IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

IN THE MATTER OF AMENDMENTS
TO SCR 210 REGARDING MINIMUM
CONTINUING LEGAL EDUCATION
REQUIREMENTS AND MAKING
MANDATORY CONTINUING LEGAL
EDUCATION IN SUBSTANCE ABUSE,
ADDICTIVE DISORDERS AND/OR
MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES.

ADKT 0478

FILED

NOV 1 4 2013

CLERK OF SUPPEME COURT
BY CHIEF DEPUTY CLERK

ORDER SCHEDULING PUBLIC HEARING AND REQUESTING PUBLIC COMMENT

On January 10, 2013, this court entered an order amending Supreme Court Rule (SCR) 210. On August 29, 2013, the Board of Continuing Legal Education filed a motion for clarification, a copy of which is attached as Exhibit A.

The Nevada Supreme Court will conduct a public hearing on the motion for clarification on Thursday, December 5, 2013, at 1:30 p.m. in the Nevada Supreme Court Courtroom, 200 Lewis Avenue, 17th Floor (Regional Justice Center), Las Vegas, Nevada. The hearing will be videoconferenced to the Nevada Supreme Court Courtroom, 201 South Carson Street, Carson City, Nevada.

Further, this court invites written comment from the bench, bar and public regarding the amendments to SCR 210, which were enacted on January 10, 2013. An original and 8 copies of written comments are to be submitted to: Tracie K. Lindeman, Clerk of the Supreme Court, 201 South Carson Street, Carson City, Nevada 89701 by

SUPREME COURT OF NEVADA

13-34195

5:00 p.m., November 27, 2013. Comments must be submitted in hard-copy format. Comments submitted electronically will not be docketed. Persons interested in participating in the hearing must notify the Clerk no later than November 27, 2013.

Hearing date: December 5, 2013, at 1:30 p.m.

Supreme Court Courtroom 200 Lewis Avenue, 17th Floor Regional Justice Center

Las Vegas, Nevada

Comment deadline: November 27, 2013, at 5:00 p.m.

Supreme Court Clerk's Office 201 South Carson Street Carson City, Nevada 89701

DATED this /4/2 day of November, 2013.

Pickering C.J.

cc: Alan Lefebvre, President, State Bar of Nevada Kimberly Farmer, Executive Director, State Bar of Nevada Clark County Bar Association Washoe County Bar Association Administrative Office of the Courts

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IN THE MATTER OF AMENDMENTS TO SCR 210 REGARDING MINIMUM CONTINUING LEGAL EDUCATION REQUIREMENTS AND MAKING MANDATORY CONTINUING LEGAL EDUCATION IN SUBSTANCE ABUSE, ADDICTIVE DISORDERS AND/OR MENTAL HEALTH ISSUES.

ADKT No. 0478

AUG 29 2013

MOTION FOR CLARIFICATION

The State of Nevada Board of Continuing Legal Education (CLE Board) hereby seeks clarification from the Supreme Court of Nevada regarding the recent amendment to SCR 210 enacted in ADKT 478. The amendment requires that, of the mandatory CLE hours that attorneys are required to complete, at least 1 hour every 3 years shall be exclusively in the area of substance abuse, addictive disorders and/or mental health issues that impair professional competence. In re: Amendments to

¹Specifically, as a result of the amendment, SCR 210(2) now reads as follows:

2. Credit hours.

(a) Subject to the carry forward provisions of subparagraph (b), a minimum of twelve (12) hours of accredited educational activity, as defined by the regulations adopted by the board, must be completed by December 31 of each year. Of the twelve (12) hours, at least two (2) shall be exclusively in the area of ethics and At least one (1) hour every three (3) years shall be professional conduct. exclusively in the area of substance abuse, addictive disorders and/or mental health issues that impair professional competence.

(b) Any attorney subject to these rules who completes more than twelve (12) hours of accredited educational activity in any calendar year may carry forward up two twenty (20) hours of excess credit and apply the same to the attorney's general educational requirement for the next two (2) calendar years. Likewise, any attorney subject to these rules who completes more than two (2) hours of ethics and professional conduct credit in any calendar year may carry forward up to four (4) hours of excess credit and apply the same to the attorney's ethics and professional conduct educational requirement for the next two (2) calendar years.

SCR 210(2) (emphasis added). For ease of reference, this will be referred to as the "substance abuse" CLE requirement.

SCR 210 re: CLE Requirements, ADKT No. 478 (Order Amending Supreme Court Rule 210, January 10, 2013). The amendment became effective 30 days from the court's January 10, 2013, order amending the rule. *Id*.

Implementation of the rule amendment has resulted in confusion, for several reasons. One area of confusion has to do with the 1-hour-every-3-years requirement. This is the first time Nevada has implemented a CLE requirement that is not an annual requirement. Although some states have multi-year reporting periods with multi-year CLE requirements,² and some states have annual reporting periods with annual CLE requirements,³ because of this recent rule amendment Nevada is now one of only two jurisdictions to intermingle a non-annual, multi-year substance abuse CLE requirement against an annual reporting period.⁴ Attempting to implement the new multi-year substance abuse CLE requirement against the

²These states are typically ones with large attorney populations, such as California, which has 178,924 active bar members. http://members.calbar.ca.gov/search/demographics.aspx (last visited August 1, 2013). California attorneys are required to complete a total of 25 hours of CLE every 3 years, and are divided into 3 compliance groups which report in alternating years during the 3-year cycle. http://mcle.calbar.ca.gov/MCLE.aspx (last visited Aug. 1, 2013). By contrast, Nevada has just 8,472 active members. https://www.nvbar.org/sites/default/files/Annual%20Report%202012.pdf (last visited Aug. 1, 2013).

These states are typically ones with smaller attorney populations, such as Kansas, which has 10,600 active members. https://www.clereg.org/MCLE_Book/ViewBook.asp (last visited Aug. 7, 2013). Kansas attorneys are required to complete a total of 12 hours of CLE annually. http://www.ksbar.org/?cle (last visited Aug. 7, 2013).

⁴The other jurisdiction is South Carolina. S.C.App.Ct.Rule 408(a)(2)(amended Jan. 1, 2013).

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existing annual reporting period/annual CLE requirements has proven to be an administrative headache for CLE Board staff.

The CLE Board is currently in the process of replacing its antiquated computer system. Major upgrades include replacing all hardware, as well as the old database used for tracking attorneys' CLE compliance. Even with the new system, however, staff has been informed by the vendor in charge of the computer/database upgrade (whose specialty is setting up databases for CLE regulators) that even a new, state-of-the-art computer system cannot readily accommodate a multi-year substance abuse CLE requirement superimposed upon an annual reporting period. The reason for this is that there is little precedent to follow, because a similar CLE scheme is rare in other jurisdictions: as noted, most other states either have an annual reporting period with annual CLE requirements, or a multi-year reporting period with multi-year CLE requirements, not a combination. As a consequence, even with the installation of the new computer system (anticipated to happen this fall), CLE Board staff will be required to manually track attorney compliance with the new rule. With approximately 8,500 active Nevada lawyers to keep track of, this is a daunting task. Implementation of a manual tracking system is inefficient, as it runs contrary to the purpose for purchasing a new computer system, which is to streamline office operations in tracking attorneys' CLE compliance. It also will require an inordinate number of staff hours, possibly requiring the CLE Board to hire additional staff.

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Another area of confusion has to do with when the new 1-hour-every-3-years substance abuse requirement becomes effective. Because the Court's January 10, 2013, order amending the rule stated that it became effective 30 days from the date of the order, CLE Board staff has interpreted the rule to mean that currently active attorneys must earn a substance abuse CLE credit in 2013, and again in 2016, 2019, 2022, etc. The reasoning is that any other interpretation would effectively make the rule *not* effective in 2013, which arguably appears contrary to the Court's order. By contrast, however, some currently active attorneys have interpreted the rule to mean that they have up to 3 years, beginning in 2013, to earn their first substance abuse credit, and thus object to staff's interpretation. By this reasoning, such attorneys could earn their substance abuse CLE credit any time in the years 2013, 2014, or 2015, to be in compliance with the new rule. And if a currently active attorney earns it in 2014, he or she would have until the end of 2017 to complete it the next time; similarly, if earned in 2015, he or she would have until 2018 to complete it again; etc. So essentially, the debate revolves around when the 3-year clock starts ticking: is it in the year 2013, or is it in the three-year range of 2013 to 2015?⁵

Additionally, some attorneys who promptly complied with the substance

As noted previously, compliance with the new substance abuse CLE requirement will have to be tracked manually. How tracking will be accomplished, however, will depend on when the clock for active attorneys starts. Completion of the new database has thus been deferred pending the Court's resolution of this issue.

abuse CLE requirement and already completed it in 2013 have expressed concern that if the rule is interpreted to not be effective until later, whether they will be denied credit for 2013. They fear that they will effectively be "punished" for having promptly complied with the rule.⁶ Others have wondered if it is the Court's intention to divide attorneys into compliance groups (as California has done), such that a third would have to comply in one year, a third the following year, and a third the year after that.

Another area of confusion is that the new rule amendment is silent as to the carry-forward requirement. Prior to the amendment, when Nevada had both an annual reporting period and annual CLE requirements for all CLEs, the rules allowed attorneys to carry forward up to two years' worth of excess CLE credits. In its original petition to the court seeking addition of substance abuse to the CLE requirements, the State Bar had requested not only that the court implement an annual 1-credit substance abuse requirement, but also that the substance abuse credit be exempt from the carry-forward provisions. The State Bar's petition contemplated that the requirement would be an annual requirement: and its proposed rule amendment specifically excluded the requirement from the rule's carry-forward

⁶Similarly, what would become of an attorney who completed 36 hours of CLE (30 general and 6 ethics credits, which, pursuant to SCR 210(2)(b) can be carried forward up to 2 years) in 2013 prior to the effective date of the amendment: would the amendment apply retroactively to them, such that they would have to complete a 37th credit to be in compliance?

which excess credits can be carried forward up to two years), a single substance abuse CLE credit would be required every single year. Thus, under the State Bar's original proposal, if an attorney earned more than one hour of substance abuse CLE in a year, presumably it could have carried over as a general or ethics credit, but not as a substance abuse CLE credit. In enacting the 1-hour-every-3-years requirement, the court appears to have rejected the State Bar's proposed annual requirement. What is not as clear, however, is what the court's intentions were vis-à-vis the carry-forward requirement.

provisions.⁷ The State Bar's proposal was that, unlike general or ethics credits (for

⁷The petition proposed to amend SCR 210(2) as follows:

2. Credit hours.

(a) Subject to the carry forward provisions of subparagraph (b), a minimum of twelve (12) hours of accredited educational activity, as defined by the regulations adopted by the board, must be completed by December 31 of each year. Of the twelve (12) hours, at least two (2) shall be exclusively in the area of ethics and professional conduct and one (1) shall be exclusively in the area of substance abuse, addictive disorders and/or mental health issues that impair professional competence.

(b) Any attorney subject to these rules who completes more than twelve (12) hours of accredited educational activity in any calendar year may carry forward up to twenty (20) hours of excess credit and apply the same to the attorney's general educational requirement for the next two (2) calendar years. Likewise, any attorney subject to these rules who completes more than two (2) hours of ethics and professional conduct credit in any calendar year may carry forward up to four (4) hours of excess credit and apply the same to the attorney's ethics and professional conduct educational requirement for the next two (2) calendar years. An attorney subject to these rules may not carry forward excess credits which fulfill the one (1) credit hour required in the area of substance abuse, addictive disorders and/or mental health issues that impair professional competence.

In re: Amendments to SCR 210 re: CLE Requirements, ADKT No. 478 (Petition filed Aug. 29, 2012) at 2.

A further area of confusion has to do with what type of credit the substance abuse requirement qualifies for, general or ethics, because the amendment is silent in this regard. However, under existing CLE Board Regulations, "[t]he prevention, detection, and treatment of substance abuse" qualifies as ethics and professional conduct under SCR 210(2)(a). CLE Board Regulation 19(1)(j). Some have questioned whether the Court intended the new substance abuse CLE requirement to be (1) a substitute for, or (2) in addition to, the existing requirement that attorneys complete 2 hours of ethics annually.

Another area in need of clarification is how the new substance abuse rule applies to new admittees. Currently, new admittees are exempt from CLE requirements in the year they are admitted, plus the first full calendar year thereafter. SCR 214(1)(a). Thus, a question has arisen, does the 3-year period begin to run at the time of their admission? Or at the time their exemption from CLE expires? Depending on their date of admission and the court's interpretation of the effective-date issue, new admittees could be given from as little as just over 1 year, to nearly 5 years, from the time of their admission to complete their first substance abuse CLE requirement. Thus, the Court's intention regarding new admittees needs

to be made clearer.8

Because of the confusion involved, CLE Board staff had suggested allowing attorneys until the end of 2014 to earn their first substance abuse CLE without penalty. Such a "soft" start would also permit the CLE Board additional time to implement a tracking system, because with the existing computer system it is not possible to differentiate the substance abuse CLE requirement. It is anticipated that the new database will be in place by 2014 and, pending the Court's response to this motion, fully operational prior to the 2015 compliance year. This means that while the new substance abuse requirement would be given a "soft" start initially, as of 2016 it could be tracked as a separate requirement.

However, it is not clear whether, or which of, the interpretations stated above are consistent with (or a correct interpretation of) the new rule. Clarification is therefore needed, to understand the Court's intentions and to confirm which of the various interpretations are correct.

CONCLUSION:

The CLE Board is tasked with facilitating compliance with and making recommendations to the Nevada Supreme Court concerning the Court's rules pertaining to CLE. SCR 208(6), (8). However, additional guidance is needed in

⁸Similarly, a question arises as to when the clock starts running to complete the new substance abuse CLE requirement for attorneys who transfer from inactive to active status: date of transfer, calendar year of transfer, or first full calendar year following transfer?

order to carry out the task of facilitating compliance with the new substance abuse CLE requirement.

The intent and purpose of the rule amendment are laudable, as there is evidently a need for attorney education and awareness surrounding issues pertaining to substance abuse, addictive disorders, and mental health issues that impair professional competence. However, administration and enforcement of the new rule have proven to be a difficult task.

As can be seen from the above discussion, the CLE Board and staff are in need of clarification and guidance in completing their charged task of enforcement and administration of the new substance abuse CLE requirement. Imposition of a multi-year substance abuse CLE requirement against an otherwise annual CLE earning-and-reporting scheme has led to multiple aspects of confusion and conflict regarding its interpretation and implementation. It is therefore requested that the court advise the CLE Board as to the correct interpretation of the new rule and to provide clarification and guidance regarding the correct implementation and administration of the new rule.

Respectfully submitted this 22^M day of <u>August</u>, 2013

By:

Harriet E. Cummings, CLE Board Chair

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CERTIFICATE OF MAILING

I hereby certify that I deposited for mailing a true and correct copy of the attached Motion for Clarification, postage pre-paid, addressed to:

> Tracie Lindeman, Supreme Court Clerk 201 S. Carson Street Carson City, NV 89701

Nevada Supreme Court Justices 201 S. Carson Street Carson City, NV 89701

Kim Farmer, Executive Director, State Bar of Nevada 600 E. Charleston Las Vegas, NV 89104

Alan Lefebvre, State Bar 2013-2014 President 400 S. Rampart Blvd. #400 Las Vegas, NV 89145

Dated this 27 day of August, 2013.

Signed: Fauri Bosch

Laura Bogden, Employee of the CLE Board