§ 523.1 General regulation as to lawyers admitted in another jurisdiction
§ 523.2 Scope of practice – general
§ 523.3 Disciplinary authority

§ 523.1 General regulation as to lawyers admitted in another jurisdiction.

A lawyer who is not admitted to practice in this state shall not:

(a) except as authorized by these rules or other law, establish an office or other systematic and continuous presence in this state for the practice of law; or

(b) hold out to the public or otherwise represent that the lawyer is admitted to practice law in this state.

§ 523.2 Scope of temporary practice - general.

A lawyer admitted and authorized to practice law in another jurisdiction within or outside the United States, who is not disbarred or suspended from practice in any jurisdiction, may provide on a temporary basis in this state legal services that the lawyer could provide in such jurisdiction (and that may generally be provided by a lawyer admitted to practice within this state) and:

(a) are undertaken in association with a lawyer who is admitted to practice in this state and who actively participates in, and assumes joint responsibility for, the matter; or

(b) are in or reasonably related to a pending or potential proceeding before a tribunal in this or another jurisdiction, if the lawyer or a person the lawyer is assisting is authorized by law or order to appear in such proceeding or reasonably expects to be so authorized; or

(c) are in or reasonably related to a pending or potential arbitration, mediation or other alternative dispute resolution proceeding held or to be held in this or another jurisdiction, if the services arise out of or are reasonably related to the lawyer's practice in a jurisdiction in which the lawyer is admitted to practice and are not services for which the forum requires pro hac vice admission; or

(d) are not within paragraph (b) or (c) of this Rule and arise out of or are reasonably related to the lawyer's practice in a jurisdiction in which the lawyer is admitted to practice.
§ 523.3 Disciplinary authority.

A lawyer who practices law in this state pursuant to this Rule is subject to the New York Rules of Professional Conduct and to the disciplinary authority of this state in connection with practice under this Rule to the same extent as if the lawyer were admitted or authorized to practice in the state.