



The State Bar *of San Andreas*

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Rules of Professional Conduct

2022

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PRODUCTION STAFF

((**NB.** Any italicised names represent an NPCd individual involved in the production of this Rules of Professional Conduct))

EDITOR

Morgan Jones

PRODUCTION EDITOR

Lauren Davis

ASSISTANT EDITOR

Sarah Mooreland

LEGISLATIVE RESEARCH

Morgan Jones

Lauren Davis

Sarah Mooreland

DISTRIBUTION

Morgan Jones

WEB DISTRIBUTION/PRODUCTION

Morgan Jones

RULES OF PROFESSIONAL CONDUCT

Rule 1.0 Purpose and Function of the Rules of Professional Conduct

(a) Purpose.

The following rules are intended to regulate the professional conduct of lawyers through discipline. They have been adopted by the Board of Trustees of the State Bar of San Andreas to protect the public, the courts, and the legal profession; protect the integrity of the legal system, and promote the administration of justice and confidence in the legal profession. These rules together with any standards adopted by the Board of Trustees pursuant to these rules shall be binding upon all lawyers.

(b) Function.

- (1) A willful violation of any of these rules is a basis for discipline.
- (2) The prohibition of certain conduct in these rules is not exclusive. Lawyers are also bound by applicable law including the opinions of San Andreas courts.
- (3) A violation of a rule does not itself give rise to a cause of action for damages caused by failure to comply with the rule. Nothing in these rules or the Comments to the rules is intended to enlarge or restrict the law regarding the liability of lawyers to others.

Rule 1.0.1 Terminology

- (a) "Belief" or "believes" means that the person* involved actually supposes the fact in question to be true. A person's* belief may be inferred from circumstances.
- (b) [Reserved]
- (c) "Firm" or "law firm" means a law partnership; a professional law corporation; a lawyer acting as a sole proprietorship; an association authorized to practice law; or lawyers employed in a legal services organization or in the legal department, division or office of a corporation, of a government organization, or of another organization.
- (d) "Fraud" or "fraudulent" means conduct that is fraudulent under the law of the applicable jurisdiction and has a purpose to deceive.
- (e) "Informed consent" means a person's* agreement to a proposed course of conduct after the lawyer has communicated and explained (i) the relevant circumstances and (ii) the material risks, including any actual and reasonably* foreseeable adverse consequences of the proposed course of Conduct.
 - (e-1) "Informed written consent" means that the disclosures and the consent required

by paragraph (e) must be in writing.*

- (f) “Knowingly,” “known,” or “knows” means actual knowledge of the fact in question. A person’s* knowledge may be inferred from circumstances.
- (g) “Partner” means a member of a partnership, a shareholder in a law firm* organized as a professional corporation, or a member of an association authorized to practice law.
- (h) “Reasonable” or “reasonably” when used in relation to conduct by a lawyer means the conduct of a reasonably prudent and competent lawyer.
- (i) “Reasonable belief” or “reasonably believes” when used in reference to a lawyer means that the lawyer believes the matter in question and that the circumstances are such that the belief is reasonable.
- (j) “Reasonably should know” when used in reference to a lawyer means that a lawyer of reasonable prudence and competence would ascertain the matter in question.
- (k) “Screened” means the isolation of a lawyer from any participation in a matter, including the timely imposition of procedures within a law firm* that is adequate under the circumstances (i) to protect information that the isolated lawyer is obligated to protect under these Rules or other law; and (ii) to protect against other law firm* lawyers and nonlawyer personnel communicating with the lawyer with respect to the matter.
- (l) “Substantial”*, when used in reference to degree or extent, means a material matter of clear and weighty importance.
- (m) “Tribunal” means (i) a court, an arbitrator, an administrative law judge, or an administrative body acting in an adjudicative capacity and authorized to make a decision that can be binding on the parties involved; or (ii) a special master or another person* to whom a court refers one or more issues and whose decision or recommendation can be binding on the parties if approved by the court.
- (n) “Writing” or “written” - “signed” writing includes an electronic sound, symbol, or process attached to or logically associated with a writing and executed, inserted, or adopted by or at the direction of a person* with the intent to sign the writing.

Comment

Firm or Law Firm**

[1] Practitioners who share office space and occasionally consult or assist each other ordinarily would not be regarded as constituting a law firm.* However, if they present themselves to the public in a way that suggests that they are a law firm* or conduct themselves as a law firm,* they may be regarded as a law firm* for purposes of these rules. The terms of any formal agreement between associated lawyers are relevant in determining whether they are a firm,* as is the fact that they have mutual access

to information concerning the clients they serve.

[2] The term “of counsel” implies that the lawyer so designated has a relationship with the law firm,* other than as a partner* or associate, or officer or shareholder, that is close, personal, continuous, and regular. Whether a lawyer who is denominated as “of counsel” or by a similar term should be deemed a member of a law firm* for purposes of these rules will also depend on the specific facts. (Compare *People ex rel. Department of Corporations v. Speedee Oil Change Systems, Inc.* (1999) 20 Cal.4th 1135 [86 Cal.Rptr.2d 816] with *Chambers v. Kay* (2002) 29 Cal.4th 142 [126 Cal.Rptr.2d 536].)

*Fraud**

[3] When the terms “fraud”* or “fraudulent”* are used in these rules, it is not necessary that anyone has suffered damages or relied on the misrepresentation or failure to inform because requiring the proof of those elements of fraud* would impede the purpose of certain rules to prevent fraud* or avoid a lawyer assisting in the perpetration of fraud,* or otherwise frustrate the imposition of discipline on lawyers who engage in fraudulent* conduct. The term “fraud”* or “fraudulent”* when used in these rules does not include merely negligent misrepresentation or negligent failure to apprise another of relevant information.

Informed Consent and Informed Written Consent**

[4] The communication necessary to obtain informed consent* or informed written consent* will vary according to the rule involved and the circumstances giving rise to the need to obtain consent.

*Screened**

[5] The purpose of screening* is to assure the affected client, former client, or prospective client that confidential information known* by the personally prohibited lawyer is neither disclosed to other law firm* lawyers or nonlawyer personnel nor used to the detriment of the person* to whom the duty of confidentiality is owed. The personally prohibited lawyer shall acknowledge the obligation not to communicate with any of the other lawyers and nonlawyer personnel in the law firm* with respect to the matter. Similarly, other lawyers and nonlawyer personnel in the law firm* who are working on the matter promptly shall be informed that the screening* is in place and that they may not communicate with the personally prohibited lawyer with respect to the matter. Additional screening* measures that are appropriate for the particular matter will depend on the circumstances. To implement, reinforce and remind all affected law firm* personnel of the presence of the screening,* it may be appropriate for the law firm* to undertake such procedures as a written* undertaking by the personally prohibited lawyer to avoid any communication with other law firm* personnel and any contact with any law firm* files or other materials relating to the matter, written* notice and instructions to all other law firm* personnel forbidding any communication with the personally prohibited lawyer relating to the matter, denial of access by that lawyer to law firm* files or other materials relating to the matter, and periodic reminders of the screen* to the personally prohibited lawyer and all other law firm* personnel.

[6] In order to be effective, screening* measures must be implemented as soon as practical after a lawyer or law firm* knows* or reasonably should know* that there is a need for screening.*

CHAPTER 1.

LAWYER-CLIENT RELATIONSHIP

Rule 1.2 Establishment

- (a) A lawyer-client relationship is established when an individual seeks advice or assistance from a lawyer, and the attorney gives or agrees to give assistance in return.

Rule 1.2 Competence

- (a) A lawyer shall not intentionally, recklessly, with gross negligence, or repeatedly fail to perform legal services with competence.
- (b) For purposes of this rule, “competence” in any legal service shall mean to apply the (i) learning and skill, and (ii) mental, emotional, and physical ability reasonably* necessary for the performance of such service.
- (c) If a lawyer does not have sufficient learning and skill when the legal services are undertaken, the lawyer nonetheless may provide competent representation by (i) associating with or, where appropriate, professionally consulting another lawyer whom the lawyer reasonably believes* to be competent, (ii) acquiring sufficient learning and skill before performance is required, or (iii) referring the matter to another lawyer whom the lawyer reasonably believes* to be competent.
- (d) In an emergency a lawyer may give advice or assistance in a matter in which the lawyer does not have the skill ordinarily required if referral to, or association or consultation with, another lawyer would be impractical. Assistance in an emergency must be limited to that reasonably* necessary in the circumstances.

Rule 1.2.1 Advising or Assisting the Violation of Law

- (a) A lawyer shall not counsel a client to engage, or assist a client in conduct that the lawyer knows is criminal, fraudulent,* or a violation of any law, rule, or ruling of a tribunal.
- (b) Notwithstanding paragraph (a), a lawyer may:
 - (1) discuss the legal consequences of any proposed course of conduct with a client; and
 - (2) counsel or assist a client to make a good faith effort to determine the validity, scope, meaning, or application of a law, rule, or ruling of a tribunal.

Rule 1.2.2 Diligence

- (a) A lawyer shall not intentionally, repeatedly, recklessly or with gross negligence fail to act with reasonable diligence in representing a client.
- (b) For purposes of this rule, “reasonable diligence” shall mean that a lawyer acts with commitment and dedication to the interests of the client and does not neglect or disregard, or unduly delay a legal matter entrusted to the lawyer.

Rule 1.2.3 Communication of Settlement Offers

- (a) A lawyer shall promptly communicate to the lawyer’s client:
 - (i) all terms and conditions of a proposed plea bargain or other dispositive offer made to the client in a criminal matter; and
 - (ii) all amounts, terms, and conditions of any written offer of settlement made to the client in all other matters.
- (b) As used in this rule, “client” includes a person who possesses the authority to accept an offer of settlement or plea, or, in a class action, all the named representatives of the class.

Rule 1.2.4 Fees for Legal Services

- (a) A lawyer shall not make an agreement for, charge, or collect an unconscionable or illegal fee.
- (b) Unconscionability of a fee shall be determined on the basis of all the facts and circumstances existing at the time the agreement is entered into except where the parties contemplate that the fee will be affected by later events. The factors to be considered in determining the unconscionability of a fee include without limitation the following:
 - (1) whether the lawyer engaged in fraud* or overreaching in negotiating or setting the fee;
 - (2) whether the lawyer has failed to disclose material facts;
 - (3) the amount of the fee in proportion to the value of the services performed;
 - (4) the relative sophistication of the lawyer and the client;
 - (5) the novelty and difficulty of the questions involved, and the skill requisite to perform the legal service properly;
 - (6) the likelihood, if apparent to the client, that the acceptance of the particular employment will preclude other employment by the lawyer;
 - (7) the amount involved and the results obtained;
 - (8) the time limitations imposed by the client or by the circumstances;
 - (9) the nature and length of the professional relationship with the client;
 - (10) the experience, reputation, and ability of the lawyer or lawyers performing the services;
 - (11) whether the fee is fixed or contingent;
 - (12) the time and labor required; and
 - (13) whether the client gave informed consent to the fee.

Rule 1.2.5 Confidential Information of a Client

- (a) A lawyer shall not reveal information protected from disclosure unless the client gives informed

consent.

- (b) A lawyer shall not reveal information relating to representation absence of the client's informed consent.
- (c) Above all, a lawyer shall keep client matters confidential.

Rule 1.2.6 Declining or Terminating Representation of a Client

- (a) A lawyer shall not represent a client, or shall withdraw from representation once it has commenced if the following occurs or has occurred:
 - (i) The lawyer knows or reasonably should know, that a client is asserting defence or bringing litigation without probable cause, and with the purpose of maliciously harassing an individual;
 - (ii) The lawyer's health, mental or physical, makes it difficult to carry out the representation effectively; or
 - (iii) the client discharges the lawyer.
- (b) A lawyer shall not terminate representation until the lawyer has taken reasonable steps to avoid foreseeable prejudice of the rights of a client, such as giving the client sufficient notice to allow the retention of another lawyer.

CHAPTER 2. COUNSELOR

Rule 2.1 Advisor

- (a) In representing a client, a lawyer shall exercise independent professional judgment and render candid advice.

Comment

[1] A lawyer ordinarily has no duty to initiate an investigation of a client's affairs or to give advice that the client has indicated is unwanted, but a lawyer may initiate advice to a client when doing so appears to be in the client's interest.

[2] This rule does not preclude a lawyer who renders advice from referring to considerations other than the law, such as moral, economic, social and political factors that may be relevant to the client's situation.

CHAPTER 3. ADVOCATE

Rule 3.1 Meritorious Claims and Contentions

- (a) A lawyer shall not:
- (i) bring or continue an action, conduct a defence, assert a position in litigation, or take an appeal, without probable cause and for the purpose of harassing or maliciously injuring any person; or
 - (ii) present a claim or defence in litigation that is not warranted under existing law unless it can be supported by a good faith argument for an extension, modification, or reversal of the existing law.
- (b) A lawyer for the defendant in a criminal proceeding, or the respondent in a proceeding that could result in incarceration, involuntary commitment or confinement, may nevertheless defend the proceeding by requiring that every element of the case be established.

Rule 3.2 Delay of Litigation

- (a) In representing a client, a lawyer shall not use means that have no substantial purpose other than to delay or prolong the proceeding or to cause needless expense.

Rule 3.3 Candor

A lawyer shall not:

- (i) above all, make a statement of material fact or law they know is to be false before a court of law.
- (ii) knowingly make a false statement of fact or law to a tribunal or fail to correct a false statement of material fact or law previously made to the tribunal by the lawyer;
- (iii) offer evidence that the lawyer knows to be false. If a lawyer, the lawyer's client, or a witness called by the lawyer, has offered material evidence, and the lawyer comes to know of its falsity, the lawyer shall take reasonable* remedial measures, including, if necessary, disclosure to the tribunal

Rule 3.4 Fairness to Opposing Party and Counsel

- (a) A lawyer shall not:
- (i) unlawfully obstruct another party's access to evidence, including a witness, or unlawfully alter, destroy or conceal a document or other material having potential evidentiary value. A lawyer shall not counsel or assist another person to do any such act;
 - (1) suppress any evidence that the lawyer or the lawyer's client has a legal obligation to reveal or to produce;
 - (2) falsify evidence, counsel or assist a witness to testify falsely, or offer an inducement to a witness that is prohibited by law;
 - (3) directly or indirectly pay, offer to pay, or acquiesce in the payment of compensation to a witness contingent upon the content of the witness's testimony or the outcome of the case. Except where prohibited by law, a lawyer

- may advance, guarantee, or acquiesce in the payment of:
- a) expenses reasonably incurred by a witness in attending or testifying;
 - b) reasonable compensation to a witness for loss of time in attending or testifying; or
 - c) a reasonable* fee for the professional services of an expert witness;
- (ii) advise or directly or indirectly cause a person to secrete himself or herself or to leave the jurisdiction of a tribunal for the purpose of making that person unavailable as a witness therein;
 - (iii) knowingly disobey an obligation under the rules of a tribunal except for an open refusal based on an assertion that no valid obligation exists; or
 - (iv) in trial, assert personal knowledge of facts in issue except when testifying as a witness, or state a personal opinion as to the guilt or innocence of an accused.

Rule 3.5 Contact with Judges, Officials, Employees, and Jurors

- (a) Except as permitted by statute, an applicable code of judicial ethics or code of judicial conduct, or standards governing employees of a tribunal, a lawyer shall not directly or indirectly give or lend anything of value to a judge, official, or employee of a tribunal. This rule does not prohibit a lawyer from contributing to the campaign fund of a judge or judicial officer running for election or confirmation pursuant to applicable law pertaining to such contributions.
- (b) Unless permitted to do so by law, an applicable code of judicial ethics or code of judicial conduct, a rule or ruling of a tribunal, or a court order, a lawyer shall not directly or indirectly communicate with or argue to a judge or judicial officer upon the merits of a contested matter pending before the judge or judicial officer, except:
 - (i) in open court;
 - (ii) with the consent of all other counsel and any unrepresented parties in the matter;
 - (iii) in the presence of all other counsel and any unrepresented parties in the matter;
 - (iv) in writing with a copy thereof furnished to all other counsel and any unrepresented parties in the matter; or
 - (v) in ex parte matters.
- (c) As used in this rule, “judge” and “judicial officer” shall also include: (i) administrative law judges; (ii) neutral arbitrators; (iii) State Bar Court judges; (iv) members of an administrative body acting in an adjudicative capacity; and (v) law clerks, research attorneys, or other court personnel who participate in the decision-making process, including referees, special masters, or other persons to whom a court refers one or more issues and whose decision or recommendation can be binding on the parties if approved by the court.
- (d) A lawyer connected with a case shall not communicate directly or indirectly with anyone the lawyer knows to be a member of the venire from which the jury will be selected for trial of that case.

Rule 3.6 Lawyer as Witness

- (a) A lawyer shall not act as an advocate in a trial in which the lawyer is likely to be a witness unless:
 - (i) the lawyer’s testimony relates to an uncontested issue or matter;
 - (ii) the lawyer’s testimony relates to the nature and value of legal services rendered in the case; or
 - (iii) the lawyer has obtained informed written consent* from the client. If the lawyer represents the People or a governmental entity, consent shall be obtained from the head

- of the office or a designee of the head of the office by which the lawyer is employed.
- (b) A lawyer may act as an advocate in a trial in which another lawyer in the lawyer's firm is likely to be called as a witness unless precluded from doing so.

Rule 3.7 Special Responsibilities of a Prosecutor

- (a) The prosecutor in a criminal case shall:
- (i) not institute or continue to prosecute a charge that the prosecutor knows is not supported by probable cause;
 - (ii) make reasonable efforts to assure that the accused has been advised of the right to, and the procedure for obtaining, counsel and has been given reasonable opportunity to obtain counsel;
 - (iii) not seek to obtain from an unrepresented accused a waiver of important pretrial rights unless the tribunal has approved the appearance of the accused in propria persona;
 - (iv) make timely disclosure to the defense of all evidence or information known to the prosecutor that the prosecutor knows or reasonably should know tends to negate the guilt of the accused, mitigate the offense, or mitigate the sentence, except when the prosecutor is relieved of this responsibility by a protective order of the tribunal; and
 - (v) exercise reasonable care to prevent persons under the supervision or direction of the prosecutor, including investigators, law enforcement personnel, employees or other persons assisting or associated with the prosecutor in a criminal case from making an extrajudicial statement that the prosecutor would be prohibited from making.
 - (vi) When a prosecutor knows of new, credible and material evidence creating a reasonable likelihood that a convicted defendant did not commit an offence of which the defendant was convicted, the prosecutor shall:
 - (1) promptly disclose that evidence to an appropriate court or authority, and
 - (2) if the conviction was obtained in the prosecutor's jurisdiction,
 - a) promptly disclose that evidence to the defendant unless a court authorizes delay, and
 - b) undertake further investigation, or make reasonable efforts to cause an
 - c) investigation, to determine whether the defendant was convicted of an offence that the defendant did not commit.
 - (vii) When a prosecutor knows of clear and convincing evidence establishing that a defendant in the prosecutor's jurisdiction was convicted of an offence that the defendant did not commit, the prosecutor shall seek to remedy the conviction.

Rule 3.8 Threatening Criminal, Administrative, or Disciplinary Charges

- (a) A lawyer shall not threaten to present criminal, administrative, or disciplinary charges to obtain an advantage in a civil dispute.
- (b) As used in paragraph (a) of this rule, the term "administrative charges" means the filing or lodging of a complaint with any governmental organization that may order or recommend the loss or suspension of a license, or may impose or recommend the imposition of a fine, pecuniary sanction, or other sanction of a quasi-criminal nature but does not include filing charges with an administrative entity required by law as a condition precedent to maintaining a civil action.

- (c) As used in this rule, the term “civil dispute” means a controversy or potential controversy over the rights and duties of two or more persons under civil law, whether or not an action has been commenced, and includes an administrative proceeding of a quasi-civil nature pending before a federal, state, or local governmental entity.

CHAPTER 4. LAW FIRMS AND ASSOCIATIONS

Rule 4.1 Responsibilities of Managerial and Supervisory Lawyers

- (a) Upon the creation of a law firm or association, lawyers who possess managerial authority in the said law firm, shall make reasonable efforts to ensure that the firm is registered with the State Bar of San Andreas within ten (10) days of creation.
- (b) A lawyer who individually or together with other lawyers possesses managerial authority in a law firm, shall make reasonable efforts to ensure that the firm has in effect measures giving reasonable assurance that all lawyers in the firm comply with these rules.
- (c) A lawyer having direct supervisory authority over another lawyer, whether or not a member or employee of the same law firm, shall make reasonable efforts to ensure that the other lawyer complies with these rules
- (d) A lawyer shall be responsible for another lawyer’s violation of these rules if:
 - (i) the lawyer orders or, with knowledge of the relevant facts and of the specific conduct, ratifies the conduct involved; or
 - (ii) the lawyer, individually or together with other lawyers, possesses managerial authority in the law firm in which the other lawyer practices, or has direct supervisory authority over the other lawyer, whether or not a member or employee of the same law firm, and knows of the conduct at a time when its consequences can be avoided or mitigated but fails to take reasonable remedial action.

Rule 4.2 Responsibilities of a Subordinate Lawyer

- (a) A lawyer shall comply with these rules notwithstanding that the lawyer acts at the direction of another lawyer or other person.
- (b) A subordinate lawyer does not violate these rules if that lawyer acts in accordance with a supervisory lawyer’s reasonable resolution of an arguable question of professional duty.

Rule 4.3 Unauthorized Practice of Law; Multijurisdictional Practice of Law

- (a) A lawyer admitted to practice law in San Andreas shall not:
 - (i) practice law in a jurisdiction where to do so would be in violation of regulations of the profession in that jurisdiction; or
 - (ii) knowingly* assist a person* in the unauthorized practice of law in that jurisdiction.

- (b) A lawyer who is not admitted to practice law in San Andreas shall not:
 - (i) except as authorized by these rules or other law, establish or maintain a resident office or other systematic or continuous presence in San Andreas for the practice of law; or
 - (ii) hold out to the public or otherwise represent that the lawyer is admitted to practice law in San Andreas.

CHAPTER 5.
INTEGRITY OF THE PROFESSION
ADAPTED FROM “2021” RULES OF PROFESSIONAL CONDUCT

Rule 5.1 Misconduct

- (a) It is professional misconduct for a lawyer to:
 - (i) violate these rules, knowingly assist, solicit, or induce another to do so, or do so through the acts of another;
 - (ii) commit a criminal act that reflects adversely on the lawyer’s honesty, trustworthiness, or fitness as a lawyer in other respects;
 - (iii) commit a criminal act that leads to incarceration;
 - (iv) engage in conduct involving dishonesty, fraud, deceit, or reckless or intentional misrepresentation;
 - (v) engage in conduct that is prejudicial to the administration of justice;
 - (vi) state or imply an ability to influence improperly a government agency or official, or to achieve results by means that violate these rules, other law; or
 - (vii) recklessly or intentionally withhold information when being charged or sentenced for a criminal act.

Rule 5.2 Convictions

- (a) Applicants to the State Bar and accredited lawyers may not have a criminal record that consists of any felonies. Their criminal record may not contain misdemeanours involving moral turpitude (theft, assault of any nature, destruction, etc) either.
- (b) Lawyers can face suspension or disbarment from the State Bar of San Andreas if it is found that their criminal record consists of misdemeanours involving moral turpitude or felony charges.

Rule 5.3 Disciplinary Action by the State Bar of San Andreas

- (a) A lawyer admitted to practice law in the State of San Andreas is subject to the disciplinary authority of the State of San Andreas and the State Bar of San Andreas.
- (b) The State Bar of San Andreas, through an appointed committee panel, shall be responsible for investigating any alleged misconduct and violations of the Rules of Professional Code. The committee shall then apply the appropriate sanctions deemed fit. These actions are:
 - (i) reprimand by the board;
 - (ii) probation imposed by the board, not in excess of one year;
 - (iii) suspension imposed by the board, not in excess of one year; or
 - (iv) disbarment by the board.

- (c) Upon the accumulation of two (2) reprimands, the lawyer in question is to be disbarred.

CHAPTER 6. GOVERNING BODY

ADAPTED FROM "2021" RULES OF PROFESSIONAL CONDUCT

- (a) The Board of Trustees is the governing body of the State Bar, it shall also have full discretion in the type and extent of any punishment it issues to an individual regarding a violation of these rules.
- (b) A Board of Trustee Member is voted in by the Chair and existing members of the Board of Trustees.
- (c) A Board of Trustee Member may be removed from their position by a vote of the impeachment process, in such, all Board of Trustee Members, except the member being voted on, may vote for one's removal. The Chair will not vote unless there is a split decision.
- (d) Applicants to the State Bar of San Andreas shall be appointed and recognized as an Officer of the Court once they have passed the application and examination process and affirmed by the Chairperson of the State Bar of San Andreas, or a Member of the Board in their absence.
- (e) ((The Board of Trustees can have a maximum membership of five. Three members will consist of representatives from the Public Defenders Office, Judiciary and District Attorney's Office.))
- (f) ((A Trustee may be removed by the Chair on an out-of-character basis if the Trustee has been inactive or not contributing for a prolonged amount of time.))

CHAPTER 7. RENEWALS

ADAPTED FROM "2021" RULES OF PROFESSIONAL CONDUCT

Rule 7.1 Expiry

- (a) When a lawyer is admitted into the State Bar of San Andreas, their license will be valid for one (1) year ((six (6) months)). The lawyer is expected to file for a renewal no less than seventy-two hours before the expiry date.

Rule 7.2 Expiry Regulations

- (a) The lawyer that applies for renewal is expected to follow the following;
 - (i) The lawyer may not use out-of-date information; they are expected to use up-to-date information in their renewal application.
- (b) A lawyer's certification shall be revoked if they fail to renew within seventy-two hours, meaning they will no longer be recognized as an Officer of the Court in the State of San Andreas.
 - (i) The lawyer shall be expected to resit the Bar examination unless exempted by the Chairman of the Board.