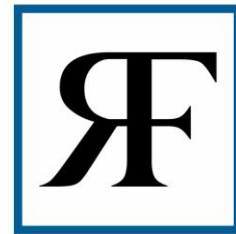


ETHICAL IMPLICATIONS
OF ADVANCING
TECHNOLOGY

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CONTINUING THEME: TECHNOLOGY



The opinions we will discuss today all touch on the impact of technological advances in the practice of law...

CONTINUING THEME: TECHNOLOGY



OPINION NO. 662

How can a lawyer ethically respond to negative reviews posted online by a former client?

“The internet allows consumers to publish instant reviews and comments about goods or services.”

A lawyer cannot publicly reveal confidential information of a former client unless expressly permitted by an exception in Rule 1.05.

OPINION NO. 662

1.05(c). May reveal *confidential* information:

- (5) as necessary to enforce a claim or establish a defense on behalf of the lawyer in a controversy between lawyer and client; or
- (6) to establish a defense to criminal charge, civil claim, or grievance.

1.05(d). May reveal *unprivileged* client information:

- (2) when necessary to do so in order to:
 - Defend against a claim of misconduct;
 - Respond to allegations in any proceeding concerning the lawyer's representation of the client;
 - Prove up reasonable fees in an action against another responsible for paying fees.

OPINION NO. 662

CONCLUSION

- Each of these exceptions applies only in connection with formal actions, proceedings, or charges. The exceptions cannot be reasonably interpreted to allow public disclosure of former client's confidences on the internet.
- A lawyer may, however, post a response to a former client's negative review so long as the response is proportional, restrained, and does not reveal confidential information.
- Suggested language: "A lawyer's duty to keep client confidences has few exceptions and in an abundance of caution I do not feel at liberty to respond in a point by point fashion in this forum. Suffice it to say that I do not believe that the post presents a fair and accurate picture of the events."

OPINION NO. 671

Question:

May a lawyer, individually or through an agent, contact an alleged online defamer in order to obtain jurisdictional information sufficient for obtaining a deposition pursuant to Rule 202 of the Texas Rules of Civil Procedure?

OPINION NO. 671

A lawyer's client has been defamed or harassed online by an anonymous party. In preparing to bring potential claims, the lawyer wishes to conduct pre-suit deposition. May lawyer anonymously reach out to defamer to establish jurisdictional facts?

OPINION NO. 671

Rule 4.01 (a) prohibits a lawyer from making a material misrepresentation of fact or law to a third party in the course of representing a client.

Rule 4.03 prohibits a lawyer, when dealing with an unrepresented person, from implying that the lawyer is disinterested.

OPINION NO. 671

Rule 8.04(a)(3) prohibits a lawyer from engaging in conduct involving dishonesty, fraud, deceit, or misrepresentation.

Rule 5.03 subjects a lawyer to discipline if the lawyer orders, encourages, or permits conduct by an agent that would be a violation if performed by the lawyer.

Other states have addressed a lawyer “friending” a potential witness of adverse party.

OPINION NO. 671

Conclusion:

Texas lawyers, and their agents, may not anonymously contact an online individual in order to obtain jurisdictional or identifying information sufficient for obtaining a pre-suit deposition.

OPINION NO. 673

Questions presented:

1. May a lawyer seek advice for the benefit of the lawyer's client from other lawyers in an online discussion group?
2. May the lawyer seek advice for the benefit of the lawyer's client through informal, direct consultation with a lawyer in a different firm?



OPINION NO. 673

“The professional obligation most clearly implicated by informal consultation is the inquiring lawyer’s duty of confidentiality.”

OPINION NO. 673

Rule 5.03. Two kinds of confidential client information:

“Privileged confidential information”

Protected by the lawyer-client privilege

“Unprivileged confidential information”

All other information relating to or furnished by a client acquired during the course of the representation

Generally, a lawyer may not reveal confidential client information without the client’s consent.

OPINION NO. 673

Rule 1.05 contains some exceptions. For example, a lawyer may reveal unprivileged confidential information when:

“...impliedly authorized to do so in order to carry out the representation. [(d)(1)]

...the lawyer has reason to believe that it is necessary to do so in order to “carry out the representation effectively.” [(d)(2)]

OPINION NO. 673

A lawyer may reveal a limited amount of unprivileged confidential information to other lawyers, without the client's consent, if the lawyer believes doing so will further the representation for the benefit of the client.

- Reveal only the amount necessary

- Use hypotheticals

- Never reveal privileged information of identifiable client

- Client can limit all disclosures

- Consider a confidentiality agreement with responding lawyer

OPINION NO. 673

Conclusions:

The Rules do not categorically prohibit informal lawyer-to-lawyer consultation for the benefit of a client, whether on-line or in person.

Consultations should be limited to general or abstract inquiries. Hypotheticals should not identify, harm, embarrass, or prejudice the client.

Privileged information cannot be revealed absent client consent.



OPINION NO. 680

Question presented:

May a lawyer use cloud-based systems for the creation of client-specific documents where confidential client information is stored or submitted to the cloud-based system?

OPINION NO. 680

Cloud-based storage services are privately owned, stored on servers that may be located in other countries and accessed by employees of the storage company.

Again, the issue is one of confidentiality.

Rule 1.05 allows for disclosure of information to a lawyer's employees or agents.



OPINION NO. 680

“Considering the present state of technology...a lawyer may use cloud-based electronic data systems and document preparation software for client confidential information.”

But, a lawyer must take reasonable precautions when using cloud-based technologies...

OPINION NO. 680

REASONABLE PRECAUTIONS

- Understand how cloud technology works;
- Review the terms of service;
- Learn about existing protections;
- Consider additional protections, including encryption;
- Track hacks; and
- Train staff about protections and considerations.

OPINION NO. 680

But, beware Rule 1.01 (a), which requires that a lawyer exhibit “competence” in representing clients.

“Competency” includes protecting client information – whether meta-data in emailed documents or confidential information stored in the cloud – from inadvertent disclosure.

TEXAS SUPREME COURT RULE CHANGE

In February 2019, the Texas Supreme Court amended the comment to Rule 1.01.

“Because of the vital role of lawyers in the legal process, each lawyer should strive to become and remain proficient and competent in the practice of law, including the benefits and risks associated with relevant technology.”

Tracks a 2012 ABA change to the model rules.

**D.C. BAR
ETHICS OPINION
NO. 375**

What are the ethical issues involved when a client uses crowdfunding to pay for his or her legal fees?

It depends on whether the client or the lawyer controls the crowdfunding efforts...

If the client controls the crowdfunding and the lawyer is merely aware of it, the lawyer incurs no specific ethical obligations, but should counsel the client about the dangers of sharing confidential information.

D.C. BAR ETHICS OPINION NO. 375

When the lawyer directs the crowdfunding, the lawyer must comply with the Rules governing a lawyer's receipt of money from third parties.

To accept payment of fees from a third party, a lawyer must:

- * Have the client's consent;
- * Ensure that there is no interference with the lawyer's professional judgment; and
- * Maintain client confidences.

Further, a lawyer who directs the crowdfunding should be cognizant of ethical obligations regarding fee agreements, communications with donors, and the management of the funds raised.

I STILL LOVE TECHNOLOGY...



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