

**OPINION INTERIM NO. 19-0004**  
**CLIENT FILE RELEASE AND RETENTION DUTIES OWED TO FORMER CLIENT**

**ISSUES**

How long is a lawyer ethically obligated to retain client files in closed civil and criminal matters? What ethical obligations does a lawyer have with respect to the destruction of former clients' files in closed civil and criminal matters?

**DIGEST**

California Rules of Professional Conduct do not specify a fixed retention period for closed client files. In closed civil matters, a lawyer's file retention duties generally turn on the lawyer's obligations as the bailee of the former client's papers and property and the lawyer's duty to avoid reasonably foreseeable prejudice to the former client. Original documents and property furnished to the lawyer by the former client and items of intrinsic value must be retained by the lawyer and cannot be discarded or destroyed without the former client's consent. Other client materials and property in civil cases may be destroyed, absent a contrary agreement, after the lawyer uses reasonable means to notify the former client of their intended destruction and gives the former client a reasonable time to respond. If the former client cannot be located or fails to respond to reasonable notice of intended destruction of the file, the lawyer may destroy items whose retention is not required by law and is not necessary to avoid reasonably foreseeable prejudice to the former client. Items that the lawyer believes are necessary to avoid reasonably foreseeable prejudice to the former client may be preserved in electronic form only, unless the lawyer believes the loss of physical copies will injure the former client.

In closed criminal matters, absent an agreement to the contrary, client files should not be destroyed without the former client's express consent while the former client is alive. California Penal Code section 1054.9 requires trial counsel to retain a copy of a client's files *for the term of imprisonment* where the client is convicted of a serious or violent felony resulting in a sentence of 15 years or more. Cal. Pen. C. § 1054.9(g) (amended Stats. 2018, Ch. 482; eff. Jan. 1, 2020). Section 1054.9, however, concerns a criminal defendant's access to discovery materials post-conviction and does not address or govern a lawyer's ethical obligations with respect to closed client files. Because files relating to criminal matters may have future vitality even without conviction, and even after judgment, sentence and appeals, absent a contrary agreement or client consent, a lawyer should retain the files for the life of the client. At a minimum, a lawyer should not initiate the destruction of client files in closed criminal matters until the expiration of the sentence, all appeals, or any statute of limitations on actions against the lawyer, whichever is longest.

The contents of the closed files may be retained in electronic form if every item is digitally copied and preserved, unless retention of the physical item is required by law or the item, by its nature, requires preservation in physical form, i.e., physical evidence.

**AUTHORITIES  
INTERPRETED**

Cal. R. Prof. Conduct 1.4, 1.15(d), 1.16(e)(1), 3.8(f); Bus. & Prof. Code §§ 6068(e), 6149; Pen. Code § 1054.9(g)



**STATEMENT OF FACTS**

Lawyer A, a solo practitioner in general practice, plans to retire in the next few years. Lawyer A would like to dispose of the hundreds of boxes of closed client files in storage, some of which date back decades, with minimal time, effort and expense. Lawyer A has not reviewed the files in storage in years, but each box is indexed for content, including the client/matter information and general descriptions (e.g., pleadings, discovery, transcripts, estate planning documents). There is no express file retention agreement as to these old files, but given their age, Lawyer A believes there is very little chance that any of the lawyer's former clients would have a need for the contents of the files. Lawyer A therefore plans to have all of the boxes picked up by a data management company for secure destruction without review.

Lawyer B handles a wide range of criminal matters, from serious felony to misdemeanor cases. Lawyer B is in the process of going paperless and disposing of closed client files. Lawyer B plans to digitalize the contents of the files but only in closed felony cases before delivering them to a data management company for secure destruction. Lawyer B believes the files in closed misdemeanor cases and matters in which the client was arrested but never charged or tried are of no value to the former clients, and therefore, plans to have them destroyed without making a copy.

**DISCUSSION****A. Background**

Client file retention and disposal can be challenging for California lawyers, due in no small part to the absence of a clear rule on the topic. California Rules of Professional Conduct and State Bar Act do not specify how long a lawyer must retain a former client's file in a closed or inactive matter. They also do not provide when and how a lawyer may destroy the contents of closed client files.

Ethics opinions generally agree that, absent an agreement or other legal proscription to the contrary, certain file contents in closed civil matters may be destroyed after the lawyer makes reasonable efforts to notify the former client of their intended destruction, but they disagree on whether there should be a fixed, minimum retention period applicable to all file contents.<sup>1</sup>

Client files in closed criminal matters raise unique considerations due to the criminal defendant's liberty interests and the possibility of post-conviction review long after the representation ends. Accordingly, prior ethics opinions have uniformly recommended that the contents of a closed file be retained for the life of the former client, unless the former client expressly consents to their destruction. *See* Cal. State Bar Form. Opn. 2001-157; Los Angeles Cty. Bar Ass'n Form. Opns. 420 (1983) & 475 (1994).

Since then, there have been some new developments with respect to file retention duties in criminal matters. In 2018, California Penal Code section 1054.9, which concerns a criminal defendant's access to

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<sup>1</sup> *See* Cal. State Bar Form. Opn. 2001-157; *compare* Los Angeles Cty. Bar Ass'n (LACBA) Form. Opn. 475 (1994) (recommending 5-year retention period for closed client files by analogy to 5-year retention requirement for client accounting records), *with* Bar Ass'n of San Francisco (BASF) Form. Opn. 1996-1 (declining to suggest a bright-line rule relating to the retention of client files and concluding that a lawyer may dispose of any writing in the client file, except to the extent necessary to avoid reasonably foreseeable prejudice to the client's legal rights) and Cal. State Bar Form. Opn. 2001-157 (declining the adopt a fixed retention period).



post-conviction discovery, was amended to include a file-retention provision. Under the amended statute, trial counsel is now required to maintain a copy of a former client's files "for the term of his or her imprisonment" in cases where the defendant is convicted of a serious or violent felony and sentenced to 15 years or more. Cal. Pen. Code § 1054.9(g) (eff. Jan. 1, 2019). This file retention requirement, however, relates to a criminal defendant's access to post-conviction discovery rather than a lawyer's ethical obligations with respect to file retention and disposal.<sup>2</sup>

Second, in June 2020, the California Supreme Court approved amendments to California Rule of Professional Conduct 1.16 [Declining or Terminating Representation] and Rule 3.8 [Special Duties of a Prosecutor], expressly reminding defense attorneys of their file retention obligations and prosecutors of their obligations to preserve evidence, respectively.<sup>3</sup> Neither amendment specifies the retention period or addresses disposal of client files in closed criminal matters, however.

This Committee last addressed a lawyer's ethical obligations relating to the retention and disposition of closed client files in its 2001 opinion, prior to the effective date of the current Rules of Professional Conduct and amended Penal Code section 1054.9. Given these changes, as well as great advances made in digital file storage since 2001, this opinion revisits a lawyer's file retention and disposal duties in closed or inactive civil and criminal matters where there is no existing agreement regarding the retention period and disposal of closed file contents.<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>2</sup> The primary purpose of Penal Code section 1054.9 is to enable criminal defendants efficiently to reconstruct defense counsel's trial files that might have become lost or destroyed after trial and to access other materials to which trial counsel was legally entitled. See *In re Steele*, 32 Cal. 4th 682, 694 (2004); *Barnett v. Superior Court*, 50 Cal. 4th 890, 899-90 (2010). Discovery under section 1054.9 requires a showing that "good faith efforts to obtain discovery materials from trial counsel were made and were unsuccessful." Penal Code § 1054.9(a). Accordingly, the California Supreme Court has noted that "[d]efendants should first seek trial files from trial counsel," and "[i]f a defendant can show a legitimate reason to believe trial counsel's current files are incomplete, he or she should be able to work with the prosecution to obtain copies of any missing discovery materials it had provided to the defense before trial (assuming it still possesses them)." *Barnette*, 50 Cal. 4th at 898; see also *Rubio v. Superior Court*, 244 Cal.App.4th 459, 469 (2016). Trial counsel's file retention duty under subsection (g) should be read in this context.

<sup>3</sup> These amendments resulted from the legislature's request, in connection with its enactment of the amendment to Penal Code section 1054.9, that the State Bar "study and issue of closed-client release and retention by defense attorneys and prosecutors in criminal cases." This Committee studied the issue and recommended the amendments to Rules 1.16 and 3.8, which were approved by the Board of Trustees and approved by the California Supreme Court on April 23, 2020.

<sup>4</sup> There is no rule expressly permitting (or prohibiting) a file retention agreement, but ethics opinions have consistently recognized that a lawyer's file retention and disposal duties may be defined by an agreement with the client. See, e.g., Cal. State Bar Form. Opn. 2001-157 (a file retention provision in a fee agreement specifying the duration of time for preserving closed client files may be appropriate in certain circumstances); Los Angeles County Bar Ass'n Formal Opn. No. 475 (1994) (file retention recommendations stated in the opinion apply unless there is a contrary agreement with the client). Sample fee agreement provisions concerning file retention and disposal are provided on the State Bar website. See Attorney Forms, Sample Fee Agreements forms and instructions, available at <http://www.calbar.ca.gov/Attorneys/Attorney-Regulation/Mandatory-Fee-Arbitration/Forms-Resources> (last visited July 15, 2020).

In determining the appropriate retention period to specify in the file retention agreement, a lawyer needs to consider whether the retention period comports with the lawyer's duty of competence. For example, a lawyer may violate the duty of competence if a file retention agreement permits disposal of client files that may be useful



**B. Contents of Closed “Client File”**

A lawyer’s file retention and release duties in closed matters stem from Rule 1.16 of the California Rules of Professional Conduct, which provides that upon the termination of a representation for any reason:

Subject to any applicable protective order, non-disclosure agreement, statute or regulation, the lawyer promptly shall release to the client, at the request of the client, all client materials and property. “Client materials and property” includes correspondence, pleadings, deposition transcripts, expert’s reports and other writing, exhibits, and physical evidence, whether in tangible, electronic or other form, and other items reasonably necessary to the client’s representation, whether the client has paid for them or not[.]

Cal. R. Prof. Cond. 1.16(e)(1).

A “client file” is not a “static” concept, and its contents will change depending upon circumstances. Cal. State Bar Form. Opns. 1994-134, fn. 1 & 2007-174. In closed matters, a former client’s “client file” generally includes items necessary to preclude “reasonably foreseeable prejudice” to the rights of the former client. See Cal. R. Prof. Cond. 1.16(d); Bar Ass’n of San Francisco Form. Opn. 1996-1 (key to retention of client papers in a closed matter is the need to retain those papers that are necessary to preclude reasonably foreseeable prejudice to the client).

While not exhaustive, the following items are typically considered part of the former client’s “client materials and property” for purposes of release to the client at termination of representation:

- **Original client papers and property** – original materials furnished to the lawyer by the former client and in behalf of the client
- **Communications to and from lawyer** – communications to and from the client, opposing counsel, witnesses or third parties, and notes of telephone or in-person conversations
- **Filed documents, discovery materials and transcripts** - pleadings and other documents filed with the court, court orders and opinions, discovery, verbatim transcripts of the proceedings

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in the assertion or defense of the client’s position in a matter for which the statute of limitations has not expired, including in a potential action against the lawyer. In criminal matters, the issue of retention period raises some unique concerns. A client’s need for the file may change due to the possibility of post-conviction review, unforeseeable changes in the law, and other circumstances that may impact the client’s liberty and other interests well after the file retention period specified in the agreement. See Section D.1, *infra*. For example, a change in the law may entitle the client to reduce the client’s sentence or affect the client’s ability to prove factual innocence long after the representation ends and the files destroyed pursuant to the file retention agreement. Although there is no rule specifically requiring informed written consent as to the length of file retention period, lawyers are advised to disclose the potential consequences and risks associated with disposal of files in the file retention agreement in criminal matters.



- **Investigation and research reports** – investigation and research reports prepared at the lawyer’s direction (both legal and factual) prepared by the lawyer or at the lawyer’s direction
- **Attorney work product communicated to the client in the course of the representation** - research notes, notes regarding witnesses, strategy and tactics, similar items generated in the course of the representation and communicated to the client<sup>5</sup>
- **Electronic files and digital data** – intangible data in the form of electronic files and digital data, including emails, text messages, other SMS messages, whether stored on hard drives, local or remote server, mobile devices, messaging apps or cloud platforms, and whether maintained solely in electronic/digital format or copies of physical files<sup>6</sup>

See Cal. R. Prof. Cond. 1.16(e)(1); Cal. State Bar Form. Opns. 1994-134, fn. 1 (listing items considered contents of the client file in other ethics opinions) & 2007-174 (discussing a lawyer’s ethical obligation to release electronic items).

### C. File Retention Duties In Closed Civil Matters

Absent an agreement to the contrary, there is no blanket retention period applicable to the entire contents of a client file in a closed civil matter. Cal. State Bar Form. Opn. 2001-157. Instead, the length of time that a lawyer must retain the file contents depends on the nature of the items, the nature of the services rendered to the client, and any other factors relevant to determining whether prejudice to the client would arise by destruction of the items. *Id.*; see also Cal. State Bar Form. Opn. 1996-1. These obligations cannot be measured by a fixed retention period. Cal. State Bar Form. Opn. 2001-157; Bar Ass’n of San Francisco Form. Opn. 1996-1.<sup>7</sup>

<sup>5</sup> Attorney work product may be part of the former client’s “client file” if the information is necessary to avoid “reasonably foreseeable prejudice to the client.” See San Diego Bar Ass’n Form. Opn. 1997-1 (lawyer may not withhold work product “reasonably necessary” to client’s representation); Bar Ass’n of San Francisco Form. Opns. 1990-1 & 1996-1; Los Angeles Cty. Bar Ass’n Form. Opns. 330 (1972) (work product for which client can be billed belongs to client); San Diego Bar Ass’n Form. Opn. 1984-3 (although client not entitled to attorney’s absolute work product, “such disclosure is recommended as a matter of professional ethics and courtesy”). Whether uncommunicated a lawyer is obligated to release to the former client attorney work product not previously communicated to the client remains an open question. See Cal. State Bar Form. Opn. 2001-157; *cf. Matter of Regan*, 4 Cal. State Bar Ct. Rptr. 844, 855 (Rev. Dept. 2005) (client file, “absent uncommunicated attorney work product,” must be surrendered to client upon termination of representation). How this “open question” should or will be decided is beyond the scope of this opinion. For purposes of the facts presented in this opinion, it is assumed that closed client files consist only of the former client’s “materials and property” which, had the former client requested them, would be required to be released to the former client under Rule 1.16.

<sup>6</sup> A lawyer’s ethical obligation to release electronic items does not require the lawyer to *create* such items if they do not exist or to change the application if they do exist. Cal. State Bar Form. Opn. 2007-174.

<sup>7</sup> California Rule of Professional Conduct 1.15(d)(5) contains a five-year retention requirement for client *accounting records*. One California bankruptcy case has applied this five-year rule to client files but without analysis. *Ramirez v. Fuselier*, 183 BR 583, 587 fn. 3 (9th Cir. BAP 1995). Ethics opinions disagree on whether Rule 1.15 is intended to address retention duties with respect to client *files*. Los Angeles Bar Ass’n Form. Opn. 475 (1994) (recommending 5-year retention period for client files “by analogy” to former rule 4-100(B)(3) (now rule 1.15(d)(5))); Cal. State Bar Form. Opn. 2001-157 (5-year retention rule not intended to address client file retention obligation); Bar Ass’n of



**Original papers and property.** In the absence of an agreement to the contrary, a lawyer's obligations as to original papers and property received from a client are determined by the law of bailments, or law of deposit. Cal. State Bar Form. Opn. 2001-157; Cal. Civ. Code. §§ 1813-1847.<sup>8</sup> Unless the deposit is terminated as permitted by the governing statute, the lawyer remains responsible for the safekeeping of the items at all times and has no right to destroy them without the client's consent. Cal. State Bar Form. Opn. 2001-157. For example, California probate law governs the preservation of estate planning documents held by attorneys for safekeeping, and a deposit of estate planning documents with counsel may only be terminated by complying with the statute. See Cal. Prob. Code §§ 730-735. Thus, if a lawyer is in possession of an original will, digitalizing it and purging the original would be prohibited.

**Intrinsically valuable items.** A lawyer may not destroy materials of intrinsic value without the former client's consent. Cal. State Bar Form. Opn. 2001-157. "Intrinsically valuable materials are those materials, such as money orders, travelers checks, stocks, bonds, wills, original deeds, original notes, judgments and the like, which have value, or may have value, in and of themselves, or which themselves create or extinguish legal rights or obligations." Los Angeles Cty. Form. Opn. 475.

**Other file contents.** Items that a lawyer has no reason to believe the former client would need may be destroyed after the lawyer has used reasonable means to locate the client and notify the client of the existence of the file, of the client's right to examine the retrieve the contents, of their intended destruction. Cal. State Bar Form. Opn. 2001-157; Los Angeles Cty. Form. Opn. 475. On the other hand, where the lawyer has reason to believe that the file contains items that will reasonably be needed by the former client or items required by law to be retained, the lawyer should inspect the file for such items and retain those items for the period required by law or according to the client's reasonably foreseeable needs. Cal. State Bar Form. Opn. 2001-157. In evaluating the client's need for the closed files, a lawyer should consider whether the materials to be destroyed may still be useful in the assertion or defense of the client's position in a matter for which the statute of limitations has not expired, including in any potential actions against the lawyer. The remaining items in the file may then be destroyed. *Id.* Where an item has no intrinsic value but the lawyer nevertheless fears that loss of the item may injure the former client, the item should be preserved electronically/digitally, unless retention of the physical item is required by law.

As with certain original client documents (e.g., estate planning documents), some of the materials in the client file may include documents that must be retained for periods specified by state or federal law. See Cal. State Bar Form. Opn. 2001-157 (discussing law regulating employment records, tax and corporate records, records relating to environmental matters). The Committee recommends that lawyers verify that the disposal will not violate any state or federal document retention requirement.

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San Francisco Form. Opn. 1996-1 (same; unless attorney and client otherwise agree, attorney may dispose of any writing except when needed to avoid reasonably foreseeable prejudice to client's rights under former rule). The Committee sees no reason to deviate from its previous conclusion that Rule 1.15 does not apply to client files.

<sup>8</sup> The retention period for certain estate planning documents delivered to a lawyer for safekeeping are also subject to the Probate Code sections 700-735, which provide, *inter alia*, that the deposit may be terminated only as permitted by Probate Code section 731 to 735.



## D. File Retention Duties In Closed Criminal Matters

### 1. Duties of defense counsel

Client files in criminal matters “warrant especially cautious treatment” due to unique considerations pertaining to the former client’s liberty interest” and “the possibility of review of criminal convictions by appeal or writ (even many years after conviction)” (LACBA Form. Opn. 475), among others. In light of these interests, California ethics opinions have consistently concluded that, absent a file retention agreement to the contrary,<sup>9</sup> client files relating to criminal matters must be retained *for the life of the former client*, unless the former client expressly authorizes the destruction of the files. See Cal. State Bar Form. Opn. 2001-157; LACBA Form. Opn. 420; LACBA Form. Opn. 475.

As noted in Section A, *supra*, the amended Penal Code section 1054.9 provides a different measure of retention period. Under this section, in cases in which “a defendant is or has ever been convicted of a serious or violent felony resulting in a sentence of 15 years or more,” trial counsel must retain a copy of the former client’s files for “the term of the [former client’s] imprisonment.” Pen. Code § 1054.9(g). During this retention period, counsel may maintain the file in electronic form but “only if every item in the file is digitally copied and preserved.” *Id.* (emphasis added).

In the Committee’s view, the file retention period specified in Penal Code section 1054.9 does not dictate a lawyer’s ethical obligations with respect to client files in closed criminal matters. Section 1054.9 is a post-conviction discovery statute, the purpose of which is to ensure a criminal defendant’s reasonable access to discovery materials in certain post-conviction proceedings. See footnote 2, *supra*. Accordingly, the statutory file retention requirement for trial counsel serves this particular purpose only and is not tied to a lawyer’s *ethical* obligations, which are governed by the need to protect the interests of the former client. To that end, a lawyer must consider the former client’s need for the contents of the closed file, which may be difficult to do due to the possibility of post-conviction review (even long after the representation ends), as well as changes in criminal law that may impact the former client’s liberty and other interests in the future.<sup>10</sup> Because a lawyer “cannot foresee the future utility of

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<sup>9</sup> A file retention agreement permitting disposing of client files should disclose the potential consequences and material risks to the client of consenting to the disposal of the file contents. See footnote 10, *infra*. In determining the appropriate retention period to specify in the agreement, the lawyer should also consider whether the retention period comports with the lawyer’s duty of competence. See footnote 4, *supra*. Such disclosure is equally advised regardless of when consent is sought. See Cal. State Bar Form. Opn. 1996-1 (file retention period to be determined by factors relevant to determining whether prejudice to the client would arise by destruction of the file contents).

Regardless of the file retention period specified in the agreement, however, trial counsel in criminal matters that fall within the scope of Penal Code section 1054.9 (i.e., cases in which “a defendant is or has ever been convicted of a serious or violent felony resulting in a sentence of 15 years or more”) is statutorily required to retain a copy of the former client’s files for “the term of the [former client’s] imprisonment.” Pen. Code § 1054.9(g). In other words, trial counsel in such cases thus must not destroy the file contents for the duration of the former client’s imprisonment, regardless of the file retention period specified in the agreement. Counsel, however, may maintain the file contents in electronic form, provided that every item in the file is digitally copied and preserved. *Id.*

<sup>10</sup> The following examples illustrate this point.

- In November 2014, California voters passed Proposition 47, which changed certain low-level crimes from potential felonies to misdemeanors, unless the defendant has prior conviction for certain serious or



information contained in the file” after the representation ends, a lawyer should not undertake the destruction of the files absent “specific written instruction from the client authorizing the destruction of the file.” LACBA Form Opn. 420. As with a file retention agreement, in obtaining the client’s authorization to destroy the file, the lawyer should first explain in writing any actual and reasonably foreseeable adverse consequences and risks of destroying the file, including the potentially unforeseeable need for the file in the future (for e.g., due to changes in the law) that may affect the client’s liberty and other interests.

## 2. Duties of prosecutor

In light of their responsibility to see that justice is done, prosecutors owe certain ethical, constitutional and statutory duties with respect to evidence in criminal proceedings. However, there is no specific Rule of Professional Conduct or ethics opinion directly addressing prosecutors’ duty to preserve their files or other relevant evidence.

Penal Code section 1054.9 provide that, upon the criminal defendant’s showing that good faith efforts to obtain “discovery materials” from trial counsel were made but were unsuccessful, the defendant shall be provided reasonable access to “discovery materials,” which is defined as “materials in the possession of the prosecution and law enforcement authorities to which the same defendant would have been entitled at time of trial.” Penal Code § 1054.9(a), (c). But section 1054.9 also expressly notes that the statute “does not require the retention of any discovery materials not otherwise required by law or court order.” *Id.*, subd. (f). Aside from section 1054.9, there does not appear to be any authority that imposes any post-conviction discovery obligations. *But see People v. Curl*, 140 Cal. App. 4th 310, 318 (2006) (Even “after a conviction the prosecutor . . . is bound by the ethics of his office to inform the appropriate authority of . . . information that casts doubt upon the correctness of the conviction.”). This sentiment expressed in *Curl* is reflected in Rule 3.8(f), which lists certain ethical duties specifically related to prosecutors, including an affirmative, ongoing duty to promptly disclose “new, credible and material evidence creating a reasonable likelihood that a convicted defendant did not commit an offense of which the defendant was convicted,” when such evidence is known to the prosecutor. Rule 3.8 is silent on obligation to retain any portions of the prosecutor’s case file, however.

Effective June 1, 2020, California Rule of Professional 3.8 has been amended to add the following two new sentences to Comment [7]:

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violent crimes. Because the law is retroactive, it also requires anyone currently serving a sentence for a felony of the included offenses (without prior serious or violent offenses) to be resentenced to a misdemeanor. A former client may need the contents of the closed file pertaining to the included offense. Since California employers may inquire into a job applicant’s conviction record after a conditional offer of employment, including the nature and severity of the offense, this law has implications beyond the former client’s liberty interest.

- A former client may need the contents of the closed file in connection with a petition for a certificate of factual innocence. Under California Penal Code section 851.8, a person can seek a petition for factual innocence where he or she has been detained by police but not arrested for a crime; has been arrested but not formally charged; was formally charged for a crime but the charges were later dismissed; or was formally charged for a crime and tried for that crime but there was no criminal conviction. Where the petition is granted, the police agencies must seal and destroy all records of the arrest. Because person bringing the petition bears the burden of showing factual innocence, a former client seeking a finding of factual innocence may need the contents of a closed file.



Statutes may require a prosecutor to preserve certain types of evidence in criminal matters. (See Pen. Code, §§ 1417.1-1417.9.) In addition, prosecutors must obey file preservation orders concerning rights of discovery guaranteed by the Constitution and statutory provisions. (See *People v. Superior Court (Morales)* (2017) 2 Cal.5th 523 [213 Cal.Rptr.3d 581]; *Shorts v. Superior Court* (2018) 24 Cal.App.5th 709 [234 Cal.Rptr.3d 392].)

This amendment resulted from Assembly Bill 1987 amending Penal Code section 1054.9, by which the legislature requested that the State Bar “study the issue of closed-client file release and retention by defense attorneys and prosecutors in criminal cases.”<sup>11</sup> While the amended Comment does not create new file preservation duties, the added sentences highlight prosecutors’ existing obligations regarding the disposition of evidence in criminal matters and compliance with file preservation orders.<sup>12</sup>

#### **E. Duties Relating to Disposal of Closed Client Files**

California Rules of Professional Conduct and the State Bar Act are also silent on the destruction of closed client files. Regardless, before disposing of any item in a closed client file, a lawyer must take certain precautions to prevent any reasonably foreseeable prejudice to the former client.

Before disposing of any item in a closed civil file, a lawyer must make all reasonable efforts to locate and notify the former client of the existence of the file, of the client’s right to examine and retrieve the file, and of the intended destruction.<sup>13</sup> Cal. State Bar Form. Opn. 2001-157; *see also* Cal. R. Prof. Cond. 1.4. .

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<sup>11</sup> Uncodified section 3 of Assembly Bill 1987 provides in full:

Consistent with the obligation of the State Bar of California to make public protection its highest priority, the State Bar is requested to study the issue of closed-client file release and retention by defense attorneys and prosecutors in criminal cases. If the State Bar studies the issue, it shall ascertain whether an attorney's duties related to file release and retention upon the finality of a case or the termination of the attorney-client relationship are clear in light of the Rules of Professional Conduct that become operative on November 1, 2018. To the extent the State Bar finds there are generally applicable file release and retention duties that are not sufficiently apparent in the specific context of post-conviction discovery, the State Bar shall consider issuing an advisory ethics opinion that makes those duties evident. If the State Bar finds that any file release or retention duties in the new rules are deficient in protecting clients and the public in the context of post conviction discovery, the State Bar shall consider adopting an appropriate new or amended Rule of Professional Conduct for submission to the Supreme Court of California for the Supreme Court's consideration and possible approval.

<sup>12</sup> These obligations include the duty to preserve materially exculpatory evidence in the government’s possession, which must be disclosed to the defense (*Brady v. Maryland*, 373 U.S. 83 (1963)) and the duty to preserve and promptly return a crime victim’s property to the victim when it is no longer needed as evidence (Cal. Const. art. I § 28, section (b), No. 14).

<sup>13</sup> A lawyer may skip this step if there is a file retention agreement whereby the client agreed to the destruction of the file as specified in the agreement, provided that the agreement disclosed actual and potential consequences and risks to consenting to the disposal of the file contents. . *See* footnotes 4 & 9, *supra*. In the event a former client requests release of the closed file, a lawyer should take reasonable steps to remove any metadata that would reveal confidential information about the lawyer’s other clients. Cal. State Bar Form. Opns. 2010-179, 2012-184. If a client is deceased, notice must be given to the client’s legal representative, heirs and/or



LACBA Form. Opn. 491. If, after diligent efforts to notify the former client, a lawyer cannot locate the client or obtain clear instructions from the client, the closed client files in civil matters may be destroyed except for “intrinsically valuable materials” (e.g., money orders, travelers checks, stocks, bonds, wills, original notes, original deeds, judgments), LACBA Form. Opn. 475, unless the lawyer has a reason to believe that a file contains items required by law to be retained (e.g., original client papers, including wills) or that the client will reasonably need to establish a right or defense to a claim, always exercising good common sense judgment. Cal. State Bar Form. Opn. 2001-157; *see also* ABA Informal Opn. 1384 (1977).

If the lawyer is without personal knowledge of the contents of the file, the lawyer is strongly advised to examine the file to determine whether there is reason to believe that the client will foreseeably have need for the contents of the file.<sup>14</sup>

In closed criminal matters, absent an express written consent from the former client, a lawyer should not destroy the file contents.

As discussed above, in criminal matters involving a conviction for a serious or violent felony that results in a sentence of 15 years or more, trial counsel must retain a copy of the former client's files for the term of the former client's imprisonment. Thus, the files in such cases cannot be destroyed under any circumstances – even if authorized by the former client – during the client's imprisonment. Cal. Pen. C. § 1054.9(g). The file may be maintained in electronic form “only if every item in the file is digitally copied and preserved.” *Id.*<sup>15</sup>

Any decision regarding the disposal of closed client files must also reflect due consideration of the duty of confidentiality mandated by Business and Professions Code section 6068, subdivision (2), which requires a lawyer “[t]o maintain inviolate the confidence, and at every peril to himself or herself to preserve the secrets, of his or her client.”

Comment [4] to Rule 1.16 reminds lawyers that, in complying with Rule 1.16, they must also comply with Business and Professions Code section 6068, subdivision (e), which requires lawyers, at every peril to themselves, to preserve and protect the confidential information of the client. *See generally Oasis West Realty, LLC v. Goldman*, 51 Cal. 4th 811, 821 (2011) (confirming a lawyer's continuing duty to

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beneficiaries, unless there is no reasonably foreseeable possibility that the file may be necessary to pursue or protect the deceased client's legal interests, and the file contains no documents of significant pecuniary or intrinsic value. The deceased client's legal representative, heirs and/or beneficiaries may take possession of the file, subject to the attorney's duty of confidentiality. LACBA Form. Opn. 491 (1998). A lawyer may charge the client (or the client's legal representative, heirs, etc.) for copying the file if the fee agreement so provides, but the lawyer cannot condition delivery of the file on the client's payment of copying expenses. Cal. R. Prof. Cond. 1.16, cmt. [6]; *see also* Cal. State Bar Form. Opn. 2007-174, n.3 (interpreting former rule 3-700(D)).

<sup>14</sup> The Committee previously opined that in such circumstances, “it *may* be necessary to examine the file before concluding whether there is reason to believe that the client will foreseeably have need of the contents.” Cal. State Bar Form. Opn. 2001-157 (emphasis added). This Committee believes that a lawyer cannot determine whether the closed file contains any item that the client may need if the lawyer is without personal knowledge of the contents of the file. The Committee thus recommends that, in such an instance, the lawyer examine the file.

<sup>15</sup> For lawyers wishing to go paperless, in light of this requirement, it would be prudent to have a clear digitalization plan and follow it, for e.g., scanning all incoming documents and returning originals to the client immediately (unless the original is needed for representation).



protect the confidential information of a former client). Thus, a lawyer must use a method of destruction “that will ensure no breach of confidentiality.” Cal. State Bar Form. Opn. 2001-157 n.9. Throwing the client files into the garbage, for example, would not protect client confidentiality, and therefore, not appropriate. On the other hand, “shredding, incinerating or employing a commercial service that guarantees confidential disposal of documents would be sufficient.” D.C. Bar Form. Opn. 283 n.14.

#### **F. Analysis of Facts**

Lawyer A should not dispose of the closed client files without first determining their contents. The facts indicate that, as a solo practitioner in general practice, Lawyer A handled various civil matters, including estate planning matters. Notwithstanding Lawyer A’s belief that there is very little chance that any of the lawyer’s former client would have a need for the contents of the files, and therefore, will not be prejudiced by their destructions, Lawyer A’s file retention duties with respect to client’s original papers and property, including testamentary documents, are governed by the law of bailments/deposit. Cal. State Bar Form. Opn. 2001-157; Cal. Civ. Code. §§ 1813-1847. Unless the deposit is terminated as permitted by the governing statute, the lawyer remains responsible for the safekeeping of the items at all times and has no right to destroy them without the client’s consent.

Lawyer A must make reasonable efforts to locate and notify the former clients of the existence of the file, of the client’s right to examine and retrieve the file, and of the intended destruction. Cal. State Bar Form. Opn. 2001-157; *see also* Cal. R. Prof. Cond. 1.4. LACBA Form. Opn. 491. If, after diligent efforts to notify the former client, a lawyer cannot locate the client or obtain clear instructions from the client, the closed client files in civil matters may be destroyed except for “intrinsically valuable materials” (e.g., money orders, travelers checks, stocks, bonds, wills, original notes, original deeds, judgments), LACBA Form. Opn. 475, unless the lawyer has a reason to believe that a file contains items required by law (e.g., estate planning documents). Cal. State Bar Form. Opn. 2001-157; *see also* ABA Informal Opn. 1384 (1977). Since Lawyer A is without personal knowledge of the contents of the boxes in storage, Lawyer A should, at a minimum, review the file indices for general descriptions of their contents and determine whether any of the files contains original or intrinsically valuable items, and whether there is reason to believe that any former client will foreseeably have a need for any item(s) in the closed files.

Lawyer B may not destroy the client files in closed criminal matters without the former clients’ express authorization. Thus, before destroying any item, Lawyer B should use reasonable means to notify the former client of the existence of the file, of the client’s right to examine and retrieve the file, and of the intended destruction thereof. Lawyer B may retain the files in electronic form, provided that every item is digitally copied and preserved, unless retention of the physical item is required by law. In destroying the file contents (with the former client’s express authorization), Lawyer B should do so in a manner consistent with the lawyer’s ongoing duty of confidentiality owed to the former clients.