

FINAL AMENDED APPENDIX 1
PROPOSED AMENDED ERs 1.0 THROUGH 5.7 and 8.3
CLEAN AND MARKUP

APPENDIX 1A: Proposed Amended ERs 1.0 through 5.7, 8.3 (Clean)

ER 1.0. Terminology

(a) – (b) [[No change]]

(c) "Firm" or "law firm" denotes a lawyer or lawyers in any affiliation, or any entity that provides legal services for which it employs lawyers. Whether two or more lawyers constitute a firm can depend on the specific facts.

(d) – (f) [[No change]]

(g) – (i) [[Formerly (h) – (j); No change to text]]

(j) "Screened" denotes the isolation of a lawyer or nonlawyer from any participation in a matter through the timely imposition of procedures within a firm that are reasonably adequate under the circumstances to protect information that the isolated lawyer or nonlawyer is obligated to protect under these Rules or other law.

(1) Reasonably adequate procedures include:

(i) Written notice to all affected firm personnel that a screen is in place and the screened lawyer or nonlawyer must avoid any communication with other firm personnel about the screened matter;

(ii) Adoption of mechanisms to deny access by the screened lawyer or nonlawyer to firm files or other information, including information in electronic form, relating to the screened matter;

(iii) Acknowledgment by the screened lawyer or nonlawyer of the obligation not to communicate with any other firm personnel with respect to the matter and to avoid any contact with any firm files or other information, including information in electronic form, relating to the matter;

(iv) Periodic reminders of the screen to all affected firm personnel; and

(v) Additional screening measures that are appropriate for the particular matter will depend on the circumstances.

(2) Screening measures must be implemented as soon as practical after a lawyer, nonlawyer or firm knows or reasonably should know that there is a need for screening.

(k) – (m) [[Formerly (l) – (n); No change to text]]

(n) “Business transaction,” when used in reference to conflicts of interests:

(1) includes but is not limited to

(i) The sale of goods or services related to the practice of law to existing clients of a firm’s legal practice;

(ii) A lawyer referring a client to nonlegal services performed by others within a firm or a separate entity in which the lawyer or the lawyer’s firm has a financial interest; or

(iii) Transactions between a lawyer or a firm and a client in which a lawyer or firm accepts nonmonetary property or an interest in the client’s business as payment of all or part of a fee.

(2) does not include

(i) Ordinary fee arrangements between client and lawyer; or

(ii) Standard commercial transactions between a lawyer and a client for products or services that the client generally markets to others and over which the lawyer has no advantage with the client.

(o) “Personal interests,” when used in reference to conflicts of interests, include but are not limited to:

(1) The probity of a lawyer’s own conduct, or the conduct of a nonlawyer in the firm, in a transaction;

(2) Referring clients to a nonlawyer within a firm to provide nonlegal services; or

(3) Referring clients to an enterprise in which a firm lawyer or nonlawyer has an undisclosed or disclosed financial interest.

(p) “Authorized to practice law in this jurisdiction” denotes a firm that employs lawyers or nonlawyers who provide legal services as authorized by Rule 31.1(b).

(q) “Nonlawyer” denotes a person not licensed as a lawyer in this jurisdiction or who is licensed in another jurisdiction but is not authorized by these rules to practice Arizona law.

(r) “Nonlawyer assistant” denotes a person, whether an employee or independent contractor, who is not licensed to practice law in this jurisdiction, including but not limited to secretaries, investigators, law student interns, and paraprofessionals. Law enforcement personnel are not considered the nonlawyer assistants of government lawyers.

Comment [2021 amendments]

Confirmed in Writing

[1] [[No change]]

Firm

[2] Questions can arise with respect to lawyers in legal aid, legal services organizations, and other entities that include nonlawyers and provide other services in addition to legal services. Depending upon the structure of the organization, the entire organization or different components of it may constitute a firm or firms for purposes of these Rules. For instance, an organization that provides legal, accounting, and financial planning services to clients is a “firm” for purposes of these Rules for which a lawyer is responsible for assuring that reasonable measures are in place to safeguard client confidences and avoid conflicts of interest by all employees, officers, directors, owners, shareholders, and members of the firm regardless of whether or not the nonlawyers participate in providing legal services. *See Rules 5.1, 5.2 and 5.3.*

Fraud

[3] – [5] [[Renumbered from comments [5] – [7]; No change to text]]

ER 1.5. Fees

(a) – (d) [[No Change]]

(e) Two or more firms jointly working on a matter may divide a fee resulting from a single billing to a client if:

(1) the basis for division of the fees and the firms among whom the fees are to be divided are disclosed in writing to the client;

(2) the client consents to the division of fees, in a writing signed by the client;

(3) the total fee is reasonable; and

(4) the division of responsibility among firms is reasonable in light of the client's need that the entire representation be completely and diligently completed.

Comment [2021 amendment]

Reasonableness of Fee and Expenses

[1] [[No Change]]

Basis or Rate of Fee

[2] – [3] [[No Change]]

Terms of Payment

[4] – [5] [[No Change]]

Prohibited Contingent Fees

[6] [[No Change]]

Disclosure of Refund Rights for Certain prepaid Fees

[7] [[No Change]]

Disputes Over Fees

[8] [[Renumbered from comment [10]; No change to text]]

ER 1.6. Confidentiality

(a) – (e) [[No change]]

2003 Comment [amended 2021]

[1] - [4] [[No change]]

Authorized Disclosure

[5] Except to the extent that the client's instructions or special circumstances limit that authority, a lawyer is impliedly authorized to make disclosures about a client when appropriate in carrying out the representation in some situations, for example, a lawyer may be impliedly authorized to admit a fact that cannot properly be disputed or, to make a disclosure that facilitates a satisfactory conclusion to a matter. Lawyers in a firm may, in the course of the firm's practice, disclose to each other, and nonlawyers in the firm, information relating to the legal representation of a client of the firm, unless the client has instructed that particular information be confined to specified lawyers. Any such shared information shall be subject to requirements of confidentiality.

[6] [[No change]]

Disclosure Adverse to Client

[7] – [20] [[No change]]

Withdrawal

[21] [[No change]]

Acting Competently to Preserve Confidentiality

[22] – [23] [[No change]]

Former Client

[24] [[No Change]]

ER 1.7. Conflict of Interest: Current Clients

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b), a lawyer shall not represent a client if the representation involves a concurrent conflict of interest. A concurrent conflict of interest exists if:

(1) the representation of one client will be directly adverse to another client; or

(2) there is a significant risk that the representation of one or more clients will be materially limited by the lawyer's responsibilities to another client, a former client or a third person or by a personal interest of the lawyer.

(b) Notwithstanding the existence of a concurrent conflict of interest under paragraph (a), a lawyer may represent a client if each affected client gives informed consent, confirmed in writing. and:

(1) the lawyer reasonably believes that the lawyer will be able to provide competent and diligent representation to each affected client:

(2) the representation is not prohibited by law; and

(3) the representation does not involve the assertion of a claim by one client against another client represented by the lawyer in the same litigation or other proceeding before a tribunal.

(c) A lawyer may not represent a party in asserting a claim against another party represented by a firm if the same person or entity holds, directly or indirectly, an ownership interest of 10 percent or more, or has managerial authority comparable to that of a partner, in the lawyer's firm and the other firm.

Comment [2021 amendment]

[1] – [9] [[No change]]

[10] – [33] [[Renumbered from [11] – [34]; No change to text]]

[34] ER 1.7(c) parallels ER 1.7(b)(3) in barring certain concurrent representations of adverse parties, irrespective of consent. Where there is an overlap of ownership or management between law firms that does not involve effective control, ER 1.7(a) and (b) will determine whether the two firms can concurrently represent adverse parties. Moreover, where a lawyer or other owner of a firm has a financial interest in an opposing party, ordinarily the interest will be considered a “personal interest” as that term is used in ER 1.10(a) that may not be imputed to other lawyers in the

firm, unless that personal interest would materially limit the other lawyers' independent professional judgment. Even though the personal interest conflict will not be imputed to other members of the firm, the lawyer must disclose the interest to the firm's client and obtain their informed consent, confirmed in writing, to proceed with the representation.

ER 1.8. Conflict of Interest: Current Clients: Specific Rules

(a) – (l) [[No change]]

(m) A lawyer or firm must comply with ER 1.7 if the client expects the lawyer or firm to represent the client in a business transaction or when the lawyer's or firm's financial interest otherwise poses a significant risk that the representation of the client will be materially limited by the lawyer's or firm's financial interest in the transaction.

Comment [2021 amendment]

[1] The risk to a client is greatest when the client expects the lawyers to represent the client in the transaction itself or when the lawyer's financial interest otherwise poses a significant risk that the lawyer's representation of the client will be materially limited by the lawyer's financial interest in the transaction. Here the lawyer's role requires that the lawyer must comply, not only with requirements of paragraph (a), but also with requirements of ER 1.7. Under that Rule, the lawyer must disclose the risks associated with the lawyers dual role as both legal adviser and participant in the transaction, including when lawyers refer clients for nonlegal services provided in the firm by either the lawyer or nonlawyer in the firm or refer clients through a separate entity in which the lawyer has a financial interest, such as the risk that the lawyer will structure the transaction or give legal advice in a way that favors the lawyer's interests at the expense of the client. Moreover, the lawyer must obtain the client's informed consent. In some cases, the lawyer's interest may be such that ER 1.7 will preclude the lawyer from seeking the client's consent to the transaction.

[2] – [19] [[Renumbered from [4] to [21]; No change to text]]

ER 1.10. Imputation of Conflicts of Interest: General Rule

(a) While lawyers and nonlawyers are associated in a firm, none of them shall knowingly represent a client on legal or nonlegal matters when any one of them practicing alone would be prohibited from doing so by ERs 1.7 or 1.9, unless the prohibition is based on a personal interest of the prohibited lawyer or nonlawyer and does not present a significant risk of materially limiting the representation of the client by the remaining lawyers and nonlawyers in the firm.

(b) – (e) [[No change]]

(f) If a nonlawyer is personally disqualified, the nonlawyer may be screened and the nonlawyer's personal disqualification is not imputed to the rest of the firm unless the nonlawyer is an owner, shareholder, partner, officer or director of the firm.

(g) If a lawyer is personally disqualified from representing a client due to events or conduct in which the person engaged before the person became licensed as a lawyer, the lawyer may be screened, and the lawyer's personal disqualification is not imputed to the rest of the firm unless the lawyer is an owner, shareholder, partner, officer or director of the firm.

Comment [2021 amendment]

[1] – [7] [[Renumbered from [5] – [11]; No change to text]]

ER 1.17. Sale of Law Practice or Firm

(a) A firm may sell or purchase a law practice, or a practice area of a firm, including good will, if the seller gives written notice to each of the seller's clients regarding:

(1) the proposed sale, including the identity of the purchaser;

(2) the client's right to retain other counsel or to take possession of the file; and

(3) the fact that the client's consent to the transfer of the client's files will be presumed if the client does not take any action or does not otherwise object within ninety (90) days of receipt of the notice.

(b) If a client cannot be given notice, the representation of that client may be transferred to the purchaser only upon entry of an order so authorizing by a court having jurisdiction. The seller may disclose to the court in camera information relating to the representation only to the extent necessary to obtain an order authorizing the transfer of a file.

(c) A sale may not be financed by increases in fees charged to the clients of the practice. Existing arrangements between the seller and the client as to fees and the scope of the work must be honored by the purchaser.

(d) Before providing a purchaser access to detailed information relating to the representation, including client files, the seller must provide the written notice to a client as described above.

(e) Lawyers participating in the sale of a law practice or a practice area must exercise competence in identifying a purchaser qualified to assume the practice and the purchaser's obligation to undertake the representation competently; avoid disqualifying conflicts, and secure the client's informed consent for those conflicts that can be agreed to and the obligation to protect information relating to the representation.

(f) If approval of the substitution of the purchasing lawyer for a selling firm is required by the rules of any tribunal in which a matter is pending, such approval must be obtained before the matter can be included in the sale.

(g) This Rule does not apply to the transfers of legal representation between lawyers when such transfers are unrelated to the sale of a practice or an area of practice.

ER 5.1 Responsibilities of Lawyers Who Have Ownership Interests or are Managers or Supervisors

(a) A lawyer who has an ownership interest in a firm, and a lawyer who individually or together with other lawyers possesses comparable managerial authority in a firm, shall make reasonable efforts to ensure that the firm has in effect internal policies and procedures giving reasonable assurance that all lawyers and nonlawyers in the firm conform to these.

(1) Internal policies and procedures include, but are not limited to, those designed to detect and resolve conflicts of interest, maintaining confidentiality, identifying dates by which actions must be taken in pending matters, account for client funds and property and ensure that inexperienced lawyers are properly supervised.

(2) Other measures may be required depending on the firm's structure and the nature of its practice.

(b) A lawyer having supervisory authority over another lawyer shall make reasonable efforts to ensure that the other lawyer conforms to the Rules of Professional Conduct. The degree of supervision required is that which is reasonable under the circumstances, taking into account factors such as the experience of the persons who is being supervised and the amount of work involved. Whether a lawyer has supervisory authority may vary given the circumstances.

(c) A lawyer shall be personally responsible for another lawyer's violation of the Rules of Professional Conduct if:

(1) the lawyer orders or, with knowledge of the specific conduct, ratifies the conduct involved; or

(2) the lawyer has an ownership interest in or has comparable managerial authority in the firm in which the other lawyer practices, or has supervisory authority over the other lawyer, and knows of the conduct at a time when its consequences can be avoided or mitigated but fails to take reasonable remedial action.

(i) Appropriate remedial action by an owner or managing lawyer depends on the immediacy of that lawyer's involvement and the seriousness of the misconduct.

(ii) A supervisor must intervene to prevent avoidable consequences of misconduct if the supervisor knows that the misconduct occurred.

ER 5.3. Responsibilities Regarding Nonlawyers

(a) A lawyer in a firm shall make reasonable efforts to ensure that the firm has in effect measures giving reasonable assurance that the conduct of nonlawyers engaged in activities assisting lawyers in providing legal services and those who access to attorney-client information, is compatible with the professional obligations of the lawyer. Reasonable measures include but are not limited to adopting and enforcing policies and procedures designed:

(1) to prevent nonlawyers in a firm from directing, controlling or materially limiting the lawyer's independent professional judgment on behalf of clients or materially influencing which clients a lawyer does or does not represent; and

(2) to ensure that nonlawyers assisting in the delivery of legal services or working under the supervision of a lawyer comport themselves in accordance with the lawyer's ethical obligations, including, but not limited to, avoiding conflicts of interest and maintaining the confidentiality of all lawyer client information protected by ER 1.6.

(b) A lawyer having supervisory authority over a nonlawyer within or outside a firm shall make reasonable efforts to ensure that the nonlawyer's conduct when engaged in activities assisting lawyers in providing legal services is compatible with the professional obligations of the lawyer.

(1) Reasonable efforts include providing to nonlawyers appropriate instruction and supervision concerning the ethical aspects of their employment or retention, particularly regarding the obligation not to disclose information relating to the representation of the client.

(2) Measures employed in supervising nonlawyers should take into account that they may not have legal training and are not subject to professional discipline.

(3) When retaining or directing a nonlawyer outside the firm to assist in the lawyer's delivery of legal services, a lawyer should communicate directions appropriate under the circumstances to give reasonable assurance that the nonlawyer's conduct is compatible with the professional obligations of the lawyer.

(4) Where the client directs the selection of a particular nonlawyer service provider outside the firm, the lawyer ordinarily should agree with the client concerning the allocation of responsibility for monitoring as between the client and the lawyer.

(c) A lawyer shall be responsible for conduct of a nonlawyer that would be a violation of the Rules of Professional Conduct if engaged in by a lawyer if:

(1) the lawyer orders or, with the knowledge of the specific conduct, ratifies the conduct involved; or

(2) the lawyer has managerial authority in the firm and knows of the conduct at a time when its consequences can be avoided or mitigated but fails to take reasonable remedial action.

(d) When a firm includes nonlawyers who have an economic interest or managerial authority in the firm, any lawyer practicing therein shall ensure that a lawyer has been identified as responsible for establishing policies and procedures within the firm to assure nonlawyer compliance with these rules.

Comment [2021 amendment]

[1] The rule in paragraph (d) recognizes that lawyers may provide legal services through firms that include nonlawyers economic interest holders, owners, managers, shareholders, officers, or who hold any decision-making authority. Any such alternative business structure (ABS) as defined in Rule 31 must be licensed in accordance with ACJA 7-209. Any lawyer who provides legal services through an unlicensed ABS is engaged in the unauthorized practice of law.

ER 5.4. Reserved

ER 5.7. Reserved

ER 8.3. Reporting Professional Misconduct

(a) – (b) [[No change]]

(c) A lawyer who knows that a Limited Licensed Legal Practitioner or certified Alternative Business Structure entity has committed a violation of the applicable codes of conduct that raises a substantial question as to the person or entity's compliance with the codes shall inform the appropriate authority.

(e d) This Rule does not require disclosure of information otherwise protected by ER 1.6 or information gained by a lawyer or judge while serving as a member of an approved lawyers assistance program to the extent that such information would be confidential if it related to the representation of a client.

COMMENT [2003 AMENDMENT]

[1] – [5] [[No change]]

COMMENT TO 2002 AMENDMENT TO ER 8.3(D)

[[No change]].

COMMENT TO 2021 ER 8.3(c)

The duty to report misconduct of a Limited Licensed Legal Practitioner (LLLP) that raises a substantial question as to that individual's compliance with their code of conduct as set forth in ACJA 7-210 does not apply to a lawyer who is retained to represent the LLLP. Similarly, the duty to report misconduct by an Alternative Business Structure (ABS) entity that raises a substantial question as to the entity's compliance with the code of conduct in ACJA 7-209 does not apply to a lawyer retained to represent the ABS but does apply to lawyers who work in or have ownership interests in an ABS.

APPENDIX 1B: Proposed Amended ERs 1.0 through 5.7, 8.3 (Markup)

ER 1.0. Terminology

(a) – (b) [[No change]]

(c) "Firm" or "law firm" denotes a lawyer or lawyers in a ~~law partnership, professional corporation sole proprietorship, or other association; or lawyers employed in a legal services organization or the legal department of a corporation or other organization~~ any affiliation, or any entity that provides legal services for which it employs lawyers. Whether ~~government lawyers should be treated as a firm depends on the particular Rule involved and the specific facts of the situation~~ two or more lawyers constitute a firm can depend on the specific facts.

(d) – (f) [[No change]]

(g) ~~"Partner" denotes a member of a partnership, a shareholder in a law firm organized as a professional corporation, or a member of an association authorized to practice law.~~

(h g) [[No change to text]]

(i h) [[No change to text]]

(j i) [[No Change to text]]

(k j) "Screened" denotes the isolation of a lawyer or nonlawyer from any participation in a matter through the timely imposition of procedures within a firm that are reasonably adequate under the circumstances to protect information that the isolated lawyer or nonlawyer is obligated to protect under these Rules or other law.

(1) Reasonably adequate procedures include:

(i) Written notice to all affected firm personnel that a screen is in place and the screened lawyer or nonlawyer must avoid any communication with other firm personnel about the screened matter;

(ii) Adoption of mechanisms to deny access by the screened lawyer or nonlawyer to firm files or other information, including information in electronic form, relating to the screened matter;

(iii) Acknowledgment by the screened lawyer or nonlawyer of the obligation not to communicate with any other firm personnel with respect to the matter and to avoid any contact with any firm files or other

information, including information in electronic form, relating to the matter;

(iv) Periodic reminders of the screen to all affected firm personnel; and

(v) Additional screening measures that are appropriate for the particular matter will depend on the circumstances.

(2) Screening measures must be implemented as soon as practical after a lawyer, nonlawyer or firm knows or reasonably should know that there is a need for screening.

(l k) – (n m) [[No change to text]]

(n) “Business transaction,” when used in reference to conflicts of interests:

(1) includes but is not limited to

(i) The sale of goods or services related to the practice of law to existing clients of a firm’s legal practice;

(ii) A lawyer referring a client to nonlegal services performed by others within a firm or a separate entity in which the lawyer or the lawyer’s firm has a financial interest; or

(iii) Transactions between a lawyer or a firm and a client in which a lawyer or firm accepts nonmonetary property or an interest in the client’s business as payment of all or part of a fee.

(2) does not include

(i) Ordinary fee arrangements between client and lawyer; or

(ii) Standard commercial transactions between a lawyer and a client for products or services that the client generally markets to others and over which the lawyer has no advantage with the client.

(o) “Personal interests,” when used in reference to conflicts of interests, include but are not limited to:

(1) The probity of a lawyer’s own conduct, or the conduct of a nonlawyer in the firm, in a transaction;

(2) Referring clients to a nonlawyer within a firm to provide nonlegal services; or

(3) Referring clients to an enterprise in which a firm lawyer or nonlawyer has an undisclosed or disclosed financial interest.

(p) “Authorized to practice law in this jurisdiction” denotes a firm that employs lawyers or nonlawyers who provide legal services as authorized by Rule 31.1(b).

(q) “Nonlawyer” denotes a person not licensed as a lawyer in this jurisdiction or who is licensed in another jurisdiction but is not authorized by these rules to practice Arizona law.

(r) “Nonlawyer assistant” denotes a person, whether an employee or independent contractor, who is not licensed to practice law in this jurisdiction, including but not limited to secretaries, investigators, law student interns, and paraprofessionals. Law enforcement personnel are not considered the nonlawyer assistants of government lawyers.

Comment [2003 2021 amendment]

Confirmed Writing

[1] [[No change]]

Firm

~~[2] Whether two or more lawyers constitute a firm within paragraph (c) can depend on the specific facts. For example, two practitioners who share office space and occasionally consult or assist each other ordinarily would not be regarded as constituting a firm. However, if they present themselves to the public in a way that suggests that they are a firm or conduct themselves as a firm, they should be regarded as a firm for purposes of the Rules. The terms of any formal agreement between associated lawyers are relevant in determining whether they are a firm, as is the fact that they have mutual access to information concerning the clients they serve. Furthermore, it is relevant in doubtful cases to consider the underlying purpose of the Rule that is involved. A group of lawyers could be regarded as a firm for purposes of the Rule that the same lawyer should not represent opposing parties in litigation, while it might not be so regarded for purposes of the Rule that information acquired by one lawyer is attributed to another.~~

~~[3] With respect to the law department of an organization, including the government, there is ordinarily no question that the members of the department constitute a firm within the meaning of the Rules of Professional Conduct. There can be uncertainty, however, as to the identity of the client. For example, it may not be clear whether the law department of a corporation represents a subsidiary or an affiliated corporation, as well as the~~

~~corporation by which the members of the department are directly employed. A similar question can arise concerning an unincorporated association and its local affiliates.~~

~~[4-2] Similar questions~~ Questions can also arise with respect to lawyers in legal aid, and legal services organizations, and other entities that include nonlawyers and provide other services in addition to legal services. Depending upon the structure of the organization, the entire organization or different components of it may constitute a firm or firms for purposes of these Rules. For instance, an organization that provides legal, accounting, and financial planning services to clients is a “firm” for purposes of these Rules for which a lawyer is responsible for assuring that reasonable measures are in place to safeguard client confidences and avoid conflicts of interest by all employees, officers, directors, owners, shareholders, and members of the firm regardless of whether or not the nonlawyers participate in providing legal services. See Rules 5.1, 5.2, and 5.3.

Fraud

[3 5] – [5 7] [[Renumbered; No change to text]]

Screened

~~[8] This definition applies to situations where screening of a personally disqualified lawyer is permitted to remove imputation of a conflict of interest under ERs 1.10, 1.11, 1.12 or 1.18.~~

~~[9] The purpose of screening is to assure the affected parties that confidential information known by the personally disqualified lawyer remains protected. The personally disqualified lawyer should acknowledge the obligation not to communicate with any of the other lawyers in the firm with respect to the matter. Similarly, other lawyers in the firm who are working on the matter should be informed that the screening is in place and that they may not communicate with the personally disqualified lawyer with respect to the matter. Additional screening measures that are appropriate for the particular matter will depend on the circumstances. To implement, reinforce and remind all affected lawyers of the presence of the screening, it may be appropriate for the firm to undertake such procedures as a written undertaking by the screened lawyer to avoid any communication with other firm personnel and any contact with any firm files or other information, including information in electronic form, relating to the matter, written notice and instructions to all other firm personnel forbidding any communication with the screened lawyer relating to~~

~~the matter, denial of access by the screened lawyer to firm files or other information, including information in electronic form, relating to the matter, and periodic reminders of the screen to the screened lawyer and all other firm personnel.~~

~~[10] In order to be effective, screening measures must be implemented as soon as practical after a lawyer or law firm knows or reasonably should know that there is a need for screening.~~

ER 1.5. Fees

(a) – (d) [[No change]]

(e) ~~A division of fees between lawyers who are not in the same firm may be made only~~ Two or more firms jointly working on a matter may divide a fee resulting from a single billing to a client if:

~~(1) the division is in proportion to the services performed by each lawyer or each lawyer receiving any portion of the fee assumes joint responsibility for the representation; the basis for division of the fees and the firms among whom the fees are to be divided are disclosed in writing to the client;~~

~~(2) the client agrees~~ consents to the division of fees, in a writing signed by the client;~~to the participation of all the lawyers involved and the division of the fees and responsibilities between lawyers; and~~

~~(3) the total fee is reasonable; and~~

~~(4) the division of responsibility among firms is reasonable in light of the client's need that the entire representation be completely and diligently completed.~~

Comment [2003 2021 amendment]

Reasonableness of Fee and Expenses

[1] [[No change]]

Basis or Rate of Fee

[2] – [3] [[No change]]

Term of Payment

[4] – [5] [[No change]]

Prohibited Contingent Fees

[6] [[No change]]

Disclosure of Refund Rights for Certain Prepaid Fees

[7] [[No change]]

Division of Fee

~~[8] A division of fee is a single billing to a client covering the fee of two or more lawyers who are not in the same firm. A division of fee facilitates association of more than one lawyer in a matter in which neither alone could serve the client as well, and most often is used when the fee is contingent and the division is between a referring lawyer and a trial specialist. Paragraph (e) permits the lawyers to divide a fee by agreement between the participating lawyers, if the division is in proportion to the services performed by each lawyer or all lawyer assume joint responsibility for the representation and the client agrees, in a writing signed by the client, to the arrangement. A lawyer should only refer a matter to a lawyer who the referring lawyer reasonably believes is competent to handle the matter and any division of responsibility among lawyers working jointly on a matter should be reasonable in light of the client's need that the entire representation be completely and diligently completed. See ERs 1.1, 1.3. If the referring lawyer knows that the lawyer to whom the matter was referred has engaged in a violation of these Rules, the referring lawyer should take appropriate steps to protect the interests of the client. Except as permitted by this Rule, referral fees are prohibited by ER 7.2(b).~~

~~[9] Paragraph (e) does not prohibit or regulate division of fees to be received in the future for work done when lawyers were previously associated in a law firm.~~

Dispute Over Fees

~~[10]~~ 8 [[Renumbered; No change to text]]

ER 1.6. Confidentiality

(a) – (e) [[No change]]

2003 Comment [amended 2009 2021]

[1] - [4] [[No change]]

Authorized Disclosure

[5] Except to the extent that the client's instructions or special circumstances limit that authority, a lawyer is impliedly authorized to make disclosures about a client when appropriate in carrying out the representation in some situations, for example, a lawyer may be impliedly authorized to admit a fact that cannot properly be disputed or, to make a disclosure that facilitates a satisfactory conclusion to a matter. Lawyers in a firm may, in the course of the firm's practice, disclose to each other, and nonlawyers in the firm, information relating to the legal representation of a client of the firm, unless the client has instructed that particular information be confined to specified lawyers. Any such shared information shall be subject to requirements of confidentiality.

[6] No Change.

Disclosure Adverse to Client

[7] – [20] [[No change]]

Withdrawal

[21] [[No change]]

Acting Competently to Preserve Confidentiality

[22] – [23] [[No change]]

Former Client

[24] [[No change]]

ER 1.7. Conflict of Interest: Current Clients

(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b), a lawyer shall not represent a client if the representation involves a concurrent conflict of interest. A concurrent conflict of interest exists if:

- (1) the representation of one client will be directly adverse to another client; or
- (2) there is a significant risk that the representation of one or more clients will be materially limited by the lawyer's responsibilities to another client, a former client or a third person or by a personal interest of the lawyer.

(b) Notwithstanding the existence of a concurrent conflict of interest under paragraph (a), a lawyer may represent a client if each affected client gives informed consent, confirmed in writing. and:

- (1) the lawyer reasonably believes that the lawyer will be able to provide competent and diligent representation to each affected client:
- (2) the representation is not prohibited by law; and
- (3) the representation does not involve the assertion of a claim by one client against another client represented by the lawyer in the same litigation or other proceeding before a tribunal.

(c) A lawyer may not represent a party in asserting a claim against another party represented by a firm if the same person or entity holds an ownership interest, directly or indirectly, of 10 percent or more, or has managerial authority comparable to that of a partner, in the lawyer's firm and the other firm.

Comment [2003 2021 amendment]

[1] – [9] [[No change]]

Personal Interest Conflicts

~~[10] The lawyer's own interests should not be permitted to have an adverse effect on representation of a client. For example, if the probity of the lawyer's own conduct in a transaction is in serious question, it may be difficult or impossible for the lawyer to give a client detached advice. Similarly, a lawyer may not allow related business interest to affect representation, for example, by referring clients to an enterprise in~~

~~which the lawyer has an undisclosed financial interest. See ER 1.8 for specific Rules pertaining to a number of personal interest conflicts, including business transactions with clients. See also ER 1.10 (personal interest conflicts under ER 1.7 ordinarily are not imputed to other lawyers in a law firm).~~

[~~11~~ 10] – [~~12~~ 11] [[Renumbered; No change to text]]

[~~13~~ 12] – [~~34~~ 33] [[Renumbered; No change to text]]

[34] ER 1.7(c) parallels ER 1.7(b)(3) in barring certain concurrent representations of adverse parties, irrespective of consent. Where there is an overlap of ownership or management between law firms that does not involve effective control, ER 1.7(a) and (b) will determine whether the two firms can concurrently represent adverse parties. Moreover, where a lawyer or other owner of a firm has a financial interest in an opposing party, the interest will ordinarily be considered a “personal interest” as that term is used in ER 1.10(a) that may not be imputed to other lawyers in the firm, unless that personal interest would materially limit the other lawyers’ independent professional judgment. Even though the personal interest conflict will not be imputed to other members of the firm, the lawyer must disclose the interest to the firm’s client and obtain their informed consent, confirmed in writing, to proceed with the representation.

ER 1.8. Conflict of Interest: Current Clients: Specific Rules

(a) – (l) [[No change]]

(m) A lawyer or firm must comply with ER 1.7 if the client expects the lawyer or firm to represent the client in a business transaction or when the lawyer's or firm's financial interest otherwise poses a significant risk that the representation of the client will be materially limited by the lawyer's or firm's financial interest in the transaction.

Comment [2003 2021 amendment]

Business Transactions Between Client and Lawyer

~~[1] A lawyer's legal skill and training, together with the relationship of trust and confidence between lawyers and client, create the possibility of overreaching when the lawyer participates in a business, property or financial transaction with a client, for example a loan or sales transaction or a lawyer investment on behalf of a client. The requirements of paragraph (a) must be met even when the transaction is not closely related to the subject matter of the representation, as when a lawyer drafting a will for a client learns that the client needs money for unrelated expenses and offers to make a loan to the client. The Rule applies to lawyers engaged in the sale of goods or services related to the practice of law, for example, the sale of title insurance or investment services to existing clients of the lawyer's legal practice. See ER 5.7. It also applies to lawyers purchasing property from estates they represent. It does not apply to ordinary fee arrangements between client and lawyer, which are governed by ER 1.5, although its requirements must be met when the lawyer accepts an interest in the client's business or other nonmonetary property as payment of all or part of a fee. In addition, the Rule does not apply to standard commercial transactions between the lawyer and the client for products or services that the client generally markets to others, for example, banking or brokerage services, medical services, products manufactured or distributed by the client, and utilities services. IN such transactions, the lawyer has no advantage in dealing with the client, and the restrictions in paragraph (a) are unnecessary and impracticable.~~

~~[2] Paragraph (a)(1) requires that the transaction itself be fair to the client and that its essential terms be communicated to the client in writing, in a manner that can be reasonably understood. Paragraph (a)(2) requires that the client also be advised, in writing, of the desirability of seeking advice of independent legal counsel. It also requires that the client be given a reasonable opportunity to obtain such advice. Paragraph (a)(3) requires that the lawyer obtain the~~

~~client's informed consent, in a writing signed by the client, both to the essential terms of the transaction and to the lawyer's role. When necessary, the lawyer should discuss both the materials risks of the proposed transaction, including any risk presented by the lawyer's involvement, and the existence of reasonably available alternatives and should explain why the advice of independent legal counsel is desirable. See ER 1.0(e) (definition of informed consent).~~

[3 1] The risk to a client is greatest when the client expects the lawyers to represent the client in the transaction itself or when the lawyer's financial interest otherwise poses a significant risk that the lawyer's representation of the client will be materially limited by the lawyer's financial interest in the transaction. Here the lawyer's role requires that the lawyer must comply, not only with requirements of paragraph (a), but also with requirements of ER 1.7. Under that Rule, the lawyer must disclose the risks associated with the lawyers dual role as both legal adviser and participant in the transaction, including when lawyers refer clients for nonlegal services provided in the firm by either the lawyer or nonlawyer in the firm or refer clients through a separate entity in which the lawyer has a financial interest, such as the risk that the lawyer will structure the transaction or give legal advice in a way that favors the lawyer's interests at the expense of the client. Moreover, the lawyer must obtain the client's informed consent. In some cases, the lawyer's interest may be such that ER 1.7 will preclude the lawyer from seeking the client's consent to the transaction.

[4 2] – [21 19] [[Renumbered; No change to text]]

ER 1.10. Imputation of Conflicts of Interest: General Rule

(a) While lawyers and nonlawyers are associated in a firm, none of them shall knowingly represent a client on legal or nonlegal matters when any one of them practicing alone would be prohibited from doing so by ERs 1.7 or 1.9, unless the prohibition is based on a personal interest of the prohibited lawyer or nonlawyer and does not present a significant risk of materially limiting the representation of the client by the remaining lawyers and nonlawyers in the firm.

(b) – (e) [[No change]]

(f) If a nonlawyer is personally disqualified pursuant to paragraph (a), the nonlawyer may be screened and the nonlawyer's personal disqualification is not imputed to the rest of the firm unless the nonlawyer is an owner, shareholder, partner, officer or director of the firm.

(g) If a lawyer is personally disqualified from representing a client due to events or conduct in which the person engaged before the person became licensed as a lawyer, the lawyer may be screened, and the lawyer's personal disqualification is not imputed to the rest of the firm unless the lawyer is an owner, shareholder, partner, officer or director of the firm.

Comment [~~2003 and 2016~~ 2021 amendment]

Definition of Firm

~~[1] For purposes of the Rules of Professional Conduct, the term 'firm' denotes lawyers in a law partnership, professional corporation, sole proprietorship or other association; or lawyers employed in a legal services organization of the legal department of a corporation or other organization. See ER 1.0(c). Whether two or more lawyers constitute a firm within this definition can depend on the specific facts. See ER 1.0 Comments [2]—[4].~~

Principles of Imputed Disqualification

~~[2] The rule of imputed disqualification stated in paragraph (a) gives effect to the principle of loyalty to the client as it applies to lawyers who practice in a law firm. Such situations can be considered from the premise that a firm of lawyers is essentially one lawyer for purposes of the rules governing loyalty to the client, or from the premise that each lawyer is vicariously bound by the obligation of loyalty owed by each lawyer with whom the lawyer is associated. Paragraph (a) operates only among the lawyers currently~~

~~associated in a firm. When a lawyer moves from one firm to another, the situation is governed by ERs 1.9(b) and 1.10(b).~~

~~[3] The rule in paragraph (a) does not prohibit representation where neither questions of client loyalty nor protection of confidential information are presented. Where one lawyer a firm could not effectively represent a given client because of strong political beliefs, for example, but that lawyer will do no work on the case and the personal beliefs of the lawyer will not materially limit the representation by others in the firm, the firm should not be disqualified. On the other hand, for example, if an opposing party in a case were owned by a lawyer in the law firm, and others in the firm are reasonably likely to be materially limited in pursuing the matter because of loyalty to that lawyer, the personal disqualification of the lawyer would be imputed to all others in the firm. A disqualification arising under ER 1.8(l) from a family or cohabitating relationship is persona and ordinarily is not imputed to other lawyers with whom the lawyers are associated.~~

~~[4] The rule in paragraph (a) also does not prohibit representation by others in the law firm where the person prohibited from involvement in a matter is a nonlawyer, such as a paralegal or legal secretary. Nor does paragraph (a) prohibit representation if the lawyer is prohibited from acting because of events before the person became a lawyer, for example, work that a person did while a law student. Such persons, however, ordinarily must be screened from any personal participation in the matter to avoid communication to others in the firm of confidential information that both the nonlawyers and firm have a legal duty to protect. See ERs 1.0(k) and 5.3.~~

[5 1] – [11 7] [[Renumbered; No change to text]]

ER 1.17. Sale of Law Practice or Firm

(a) ~~A lawyer or a law firm may sell or purchase a law practice, or an area of law practice~~ a practice area of a firm, including good will, if the following conditions are satisfied ~~seller gives written notice to each of the seller's clients regarding~~

~~(a) The seller ceases to engage the private practice of law, or in the area of practice that has been sold, in the geographic area(s) in which the practice has been conducted;~~

~~(b) The entire practice, or the entire area of practice, is sold to one or more lawyers or law firms;~~

~~(c) The seller gives written notice to each of the seller's clients regarding;~~

(1) the proposed sale, including the identity of the purchaser;

(2) the client's right to retain other counsel or to take possession of the file;
and

(3) the fact that the client's consent to the transfer of the client's files will be presumed if the client does not take any action or does not otherwise object within ninety (90) days of receipt of the notice.

(b) If a client cannot be given notice, the representation of that client may be transferred to the purchaser only upon entry of an order so authorizing by a court having jurisdiction. The seller may disclose to the court in camera information relating to the representation only to the extent necessary to obtain an order authorizing the transfer of a file.

~~(d) The fees charged clients shall not be increased by reason of the sale.~~

(c) A sale may not be financed by increases in fees charged to the clients of the practice. Existing arrangements between the seller and the client as to fees and the scope of the work must be honored by the purchaser.

(d) Before providing a purchaser access to detailed information relating to the representation, including client files, the seller must provide the written notice to a client as described above.

(e) Lawyers participating in the sale of a law practice or a practice area must exercise competence in identifying a purchaser qualified to assume the practice and the purchaser's obligation to undertake the representation competently; avoid disqualifying conflicts, and secure the client's informed consent for those conflicts that can be agreed to and the obligation to protect information relating to the representation.

(f) If approval of the substitution of the purchasing lawyer for a selling firm is required by the rules of any tribunal in which a matter is pending, such approval must be obtained before the matter can be included in the sale.

(g) This Rule does not apply to the transfers of legal representation between lawyers when such transfers are unrelated to the sale of a practice or an area of practice.

~~Comment [2003 rule]~~

[[All comments to ER 1.17 were deleted]]

ER 5.1. Responsibilities of Partners, Managers, and Supervisory Lawyers Who Have Ownership Interests or are Managers or Supervisors

~~(a) A partner in a law firm, and a lawyer who individually or together with other lawyers possess comparable managerial authority in a firm, shall make reasonable efforts to ensure that the firm has in effect measures giving reasonable assurance that all lawyers in the firm conform to the Rules of Professional Conduct.~~

(a) A lawyer who has an ownership interest in a firm, and a lawyer who individually or together with other lawyers possesses comparable managerial authority in a firm, shall make reasonable efforts to ensure that the firm has in effect internal policies and procedures giving reasonable assurance that all lawyers and nonlawyers in the firm conform to these.

(1) Internal policies and procedures include, but are not limited to, those designed to detect and resolve conflicts of interest, maintaining confidentiality, identifying dates by which actions must be taken in pending matters, account for client funds and property and ensure that inexperienced lawyers are properly supervised.

(2) Other measures may be required depending on the firm's structure and the nature of its practice.

(b) A lawyer having direct supervisory authority over another lawyer shall make reasonable efforts to ensure that the other lawyer conforms to the Rules of Professional Conduct. The degree of supervision required is that which is reasonable under the circumstances, taking into account factors such as the experience of the person who is being supervised and the amount of work supervised. Whether a lawyer has supervisory authority may vary given the circumstances.

(c) A lawyer shall be personally responsible for another lawyer's violation of the Rules of Professional Conduct if:

(1) the lawyer orders or, with knowledge of the specific conduct, ratifies the conduct involved; or

(2) the lawyer is a partner has an ownership interest in or has comparable managerial authority in the firm in which the other lawyer practices, or has direct supervisory authority over the other lawyer, and knows of the conduct at a time when its consequences can be avoided or mitigated but fails to take reasonable remedial action.

(i) Appropriate remedial action by an owner or managing lawyer depends on the immediacy of that lawyer's involvement and the seriousness of the misconduct.

(ii) A supervisor must intervene to prevent avoidable consequences of misconduct if the supervisor knows that the misconduct occurred.

~~Comment [2003 amendment]~~

[[All Comments to ER 5.1 were deleted]]

ER 5.3. Responsibilities Regarding Nonlawyers Assistants

~~With respect to a nonlawyer employed or retained by or associated with a lawyer:~~

~~(a) a partner, and a lawyer who individually or together with other lawyers possess comparable managerial authority in a law firm shall make reasonable efforts to ensure that the firm has in effect measures giving reasonable assurance that the person's conduct is compatible with the professional obligations of the lawyer;.~~

~~(a b) a lawyer having direct supervisory authority over the nonlawyer A lawyer in a firm shall make reasonable efforts to ensure that the person's conduct firm has in effect measures giving reasonable assurance that the conduct of nonlawyers engaged in activities assisting lawyers in providing legal services and those who have access to attorney-client information, is compatible with the professional obligations of the lawyer; and Reasonable measures include, but are not limited to, adopting and enforcing policies and procedures designed:~~

~~(1) to prevent nonlawyers in a firm from directing, controlling or materially limiting the lawyer's independent professional judgment on behalf of clients or materially influencing which clients a lawyer does or does not represent; and~~

~~(2) to ensure that nonlawyers assisting in the delivery of legal services or working under the supervision of a lawyer comport themselves in accordance with the lawyer's ethical obligations, including, but not limited to, avoiding conflicts of interest and maintaining the confidentiality of all lawyer client information protected by ER 1.6.~~

~~(b) A lawyer having supervisory authority over a nonlawyer within or outside a firm shall make reasonable efforts to ensure that the nonlawyer's conduct when engaged in activities assisting lawyers in providing legal services is compatible with the professional obligations of the lawyer.~~

~~(1) Reasonable efforts include providing to nonlawyers appropriate instruction and supervision concerning the ethical aspects of their employment or retention, particularly regarding the obligation not to disclose information relating to the representation of the client.~~

~~(2) Measures employed in supervising nonlawyers should take into account that they may not have legal training and are not subject to professional discipline.~~

~~(3) When retaining or directing a nonlawyer outside the firm to assist the lawyer's delivery of legal services, a lawyer should communicate directions~~

appropriate under the circumstances to give reasonable assurance that the nonlawyer's conduct is compatible with the professional obligations of the lawyer.

(4) Where the client directs the selection of a particular nonlawyer service provider outside the firm, the lawyer ordinarily should agree with the client concerning the allocation of responsibility for monitoring as between the client and the lawyer.

(c) a ~~A~~ lawyer shall be responsible for conduct of ~~such a person~~ a nonlawyer that would be a violation of the Rules of Professional Conduct if engaged in by a lawyer if:

(1) the lawyer orders or, with the knowledge of the specific conduct, ratifies the conduct involved; or

(2) the lawyer ~~is a partner or~~ has ~~comparable~~ managerial authority in the firm ~~in which the person is employed, or has direct supervisory authority over the person,~~ and knows of the conduct at a time when its consequences can be avoided or mitigated but fails to take reasonable remedial action.

(d) When a firm includes nonlawyers who have an economic interest or managerial authority in the firm, any lawyer practicing therein shall ensure that a lawyer has been identified as responsible for establishing policies and procedures within the firm to assure nonlawyer compliance with these rules.

Comment [2003 2021 amendment]

[[All current comments to existing ER 5.3 were deleted]]

[1] The rule in paragraph (d) recognizes that lawyers may provide legal services through firms that include nonlawyers economic interest holders, owners, managers, shareholders, officers, or who hold any decision-making authority. Any such alternative business structure (ABS) as defined in Rule 31 must be licensed in accordance with ACJA 7-209. Any lawyer who provides legal services through an unlicensed ABS is engaged in the unauthorized practice of law.

~~ER 5.4. Professional Independence of a Lawyer~~

~~(a) A lawyer or law firm shall not share legal fees with a nonlawyer, except that:~~

~~(1) an agreement by a lawyer with the lawyer's firm, partner, or associate may provide for the payment of money, over a reasonable period of time after the lawyer's death, to the lawyer's estate or to one or more specified persons;~~

~~(2) a lawyer who purchases the practice of a deceased, disabled, or disappeared lawyer may, pursuant to the provisions of ER 1.17, pay to the estate or to other representative of that lawyer the agreed-upon purchase price;~~

~~(3) a lawyer or law firm may include nonlawyer employees in a compensation or retirement plan, even though the plan is based in whole or in part on a profit-sharing arrangement; and~~

~~(4) a lawyer may share court-awarded legal fees or fees otherwise received and permissible under these rules with a nonprofit organization that employed, retained or recommended employment of the lawyer in the matter.~~

~~(b) A lawyer shall not form a partnership with a nonlawyer if any of the activities of the partnership consist of the practice of law.~~

~~(c) A lawyer shall not permit a person who recommends, employs, or pays the lawyer to render legal services for another to direct or regulate the lawyer's professional judgment in rendering such legal services.~~

~~(d) A lawyer shall not practice with or in the form of a professional corporation or association authorized to practice law for profit, if:~~

~~(1) a nonlawyer owns any interest therein, except that a fiduciary representative of the estate of a lawyer may hold the stock or interest of the lawyer for a reasonable time during administration;~~

~~(2) a nonlawyer is a corporate director or officer thereof or occupies the position of similar responsibility in any form of association other than a corporation; or~~

~~(3) a nonlawyer has the right to direct or control the professional judgment of a lawyer.~~

Comment [2003 amendment]

~~[1] The provisions of this Rule express traditional limitations on the sharing of fees. These limitations are to protect the lawyer's professional independence of judgment. Where someone other than the client pays the~~

~~lawyer's fee or salary, or recommends employment of the lawyer, that arrangement does not modify the lawyer's obligation to the client. As stated in paragraph (c), such arrangements should not interfere with the lawyer's professional judgment.~~

~~[2] This Rule also expresses traditional limitations on permitting a third party to direct or regulate the lawyer's professional judgment in rendering legal services to another. See also ER 1.8(f) (lawyer may accept compensation from a third party as long as there is no interference with the lawyer's independent professional judgment and the client gives informed consent).~~

ER 5.7. Responsibilities Regarding Law Related Services

~~(a) A lawyer may provide, to clients and to others, law-related services, as defined in paragraph (b), either:~~

~~(1) by the lawyer in circumstances that are not distinct from the lawyer's provision of legal services to clients; or~~

~~(2) by a separate entity which is controlled by the lawyer individually or with others.~~

~~Where the law-related services are provided by the lawyer in circumstances that are not distinct from the lawyer's provision of legal services to clients, the lawyer shall be subject to the provisions of the Rules of Professional Conduct in the course of providing such services. In circumstances in which law-related services are provided by a separate entity controlled by the lawyer individually or with others, the lawyer shall not be subject to the Rules of Professional Conduct, in the course of providing such services, only if the lawyer takes reasonable measures to assure that a person obtaining the law-related services knows that the services of the separate entity are not legal services and that the protections of the client-lawyer relationship do not apply.~~

~~(b) The term law-related services denotes services that might reasonably be performed in conjunction with and in substance are related to the provision of legal services, and that are not prohibited as unauthorized practice of law when provided by a nonlawyer.~~

Comment [2003 rule]

~~[1] When a lawyer performs law-related services or controls an organization that does so, there exists the potential for ethical problems. Principal among these is the possibility that the person for whom the law-related services are performed fails to understand that the services may not carry with them the protections normally afforded as part of the client-lawyer relationship. The recipient of the law-related services may expect, for example, that the protection of client confidences, prohibitions against representation of persons with conflict interests, and obligations of a lawyer to maintain professional independence apply to the provision of law-related services when that may not be the case.~~

~~[2] ER 5.7 applies to the provision of law-related services by a lawyer even when the lawyer does not provide any legal services to the person for whom the law-related services are performed. The Rule identifies the circumstances in which all of the Rules of Professional Conduct apply to the provision of law-related services. Even when those circumstances do not exist, however, the conduct of a lawyer involved~~

~~in the provision of law-related services is subject to those Rules that apply generally to lawyer conduct, regardless of whether the conduct involves the provision of legal services. See, e.g., ER 8.4.~~

~~[3] When law-related services are provided by a lawyer under circumstances that are not distinct from the lawyer's provision of legal services to clients, the lawyer in providing the law-related services must adhere to the requirements of the Rules of Professional Conduct as provided in paragraph (a)(1).~~

~~[4] Law-related services also may be provided through an entity that is distinct from that through which the lawyer provides legal services. If the lawyer individually or with others has control of such an entity's operations, the Rule requires the lawyer to take reasonable measures to assure that each person using the services of the entity knows that the services provided by the entity are not legal services and that the Rules of Professional Conduct that relate to the client-lawyer relationship do not apply. A lawyer's control of an entity extends to the ability to direct its operation. Whether a lawyer has such control will depend upon the circumstances of the particular case.~~

~~[5] When a client-lawyer relationship exists with a person who is referred by a lawyer to a separate law-related service entity controlled by the lawyer, individually or with others, the lawyer must comply with ER 1.8(a).~~

~~[6] In taking the reasonable measures referred to in paragraph (a) to assure that a person using law-related services understands the practical effect or significance of the inapplicability of the Rules of Professional Conduct, the lawyer should communicate to the person receiving the law-related services, in a manner sufficient to assure that the person understands the significance of the fact, that the relationship of the person to the business entity will not be a client-lawyer relationship. The communication should be made before entering into an agreement for provision of or providing law-related services, and preferably should be in writing.~~

~~[7] The burden is upon the lawyer to show that the lawyer has taken reasonable measures under the circumstances to communicate the desired understanding. For instance, a sophisticated user of law-related services, such as a publicly held corporation, may require a lesser explanation than someone unaccustomed to making distinctions between legal services and law-related services, such as an individual seeking tax advice from a lawyer-accountant or investigative services in connection with a lawsuit.~~

~~[8] Regardless of the sophistication of potential recipients of law-related services, a lawyer should take special care to keep separate the provision of law-related and legal services in order to minimize the risk that the recipient will assume that the law-related services are legal services. The risk of such confusion is especially acute~~

~~when the lawyer renders both types of services with respect to the same matter. Under some circumstances the legal and law-related services may be so closely entwined that they cannot be distinguished from each other, and the requirement of disclosure and consultation imposed by paragraph (a) of the Rule cannot be met. In such a case a lawyer will be responsible for assuring that both the lawyer's conduct and, to the extent required by ER 5.3, that of nonlawyer employees in the distinct entity which the lawyer controls complies in all respects with the Rules of Professional Conduct.~~

~~[9] A broad range of economic and other interests of clients may be served by lawyers engaging in the delivery of law-related services. Examples of law-related services include providing title insurance, financial planning, accounting, trust services, real estate counseling, legislative lobbying, economic analysis, social work, psychological counseling, tax preparation, and patent, medical or environmental consulting.~~

~~[10] When a lawyer is obliged to accord the recipients of such services the protections of those Rules that apply to the client-lawyer relationship, the lawyer must take special care to heed the proscriptions of the Rules addressing conflict of interest (ERs 1.7 through 1.11, especially ERs 1.7(a)(2) and 1.8(a), (b) and (f)), and to scrupulously adhere to the requirements of ER 1.6 relating to disclosure of confidential information. The promotion of the law-related services must also in all respects comply with ERs 7.1 through 7.3, dealing with advertising and solicitation. In that regard, lawyers should take special care to identify the obligations that may be imposed as a result of a jurisdiction's decisional law.~~

~~[11] When the full protections of all of the Rules of Professional Conduct do not apply to the provision of law-related services, principles of law external to the Rules, for example, the law of principal and agent, govern the legal duties owed to those receiving the services. Those other legal principles may establish a different degree of protection for the recipient with respect to confidentiality of information, conflicts of interest and permissible business relationships with clients. See also ER 8. 4.~~

~~[12] Variations in language of this Rule from ABA Model Rule 5.7 as adopted in 2002 are not intended to imply a difference in substance.~~

ER 8.3. Reporting Professional Misconduct

(a) – (b) [[No change]]

(c) A lawyer who knows that a Limited Licensed Legal Practitioner or certified Alternative Business Structure entity has committed a violation of the applicable codes of conduct that raises a substantial question as to the person or entity's compliance with the codes shall inform the appropriate authority.

(e d) This Rule does not require disclosure of information otherwise protected by ER 1.6 or information gained by a lawyer or judge while serving as a member of an approved lawyers assistance program to the extent that such information would be confidential if it related to the representation of a client.

COMMENT [2003 AMENDMENT]

[1] – [5] [[No change]]

COMMENT TO 2002 AMENDMENT TO ER 8.3(D)

[[No change]].

COMMENT TO 2021 ER 8.3(c)

The duty to report misconduct of a Limited Licensed Legal Practitioner (LLLP) that raises a substantial question as to that individual's compliance with their code of conduct as set forth in ACJA 7-210 does not apply to a lawyer who is retained to represent the LLLP. Similarly, the duty to report misconduct by an Alternative Business Structure (ABS) entity that raises a substantial question as to the entity's compliance with the code of conduct in ACJA 7-209 does not apply to a lawyer retained to represent the ABS but does apply to lawyers who work in or have ownership interests in an ABS.