authorized by federal statute or military regulation, and that the military lawyer's commanding officer, staff judge advocate, or chief legal officer will notify the Bar within ten days of the termination of the lawyer's military employment or service in Utah; and

(b)($\underline{63}$) furnishing whatever additional information or proof that may be required in the course of processing the application, $\underline{;}$ and

(b)(4) paying a \$10 processing fee.

- (c) **Certification.** Permission for an applicant to practice law shall become effective upon approval by the Bar and certification by the Supreme Court Upon determination by the Bar that a military lawyer has satisfied the requirements of this rule, the military lawyer will be issued a Registered Military Legal Assistance Certificate.
- (d) **Prohibition on holding forth.** Military lawyers admitted to practice pursuant to this \underline{r} Rule are not, and shall not represent themselves to be, members of the Bar nor represent that they are licensed to generally practice law in Utah.
- (e) Scope of <u>authorized</u> representation-permitted. Military lawyers admitted certified pursuant to this rule may represent active duty military personnel in enlisted grades E-1 through E-4 and their dependents, who are under substantial financial hardship, in non-criminal matters to the extent such representation is permitted by the supervisory Staff Judge Advocate or Commanding Officer of the Naval Legal Service Office or the Commanding Officer of the Trial Service Office. They may also engage in such other preparatory activity as is necessary for any matter in which the military attorney is involved. Other active duty military personnel and their dependents may be represented if expressly approved in writing by the Service Judge Advocate General or his or her designee are authorized to appear before a court or agency in Utah as counsel for clients eligible to receive military legal assistance by federal statute or military regulation in any matter permitted by that federal statute or military regulation and authorized by the military lawyer's commanding officer, staff judge advocate, or chief legal officer, or upon the consent of the applicable court or agency.
- (f) Prohibition on compensation. Military lawyers admitted pursuant to this rule may not demand or receive any compensation from clients in addition to the military pay to which they are already entitled.

63	(\underline{fg}) Jurisdiction and authority. The practice of a lawyer admitted under this rule
64	shall be subject to the Utah Rules of Professional Conduct and Article 5, Lawyer
65	Discipline and Disability, and to all other applicable laws and rules governing lawyers
66	admitted to the Bar. Jurisdiction shall continue whether or not the military lawyer retains
67	the privilege to practice in Utah and irrespective of the residence or domicile of the
68	military lawyer.
69	(g) Mandatory disclosures. A military lawyer certified under this rule must report to
70	the Bar within 10 days;
71	(g)(1) any event listed in subsection (h) of this rule;
72	(g)(2) any change in bar membership status in any jurisdiction where the attorney
73	has been admitted to the practice of law;
74	(g)(3) the imposition of any permanent or temporary professional disciplinary
75	sanction by any jurisdiction; or
76	(g)(4) any change in status that may affect the lawyer's privilege to practice under
77	this rule.
78	(h) Termination of privilege and certification. (h)(1)-The military lawyer's
79	privilege to practice under this rule may be terminated upon completion of a disciplinary
80	proceeding with an adverse determination in Utah or shall terminate upon any of the
81	following events:
82	(h)(1)(A) the lawyer separates or retires from the United States Uniformed
83	Services;
84	(h)(2) the lawyer is no longer employed, stationed, and assigned at a military
85	installation in Utah;
86	(h)(3) the lawyer fails to remain in good standing in any jurisdiction where the
87	lawyer has been admitted to practice law; or
88	(h)(4) may be terminated by the Supreme Court orders the termination of the
89	certificate at any time, with or without cause.; or
90	(h)(1)(B) shall be terminated when the military lawyer ends active duty military
91	service in Utah.
92	(h)(2) The lawyer admitted under this rule and his or her supervisory Staff Judge
93	Advocate or his or her Commanding Officer are responsible to advise the Bar and the

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94 Supreme Court of any change in status of the lawyer that may affect his or her 95 privilege to practice law under this rule.