

92ND SESSION
5TH SESSION

H.R. 55



IN THE UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

April 6, 2024

Presented by House Majority Leader MR ALEX J. CABOT representing the Great State of South Carolina having introduced this bill which was later referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, Government Affairs and Ethics.

AN ACT

To remove the undue and unconstitutional burden imposed by the current restrictions on the practice of law in the United States

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled.

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.

This Act may be cited as the '**Legal Representation Integrity Act of 2024**' or it may be cited in an abbreviated format of the 'LRIA of 2024'.

SEC. 2. CONFLICT, SEVERABILITY AND EFFECTIVE DATE.

- (a) In the case of conflict with any existing statute, including the U.S. Code this Act shall reign supreme and repeal any conflicting parts.
- (b) This Act shall also be severable. Meaning in the case that one part of this Act is declared unconstitutional the other constitutional and fit parts shall remain a statute.
- (c) This Act shall be enforceable effective immediately once it gains passage in both Houses of Congress and receives the signature of the President of the United States.

SEC. 4. LEGISLATIVE PURPOSE.

- (a) *Whereas*, the Congress of the United States recognizes that 18 U.S. Code 205 has been prejudicially enforced in the United States Courts by the Department of Justice.
- (b) *Whereas*, the Congress of the United States recognizes that the practice pool of competent attorneys in the United States remains limited and thus this law has the effect of producing outcomes in violation of the Sixth Amendment of the U.S. Constitution.
- (c) *Whereas*, the Congress of the United States recognizes the current application of 18 U.S. Code 205 and other restrictions on the assistance of counsel adopted from real life are not fit for purpose in ROBLOX.
- (d) *Whereas*, the Congress of the United States recognizes the miscellaneous application of other statutes in Chapter 11 of Title 18 of the U.S. Code is inapplicable to ROBLOX legal roleplay.

SEC. 5. REPEAL.

- (a) **18 U.S. Code 203** is hereby *repealed* in full and deemed null and void.
 - (i) This statute has the effect of impeding the effective assistance of counsel by preventing certain individuals from charging for providing legal services.
- (b) **18 U.S. Code 204** is hereby *repealed* in full and deemed null and void.
 - (i) Anyone in the United States, who is in good standing with the Bar of the District Court or Supreme Court, should be able to make legal representations in a court of law.
- (c) **18 U.S. Code 205** is hereby *repealed* in full and deemed null and void.
 - (i) This statute and its application to ROBLOX produces borderline unconstitutional outcomes due to the mass employment of active attorneys in the U.S. government.
 - (ii) It also has the effect of reducing the development of new attorneys into the legal pool.
- (d) **18 U.S. Code 206** is hereby *repealed* in full and deemed null and void.
 - (i) This section is inoperative upon the repealment of the above sections.
- (e) **18 U.S. Code 207** is hereby *repealed* in full and deemed null and void.

- (i) This section expands the scope of section 205 in a prejudicial manner and unduly limits the attorney pool of the United States.
- (f) **18 U.S. Code 208** is hereby *repealed* in full and deemed null and void.
 - (i) This section expands the scope of section 205 in a prejudicial manner and also unduly limits the attorney pool of the United States.
- (g) **18 U.S. Code 209** is hereby *repealed* in full and deemed null and void.
 - (i) This section prevents individuals from the government from receiving salaries from any other source – including providing legal services or contractual third-party services, including from being an employee of a private corporation.
- (h) **18 U.S. Code 216** is hereby *repealed* in full and deemed null and void.
 - (i) This section is inoperative upon the repealment of the above sections.

SEC. 6. CHARTER OF RIGHTS; LEGAL PRACTICE.

- (a) Individuals who are members in good standing with the Bar of the United States, who are admitted to practise in the District Court or Supreme Court shall not be prohibited from exercising their respective rights of audience except that which is permitted under the *doctrine of stare decisis*.
- (b) The United States of America, through their ancillary agencies, Department of Justice, and or legal representatives may not make representations to disqualify any individual from exercising their rights of audience on the basis of their government employment.
 - (i) Any such representations must be denied by the court of first instance as a matter of law.
 - (ii) Exceptional circumstances may arise in which the court of first instance believes there to be a direct, precise and irresolvable conflict of interest.
 - (1) Simply being a member of a governmental agency does not satisfy this narrow requirement.
 - a) The movant must show that the respondent has used their office in a highly prejudicial and unethical manner.
 - (2) The normal precedential rules governing conflicts of interest and disqualification of counsel are not impacted by this Act.