

## § 1103.1

1103.14 Private communications with the Board are prohibited.

### THE PRACTITIONER'S DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES TOWARD A CLIENT

- 1103.15 The practitioner's duty to clients, generally.
- 1103.16 Adverse influences and conflicting interests.
- 1103.17 Joint association of practitioners and conflicts of opinion.
- 1103.18 Withdrawal from employment.
- 1103.19 Advising upon the merits of a client's cause.
- 1103.20 Practitioner's fees and related practices.
- 1103.21 How far a practitioner may go in supporting a client's cause.
- 1103.22 Restraining clients from improprieties.
- 1103.23 Confidences of a client.

### THE PRACTITIONER'S DUTIES AND RESPONSIBILITIES REGARDING WITNESSES, OTHER LITIGANTS AND THE PUBLIC

- 1103.24 Use of adverse witnesses.
- 1103.25 Treatment of witnesses, litigants and other counsel.
- 1103.26 Discussion of pending litigation in the public press.
- 1103.27 Candor and fairness in dealing with other litigants.
- 1103.28 Negotiations with opposing party.
- 1103.29 Public communication and solicitation.
- 1103.30 Acceptance of employment.
- 1103.31 Responsibility for litigation.
- 1103.32 Discovery of imposition and deception and duty to report corrupt or dishonest conduct.
- 1103.33 Responsibility when proposing a person for admission to practice before the Board.
- 1103.34 Intermediaries.
- 1103.35 Partnership or professional corporation names and titles.

AUTHORITY: 21 U.S.C. 862; 49 U.S.C. 703(e), 721.

SOURCE: 47 FR 49549, Nov. 1, 1982, unless otherwise noted.

## Subpart A—General Information

### § 1103.1 Register of practitioners.

The Board maintains a register containing the names of all non-attorneys entitled to practice before it. The register is maintained according to the individual non-attorney practitioner's name and not by corporate or firm name. Corporations and firms are not admitted or recognized as practitioners before the Board.

## 49 CFR Ch. X (10–1–07 Edition)

### § 1103.2 Attorneys-at-law—qualifications and requirements to practice before the Board.

Any person who is a member in good standing of the bar of the highest court of any State, Commonwealth, possession, territory, or the District of Columbia may represent persons before the Board.

### § 1103.3 Persons not attorneys-at-law—qualifications and requirements for practice before the Board.

(a) *In general.* Any citizen or resident of the United States, not an attorney-at-law, who files an application for admission to practice, accompanied by the payment of the fee prescribed by rule or order of the Board, and who successfully completes the practitioners' examination, and shows that applicant possesses the necessary legal and technical qualifications to enable applicant to render valuable service before the Board and that applicant is competent to advise and assist in the presentation of matters before the Board, may be permitted to practice before the Board.

(b) *Qualifications standards.* A non-attorney applicant for admission to practice must meet one of the following requirements:

(1) An applicant must have completed 2 years (60 semester hours or 90 quarter hours) of post secondary education and must possess technical knowledge, training or experience in the field of transportation which is regarded by the Board as the equivalent of 2 additional years of college education;

(2) An applicant must have worked in the field of transportation for at least 10 years;

(3) An applicant must have received a bachelor's degree with at least 12 semester hours or 18 quarter hours in transportation or business; or

(4) An applicant must have received a bachelor's degree and worked in the field of transportation for at least one year. An applicant's statement of college education must be supported by a transcript of records attached to the original application. Transcripts from any college accredited by the U.S. Department of Education will be accepted without question. With all other institutions, the burden of proof is on the