

## Rules on Lawyers Professional Responsibility

Effective January 1, 1977  
With amendments effective through January 1, 2017

### TABLE OF HEADNOTES

#### Rule

18. Reinstatement

### TEXT OF RULES

#### Rule 18. Reinstatement

**(a) Petition for reinstatement.** A copy of a petition for reinstatement to practice law shall be served upon the Director. The petition, with proof of service, shall then be filed with this Court. Together with the petition served upon the Director's Office, a petitioner seeking reinstatement shall pay to the Director a fee in the same amount as that required by Rule 12(B), Rules for Admission to the Bar, for timely filings. Applications for admission to the bar following a revocation of conditional admission shall be filed with the Board of Law Examiners pursuant to Rule 16, Rules for Admission to the Bar.

**(b) Investigation; report.**

(1) The Director shall publish an announcement of the petition for reinstatement in a publication of general statewide circulation to attorneys soliciting comments regarding the appropriateness of the petitioner's reinstatement. Any comments made in response to such a solicitation shall be absolutely privileged and may not serve as a basis for liability in any civil lawsuit brought against the person making the statement.

(2) The Director shall investigate and report the Director's conclusions to a Panel.

**(c) Recommendation.** The Panel may conduct a hearing and shall make its findings of fact, conclusions, and recommendations. The recommendation shall be served upon the petitioner and filed with this Court. Unless the petitioner or Director, within ten days of the date of service, orders a transcript and so notifies this Court, the findings of fact and conclusions shall be conclusive. If either the petitioner or the Director so orders a transcript, then none of the findings of fact or conclusions shall be conclusive, and either party may challenge any findings of fact or conclusions. A party ordering a transcript shall, within ten days of the date the transcript is ordered, file with the clerk of the appellate courts a certificate as to transcript signed by the court reporter. The certificate shall contain the date on which the transcript was ordered, the estimated completion date (which shall not exceed 30 days from the date the transcript was ordered), and a statement that satisfactory financial arrangements have been made for the transcription. A party ordering a transcript shall order and pay for an original transcript for the Court plus two copies, one for the petitioner and one for the Director. A party ordering a transcript shall specify in the initial brief to the Court the Panel's findings of fact, conclusions, and recommendations that are disputed.

**(d) Hearing before Court.** There shall be a hearing before this Court on the petition unless otherwise ordered by this Court. Should this Court determine further consideration on the petition is necessary, this Court may appoint a referee and the same procedure shall be followed as under Rule 14, except subdivision (f) will not apply.

**(e) General requirements for reinstatement.**

(1) Unless such examination is specifically waived by this Court, no lawyer, after having been disbarred by this Court, may petition for reinstatement until the lawyer shall have successfully completed such written examinations as may be required of applicants for admission to the practice of law by the State Board of Law Examiners.

(2) No lawyer ordered reinstated to the practice of law after having been suspended or transferred to disability inactive status by this Court, and after petitioning for reinstatement

under subdivision (a), shall be effectively reinstated until the lawyer shall have successfully completed such written examination as may be required for admission to the practice of law by the State Board of Law Examiners on the subject of professional responsibility.

(3) Unless specifically waived by this Court, any lawyer suspended for a fixed period of 90 days or less, and any suspended lawyer for whom the Court waives the requirements of subdivisions (a) through (d), must, within one year from the date of the suspension order, successfully complete such written examination as may be required for admission to the practice of law by the State Board of Law Examiners on the subject of professional responsibility. Except upon motion and for good cause shown, failure to successfully complete this examination shall result in automatic suspension of the lawyer effective one year after the date of the original suspension order.

(4) Unless specifically waived by this Court, no lawyer shall be reinstated to the practice of law following the lawyer's resignation, suspension, disbarment, or transfer to disability inactive status by this Court until the lawyer shall have satisfied (1) the requirements imposed under the rules for Continuing Legal Education on members of the bar as a condition to a change from a restricted to an active status; and (2) any subrogation claim against the lawyer by the Client Security Board.

**(f) Reinstatement by affidavit.** Unless otherwise ordered by this Court, subdivisions (a) through (d) shall not apply to lawyers who have been suspended for a fixed period of 90 days or less. Such a suspended lawyer, and any suspended lawyer for whom the Court waives the requirements of subdivisions (a) through (d), may apply for reinstatement by filing an affidavit with the Clerk of Appellate Courts and the Director, stating that the suspended lawyer has complied with Rules 24 and 26 of these rules, is current in Continuing Legal Education requirements, and has complied with all other conditions for reinstatement imposed by the Court. After receiving the lawyer's affidavit, the Director shall promptly file a proposed order and an affidavit regarding the lawyer's compliance or lack thereof with the requirements for reinstatement. The lawyer may not resume the practice of law unless and until this Court issues a reinstatement order.

(Amended October 16, 1981; amended February 21, 1984; amended effective July 1, 1986; amended effective July 1, 1987; amended effective January 1, 1989; amended effective March 1, 1991; amended effective for lawyer discipline matters pending or commenced after August 1, 1999; amended effective September 1, 2005; amended effective July 1, 2009; amended effective October 1, 2014; amended effective January 1, 2017.)

## Rules for Admission to the Bar

Effective August 18, 1998  
With amendments effective through July 1, 2017

### TABLE OF HEADNOTES

#### Rule

- 10. Admission by House Counsel License
- 16. Conditional Admission

### TEXT OF RULES

#### Rule 10. Admission by House Counsel License

**A. Practice by House Counsel.** A lawyer licensed in another jurisdiction shall not practice law in Minnesota as house counsel unless he or she is admitted to practice in Minnesota under this Rule, Rule 6 (Admission by Examination), Rule 7 (Admission Without Examination), or Rule 9 (Admission by Temporary House Counsel License).

**B. Eligibility.** A lawyer licensed in another jurisdiction or the holder of a temporary house counsel license issued pursuant to Rule 9B and 9C, who intends to practice in Minnesota for more than 12 months, may apply for a house counsel license when the lawyer:

- (1) Is employed in Minnesota as house counsel solely for a single corporation (or its subsidiaries), association, business, or governmental entity whose lawful business consists of activities other than the practice of law or the provision of legal services;
- (2) Has practiced law by engaging in one or more of the activities listed in Rule 7A for at least 36 of the previous 60 months; and
- (3) Complies with the eligibility provisions of Rule 4A(1), (2), (3)(a), (4), (5), and (6).

**C. Requirements.** In order to qualify for the house counsel license, the applicant shall comply with the requirements of these Rules and file the following with the Board:

- (1) An application for a license to practice law in Minnesota as described in Rule 4B;
- (2) The documents listed in Rules 4C and 4D;
- (3) An affidavit from an officer, director, or general counsel of applicant's employer or parent company stating the date of employment and attesting to the fact that applicant is employed as house counsel solely for that employer, that applicant is an individual of good character, and that the nature of the employment meets the requirements of Rule 10B(1);
- (4) A fee consistent with Rule 12F; and
- (5) Other information, as requested by the Board.

**D. Limitation.** A license issued pursuant to this Rule authorizes the holder to practice solely for the employer designated in the Rule 10C(3) affidavit, except that the lawyer is authorized to provide "pro bono legal representation" to a "pro bono client" referred to the lawyer through an "approved legal services provider" as these phrases are defined in Rule 2S, Rule 2R, and Rule 2B, respectively, of the Rules of the Supreme Court for Continuing Legal Education of the Bar.

**E. Expiration of House Counsel License.** The house counsel license shall expire upon termination of the holder's employment with the employer referenced in Rule 10C(3). After a house counsel license expires, the former license holder, unless already admitted to practice law in Minnesota under another of these Rules, shall not practice law in Minnesota or otherwise represent that he or she is admitted to practice law in Minnesota.

**F. Notice of Termination of Employment.** A house counsel license holder shall notify both the Board and the Lawyer Registration Office in writing within 10 business days of termination of employment with the employer referenced in Rule 10C(3).

**G. Re-Issuance of House Counsel License.** At the director's discretion, a house counsel license that has expired due to termination of holder's employment may be re-issued if re-issuance is requested within 90 days of the expiration of the license, provided that the other requirements of this Rule are met at the time of the request for re-issuance. The fee for re-issuance shall be consistent with Rule 12M.

**H. Credit for Admission Without Examination.** Time in the practice of law under the house counsel license may be counted toward eligibility for admission without examination under Rule 7A.

**I. Professional Conduct and Responsibility.** A lawyer licensed under this Rule shall abide by and be subject to all laws and rules governing lawyers admitted to the practice of law in this state.

(Added effective September 1, 2004; amended effective July 1, 2007; amended effective July 23, 2007; amended effective September 1, 2011; amended effective February 1, 2013; amended effective July 1, 2017.)

#### **Rule 16. Conditional Admission**

**A. Conditional Admission.** The Board, upon its own initiative or the initiative of the applicant, may recommend to the Court that the applicant be admitted on a conditional basis.

**B. Circumstances Warranting Conditional Admission.** The Board may consider for conditional admission an applicant whose past conduct raises concerns under Rule 5, but whose current record of conduct evidences a commitment to rehabilitation and an ability to meet the essential eligibility requirements of the practice of law. The Board shall prescribe the terms and conditions of conditional admission in a consent agreement entered into by the Board and the applicant.

**C. Consent Agreement.** The consent agreement shall set forth the terms and conditions of conditional admission, shall be signed by the president or designee and by the applicant, and shall be made a part of the conditionally admitted lawyer's application file. The consent agreement shall remain confidential subject to the provisions of these Rules and of the Rules on Lawyers Professional Responsibility.

**D. Transmittal to the Office of Lawyers Professional Responsibility.** A list of conditionally admitted lawyers shall be transmitted each month to the Office of Lawyers Professional Responsibility (OLPR). In the event a complaint of unprofessional conduct or violation of the consent agreement is filed against the conditionally admitted lawyer, the application file shall be transmitted to the OLPR upon the request of that office.

**E. Length of Conditional Period.** The initial conditional admission period shall not exceed 60 months, unless a complaint for a violation of the consent agreement or a complaint of unprofessional conduct has been filed with the OLPR. The filing of any complaint with the OLPR shall extend the conditional admission until disposition of the complaint by the OLPR.

**F. Consequences of Failure to Fulfill the Conditional Terms.** Failure to fulfill the terms of the consent agreement may result in the suspension or revocation of the conditional admission license, or such other action as is appropriate under the Rules on Lawyers Professional Responsibility.

**G. Monitoring of Consent Agreement by Conditional Admission Committee.** During the conditional admission period, the conditionally admitted lawyer's compliance with the terms of the consent agreement shall be monitored by a Conditional Admission Committee (CAC), a committee of no fewer than three Board members appointed by the president. The CAC shall conduct such investigation and take such action as is necessary to monitor compliance with the terms of the consent agreement, including, but not limited to, requiring the conditionally admitted lawyer to:

- (1) submit written verification of compliance with conditions;
- (2) appear before the CAC; and
- (3) respond to any requests for evidence concerning compliance.

**H. Procedure After Finding of Violation of Consent Agreement.** If the CAC finds that a term or terms of the consent agreement have been violated, the CAC may request that the President convene the Board for the purpose of determining whether to file a complaint with OLPR or take other action to address the violation. The Board shall notify the conditionally admitted lawyer of the Board's decision if a complaint is filed.

**I. Complaint for Violation of Consent Agreement; Disposition of Complaint.** Any complaint for violation of the consent agreement filed with the OLPR shall set forth the basis for finding that a term or terms of the consent agreement have been violated.

**J. Appeal.** Appeal rights are limited to those set forth in Rule 15 and Rule 17.

(Added effective September 1, 2004; amended effective July 1, 2007; amended effective September 1, 2011; amended effective July 1, 2017.)

## Rules of the Supreme Court on Lawyer Registration

Adopted August 4, 1970  
With amendments effective through July 1, 2017

### TABLE OF HEADNOTES

#### Rule

2. Registration Fee

### TEXT OF RULES

#### **Rule 2. Registration Fee**

##### **A. Required Fee.**

In order to defray the expenses of examinations and investigation for admission to the bar and disciplinary proceedings, to defray the expenses of administering continuing legal education, to provide an adequate client security fund, to help fund legal services programs, and to help fund a lawyers assistance program, each lawyer and each judge must pay to the Lawyer Registration Office an annual registration fee.

##### **B. Active Statuses.**

Each lawyer and judge must pay an annual registration fee of \$248 or such lesser sum as is set forth in the following sections.

##### **1. Active Status - Income Less Than \$25,000.**

A lawyer or judge on active status who certifies that the lawyer's or judge's gross income from all sources, excluding the income of a spouse, is less than \$25,000 per year must pay an annual registration fee of \$220.

##### **2. Active Status - Lawyers on Fulltime Military Duty.**

A lawyer or judge on fulltime duty in the armed forces of the United States must pay an annual registration fee of \$125.

##### **3. Active Status - Lawyers on Fulltime Military Duty - Income Less Than \$25,000.**

A lawyer or judge on fulltime duty in the armed forces of the United States who certifies that the lawyer's or judge's gross income from all sources, excluding the income of a spouse, is less than \$25,000 per year must pay an annual registration fee of \$97.

##### **4. Active Status - Lawyers Admitted Fewer Than Three Years.**

A lawyer or judge who has been admitted to practice law fewer than three years in each and every licensing jurisdiction, including Minnesota, must pay an annual registration fee of \$114.

##### **5. Active Status - Lawyers Admitted Fewer Than Three Years - Income Less Than \$25,000.**

A lawyer or judge who has been admitted to practice law fewer than three years in each and every licensing jurisdiction, including Minnesota, and certifies that the lawyer's or judge's gross income from all sources, excluding the income of a spouse, is less than \$25,000 per year must pay an annual registration fee of \$100.

##### **C. Inactive Statuses.**

##### **1. Inactive Status - Out-of-State.**

A lawyer or judge who files with the Lawyer Registration Office on or before the date the lawyer's registration fee is due an affidavit stating that the lawyer or judge (i) is a permanent resident of a state other than Minnesota, (ii) is currently in good standing, (iii)

does not hold judicial office in Minnesota and (iv) is not engaged in the practice of law in Minnesota, must pay an annual registration fee of \$205.

**2. Inactive Status - Out-of-State - Income Less Than \$25,000.**

A lawyer or judge who files with the Lawyer Registration Office on or before the date the lawyer's registration fee is due an affidavit stating that the lawyer or judge (i) is a permanent resident of a state other than Minnesota, (ii) is currently in good standing, (iii) does not hold judicial office in Minnesota, (iv) is not engaged in the practice of law in Minnesota, and (v) certifies that the lawyer's or judge's gross income from all sources, excluding the income of a spouse, is less than \$25,000 per year must pay an annual registration fee of \$177.

**3. Inactive Status - Minnesota.**

A lawyer who files with the Lawyer Registration Office on or before the date the lawyer's registration fee is due an affidavit stating that the lawyer (i) is a resident of the State of Minnesota, (ii) is currently in good standing, (iii) does not hold judicial office in this state, and (iv) is not engaged in the practice of law in this state must pay an annual registration fee of \$205.

**4. Inactive Status - Minnesota - Income Less Than \$25,000.**

A lawyer who files with the Lawyer Registration Office on or before the date the lawyer's registration fee is due an affidavit stating that the lawyer (i) is a resident of the State of Minnesota, (ii) is currently in good standing, (iii) does not hold judicial office in this state, (iv) is not engaged in the practice of law in this state, and (v) certifies that the lawyer's or judge's gross income from all sources, excluding the income of a spouse, is less than \$25,000 per year must pay an annual registration fee of \$177.

**5. Inactive Status - Retired.**

A lawyer or judge who files with the Lawyer Registration Office a Retirement Affidavit stating that the lawyer or judge (i) is currently on active or inactive status, (ii) does not hold judicial office in this state, (iii) is not engaged in the practice of law in this state, (iv) is at least 62 years of age, and (v) is retired from any gainful employment is exempt from payment of any registration fee during the period of the lawyer's or judge's retirement. A Retirement Affidavit, once filed, is effective for each succeeding year unless the lawyer or judge transfers to active status pursuant to section C7 of this rule. Notwithstanding the above, a lawyer or judge who has filed an affidavit in accordance with this rule may engage in the pro bono legal representation of pro bono clients pursuant to Rule 14 of the Rules of the Minnesota State Board of Continuing Legal Education.

**6. Inactive Status - Permanent Disability.**

A lawyer or judge who files with the Lawyer Registration Office a Disability Affidavit stating that the lawyer or judge (i) is currently on active or inactive status, (ii) does not hold judicial office in this state, (iii) is not engaged in the practice of law in this state, and (iv) is totally disabled is exempt from payment of any registration fee during the period of the lawyer's or judge's disability. A Disability Affidavit, once filed, is effective for each succeeding year unless the lawyer or judge transfers to active status pursuant to section C7 of this rule.

**7. Transfer from Inactive Status to Active Status.**

A lawyer or judge who is on inactive status must, prior to practicing law or assuming judicial responsibilities, (i) promptly notify the Lawyer Registration Office, (ii) complete a lawyer registration statement, (iii) pay the applicable registration fee, (iv) complete all continuing legal education (CLE) requirements and be transferred to CLE active status, (v) comply with Rule 1.15(i), MRPC, and (vi) comply with Rule 6 of these rules.

**D. Allocation of Fees.**

Fees paid pursuant to this rule are allocated according to the following schedule:

(1) Payments of \$248 are allocated as follows:

- a. \$21 to the State Board of Law Examiners;
  - b. \$1 to the State Board of Continuing Legal Education;
  - c. \$122 to the Lawyers Professional Responsibility Board;
  - d. \$12 to the Client Security Fund (no fee collected October 1, 2008 through July 1, 2010 registration deadline cycles);
  - e. \$75 to the Legal Services Advisory Committee for civil legal services and grant program purposes;
  - f. \$13 to the Legal Services Advisory Committee for a lawyers assistance program;
- and

g. \$4 to the Lawyer Registration Office.

(2) Payments of \$220 are allocated as follows:

- a. \$21 to the State Board of Law Examiners;
- b. \$1 to the State Board of Continuing Legal Education;
- c. \$122 to the Lawyers Professional Responsibility Board;
- d. \$12 to the Client Security Fund;
- e. \$47 to the Legal Services Advisory Committee for civil legal services and grant program purposes;
- f. \$13 to the Legal Services Advisory Committee for a lawyers assistance program;

and

g. \$4 to the Lawyer Registration Office.

(3) Payments of \$205 are allocated as follows:

- a. \$21 to the State Board of Law Examiners;
- b. \$1 to the State Board of Continuing Legal Education;
- c. \$83 to the Lawyers Professional Responsibility Board;
- d. \$12 to the Client Security Fund (no fee collected October 1, 2008 through July 1, 2010 registration deadline cycles);
- e. \$71 to the Legal Services Advisory Committee for civil legal services and grant program purposes;
- f. \$13 to the Legal Services Advisory Committee for a lawyers assistance program;

and

g. \$4 to the Lawyer Registration Office.

(4) Payments of \$177 are allocated as follows:

- a. \$21 to the State Board of Law Examiners;
- b. \$1 to the State Board of Continuing Legal Education;
- c. \$83 to the Lawyers Professional Responsibility Board;
- d. \$12 to the Client Security Fund;
- e. \$43 to the Legal Services Advisory Committee for civil legal services and grant program purposes;
- f. \$13 to the Legal Services Advisory Committee for a lawyers assistance program;

and

g. \$4 to the Lawyer Registration Office.

(5) Payments of \$125 are allocated as follows:

- a. \$21 to the State Board of Law Examiners;
- b. \$0 to the State Board of Continuing Legal Education;
- c. \$24 to the Lawyers Professional Responsibility Board;

d. \$63 to the Legal Services Advisory Committee for civil legal services and grant program purposes;

e. \$13 to the Legal Services Advisory Committee for a lawyers assistance program;  
and

f. \$4 to the Lawyer Registration Program.

(6) Payments of \$97 are allocated as follows:

a. \$21 to the State Board of Law Examiners;

b. \$0 to the State Board of Continuing Legal Education;

c. \$24 to the Lawyers Professional Responsibility Board;

d. \$35 to the Legal Services Advisory Committee for civil legal services and grant program purposes;

e. \$13 to the Legal Services Advisory Committee for a lawyers assistance program;  
and

f. \$4 to the Lawyer Registration Office.

(7) Payments of \$114 are allocated as follows:

a. \$21 to the State Board of Law Examiners;

b. \$1 to the State Board of Continuing Legal Education;

c. \$26 to the Lawyers Professional Responsibility Board;

d. \$12 to the Client Security Fund;

e. \$37 to the Legal Services Advisory Committee for civil legal services and grant program purposes;

f. \$13 to the Legal Services Advisory Committee for a lawyers assistance program;  
and

g. \$4 to the Lawyer Registration Office.

(8) Payments of \$100 are allocated as follows:

a. \$21 to the State Board of Law Examiners;

b. \$1 to the State Board of Continuing Legal Education;

c. \$26 to the Lawyers Professional Responsibility Board;

d. \$12 to the Client Security Fund;

e. \$23 to the Legal Services Advisory Committee for civil legal services and grant program purposes;

f. \$13 to the Legal Services Advisory Committee for a lawyers assistance program;  
and

g. \$4 to the Lawyer Registration Office.

#### **E. Due Date; Assessment of Late Penalty.**

Fees under this rule are due and payable on or before the first day of January, April, July, or October of each year as requested by the Lawyer Registration Office. The Lawyer Registration Office shall immediately assess a late penalty of \$75 on any lawyer or judge who fails to meet this deadline.

#### **F. Notification of Fee Due.**

The Lawyer Registration Office must, annually one month prior to the date due, either mail a lawyer registration statement or email a notice of registration to each lawyer and judge then in good standing except those who have elected inactive retired status pursuant to section C5, above, or permanent disability status pursuant to section C6, above. A lawyer registration statement must be mailed to the lawyer's or judge's postal address on file with the Lawyer Registration Office. For those electing to use the online registration system, a

notice of registration must be sent to the lawyer's or judge's email address on file with the Lawyer Registration Office. For those electing not to use the online registration system to complete the annual statement and pay the annual fee, a \$10 charge shall be added to the annual registration fee, and shall be paid and allocated to the Lawyer Registration Office at the time of registration. Failure to receive a lawyer registration statement or a notice of registration shall not excuse payment of the annual registration fee.

**G. Obligation to Notify of Address Change.**

Every lawyer or judge must immediately notify the Lawyer Registration Office of any change of postal address. Every lawyer or judge who elects to use the online registration system must immediately update their online registration profile to reflect any change of their postal address and email address.

**H. Penalty for Failure to Comply - Non-Compliant Status - Administrative Suspension.**

A lawyer or judge who fails to meet all of the criteria to be on either active or inactive status is placed on non-compliant status, and the right to practice law in this state is automatically suspended on the first day of the month following the due date established by Rule 2E. A lawyer or judge on non-compliant status is not in good standing. A lawyer or judge on non-compliant status must not practice law in this state, must not hold out himself or herself as authorized to practice law, or in any manner represent that he or she is qualified or authorized to practice law while on non-compliant status. Any lawyer or judge who violates this rule is subject to all the penalties and remedies provided by law for the unauthorized practice of law in the State of Minnesota. It is the duty of each judge to enjoin persons who are not on active status from appearing and practicing law in that judge's court.

**I. Reinstatement.**

A lawyer or judge who is on non-compliant status, who seeks to be reinstated to active status or inactive status, must (i) notify the Lawyer Registration Office, (ii) complete a lawyer registration statement, (iii) pay all delinquent registration fees, (iv) pay the applicable registration fee for the current year, (v) pay the penalty required by Rule 2E plus a reinstatement fee of \$100, (vi) complete all CLE requirements and be transferred to CLE active status, (vii) comply with Rule 1.15(i), MRPC, and (viii) comply with Rule 6 of these rules.

**J. Waiver of Fees; Allocation of Fee Payments.**

The Lawyer Registration Office may, in hardship cases, waive payment of delinquent lawyer registration fees, late penalties, and reinstatement fees. All late penalty and reinstatement fee payments are allocated to the Lawyer Registration Office to defray registration costs.

(Amended August 12, 1980; amended May 18, 1982, effective for payments due after July 1, 1982; amended February 10, 1983; amended January 13, 1984; amended July 25, 1984, effective for payments due after October 1, 1984; amended April 7, 1987, effective for payments due after July 1, 1988; amended May 22, 1990, effective for registrations processed on or after July 1, 1990; amended November 14, 1990, effective for payments due on or after July 1, 1991; amended April 15, 1992, effective for payments due between July 1, 1992 and June 30, 1993; effective for payments due on and after July 1, 1993; amended effective December 3, 1993; amended June 13, 1996, effective for licenses due for renewal on October 1, 1996, and for new licenses issued on or after October 1, 1996; amended February 5, 1997, effective for licenses due for renewal on July 1, 1997, and for new licenses issued on or after July 1, 1997; amended effective August 6, 1997, for licenses being renewed on or after August 6, 1997, and for new licenses issued on or after August 6, 1997, the allocation of fees set by Supreme Court Order C9-81-1206 shall continue in effect until June 30, 1998; allocation continued until further order of the Court by Supreme Court order

dated May 20, 1999; amended effective for registration fees due July 1, 2000; amended effective for registration fees due on and after July 1, 2003; amended effective for registration fees due July 1, 2003; amended effective October 1, 2006; amended effective with the registration cycle deadline of January 1, 2008; amended effective with the registration cycle deadline of July 1, 2008; amended effective July 1, 2010; amended effective July 1, 2011; amended effective July 1, 2013; amended effective October 1, 2014; amended effective December 29, 2015; amended effective January 1, 2016; amended effective July 1, 2017.)