

referred to as “unit”) has been entered upon the record of the court and there is a change in the name, composition or membership of such unit, it shall be the duty of such unit forthwith to notify, in writing, the director of court operations of the judicial branch, giving the name, mailing address and telephone number of the successor firm, professional corporation or individual who will continue the major portion of such unit’s business. In court locations having access to the automated roll of attorneys, upon receipt of such notice the appearance of such successor will be automatically entered in lieu of the appearance of the former unit in all pending cases. In other court locations, unless such successor unit files a notice to the clerks pursuant to Section 2-26 or withdraws its appearance under the provisions of Section 3-10, the former unit’s original appearance shall remain on file in each case in which it had been entered and the clerk may rely on the information contained therein for the purpose of giving notice to such unit regarding court activities involving the cases in which the unit remains active.

(b) In each case where such successor will no longer represent the party or parties for whom the original unit had entered an appearance, it is the duty of the new attorney who will represent such party or parties to enter an appearance, and it is the duty of the successor firm, professional corporation or individual to withdraw such unit’s appearance under the provisions of Section 3-10.

(P.B. 1978-1997, Sec. 78.)

Sec. 3-13. When Creditor May Appear and Defend

In any action in which property has been attached, any person may appear and defend in the name of the defendant, upon filing in the court an affidavit that he or she is a creditor of the defendant and has good reason to believe, and does believe, that the amount which the plaintiff claims was not justly due at the commencement of the suit and that he or she is in danger of being defrauded by a recovery by the plaintiff, and upon giving bond with surety to the plaintiff, in such amount as the judicial authority approves, for the payment of such costs as the plaintiff may thereafter recover. If the plaintiff recovers the whole claim, costs shall be taxed against the defendant to the time of the appearance of such creditor, and for the residue of the costs such creditor shall be liable upon his or her bond; if only a part of the plaintiff’s claim is recovered, the whole costs shall be taxed against the defendant, and the creditor shall not be liable for the same; if judgment is rendered in favor of the defendant, costs

shall be taxed in his or her favor against the plaintiff, but the judicial authority may order that the judgment and execution therefor shall belong to such creditor. No creditor so appearing shall be permitted to file a motion to dismiss, or to plead or give in evidence the statute of limitations, or to plead that the contract was not in writing according to the requirements of the statute, or to plead any other statutory defense consistent with the justice of the plaintiff’s claim. (See General Statutes § 52-86 and annotations.)

(P.B. 1978-1997, Sec. 79.)

Sec. 3-14. Legal Interns

An eligible legal intern may, under supervision by a member of the Connecticut bar as provided in Section 3-15, appear in court with the approval of the judicial authority or before an administrative tribunal, subject to its permission, on behalf of any person, if that person has indicated in writing his or her consent to the intern’s appearance and the supervising attorney has also indicated in writing approval of that appearance.

(P.B. 1978-1997, Sec. 68.)

Sec. 3-15. —Supervision of Legal Interns

The member of the bar under whose supervision an eligible legal intern does any of the things permitted by these rules shall:

(1) be an attorney who has been admitted to the Connecticut bar for at least three years, or one who is employed by an attorney of five years’ standing, or one who is employed by an accredited law school in Connecticut, or one who is approved as a supervising attorney by the presiding judge in the case at bar;

(2) assume personal professional responsibility for the intern’s work;

(3) assist the intern in his or her preparation to the extent the supervising attorney considers necessary;

(4) be present in court with the intern.

(P.B. 1978-1997, Sec. 69.)

Sec. 3-16. —Requirements and Limitations

(a) In order to appear pursuant to these rules, the legal intern must:

(1) be certified by a law school approved by the American Bar Association or by the state bar examining committee of the superior court;

(2) have completed legal studies amounting to at least two semesters of credit, or the equivalent if the school is on some basis other than a semester basis except that the dean may certify a student under this section who has completed less than two semesters of credit or the equivalent to enable that student to participate in a faculty supervised law school clinical program;

(3) be certified by the dean of his or her law school as being of good character and competent legal ability;

(4) be introduced to the court in which he or she is appearing by an attorney admitted to practice in that court;

(5) comply with the provisions of Section 3-21 if enrolled in a law school outside the state of Connecticut.

(b) A legal intern may not be employed or compensated directly by a client for services rendered. This section shall not prevent an attorney, legal aid bureau, law school, public defender agency or the state from compensating an eligible intern.

(P.B. 1978-1997, Sec. 70.) (Amended June 28, 1999, to take effect Jan. 1, 2000.)

Sec. 3-17. —Activities of Legal Intern

(a) The legal intern, supervised in accordance with these rules, may appear in court or at other hearings in the following situations:

(1) where the client is financially unable to afford counsel; or

(2) where the intern is assisting a privately retained attorney; or

(3) where the intern is assisting an established legal aid bureau or organization, a public defender or prosecutor's office, or a state agency.

(b) In each case, the written consent and approval referred to in Section 3-14 shall be filed in the record of the case and shall be brought to the attention of the judicial authority or the presiding officer of the administrative tribunal.

(c) In addition, an intern may, under the supervision of a member of the bar:

(1) prepare pleadings and other documents to be filed in any matter;

(2) prepare briefs, abstracts and other documents.

(d) Each document or pleading must contain the name of the intern who participated in drafting it and must be signed by the supervising attorney.

(P.B. 1978-1997, Sec. 71.)

Sec. 3-18. —Certification of Intern

The certification of an intern by the law school dean:

(1) shall be filed with the clerk of the superior court in Hartford and, unless it is sooner withdrawn, shall remain in effect until the announcement of the results of the second Connecticut bar examination following the intern's graduation. For

any intern who passes that examination, the certification shall continue in effect until the date of admission to the bar.

(2) shall terminate if the intern, prior to graduation, is no longer duly enrolled in an accredited law school.

(3) may be terminated by the dean at any time by mailing a notice to that effect to the clerk of the superior court in Hartford and to the intern. It is not necessary that the notice to the superior court state the cause for termination.

(4) may be terminated by the superior court at any time upon notice to the intern, to the dean and to the superior court in Hartford.

(P.B. 1978-1997, Sec. 72.)

Sec. 3-19. —Legal Internship Committee

There shall be established a legal internship committee appointed by the chief justice and composed of four judges, four practicing attorneys, three law professors, and three law students. This committee shall consult with the deans of law schools located in Connecticut, review the progress of the legal internship program, and consider any complaints or suggestions regarding the program.

(P.B. 1978-1997, Sec. 73.)

Sec. 3-20. —Unauthorized Practice

Nothing contained in these rules shall affect the right of any person who is not admitted to the practice of law to do anything that he or she might lawfully do prior to their adoption, nor shall they enlarge the rights of persons, not members of the bar or legal interns covered by these rules, to engage in activities customarily considered to be the practice of law.

(P.B. 1978-1997, Sec. 74.)

Sec. 3-21. —Out-of-State Interns

A legal intern who is certified under a legal internship program or student practice rule in another state or in the District of Columbia may appear in a court or before an administrative tribunal of Connecticut under the same circumstances and on the same conditions as those applicable to certified Connecticut legal interns, if the out-of-state intern files with the clerk of the superior court in Hartford, with a copy to the legal internship committee, a certification by the dean of his or her law school of his or her admission to internship or student practice in that state or in the District of Columbia, together with the text of that state's or the District of Columbia's applicable statute or rule governing such admissions.

(P.B. 1978-1997, Sec. 75.)