion shall also

	<p>include the basis for the finding and instructions on how the proposed advertisement can be corrected. Such an adverse opinion must also notify the lawyer or law firm of an opportunity for a hearing on the committee's finding of noncompliance and the procedure for requesting such a hearing.</p> <p>(2) Appeal. An adverse advance opinion of one committee may be appealed by the requestor in writing to the other committee, which decision shall be controlling.</p> <p>(d) Limitations; when binding on discipline authority. The committees created under this Rule are primarily dedicated to providing independent, volunteer peer advance opinions to lawyers upon request as a safe-harbor to future disciplinary action only. No request for an advance opinion shall be granted after a disciplinary investigation is commenced on the subject advertisement. In the event an opinion is inadvertently issued by a committee during or after a disciplinary review is in progress, the decision of any disciplinary panel convened pursuant to Supreme Court Rule 105 shall be controlling. An advance opinion of noncompliance issued under this Rule shall not be binding on any disciplinary panel or bar counsel. An advance finding of compliance is binding on the disciplinary panel and bar counsel in favor of the advertising lawyer provided that the representations, statements, materials, facts and written assurances received in connection therewith are true and not misleading. An advance opinion of compliance constitutes admissible evidence if offered by a party.</p> <p>(e) Annual report. The board of governors shall file an annual report with the clerk of this court that addresses, among other things, the state bar's efforts to enforcement of the rules, the operation of the standing committees, the effectiveness of the current rules and any changes to the rules that this court should consider. The first report under this paragraph shall be filed by December 31, 2008, and then annually thereafter.</p>
<p>Rule 7.3</p>	<p>Communications With Prospective Clients.</p> <p>(a) Direct contact with prospective clients. Except as permitted pursuant to paragraph (d) of this Rule, a lawyer shall not solicit professional employment from a prospective client with whom the lawyer has no family or prior professional relationship, by mail, in person or otherwise, when a significant motive for the lawyer's doing so is the lawyer's pecuniary gain. The term "solicit" includes contact in person, by telephone, telegraph or facsimile, by letter or other writing, or by other communication directed to a specific recipient.</p> <p>(b) Direct or indirect written advertising. Any direct or indirect written mail communication or advertising circular distributed to persons not known to need legal services of the kind provided by the lawyer in a particular matter, but who are so situated that they might in general find such services useful, shall contain the disclaimers required by Rule 7.2. The disclaimers shall be in a type size and legibility sufficient to cause the disclaimers to be conspicuous, and in a size at least as large as the largest of any telephone number appearing in the ad.</p> <p>(c) Additional disclaimer on mailers or written advertisements or</p>

	<p>communications. Direct or indirect mail envelope, and written mail communications or advertising circulars shall contain, upon the outside of the envelope and upon the communication side of each page of the communication or advertisement, in legible type that is at least twice as large as the largest type used in the body of the communication, in red ink, the following warning: NOTICE: THIS IS AN ADVERTISEMENT!</p> <p>(d) Target mail to prospective clients. Written communication directed to a specific prospective client who may need legal services due to a particular transaction or occurrence is prohibited in Nevada within 45 days of the transaction or occurrence giving rise to the communication. After 45 days following the transaction or occurrence, any such communication must comply with paragraphs (b) and (c) of this Rule and must comply with all other Rules of Professional Conduct.</p>
<p>Rule 7.4</p>	<p>Communication of Fields of Practice, Specialization, and Limited Practice.</p> <p>(a) A lawyer may communicate that the lawyer is a specialist or expert or that he or she practices in particular fields of law, provided the lawyer complies with this Rule. Nothing in this rule shall be construed to prohibit communication of fields of practice unless the communication is false or misleading.</p> <p>(b) Patent law. A lawyer admitted to engage in patent practice before the United States Patent and Trademark Office may use the designation “Patent Attorney” or a substantially similar designation.</p> <p>(c) Admiralty law. A lawyer engaged in admiralty practice may use the designation “Admiralty,” “Proctor in Admiralty” or a substantially similar designation.</p> <p>(d) Specialist or expert. In addition to the designations permitted by paragraphs (b) and (c) of this Rule, a lawyer may communicate that he or she is a specialist or expert in a particular field of law if the lawyer complies with the provisions of this paragraph.</p> <p>(1) Certification. The lawyer must be certified as a specialist or expert by an organization that has been approved under Rule 7.4A.</p> <p>(2) Practice hours; CLE; liability coverage; reporting. The lawyer must meet the following requirements for practice hours devoted to each field of specialization, continuing legal education in each field of specialization, and professional liability coverage:</p> <p>(i) The lawyer shall have devoted at least one-third of his or her practice to each designated field of specialization for each of the preceding 2 calendar years.</p> <p>(ii) The lawyer shall have completed 10 hours of accredited continuing legal education in each designated field of specialization of practice during the preceding calendar year. The carry-forward and exemption provisions of Supreme Court Rules 210 and 214 do not apply. In reporting under subparagraph (iv), the lawyer shall identify the specific courses and hours that apply to each designated field of specialization.</p> <p>(iii) The lawyer shall carry a minimum of \$500,000 in professional liability insurance, with the exception of lawyers who practice exclusively in public</p>

law. The lawyer shall provide proof of liability coverage to the state bar as part of the reporting requirement under subparagraph (iv).

(iv) The lawyer shall submit written confirmation annually to the state bar and board of continuing legal education demonstrating that the lawyer has complied with these requirements. The report shall be public information.

(3) Registration with state bar. The lawyer must file a registration of specialty, along with a \$250 fee, with the executive director of the state bar on a form supplied by the state bar. The form shall include attestation of compliance with paragraph (d)(2) for each specialty registered.

(i) Annual renewal. A lawyer registered under this Rule must renew the registration annually by completing a renewal form provided by the state bar, paying a \$250 renewal fee, and providing current information as required under paragraph (d)(2) for each specialty registered. The lawyer must submit the renewal form to the executive director of the state bar on or before the anniversary date of the initial filing of the registration of specialty with the state bar.

(ii) Registration of multiple specialties. A lawyer may include more than one specialty on the initial registration or include additional specialties with the annual renewal without additional charge. Additional specialties added at any other time will be assessed a one-time \$50 processing fee.

(4) Revocation and reinstatement. The board of governors shall establish rules and procedures governing administrative revocation and reinstatement of the right to communicate a specialty for failure to pay the fees set forth in paragraph (d)(3), including reasonable processing fees for late payment and reinstatement.

(5) Advertising. A lawyer certified as a specialist under this Rule may advertise the certification during such time as the lawyer's certification and the state bar's approval of the certifying organization are both in effect. Advertising by a lawyer regarding the lawyer's certification under this Rule shall comply with Rules 7.1 and 7.2 and shall clearly identify the name of the certifying organization.

(e) Temporary exemption from CLE requirements. The board of governors or its designee may grant a member's request for temporary exemption from completion of the specific continuing legal education requirements imposed by this Rule for exceptional, extreme, and undue hardship unique to the member.

(f) Extension to complete CLE requirements. If a lawyer is unable to complete the hours of accredited continuing legal education during the preceding calendar year as required by this Rule, the lawyer may apply to the board of continuing legal education for an extension of time in which to complete the hours. For good cause the board may extend the time not more than 6 months.

(g) Records. A lawyer who communicates a specialty pursuant to this Rule shall keep time records to demonstrate compliance with paragraph (d)(2). Such records shall be available to the State Bar of Nevada and the board of continuing legal education on request.

(h) Guidelines. The board of governors of the state bar shall be authorized to formulate and publish a set of guidelines to aid members of the state bar in

	<p>complying with the requirements of this Rule.</p> <p>(i) Law lists and legal directories. This Rule does not apply to listings placed by a lawyer or law firm in reputable law lists and legal directories that are primarily addressed to lawyers.</p>
Adds Rule 7.4A	<p>State Bar Approval of Organizations That Certify Lawyers as Specialists. The board of governors of the state bar may, for the purposes of Rule 7.4, approve organizations that certify lawyers as specialists in accordance with this Rule. The board of governors may, in its discretion, appoint a committee to assist the board in implementing a program for the approval of certifying organizations. Any such committee shall be comprised of members of the state bar and such others whom the board of governors deems necessary and proper.</p> <p>(a) Rules; authority. The board of governors shall implement rules and standards by which the board approves organizations to certify lawyers as specialists in particular areas of law, and which describe the conditions and procedures under which such approval shall be granted, maintained, and revoked. The board shall retain jurisdiction to approve, deny, or revoke approval of a certifying organization under this Rule and may establish fees for administering its duties under this Rule. At its discretion, the board may delegate any other duties associated with approving specialty certification organizations as it deems necessary and proper.</p> <p>(b) Minimum standards for certifying organizations. To be approved under this Rule, in addition to meeting the standards adopted by the board of governors, an organization that certifies lawyers as specialists in a particular area of the law must make certification available to all lawyers who meet objective and consistently applied standards relevant to the specialty area of law.</p> <p>(c) Duration of approval; renewal; revocation. The board's approval of the certifying organization shall be valid for a period of 5 years, subject to discretionary renewal upon application by the organization. The board of governors may revoke approval of a certifying organization at any time for violation of this Rule or violation of any other terms and conditions of the approval. Notice of a decision to deny approval, deny renewal, or revoke approval shall be provided to the petitioning organization and an opportunity to appeal provided.</p>
Rule 7.5	<p>(b): adds “that has registered with the State Bar of Nevada under Rule 7.5A” after “more than one jurisdiction”</p> <p>(c), adds to end: “This provision does not apply to a lawyer who takes a brief hiatus from practice to serve as an elected member of the Nevada State Legislature when the legislature is in session.”</p>
Adds Rule 7.5A	<p>Registration of Multijurisdictional Law Firms.</p> <p>(a) Applicability of rule. All law firms having an office in Nevada and in one or more other jurisdictions shall register with the State Bar of Nevada and shall pay an annual fee of \$500 for such registration.</p> <p>(b) Definitions. For purposes of this Rule:</p> <p>(1) “Law firm” means a solo practitioner or a group of lawyers.</p> <p>(2) “Nevada client” means a natural person residing in the State of Nevada, a Nevada governmental entity, or a business entity doing business in Nevada.</p>

(3) “Resident member” means a Nevada-licensed lawyer who maintains a full-time presence in the Nevada office of the multijurisdictional firm.

(c) Procedure and requirements for registering. An application for registration to practice under this Rule, along with the appropriate fee, shall be filed with the executive director of the State Bar of Nevada, on a form supplied or approved by the State Bar of Nevada, at its Las Vegas, Nevada, office. The application shall include the following:

(1) The names and addresses of all lawyers employed by the firm, the jurisdictions in which each lawyer is licensed, and verification that each lawyer is in good standing in the jurisdictions in which each lawyer is licensed;

(2) Any pending disciplinary action or investigation against a lawyer employed by the firm;

(3) The address and telephone number of a permanent office located within the State of Nevada that will be maintained by the firm;

(4) The name, address, and telephone number of a member of the firm who shall be resident in the firm’s Nevada office and who shall be the designated agent for service of process in this state. The resident member of the firm in the Nevada office must be an active member in good standing of the State Bar of Nevada; and

(5) A certification that:

(i) The firm will maintain a permanent office in Nevada with a resident member of the firm who is also an active member in good standing of the State Bar of Nevada at all times the firm is practicing in Nevada and will notify the state bar of any change of status or address within 30 days of the change in status or address;

(ii) The firm agrees to disclose in writing to its Nevada clients whether all of its lawyers are licensed to practice in Nevada and, if any of its lawyers are not so-licensed, to disclose what legal work will be performed by lawyers not admitted to practice in this state. Upon request of the State Bar of Nevada, the firm shall provide documentation evidencing its compliance with these disclosure requirements;

(iii) The firm agrees to maintain trust accounts in accordance with Supreme Court Rule 78.5, with all funds arising from any matter in Nevada maintained solely in those accounts. The firm shall identify the financial institution where the trust account has been established; and

(iv) The firm agrees to comply fully with Rule 7.5.

(d) Disposition of application for registration. The executive director of the state bar shall have 30 days from receipt of the application to review the application and determine whether it has been completed and filed in compliance with the requirements of this Rule. Upon approval of the application, the executive director shall notify the applicant and shall also give notice of the registration to the supreme court clerk and the district court clerk for the county in which the law firm’s Nevada office is located. If the application is incomplete, the executive director shall give the applicant written notification of the deficiencies in the application. The applicant shall

	<p>have 30 days from the date of mailing of the notice of the deficiencies to cure the deficiencies and complete the application. If the application is not completed within the allotted time, the executive director shall reject the application.</p> <p>(e) Application or certificate containing false information. A lawyer who causes to be filed an application or certificate containing false information shall be subject to the disciplinary jurisdiction of the State Bar of Nevada with respect to such action and the firm shall be disqualified from registering to practice in Nevada.</p> <p>(f) Violation of conditions. If the State Bar of Nevada determines that the firm is in violation of the conditions set forth in paragraph (c)(5) of this Rule, the executive director of the state bar may, upon 20 days' notice, revoke the registration and the right of the firm to practice in Nevada. The executive director shall notify the supreme court clerk and the district court clerk for the county in which the law firm's Nevada office is located of the suspension.</p> <p>(g) Renewal of registration. On or before the anniversary date of the filing of the application with the State Bar of Nevada, a firm registered under this Rule must renew its registration, providing current information and certification as required under paragraph (c) of this Rule. The renewal shall be accompanied by payment of an annual fee of \$500.</p> <p>(h) Failure to renew. A law firm registered under this Rule that continues to practice law in Nevada but fails to provide the proper information and certification or pay the renewal fees set forth in paragraph (f) of this Rule shall be suspended from practicing law in Nevada upon expiration of a period of 30 days after the anniversary date. The executive director of the state bar shall notify the firm, the supreme court clerk and the district court clerk for the county in which the law firm's Nevada office is located of the suspension.</p> <p>(i) Reinstatement. The firm may be reinstated upon the compliance with the requirements of paragraph (f) of this Rule and the payment of a late penalty of \$100. Upon payment of all accrued fees and the late penalty, the executive director of the state bar may reinstate the firm and shall notify the firm, the supreme court clerk and the district court clerk for the county in which the law firm's Nevada office is located of the reinstatement.</p> <p>(j) Responsibilities of Nevada-licensed members. The members of the firm who are admitted to practice in Nevada shall be responsible for and actively participate as a principal or lead lawyer in all work performed for Nevada clients and for compliance with all state and local rules of practice. It is the responsibility of the Nevada-licensed members of the firm to ensure that any proceedings in this jurisdiction are tried and managed in accordance with all applicable procedural and ethical rules and that out-of-state members of the firm comply with Supreme Court Rule 42 before appearing in any proceedings that are subject to that rule.</p> <p>(k) Confidentiality. The State Bar of Nevada shall not disclose the application for registration to any third parties unless necessary for disciplinary investigation or criminal prosecution for the unauthorized practice of law.</p>
Rule 7.6	Did not adopt

Rule 8.1	
Rule 8.2	
Rule 8.3	(c), adds to end: "...including but not limited to the Lawyers Concerned for Lawyers program established by Supreme Court Rule 106.5."
Rule 8.4	
Rule 8.5	Jurisdiction. A lawyer admitted to practice in this jurisdiction is subject to the disciplinary authority of this jurisdiction although engaged in practice elsewhere.