

1 **Rule ~~14-506~~11-504. Jurisdiction.**

2 (a) **Persons practicing law.** The persons subject to the disciplinary jurisdiction of the  
3 Supreme Court and the OPC include any Lawyer ~~admitted~~ licensed to practice law in  
4 Utah, any lawyer admitted but currently not properly licensed to practice in Utah, any  
5 formerly ~~admitted~~ licensed Lawyer with respect to acts committed while admitted to  
6 practice in Utah or with respect to acts subsequent thereto, which amount to the  
7 practice of law or constitute a violation of any rule promulgated, adopted, or approved  
8 by the Supreme Court or any other disciplinary authority where the ~~attorney~~ Lawyer  
9 was licensed to practice or was practicing law at the time of the alleged violation, any  
10 Lawyer specially admitted by a Utah court ~~of Utah~~ for a particular proceeding, and any  
11 other person not ~~admitted~~ licensed in Utah who practices law or who renders or offers  
12 to render any legal services in Utah.

13 (b) **Incumbent and sitting judges.** Incumbent and sitting judges are subject to the  
14 OPC's jurisdiction ~~of OPC~~ only for conduct that occurred ~~prior to the~~ before taking ~~of~~  
15 office.

16 (c) **Former judges.** A former judge who has resumed the status of a Lawyer is subject  
17 to the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court not only for conduct as a Lawyer but also for  
18 misconduct that occurred while the Lawyer was a judge and would have been grounds  
19 for Lawyer discipline, provided that the misconduct was not the subject of a judicial  
20 disciplinary proceeding as to which there has been a final determination by the  
21 Supreme Court.

22 (d) **Part-time judges.** Part-time judges, while in office, are subject to Lawyer  
23 disciplinary and disability proceedings for acts outside their judicial capacity.

24 Effective December 15, 2020