



The State Bar of California

CALIFORNIA PARAPROFESSIONAL PROGRAM WORKING GROUP

Date: August 16, 2021

To: California Paraprofessional Program Working Group

From: California Paraprofessional Program Working Group Staff

Subject: Proposed Rules of Professional Conduct for Paraprofessional Licensees

The California Paraprofessional Program Working Group (CPPWG or Working Group) is charged with developing recommendations for consideration by the Board of Trustees for the creation of a paraprofessional licensure/certification program to increase access to legal services in California. The CPPWG's charter is informed by the [California Justice Gap Study](#) and the [Task Force on Access Through Innovation of Legal Services \(ATILS\)](#). In carrying out its charge, the CPPWG must balance the dual goals of ensuring public protection and increasing access to legal services. The CPPWG's recommendations to the Board will include proposed rules of professional conduct for paraprofessional licensees.

The Regulation Subcommittee has been meeting regularly for several months, and has developed a full set of proposed Paraprofessional Rules of Professional Conduct (Rules or rules). At its July 26, 2021, meeting, the CPPWG considered these proposed Rules, and the Regulation Subcommittee's recommendation to adopt most of the rules in a group vote, setting aside nine rules for individual discussion and vote; CPPWG members were advised in advance of the meeting that they could request that any rule designated for group vote be considered for individual vote. A copy of the Regulation Subcommittee's July 26 memo is provided as Attachment 1.

Prior to and during the July 26 meeting, three additional rules (1.4.1, 1.17, and 3.5) were identified for individual discussion, and were excluded from the group vote. At that meeting, the CPPWG adopted the following resolution:

RESOLVED, that the California Paraprofessional Program Working Group recommends adoption of the Paraprofessional Rules of Professional Conduct proposed by the Regulation Subcommittee, with the exception of the following rules: 1.4.1, 1.4.2, 1.4.3, 1.5, 1.5.1, 1.5.2, 1.17, 3.5, 5.3.1, 5.4, 7.2, and 7.3, which will be individually considered by the Working Group.

The Regulation Subcommittee met on July 29 to review and consider the three additional Rules that were excluded from the group vote, and the feedback provided by the CPPWG at its July 26

meeting. Based on that feedback, revised recommendations for rules 1.4.1, 1.17, and 3.5, are provided below.

Rule 1.4.1 Communication of Settlement Offers

July 26 Recommendation

~~(a) — A licensed paraprofessional ~~lawyer~~ shall promptly communicate to the ~~lawyer~~licensed paraprofessional's client :~~

~~(1) — all terms and conditions of a proposed plea bargain or other dispositive offer made to the client in a criminal matter; and~~

~~(2) — all amounts, terms, and conditions of any written* offer of settlement made to the client in all other matters.~~

~~(b) — As used in this rule, "client" includes a person* who possesses the authority to accept an offer of settlement or plea, or, in a class action, all the named representatives of the class.~~

CPPWG Feedback

CPPWG members suggested that (2) (b) should be partially restored, to clarify that this rule may require a paraprofessional to communicate an offer of settlement to a person who is not the paraprofessional's client but is a person authorized to accept a settlement on behalf of the client (e.g., the client's attorney in fact). However, in restoring (2)(b), there should be no confusion created over the general limitation that a paraprofessional may only represent individual clients.

Revised Recommendation

~~(a) — A licensed paraprofessional ~~lawyer~~ shall promptly communicate to the ~~lawyer~~licensed paraprofessional's client :~~

~~(1) — all terms and conditions of a proposed plea bargain or other dispositive offer made to the client in a criminal matter; and~~

~~(2) — all amounts, terms, and conditions of any written* offer of settlement made to the client in all other matters.~~

~~(b) As used in this rule, "client" includes a person* who possesses the authority to accept an offer of settlement ~~or plea, or, in a class action, all the named representatives of the class.~~~~

The Subcommittee recommends that a Comment be added to clarify that although a "person who possesses the authority to accept an offer of settlement" might be either an individual or an entity, only an individual rather than an entity can be the client of a paraprofessional.

Rule 1.17 Sale of a Law Practice

A member of the CPPWG objected to the title of this rule, stating that a paraprofessional practice was not a law practice.

Revised Recommendation

Rule 1.17 Sale of a Licensed Paraprofessional's Law Practice

Rule 3.5 Conduct with Judges, Officials, and Employees

July 26 Recommendation

(a) Except as permitted by statute, an applicable code of judicial ethics or code of judicial conduct, or standards governing employees of a tribunal,* a lawyer-licensed paraprofessional shall not directly or indirectly give or lend anything of value to a judge, official, or employee of a tribunal.* This rule does not prohibit a lawyer-licensed paraprofessional from contributing to the campaign fund of a judge or judicial officer running for election or confirmation pursuant to applicable law pertaining to such contributions.

(b) Unless permitted to do so by law, an applicable code of judicial ethics or code of judicial conduct, a rule or ruling of a tribunal,* or a court order, a lawyer-licensed paraprofessional shall not directly or indirectly communicate with or argue to a judge or judicial officer upon the merits of a contested matter pending before the judge or judicial officer, except:

~~(1) — in open court;~~

~~(2) — with the consent of all other counsel and any unrepresented parties in the matter;~~

~~(3) — in the presence of all other counsel and any unrepresented parties in the matter;~~

~~(24) — in writing* with a copy thereof furnished to all other counsel-represented and any unrepresented parties in the matter; or,~~

~~(5) — in ex parte matters.~~

(c) As used in this rule, “judge” and “judicial officer” shall also include: (i) administrative law judges; (ii) neutral arbitrators; (iii) State Bar Court judges; (iv) members of an administrative body acting in an adjudicative capacity; and (v) law clerks, research attorneys, or other court personnel who participate in the decision-making process, including referees, special masters, or other persons* to whom a court refers one or more issues and whose decision or recommendation can be binding on the parties if approved by the court.

~~(d) — A lawyer connected with a case shall not communicate directly or indirectly with anyone the lawyer knows* to be a member of the venire from which the jury will be selected for trial of that case.~~

~~(e) — During trial, a lawyer connected with the case shall not communicate directly or indirectly with any juror.~~

~~(f) — During trial, a lawyer who is not connected with the case shall not communicate directly or indirectly concerning the case with anyone the lawyer knows* is a juror in the case.~~

~~(g) — After discharge of the jury from further consideration of a case a lawyer shall not communicate directly or indirectly with a juror if:~~

~~(1) — the communication is prohibited by law or court order;~~

~~(2) — the juror has made known* to the lawyer a desire not to communicate; or~~

~~(3) — the communication involves misrepresentation, coercion, or duress, or is intended to harass or embarrass the juror or to influence the juror’s actions in future jury service.~~

~~(h) — A lawyer shall not directly or indirectly conduct an out of court investigation of a person* who is either a member of a venire or a juror in a manner likely to influence the state of mind of such person* in connection with present or future jury service.~~

~~(i) — All restrictions imposed by this rule also apply to communications with, or investigations of, members of the family of a person* who is either a member of a venire or a juror.~~

~~(j) — A lawyer shall reveal promptly to the court improper conduct by a person* who is either a member of a venire or a juror, or by another toward a person* who is either a member of a venire or a juror or a member of his or her family, of which the lawyer has knowledge.~~

~~(k) — This rule does not prohibit a lawyer from communicating with persons* who are members of a venire or jurors as a part of the official proceedings.~~

~~(l) — For purposes of this rule, “juror” means any empaneled, discharged, or excused juror.~~

CPPWG Feedback

CPPWG members noted that paraprofessionals will be authorized to represent clients in court, it was suggested that the exceptions listed under paragraph (b) be restored

Revised Recommendation

(a) Except as permitted by statute, an applicable code of judicial ethics or code of judicial conduct, or standards governing employees of a tribunal,* a lawyer licensed paraprofessional shall not directly or indirectly give or lend anything of value to a judge, official, or employee of a tribunal.* This rule does not prohibit a lawyer licensed paraprofessional from contributing to the campaign fund of a judge or judicial officer running for election or confirmation pursuant to applicable law pertaining to such contributions.

(b) Unless permitted to do so by law, an applicable code of judicial ethics or code of judicial conduct, a rule or ruling of a tribunal,* or a court order, a lawyer licensed paraprofessional shall not directly or indirectly communicate with or argue to a judge or judicial officer upon the merits of a contested matter pending before the judge or judicial officer, except:

- (1) in open court;
- (2) with the consent of all other counsel and any unrepresented parties in the matter;
- (3) in the presence of all other counsel and any unrepresented parties in the matter;
- (4) in writing* with a copy thereof furnished to all other counsel represented and any unrepresented parties in the matter; or
- (5) in ex parte matters.

[Paragraphs (d)-(l) are not repeated here, as the recommendation has not been revised.]

Attachment 2 provides clean and redline versions of the rules excluded from the individual votes.



The State Bar of California

CALIFORNIA PARAPROFESSIONAL PROGRAM WORKING GROUP

Date: July 26, 2021

To: California Paraprofessional Program Working Group

From: California Paraprofessional Working Group Staff

Subject: Proposed Rules of Professional Conduct for Paraprofessional Licensees

The California Paraprofessional Program Working Group (CPPWG) is charged with developing recommendations for consideration by the Board of Trustees for the creation of a paraprofessional licensure/certification program to increase access to legal services in California. The CPPWG's charter is informed by the [California Justice Gap Study](#) and the [Task Force on Access Through Innovation of Legal Services \(ATILS\)](#). In carrying out its charge, the CPPWG must balance the dual goals of ensuring public protection and increasing access to legal services. The CPPWG's recommendations to the Board will include, rules of professional conduct for paraprofessional licensees.

A preliminary draft of the Paraprofessional Rules of Professional Conduct (Rules) was provided for discussion at the June 25, 2021, CPPWG meeting. The Regulation Subcommittee has continued to meet since that time, and has developed a full set of Rules; the CPPWG will vote on the Rules at the July 26 meeting.

Attachment A to this memorandum provides a summary of the proposed Rules, including a comparison of each proposed paraprofessional rule with the existing attorney rule, and a recommendation regarding whether a separate or group vote should be taken for that rule. Rules considered noncontroversial have been designated for a group vote, and will be considered in one resolution. Rules that are considered controversial, or for which there was not consensus among members of the Regulation Subcommittee, are recommended for individual votes. Members of the CPPWG may request that any rule designated for group vote be considered for individual vote.

Attachment B provides a full set of the proposed Rules. Each rule is first presented as a "clean" version that reflects the proposed rule, followed by a "redline" version that reflects changes from the existing attorney rule.

Attachment C provides redline versions of each of the rules designated in Attachment A for individual vote.

PROPOSED RULE	Same as Attorney Standard or Not the Same (representative issue(s))	Plan for July 26th Full Working Group Meeting
1.0 Purpose and Function of the Rules of Professional Conduct for [Licensed Paraprofessionals]	Same	GROUP VOTE
1.0.1 Terminology	Not the Same (added definition of “licensed paraprofessional”)	GROUP VOTE
1.1 Competence	Not the Same (no exception for giving advice or assistance in an emergency)	GROUP VOTE
1.2 Scope of Representation and Allocation of Authority	Not the Same (last provision of 1.2(a) deleted because PP’s will not be practicing criminal law)	GROUP VOTE
1.2.1 Advising or Assisting the Violation of Law	Same	GROUP VOTE
1.3 Diligence	Same	GROUP VOTE
1.4 Communication with Clients	Same	GROUP VOTE
1.4.1 Communication of Settlement Offers	Not the Same (removes provisions related to criminal law, as well as organization & class action representation because PP’s will not be practicing in these areas)	GROUP VOTE
1.4.2 Notice to Consumers Prior to Consultation with a Prospective Client	Not the Same (Paraprofessionals will be required to give notice they are not an attorney along with other required standardized disclosures prior to consultation)	INDIVIDUAL VOTE
1.4.3 Informed Written Consent to Representation	Not the Same (Paraprofessionals will be required to obtain the prospective client’s informed written consent after consultation, tailored to the facts of the case, but prior to representation)	INDIVIDUAL VOTE
1.5 Fees for Legal Services	Not the Same (new factor (14) added regarding fee customarily charged to determine if fees are unconscionable; (c)(1) & (2) replaced with a not-to-exceed limit on contingency fee %; no ability to charge a “true” retainer fee)	INDIVIDUAL VOTE

PROPOSED RULE	Same as Attorney Standard or Not the Same (representative issue(s))	Plan for July 26th Full Working Group Meeting
1.5.1 Fee Divisions Among Licensed Paraprofessionals and with Lawyers	Not the Same (Paraprofessionals will not be able to charge referral fees [no “pure” referral fees]; limits fee sharing to splitting fees in proportion to the services actually performed or with the assumption of joint responsibility in an area where the PP is licensed to practice – following model rule requirements)	INDIVIDUAL VOTE
1.5.2 Written Agreement to Representation	Not the Same (Paraprofessionals will be required to enter into a written retainer agreement with specified disclosures [written agreements for lawyers are included in the B&P Code])	INDIVIDUAL VOTE
1.6 Confidential Information of a Client	Same (removes references to B&P 6068(e)(1))	GROUP VOTE
1.7 Conflict of Interest: Current Clients	Same	GROUP VOTE
1.8.1 Business Transactions with a Client and Pecuniary Interests Adverse to a Client	Same	GROUP VOTE
1.8.2 Use of Current Client’s Information	Same (removes references to B&P 6068(e)(1) and State Bar Act)	GROUP VOTE
1.8.3 Gifts from Clients	Not the Same (removes provision re preparing an instrument as PP’s will not be practicing in this area)	GROUP VOTE
1.8.5 Payment of Personal or Business Expenses Incurred by or for a Client	Same	GROUP VOTE
1.8.6 Compensation from One Other Than Client	Same	GROUP VOTE
1.8.7 Aggregate Settlements	Not the Same (removes provisions related to criminal law & class action representation because PP’s will not be practicing in these areas)	GROUP VOTE
1.8.8 Limiting Liability to Client	Same	GROUP VOTE
1.8.9 Purchasing Property at a Foreclosure Sale or a Sale Subject to Judicial Review	Not the Same (removes provision related to representing a seller at specified proceedings because PP’s will not be practicing in these areas)	GROUP VOTE

PROPOSED RULE	Same as Attorney Standard or Not the Same (representative issue(s))	Plan for July 26th Full Working Group Meeting
1.8.10 Sexual Relations with Current Client	Not the Same (prohibits conduct conditioning performance and coercion/intimidation/undue influence [prohibitions for lawyers are included in B&P § 6106.9])	GROUP VOTE
1.8.11 Imputation of Personal Conflicts (Rules 1.8.1 to 1.8.9) (See also Rule 1.10)	Same (adds cross-reference to RPC's for attorneys)	GROUP VOTE
1.9 Duties to Former Clients	Same (although removes references to B&P 6068(e)(1) & State Bar Act)	GROUP VOTE
1.10 Imputation of Conflicts of Interest: General Rule	Same (adds cross-reference to RPC's for attorneys)	GROUP VOTE
1.11 Special Conflicts of Interest for Former and Current Government Officials and Employees	Same (removes reference to serving as a law clerk because it is understood judicial law clerks must be attorneys)	GROUP VOTE
1.12 Former Arbitrator, Mediator, or Other Third-Party Neutral	Same (reference to "Judge" in title and rule are removed)	GROUP VOTE
1.13 Organization as Client	Not the Same (PP's will not be permitted to represent organizations so this rule is not needed)	GROUP VOTE
1.15 Safekeeping Funds and Property of Clients and Other Persons	Not the Same (provision re flat fees paid in advance has been removed)	GROUP VOTE
1.16 Declining or Terminating Representation	Not the Same ((a)(5) added re declining/ withdrawing from representation if subject of representation is beyond the license with requirement to advise client in writing; reference to State Bar Act removed)	GROUP VOTE
1.17 Sale of a Law Practice	Same (removes Bus. & Prof. Code references)	GROUP VOTE
1.18 Duties to Prospective Client	Same	GROUP VOTE
2.1 Advisor	Same	GROUP VOTE

PROPOSED RULE	Same as Attorney Standard or Not the Same (representative issue(s))	Plan for July 26th Full Working Group Meeting
2.4 Lawyer as Third-Party Neutral	Same	GROUP VOTE
2.4.1 Lawyer as Temporary Judge, Referee, or Court-Appointed Arbitrator	Not the Same (PP's not expected to act as temporary judges, referees, or court-appointed arbitrators so rule is not needed)	GROUP VOTE
3.1 Meritorious Claims and Contentions	Not the Same (rule changed to "assist with" and provision regarding criminal proceeding deleted PP's will not be practicing criminal law)	GROUP VOTE
3.2 Delay of Litigation	Same	GROUP VOTE
3.3 Candor Toward the Tribunal	Same (references to B&P 6068(e)(1) & criminal matters removed)	GROUP VOTE
3.4 Fairness to Opposing Party and Counsel	Same (reference to guilt or innocence of the accused removed because PP's will not be practicing criminal law)	GROUP VOTE
3.5 Contact with Judges, Officials, and Employees	Not the Same (references to jurors removed; (b)(1), (3) & (5) removed; and (d) through (l) removed because PP's will not be permitted to try cases in front of a jury)	GROUP VOTE
3.6 Trial Publicity	Same (references to a criminal case removed because PP's will not be practicing criminal law)	GROUP VOTE
3.7 Lawyer as Witness	Same (references to representing the People or a governmental entity removed because PP's will not be practicing in these areas)	GROUP VOTE
3.8 Special Responsibilities of a Prosecutor	Not the Same (PP's will not be practicing criminal law so rule is not needed)	GROUP VOTE
3.9 Advocate in Nonadjudicative Proceedings	Same	GROUP VOTE
3.10 Threatening Criminal, Administrative, or Disciplinary Charges	Same	GROUP VOTE
4.1 Truthfulness in Statements to Others	Same (reference to B&P Code section 6068(e) removed)	GROUP VOTE
4.2 Communication with a Represented Person	Same	GROUP VOTE

PROPOSED RULE	Same as Attorney Standard or Not the Same (representative issue(s))	Plan for July 26th Full Working Group Meeting
4.3 Communicating with an Unrepresented Person	Same	GROUP VOTE
4.4 Duties Concerning Inadvertently Transmitted Writings	Same	GROUP VOTE
5.1 Responsibilities of Managerial and Supervisory Licensed paraprofessionals	Same	GROUP VOTE
5.2 Responsibilities of a Subordinate Licensed paraprofessionals	Same	GROUP VOTE
5.3 Responsibilities Regarding Non-Licensed Assistants	Same	GROUP VOTE
5.3.1 Employment of Disbarred, Suspended, Resigned, or Involuntarily Inactive Lawyers or Licensed Paraprofessionals	Same (allows paraprofessionals to hire a paraprofessional or lawyer who has been disbarred, suspended, resigned, or is involuntarily inactive to perform certain limited research, drafting, or clerical activities with restrictions and notice requirements designed for consumer protection)	INDIVIDUAL VOTE
5.4 Financial and Similar Arrangements with Lawyers and Nonlicensees	Not the Same (allows paraprofessionals to have ownership interest in law firms, limited to a minority interest if attorneys are either owners or employees; subparagraph (e) added which limits PP's activities when working in a law firm with a lawyer)	INDIVIDUAL VOTE
5.5 Unauthorized Practice of Law	Not the Same (provisions added stating PP's can't practice outside their scope, nor hold out as permitted to practice beyond their scope; multijurisdictional practice of law removed from title and rule)	GROUP VOTE
5.6 Restrictions on a Licensed Paraprofessional's Right to Practice	Same (subparagraph (c) removed regarding agreements in lieu of discipline because statutory references to B&P Code 6092.5(i) & 6093 not currently applicable to PP's)	GROUP VOTE

PROPOSED RULE	Same as Attorney Standard or Not the Same (representative issue(s))	Plan for July 26th Full Working Group Meeting
6.3 Membership in Legal Services Organizations	Same (reference to B&P Code section 6068(e) removed)	GROUP VOTE
6.5 Limited Legal Services Programs	Same (cross-reference to attorney RPC's is added)	GROUP VOTE
7.1 Communications Concerning Licensed Paraprofessionals Services	Same	GROUP VOTE
7.2 Advertising	Not the Same (this section provides advertising requirements similar to lawyers; however, in addition, subparagraph (c) requires Paraprofessionals to include a statement that PP is not a lawyer and their license number in all advertising, and subparagraph (d) requires PP's website to include the disclosures required by 1.4.2(a))	INDIVIDUAL VOTE
7.3 Solicitation of Clients	Not the Same (this section provides solicitation requirements similar to lawyers; however, in addition, subparagraph (c)(3) – (5) requires Paraprofessionals to include a statement that PP is not a lawyer and their license number in all solicitations in the same language as the solicitation, and subparagraph (d) prohibits running and capping [similar to lawyer restrictions in the B&P code])	INDIVIDUAL VOTE
7.4 Communications of Fields of Practice and Specialization	Not the Same (PP's will not be certified as specialists so rule is not needed)	GROUP VOTE
7.5 Firm Names and Letterheads	Same	GROUP VOTE
8.1 False Statement Regarding Application for Admission to Practice Law	Same (reference to B&P Code section 6068(e) removed)	GROUP VOTE
8.1.1 Compliance with Conditions of Discipline	Not the Same (references to ALD and private reproof removed, as well as to B&P Code and CRC because they don't refer to PP's)	GROUP VOTE

PROPOSED RULE	Same as Attorney Standard or Not the Same (representative issue(s))	Plan for July 26th Full Working Group Meeting
8.2 Judicial Officials	Not the Same (paragraphs (b) & (c) removed because PP's will not be candidates for, or appointed to, judicial office)	GROUP VOTE
8.4 Misconduct	Same (statutory obligations may be added later)	GROUP VOTE
8.4.1 Prohibited Discrimination, Harassment and Retaliation	Same (reference to representing a client alleged to have engaged in unlawful discrimination, harassment, or retaliation removed because PP's will not be practicing in those areas)	GROUP VOTE
8.5 Disciplinary Authority; Choice of Law	Same (reference to others being subject to the disciplinary authority of CA removed)	GROUP VOTE
TOTAL = 71 rules considered	Same = 43 Not the Same = 28	Group Vote ("consent") = 62 rules Separate presentations/votes = 9 rules

RULES OF PROFESSIONAL CONDUCT FOR LICENSED PARAPROFESSIONALS

Rule 1.0 Purpose and Function of the Rules of Professional Conduct for Licensed Paraprofessionals (Proposed Rule – Clean Version)

(a) Purpose.

The following rules are intended to regulate professional conduct of licensed paraprofessionals through discipline. They have been adopted by the Board of Trustees of the State Bar of California and approved by the Supreme Court of California to protect the public, the courts, and the legal profession; protect the integrity of the legal system; and promote the administration of justice and confidence in the legal profession. These rules together with any standards adopted by the Board of Trustees pursuant to these rules shall be binding upon all licensed paraprofessionals.

(b) Function.

- (1) A willful violation of any of these rules is a basis for discipline.
- (2) The prohibition of certain conduct in these rules is not exclusive. Licensed paraprofessionals are also bound by applicable law including relevant statutes, the California Rules of Court, and opinions of California courts.
- (3) A violation of a rule does not itself give rise to a cause of action for damages caused by failure to comply with the rule. Nothing in these rules or the Comments to the rules is intended to enlarge or to restrict the law regarding the liability of licensed paraprofessionals to others.

(c) Purpose of Comments.

The comments are not a basis for imposing discipline but are intended only to provide guidance for interpreting and practicing in compliance with the rules.

(d) These rules may be cited and referred to as the “California Rules of Professional Conduct for Licensed Paraprofessionals.”

Comment

[Reserved]

Rule 1.0 Purpose and Function of the Rules of Professional Conduct for Licensed Paraprofessionals (Proposed Rule – Redline Version)

(a) Purpose.

The following rules are intended to regulate professional conduct of ~~lawyer~~licensed paraprofessionals through discipline. They have been adopted by the Board of Trustees of the State Bar of California and approved by the Supreme Court of California ~~pursuant to Business and Professions Code sections 6076 and 6077~~ to protect the public, the courts, and the legal profession; protect the integrity of the legal system; and promote the administration of justice and confidence in the legal profession. These rules together with any standards adopted by the Board of Trustees pursuant to these rules shall be binding upon all ~~lawyer~~licensed paraprofessionals.

(b) Function.

- (1) A willful violation of any of these rules is a basis for discipline.

(2) The prohibition of certain conduct in these rules is not exclusive. Lawyer Licensed paraprofessionals are also bound by applicable law including relevant statutes, the California Rules of Court, and the State Bar Act (Bus. & Prof. Code, § 6000 et seq.) and opinions of California courts.

(3) A violation of a rule does not itself give rise to a cause of action for damages caused by failure to comply with the rule. Nothing in these rules or the Comments to the rules is intended to enlarge or to restrict the law regarding the liability of lawyers- licensed paraprofessionals to others.

(c) Purpose of Comments.

The comments are not a basis for imposing discipline but are intended only to provide guidance for interpreting and practicing in compliance with the rules.

(d) These rules may be cited and referred to as the “California Rules of Professional Conduct for Licensed Paraprofessionals.”

Comment

[Reserved]

Rule 1.0.1 Terminology (Proposed Rule – Clean Version)

(a) “Belief” or “believes” means that the person* involved actually supposes the fact in question to be true. A person’s* belief may be inferred from circumstances.

(b) “Licensed Paraprofessional” means a person* licensed to engage in the limited practice of law pursuant to **[ADD reference to CRC rule(s) and/or State Bar Act provisions defining licensing process and scope of permissible practice]**.

(c) “Firm” or “law firm” means a licensed paraprofessional, licensed parafessionals, a lawyer, or lawyers in a law partnership; a professional law corporation; a licensed paraprofessional acting as a sole proprietorship; an association authorized to practice law; or licensed paraprofessional licensed paraprofessional employed in a legal services organization or in the legal department, division or office of a corporation, of a government organization, or of another organization.

(d) “Fraud” or “fraudulent” means conduct that is fraudulent under the law of the applicable jurisdiction and has a purpose to deceive.

(e) “Informed consent” means a person’s* agreement to a proposed course of conduct after the licensed paraprofessional has communicated and explained (i) the relevant circumstances and (ii) the material risks, including any actual and reasonably* foreseeable adverse consequences of the proposed course of conduct.

(e-1) “Informed written consent” means that the disclosures and the consent required by paragraph (e) must be in writing.*

(f) “Knowingly,” “known,” or “knows” means actual knowledge of the fact in question. A person’s* knowledge may be inferred from circumstances.

(g) “Partner” means 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.

(g-1) “Person” has the meaning stated in Evidence Code section 175.

(h) “Reasonable” or “reasonably” when used in relation to conduct by a licensed paraprofessional means the conduct of a reasonably prudent and competent licensed paraprofessional.

- (i) “Reasonable belief” or “reasonably believes” when used in reference to a licensed paraprofessional means that the licensed paraprofessional believes the matter in question and that the circumstances are such that the belief is reasonable.
- (j) “Reasonably should know” when used in reference to a licensed paraprofessional means that a licensed paraprofessional of reasonable prudence and competence would ascertain the matter in question.
- (k) “Screened” means the isolation of a licensed paraprofessional from any participation in a matter, including the timely imposition of procedures within a law firm* that are adequate under the circumstances (i) to protect information that the isolated licensed paraprofessional is obligated to protect under these rules or other law; and (ii) to protect against other law firm* lawyers, licensed paraprofessionals and nonlawyers, and non-licensed paraprofessional personnel communicating with the licensed paraprofessional with respect to the matter.
- (l) “Substantial” when used in reference to degree or extent means a material matter of clear and weighty importance.
- (m) “Tribunal” means: (i) a court, an arbitrator, an administrative law judge, or an administrative body acting in an adjudicative capacity and authorized to make a decision that can be binding on the parties involved; or (ii) a special master or other person* to whom a court refers one or more issues and whose decision or recommendation can be binding on the parties if approved by the court.
- (n) “Writing” or “written” has the meaning stated in Evidence Code section 250. A “signed” writing includes an electronic sound, symbol, or process attached to or logically associated with a writing and executed, inserted, or adopted by or at the direction of a person* with the intent to sign the writing.
- (o) “Lawyer RPC” denotes the California Rules of Professional Conduct for Lawyers.

Comment

[Reserved]

Rule 1.0.1 Terminology (Proposed Rule – Redline Version)

- (a) “Belief” or “believes” means that the person* involved actually supposes the fact in question to be true. A person’s* belief may be inferred from circumstances.
- (b) “Licensed Paraprofessional” means a person* licensed to engage in the limited practice of law pursuant to [ADD reference to CRC rule(s) and/or State Bar Act provisions defining licensing process and scope of permissible practice].
- (c) “Firm” or “law firm” means a licensed paraprofessional, licensed parafessionals, a lawyer, or lawyers in a law partnership; a professional law corporation; a lawyer-licensed paraprofessional acting as a sole proprietorship; an association authorized to practice law; or lawyerlicensed paraprofessionals- licensed paraprofessional employed in a legal services organization or in the legal department, division or office of a corporation, of a government organization, or of another organization.
- (d) “Fraud” or “fraudulent” means conduct that is fraudulent under the law of the applicable jurisdiction and has a purpose to deceive.
- (e) “Informed consent” means a person’s* agreement to a proposed course of conduct after the lawyerlicensed paraprofessional has communicated and explained (i) the relevant circumstances and (ii) the material risks, including any actual and reasonably* foreseeable adverse consequences of the proposed course of conduct.
- (e-1) “Informed written consent” means that the disclosures and the consent required by paragraph (e) must be in writing.*

(f) “Knowingly,” “known,” or “knows” means actual knowledge of the fact in question. A person’s* knowledge may be inferred from circumstances.

(g) “Partner” means 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.

(g-1) “Person” has the meaning stated in Evidence Code section 175.

(h) “Reasonable” or “reasonably” when used in relation to conduct by a [lawyer-licensed paraprofessional](#) means the conduct of a reasonably prudent and competent [lawyer-licensed paraprofessional](#).

(i) “Reasonable belief” or “reasonably believes” when used in reference to a [lawyer-licensed paraprofessional](#) means that the [lawyer-licensed paraprofessional](#) believes the matter in question and that the circumstances are such that the belief is reasonable.

(j) “Reasonably should know” when used in reference to a [lawyer-licensed paraprofessional](#) means that a [lawyer-licensed paraprofessional](#) of reasonable prudence and competence would ascertain the matter in question.

(k) “Screened” means the isolation of a [lawyer-licensed paraprofessional](#) from any participation in a matter, including the timely imposition of procedures within a law firm* that are adequate under the circumstances (i) to protect information that the isolated [lawyer-licensed paraprofessional](#) is obligated to protect under these rules or other law; and (ii) to protect against other law firm* lawyers, [licensed paraprofessionals](#) and nonlawyers, and [non-licensed paraprofessional](#) personnel communicating with the [lawyer-licensed paraprofessional](#) with respect to the matter.

(l) “Substantial” when used in reference to degree or extent means a material matter of clear and weighty importance.

(m) “Tribunal” means: (i) a court, an arbitrator, an administrative law judge, or an administrative body acting in an adjudicative capacity and authorized to make a decision that can be binding on the parties involved; or (ii) a special master or other person* to whom a court refers one or more issues and whose decision or recommendation can be binding on the parties if approved by the court.

(n) “Writing” or “written” has the meaning stated in Evidence Code section 250. A “signed” writing includes an electronic sound, symbol, or process attached to or logically associated with a writing and executed, inserted, or adopted by or at the direction of a person* with the intent to sign the writing.

[\(o\) “Lawyer RPC” denotes the California Rules of Professional Conduct for Lawyers.](#)

Comment

[Reserved]

CHAPTER 1.
LAWYERLICENSED PARAPROFESSIONAL-CLIENT RELATIONSHIP

Rule 1.1 Competence
(Proposed Rule – Clean Version)

- (a) A licensed paraprofessional shall not intentionally, recklessly, with gross negligence, or repeatedly fail to perform legal services with competence.
- (b) For purposes of this rule, “competence” in any legal service shall mean to apply the (i) learning and skill, and (ii) mental, emotional, and physical ability reasonably* necessary for the performance of such service.
- (c) If a licensed paraprofessional does not have sufficient learning and skill when the legal services within the scope of the licensure are undertaken, the licensed paraprofessional nonetheless may provide competent representation by (i) associating with or, where appropriate, professionally consulting another licensed paraprofessional or a lawyer whom the licensed paraprofessional reasonably believes* to be competent, (ii) acquiring sufficient learning and skill before performance is required, or (iii) referring the matter to another licensed paraprofessional or lawyer whom the licensed paraprofessional reasonably believes* to be competent.

Comment

[Reserved]

Rule 1.1 Competence
(Proposed Rule – Redline Version)

- (a) A lawyerlicensed paraprofessional shall not intentionally, recklessly, with gross negligence, or repeatedly fail to perform legal services with competence.
- (b) For purposes of this rule, “competence” in any legal service shall mean to apply the (i) learning and skill, and (ii) mental, emotional, and physical ability reasonably* necessary for the performance of such service.
- (c) If a lawyerlicensed paraprofessional does not have sufficient learning and skill when the legal services within the scope of the licensure are undertaken, the lawyerlicensed paraprofessional nonetheless may provide competent representation by (i) associating with or, where appropriate, professionally consulting another lawyerlicensed paraprofessional or a lawyer whom the lawyerlicensed paraprofessional reasonably believes* to be competent, (ii) acquiring sufficient learning and skill before performance is required, or (iii) referring the matter to another lawyerlicensed paraprofessional or lawyer whom the lawyerlicensed paraprofessional reasonably believes* to be competent.
- ~~(d) In an emergency a lawyerlicensed paraprofessional may give advice or assistance in a matter in which the lawyerlicensed paraprofessional does not have the skill ordinarily required if referral to, or association or consultation with, another lawyerlicensed paraprofessional or lawyer would be impractical. Assistance in an emergency must be limited to that reasonably* necessary in the circumstances.~~

Comment

[Reserved]

Rule 1.2 Scope of Representation and Allocation of Authority
(Proposed Rule – Clean Version)

(a) Subject to rule 1.2.1, a licensed paraprofessional shall abide by a client's decisions concerning the objectives of representation and, as required by rule 1.4, shall reasonably* consult with the client as to the means by which they are to be pursued. Subject to rule 1.6, a licensed paraprofessional may take such action on behalf of the client as is impliedly authorized to carry out the representation. A licensed paraprofessional shall abide by a client's decision whether to settle a matter. .

(b) A licensed paraprofessional may limit the scope of the representation if the limitation is reasonable* under the circumstances, is not otherwise prohibited by law, and the client gives informed consent* **Comment**

[Reserved]

Rule 1.2 Scope of Representation and Allocation of Authority (Proposed Rule – Redline Version)

(a) Subject to rule 1.2.1, a ~~lawyer~~licensed paraprofessional shall abide by a client's decisions concerning the objectives of representation and, as required by rule 1.4, shall reasonably* consult with the client as to the means by which they are to be pursued. Subject to ~~Business and Professions Code section 6068, subdivision (e)(1) and~~ rule 1.6, a licensed paraprofessional ~~lawyer~~ may take such action on behalf of the client as is impliedly authorized to carry out the representation. A licensed paraprofessional ~~lawyer~~ shall abide by a client's decision whether to settle a matter. ~~Except as otherwise provided by law in a criminal case, the lawyer shall abide by the client's decision, after consultation with the lawyer, as to a plea to be entered, whether to waive jury trial and whether the client will testify.~~

(b) A lawyer-licensed paraprofessional may limit the scope of the representation if the limitation is reasonable* under the circumstances, is not otherwise prohibited by law, and the client gives informed consent.*

Comment

[Reserved]

Rule 1.2.1 Advising or Assisting the Violation of Law (Proposed Rule – Clean Version)

(a) A licensed paraprofessional shall not counsel a client to engage, or assist a client in conduct that the licensed paraprofessional knows* is criminal, fraudulent,* or a violation of any law, rule, or ruling of a tribunal.*

(b) Notwithstanding paragraph (a), a licensed paraprofessional may:

- (1) discuss the legal consequences of any proposed course of conduct with a client; and
- (2) counsel or assist a client to make a good faith effort to determine the validity, scope, meaning, or application of a law, rule, or ruling of a tribunal.*

Comment

[Reserved]

**Rule 1.2.1 Advising or Assisting the Violation of Law
(Proposed Rule – Redline Version)**

- (a) A ~~licensed paraprofessional lawyer~~ shall not counsel a client to engage, or assist a client in conduct that the ~~lawyer~~licensed paraprofessional knows* is criminal, fraudulent,* or a violation of any law, rule, or ruling of a tribunal.*
- (b) Notwithstanding paragraph (a), a licensed paraprofessional ~~lawyer~~ may:
- (1) discuss the legal consequences of any proposed course of conduct with a client; and
 - (2) counsel or assist a client to make a good faith effort to determine the validity, scope, meaning, or application of a law, rule, or ruling of a tribunal.*

Comment

[Reserved]

**Rule 1.3 Diligence
(Proposed Rule – Clean Version)**

- (a) A licensed paraprofessional shall not intentionally, repeatedly, recklessly or with gross negligence fail to act with reasonable diligence in representing a client.
- (b) For purposes of this rule, “reasonable diligence” shall mean that a licensed paraprofessional acts with commitment and dedication to the interests of the client and does not neglect or disregard, or unduly delay a legal matter entrusted to the licensed paraprofessional.

Comment

[Reserved]

**Rule 1.3 Diligence
(Proposed Rule – Redline Version)**

- (a) A ~~licensed paraprofessional lawyer~~ shall not intentionally, repeatedly, recklessly or with gross negligence fail to act with reasonable diligence in representing a client.
- (b) For purposes of this rule, “reasonable diligence” shall mean that a ~~lawyer~~licensed paraprofessional acts with commitment and dedication to the interests of the client and does not neglect or disregard, or unduly delay a legal matter entrusted to the ~~lawyer~~licensed paraprofessional.

Comment

[Reserved]

**Rule 1.4 Communication with Clients
(Proposed Rule – Clean Version)**

- (a) A licensed paraprofessional shall:
- (1) promptly inform the client of any decision or circumstance with respect to which disclosure or the client’s informed consent* is required by these rules or applicable law;

- (2) reasonably* consult with the client about the means by which to accomplish the client's objectives in the representation;
 - (3) keep the client reasonably* informed about significant developments relating to the representation, including promptly complying with reasonable* requests for information and copies of significant documents when necessary to keep the client so informed; and
 - (4) advise the client about any relevant limitation on the licensed paraprofessional's conduct when the licensed paraprofessional knows* that the client expects assistance not permitted by these rules or other law.
- (b) A licensed paraprofessional shall explain a matter to the extent reasonably* necessary to permit the client to make informed decisions regarding the representation.
- (c) A licensed paraprofessional may delay transmission of information to a client if the licensed paraprofessional reasonably believes* that the client would be likely to react in a way that may cause imminent harm to the client or others.
- (d) A licensed paraprofessional's obligation under this rule to provide information and documents is subject to any applicable protective order, non-disclosure agreement, or limitation under statutory or decisional law.

Comment

[Reserved]

**Rule 1.4 Communication with Clients
(Proposed Rule – Redline Version)**

- (a) A licensed paraprofessional ~~lawyer~~ shall:
- (1) promptly inform the client of any decision or circumstance with respect to which disclosure or the client's informed consent* is required by these rules or ~~the State Bar Act~~ applicable law;
 - (2) reasonably* consult with the client about the means by which to accomplish the client's objectives in the representation;
 - (3) keep the client reasonably* informed about significant developments relating to the representation, including promptly complying with reasonable* requests for information and copies of significant documents when necessary to keep the client so informed; and
 - (4) advise the client about any relevant limitation on the ~~lawyer~~ licensed paraprofessional's conduct when the ~~lawyer~~ licensed paraprofessional knows* that the client expects assistance not permitted by ~~these rules~~ Rules of Professional Conduct or other law.
- (b) A ~~lawyer~~ licensed paraprofessional shall explain a matter to the extent reasonably* necessary to permit the client to make informed decisions regarding the representation.
- (c) A ~~lawyer~~ licensed paraprofessional may delay transmission of information to a client if the ~~lawyer~~ licensed paraprofessional reasonably believes* that the client would be likely to react in a way that may cause imminent harm to the client or others.
- (d) A ~~lawyer~~ licensed paraprofessional's obligation under this rule to provide information and documents is subject to any applicable protective order, non-disclosure agreement, or limitation under statutory or decisional law.

Comment

[Reserved]

**Rule 1.4.1 Communication of Settlement Offers
(Proposed Rule – Clean Version)**

A licensed paraprofessional shall promptly communicate to the licensed paraprofessional's client all amounts, terms, and conditions of any written* offer of settlement made to the client.

Comment

[Reserved]

**Rule 1.4.1 Communication of Settlement Offers
(Proposed Rule – Redline Version)**

~~(a) A licensed paraprofessional lawyer~~ shall promptly communicate to the ~~lawyer~~ licensed paraprofessional's client :

~~(1) all terms and conditions of a proposed plea bargain or other dispositive offer made to the client in a criminal matter; and~~

~~(2) all amounts, terms, and conditions of any written* offer of settlement made to the client in all other matters.~~

~~(b) As used in this rule, "client" includes a person* who possesses the authority to accept an offer of settlement or plea, or, in a class action, all the named representatives of the class.~~

Comment

[Reserved]

**Rule 1.4.2 Notice to Consumers Prior to Consultation with a Prospective Client
(Proposed Rule – Clean Version)**

(a) Prior to a prospective client's consultation with a licensed paraprofessional for the purpose of retaining the licensed paraprofessional or securing legal services or advice from the licensed paraprofessional in the licensed paraprofessional's professional capacity, the licensed paraprofessional shall disclose orally and provide, at the time of the consultation or as soon thereafter as reasonably* practicable the written* disclosures to the prospective client in the prospective client's preferred language that:

- (1) the licensed paraprofessional is not a lawyer;
- (2) the licensed paraprofessional has a license to provide limited legal services, the area of practice in which the licensed paraprofessional is licensed, and that the licensed paraprofessional cannot provide all services that a lawyer can provide in this area of practice;
- (3) the prospective client may need to hire a lawyer if the legal services that the prospective client seeks are beyond the limited scope of the licensed paraprofessional's license;
- (4) there may be other alternative choices available for the prospective client to consider, including, but not limited to, a free consultation with a lawyer, limited-scope services from a lawyer, free services from a Self Help Center or Family Law Facilitator's Office, or potentially free legal services from a local legal aid organization if the prospective client qualifies;

- (5) a general description of the licensed paraprofessional's fee structure and billing methods; and
- (6) whether the licensed paraprofessional does or does not have professional liability insurance based on the licensed paraprofessional's reasonable knowledge* at the time of the disclosure,

(b) If the licensed paraprofessional provides notice to the prospective client prior to consultation that the licensed paraprofessional does have professional liability insurance pursuant to paragraph (a)(6) and a licensed paraprofessional-client relationship is formed, the licensed paraprofessional shall inform the client in writing* within thirty days of the date the licensed paraprofessional knows* or reasonably should know* that the licensed paraprofessional no longer has professional liability insurance during the representation of the client.

[Reserved]

Rule 1.4.2 Notice to Consumers Prior to Consultation with a Prospective Client~~Disclosure of Professional Liability Insurance~~
(Proposed Rule – Redline Version)

(a) Prior to a prospective client's consultation with a licensed paraprofessional for the purpose of retaining the licensed paraprofessional or securing legal services or advice from the licensed paraprofessional in the licensed paraprofessional's professional capacity, the licensed paraprofessional shall disclose orally and provide, at the time of the consultation or as soon thereafter as reasonably* practicable the written* disclosures to the prospective client in the prospective client's preferred language that:

(1) the licensed paraprofessional is not a lawyer;

(2) the licensed paraprofessional has a license to provide limited legal services, the area of practice in which the licensed paraprofessional is licensed, and that the licensed paraprofessional cannot provide all services that a lawyer can provide in this area of practice;

(3) the prospective client may need to hire a lawyer if the legal services that the prospective client seeks are beyond the limited scope of the licensed paraprofessional's license;

(4) there may be other alternative choices available for the prospective client to consider, including, but not limited to, a free consultation with a lawyer, limited-scope services from a lawyer, free services from a Self Help Center or Family Law Facilitator's Office, or potentially free legal services from a local legal aid organization if the prospective client qualifies;

(5) a general description of the licensed paraprofessional's fee structure and billing methods; and

(6) whether the licensed paraprofessional does or does not have professional liability insurance based on the licensed paraprofessional's reasonable knowledge* at the time of the disclosure,

~~(a) A licensed paraprofessional who knows* or reasonably should know* that the licensed paraprofessional does not have professional liability insurance shall inform a client in writing,* at the time of the client's engagement of the licensed paraprofessional, that the licensed paraprofessional does not have professional liability insurance.~~

(b) If the licensed paraprofessional provides notice to the prospective client prior to consultation that the licensed paraprofessional does have professional liability insurance pursuant to paragraph (a)(6) and a licensed paraprofessional-client relationship is formed, the licensed paraprofessional shall inform the client in writing* within thirty days of the date the licensed paraprofessional knows* or reasonably should know* that the licensed paraprofessional no longer has professional liability insurance during the representation of the client.~~If notice under paragraph (a) has not been provided at the time of a client's engagement of the licensed paraprofessional, the licensed paraprofessional shall inform the client~~

~~in writing* within thirty days of the date the licensed paraprofessional knows* or reasonably should know* that the licensed paraprofessional no longer has professional liability insurance during the representation of the client.~~

~~(c) This rule does not apply to:~~

~~(1) a licensed paraprofessional who knows* or reasonably should know* at the time of the client's engagement of the licensed paraprofessional that the licensed paraprofessional's legal representation of the client in the matter will not exceed four hours; provided that if the representation subsequently exceeds four hours, the licensed paraprofessional must comply with paragraphs (a) and (b);~~

~~(2) a licensed paraprofessional who is employed as a government licensed paraprofessional or in-house counsel when that licensed paraprofessional is representing or providing legal advice to a client in that capacity;~~

~~(3) a licensed paraprofessional who is rendering legal services in an emergency to avoid foreseeable prejudice to the rights or interests of the client;~~

~~(4) a licensed paraprofessional who has previously advised the client in writing* under paragraph (a) or (b) that the licensed paraprofessional does not have professional liability insurance.~~

[Reserved]

Rule 1.4.3 Informed Written Consent* to Representation (Proposed Rule – Clean Version)

(a) Prior to a prospective client's engagement of the licensed paraprofessional, the licensed paraprofessional shall obtain the prospective client's informed written consent* to representation. This includes that the paraprofessional shall clearly communicate in the prospective client's preferred language available alternatives and material risks, including any actual and reasonably* foreseeable adverse consequences of proceeding with a non-lawyer in this matter . The disclosures shall include, but not be limited to:

(1) A statement that the licensed paraprofessional is not a lawyer;

(2) Disclosure of other available choices for obtaining legal services, including the potential availability of a free consultation with a lawyer, limited-scope services from a lawyer, free services from a Self Help Center or Family Law Facilitator's Office, and that free legal services may be available to low-income individuals from a legal aid program if the client qualifies;

(3) The potential need to hire a lawyer if needed services go beyond the limited scope of legal practice under the paraprofessional's license;

(4) A statement that identifies the area of law in which the individual is licensed to practice, any prohibitions within that specific area of practice for the paraprofessional, and how these prohibitions may adversely affect the licensed paraprofessional's representation of the client in the matter; and

(5) the existence of any financial arrangements related to the representation that the licensed paraprofessional has with others, such as fee sharing.

(b) The informed written consent* to representation required under paragraph (a) shall be in a separate writing* from the written* agreement to representation required under rule 1.5.2.

Comments

[Reserved]

Rule 1.4.3 Informed Written Consent* to Representation
(Proposed Rule – Redline Version)

(a) Prior to a prospective client's engagement of the licensed paraprofessional, the licensed paraprofessional shall obtain the prospective client's informed written consent* to representation. This includes that the paraprofessional shall clearly communicate in the prospective client's preferred language available alternatives and material risks, including any actual and reasonably* foreseeable adverse consequences of proceeding with a non-lawyer in this matter. The disclosures shall include, but not be limited to:

- (1) A statement that the licensed paraprofessional is not a lawyer;
- (2) Disclosure of other available choices for obtaining legal services, including the potential availability of a free consultation with a lawyer, limited-scope services from a lawyer, free services from a Self Help Center or Family Law Facilitator's Office, and that free legal services may be available to low-income individuals from a legal aid program if the client qualifies;
- (3) The potential need to hire a lawyer if needed services go beyond the limited scope of legal practice under the paraprofessional's license;
- (4) A statement that identifies the area of law in which the individual is licensed to practice, any prohibitions within that specific area of practice for the paraprofessional, and how these prohibitions may adversely affect the licensed paraprofessional's representation of the client in the matter; and
- (5) the existence of any financial arrangements related to the representation that the licensed paraprofessional has with others, such as fee sharing.

(b) The informed written consent* to representation required under paragraph (a) shall be in a separate writing* from the written* agreement to representation required under rule 1.5.2.

Comments

[Reserved]

Rule 1.5 Fees for Legal Services
(Proposed Rule – Clean Version)

- (a) A licensed paraprofessional shall not make an agreement for, charge, or collect an unconscionable or illegal fee.
- (b) Unconscionability of a fee shall be determined on the basis of all the facts and circumstances existing at the time the agreement is entered into except where the parties contemplate that the fee will be affected by later events. The factors to be considered in determining the unconscionability of a fee include without limitation the following:
- (1) whether the licensed paraprofessional engaged in fraud* or overreaching in negotiating or setting the fee;
 - (2) whether the licensed paraprofessional has failed to disclose material facts;
 - (3) the amount of the fee in proportion to the value of the services performed;
 - (4) the relative sophistication of the licensed paraprofessional and the client;
 - (5) the novelty and difficulty of the questions involved, and the skill requisite to perform the legal service properly;
 - (6) the likelihood, if apparent to the client, that the acceptance of the particular employment will preclude other employment by the licensed paraprofessional;

- (7) the amount involved and the results obtained;
- (8) the time limitations imposed by the client or by the circumstances;
- (9) the nature and length of the professional relationship with the client;
- (10) the experience, reputation, and ability of the licensed paraprofessional performing the services;
- (11) whether the fee is fixed or contingent;
- (12) the time and labor required; and
- (13) whether the client gave informed consent* to the fee.
- (14) the fee customarily charged by licensed paraprofessionals and lawyers in the locality for similar legal service.

(c) A licensed paraprofessional shall not make an agreement for, charge, or collect a contingent fee except in an enforcement of judgment matter within the scope of the licensed paraprofessional's licensure. Any contingent fee permitted under this paragraph shall not exceed thirty-three and one-third percent of the total value of the judgment subject to the enforcement action.

(d) A licensed paraprofessional shall not make an agreement for, charge, or collect a fee that is denominated as "earned on receipt" or "non-refundable," or in similar terms.]

(e) A licensed paraprofessional may make an agreement for, charge, or collect a flat fee for specified legal services. A flat fee is a fixed amount that constitutes complete payment for the performance of described services regardless of the amount of work ultimately involved, and which may be paid in whole or in part in advance of the licensed paraprofessional providing those services.

Comment

[Reserved]

Rule 1.5 Fees for Legal Services (Proposed Rule – Redline Version)

(a) A ~~lawyer~~licensed paraprofessional shall not make an agreement for, charge, or collect an unconscionable or illegal fee.

(b) Unconscionability of a fee shall be determined on the basis of all the facts and circumstances existing at the time the agreement is entered into except where the parties contemplate that the fee will be affected by later events. The factors to be considered in determining the unconscionability of a fee include without limitation the following:

- (1) whether the ~~lawyer~~licensed paraprofessional engaged in fraud* or overreaching in negotiating or setting the fee;
- (2) whether the ~~lawyer~~licensed paraprofessional has failed to disclose material facts;
- (3) the amount of the fee in proportion to the value of the services performed;
- (4) the relative sophistication of the licensed paraprofessional~~lawyer~~ and the client;
- (5) the novelty and difficulty of the questions involved, and the skill requisite to perform the legal service properly;

- (6) the likelihood, if apparent to the client, that the acceptance of the particular employment will preclude other employment by the licensed paraprofessional~~lawyer~~;
- (7) the amount involved and the results obtained;
- (8) the time limitations imposed by the client or by the circumstances;
- (9) the nature and length of the professional relationship with the client;
- (10) the experience, reputation, and ability of the licensed paraprofessional~~lawyer or lawyers~~ performing the services;
- (11) whether the fee is fixed or contingent;
- (12) the time and labor required; and
- (13) whether the client gave informed consent* to the fee.

(14) the fee customarily charged by licensed paraprofessionals and lawyers in the locality for similar legal service.

- (c) A licensed paraprofessional~~lawyer~~ shall not make an agreement for, charge, or collect:

~~(1) any fee in a family law matter, the payment or amount of which is contingent upon the securing of a dissolution or declaration of nullity of a marriage or upon the amount of spousal or child support, or property settlement in lieu thereof; a contingent fee except in an enforcement of judgment matter within the scope of the licensed paraprofessional's licensure. Any contingent fee permitted under this paragraph shall not exceed thirty-three and one-third percent of the total value of the judgment subject to the enforcement action. -or~~

~~(2) a contingent fee for representing a defendant in a criminal case.~~

- (d) A licensed paraprofessional ~~lawyer may~~ **shall not** make an agreement for, charge, or collect a fee that is denominated as "earned on receipt" or "non-refundable," or in similar terms, ~~only if the fee is a true retainer and the client agrees in writing* after disclosure that the client will not be entitled to a refund of all or part of the fee charged. A true retainer is a fee that a client pays to a lawyer to ensure the lawyer's availability to the client during a specified period or on a specified matter, but not to any extent as compensation for legal services performed or to be performed. .]~~

- (e) A ~~lawyer~~licensed paraprofessional may make an agreement for, charge, or collect a flat fee for specified legal services. A flat fee is a fixed amount that constitutes complete payment for the performance of described services regardless of the amount of work ultimately involved, and which may be paid in whole or in part in advance of the ~~lawyer~~licensed paraprofessional providing those services.

Comment

[Reserved]

Rule 1.5.1 Fee Divisions Among Licensed Paraprofessionals and With Lawyers (Proposed Rule – Clean Version)

- (a) Licensed paraprofessionals who are not in the same law firm* shall not divide a fee for legal services unless:
- (1) the licensed paraprofessionals enter into a written* agreement to divide the fee;
 - (2) the division is in proportion to the legal services performed by each licensed paraprofessional or each licensed paraprofessional assumes joint responsibility for the representation.

- (3) the client has consented in writing,* either at the time the licensed paraprofessionals enter into the agreement to divide the fee or as soon thereafter as reasonably* practicable, after a full written* disclosure to the client of: (i) the fact that a division of fees will be made; (ii) the identity of the licensed paraprofessionals or law firms* that are parties to the division; and (iii) the terms of the division; and
- (4) the total fee charged by all licensed paraprofessionals is not increased solely by reason of the agreement to divide fees.
- (b) A licensed paraprofessional and a lawyer who are not in the same law firm* shall not divide a fee for legal services unless:
- (1) the licensed paraprofessional and the lawyer enter into a written* agreement to divide the fee;
- (2) the division is in proportion to the legal services performed by licensed paraprofessional and the lawyer;
- (3) the client has consented in writing,* either at the time the licensed paraprofessional and the lawyer enter into the agreement to divide the fee or as soon thereafter as reasonably* practicable, after a full written* disclosure to the client of: (i) the fact that a division of fees will be made; (ii) the identity of the licensed paraprofessional, the lawyer, or law firms* that are parties to the division; and (iii) the terms of the division; and
- (4) the total fee charged by all licensed paraprofessionals and lawyers is not increased solely by reason of the agreement to divide fees.
- (c) This rule does not apply to a division of fees pursuant to court order.

Comment

[Reserved]

Rule 1.5.1 Fee Divisions Among ~~Lawyer~~Licensed Paraprofessionals and With Lawyers (Proposed Rule – Redline Version)

- (a) ~~Lawyer~~Licensed paraprofessionals who are not in the same law firm* shall not divide a fee for legal services unless:
- (1) the ~~lawyer~~licensed paraprofessionals enter into a written* agreement to divide the fee;
- (2) the division is in proportion to the legal services performed by each licensed paraprofessional or each licensed paraprofessional assumes joint responsibility for the representation.
- (23) the client has consented in writing,* either at the time the ~~lawyer~~licensed paraprofessionals enter into the agreement to divide the fee or as soon thereafter as reasonably* practicable, after a full written* disclosure to the client of: (i) the fact that a division of fees will be made; (ii) the identity of the ~~lawyer~~licensed paraprofessionals or law firms* that are parties to the division; and (iii) the terms of the division; and
- (34) the total fee charged by all ~~lawyer~~licensed paraprofessionals is not increased solely by reason of the agreement to divide fees.
- (b) A licensed paraprofessional and a lawyer who are not in the same law firm* shall not divide a fee for legal services unless:
- (1) the licensed paraprofessional and the lawyer enter into a written* agreement to divide the fee;
- (2) the division is in proportion to the legal services performed by each licensed paraprofessional and the lawyer;

(3) the client has consented in writing,* either at the time the licensed paraprofessional and the lawyer enter into the agreement to divide the fee or as soon thereafter as reasonably* practicable, after a full written* disclosure to the client of: (i) the fact that a division of fees will be made; (ii) the identity of the licensed paraprofessional, the lawyer, or law firms* that are parties to the division; and (iii) the terms of the division; and

(4) the total fee charged by all licensed paraprofessionals and lawyers is not increased solely by reason of the agreement to divide fees.

(bc) This rule does not apply to a division of fees pursuant to court order.

Comment

[Reserved]

Rule 1.5.2 Written Agreement to Representation (Proposed Rule – Clean Version)

Prior to the performance of legal services for a fee, the licensed paraprofessional shall enter into a written* agreement with the client in a separate writing,* provided in the prospective client's preferred language, and signed by both the client and the licensed paraprofessional, that provides the licensed paraprofessional's name, specialty area, mailing address, street address, telephone numbers, facsimile numbers, internet address, and license number of the licensed paraprofessional, and includes the following provisions:

- (a) A clear and conspicuous disclosure that the licensed paraprofessional is not a lawyer and may only provide limited legal advice and services within the scope of the licensed paraprofessional's licensure. This statement shall be on the first page of the contract; in a type size, font, color, appearance, and location sufficiently noticeable for a client to read and comprehend them; in a print that contrasts with the background against which they appear; in larger type than the surrounding text; in a manner that clearly calls attention to the language;
- (b) An explanation of the general nature of the legal services to be provided to the client;
- (c) A reasonable estimate of the total fees, expenses, and costs of services provided by the licensed paraprofessional, and the basis of compensation including, but not limited to, hourly rates, statutory fees or flat fees, and other standard rates, fees, and charges applicable to the matter;
- (d) A statement that, pursuant to rule 1.4, the licensed paraprofessional must keep the client reasonably* informed about significant developments relating to the representation, including promptly complying with reasonable* requests for information and copies of significant documents when necessary to keep the client so informed;
- (e) A statement describing the licensed paraprofessional's duty to protect the confidentiality of information related to the representation under rule 1.6, including information provided in confidence by the client and the licensed paraprofessional's work product associated with the legal services sought or provided by the licensed paraprofessional;
- (f) A statement that, pursuant to rule 1.16(a)(4), the client has the right to terminate the contract and services at any time, with or without cause, and receive a full refund of unearned fees pursuant to rule 1.16(e)(2);
- (g) A statement confirming that the licensed paraprofessional is required by [add rule of court reference] to carry a surety bond in the amount of \$100,000, the name of the surety bond carrier, and information on how to file a claim against the surety bond if necessary;
- (h) A statement confirming if the licensed paraprofessional has or does not have professional liability insurance. If the licensed paraprofessional has professional liability insurance, the name of the carrier, the amount of coverage, and how to file a claim if necessary;

- (i) A statement describing how to file a complaint with the State Bar of California;
- (j) A statement regarding the respective responsibilities of the licensed paraprofessional and the client as to the performance of the agreement; and
- (k) Any other disclosures, statements, or conditions required by the [Paraprofessional] Rules of Professional Conduct and the rules and regulations of the [Paraprofessional] Board.

Comment

Rule 1.5.2 Written Agreement to Representation
(Proposed Rule – Redline Version)

Prior to the performance of legal services for a fee, the licensed paraprofessional shall enter into a written* agreement with the client in a separate writing,* provided in the prospective client’s preferred language, and signed by both the client and the licensed paraprofessional, that provides the licensed paraprofessional’s name, specialty area, mailing address, street address, telephone numbers, facsimile numbers, internet address, and license number of the licensed paraprofessional, and includes the following provisions:

(a) A clear and conspicuous disclosure that the licensed paraprofessional is not a lawyer and may only provide limited legal advice and services within the scope of the licensed paraprofessional’s licensure. This statement shall be on the first page of the contract; in a type size, font, color, appearance, and location sufficiently noticeable for a client to read and comprehend them; in a print that contrasts with the background against which they appear; in larger type than the surrounding text; in a manner that clearly calls attention to the language;

(b) An explanation of the general nature of the legal services to be provided to the client;

(c) A reasonable estimate of the total fees, expenses, and costs of services provided by the licensed paraprofessional, and the basis of compensation including, but not limited to, hourly rates, statutory fees or flat fees, and other standard rates, fees, and charges applicable to the matter;

(d) A statement that, pursuant to rule 1.4, the licensed paraprofessional must keep the client reasonably* informed about significant developments relating to the representation, including promptly complying with reasonable* requests for information and copies of significant documents when necessary to keep the client so informed-~~pursuant to rule 1.16;~~

(e) A statement describing the licensed paraprofessional’s duty to protect the confidentiality of information related to the representation under rule 1.6, including information provided in confidence by the client and the licensed paraprofessional’s work product associated with the legal services sought or provided by the licensed paraprofessional;

(f) A statement that, pursuant to rule 1.16(a)(4), the client has the right to terminate the contract and services at any time, with or without cause, and receive a full refund of unearned fees pursuant to rule 1.16(e)(2);

(g) A statement confirming that the licensed paraprofessional is required by [add rule of court reference] to carry a surety bond in the amount of \$100,000, the name of the surety bond carrier, and information on how to file a claim against the surety bond if necessary;

(h) A statement confirming if the licensed paraprofessional has or does not have professional liability insurance. If the licensed paraprofessional has professional liability insurance, the name of the carrier, the amount of coverage, and how to file a claim if necessary;

(i) A statement describing how to file a complaint with the State Bar of California;

(j) A statement regarding the respective responsibilities of the licensed paraprofessional and the client as to the performance of the agreement; and

~~(a)(k)~~Any other disclosures, statements, or conditions required by the [Paraprofessional] Rules of Professional Conduct and the rules and regulations of the [Paraprofessional] Board.

Comment

**Rule 1.6 Confidential Information of a Client
(Proposed Rule – Clean Version)**

- (a) A licensed paraprofessional shall not reveal confidential information relating to the representation of a client unless the client gives informed consent,* or the disclosure is permitted by paragraph (b) of this rule.
- (b) A licensed paraprofessional may, but is not required to, reveal confidential information relating to the representation of a client to the extent that the licensed paraprofessional reasonably believes* the disclosure is necessary to prevent a criminal act that the licensed paraprofessional reasonably believes* is likely to result in death of, or substantial* bodily harm to, an individual, as provided in paragraph (c).
- (c) Before revealing confidential information relating to the representation of a client to prevent a criminal act as provided in paragraph (b), a licensed paraprofessional shall, if reasonable* under the circumstances:
- (1) make a good faith effort to persuade the client: (i) not to commit or to continue the criminal act; or (ii) to pursue a course of conduct that will prevent the threatened death or substantial* bodily harm; or do both (i) and (ii); and
 - (2) inform the client, at an appropriate time, of the licensed paraprofessional's ability or decision to reveal information relating to the representation of a client as provided in paragraph (b).
- (d) In revealing confidential information relating to representation of a client as provided in paragraph (b), the licensed paraprofessional's disclosure must be no more than is necessary to prevent the criminal act, given the confidential information known* to the licensed paraprofessional at the time of the disclosure.
- (e) A licensed paraprofessional who does not reveal confidential information permitted by paragraph (b) does not violate this rule.

Comment

[Reserved]

**Rule 1.6 Confidential Information of a Client
(Proposed Rule – Redline Version)**

- (a) A ~~lawyer~~licensed paraprofessional shall not reveal confidential information ~~protected from disclosure by Business and Professions Code section 6068, subdivision (e)(1) relating to the representation of a client~~ unless the client gives informed consent,* or the disclosure is permitted by paragraph (b) of this rule.
- (b) A ~~lawyer~~licensed paraprofessional may, but is not required to, reveal confidential information ~~protected by Business and Professions Code section 6068, subdivision (e)(1) relating to the representation of a client~~ to the extent that the ~~lawyer~~licensed paraprofessional reasonably believes* the disclosure is necessary to prevent a criminal act that the ~~lawyer~~licensed paraprofessional reasonably believes* is likely to result in death of, or substantial* bodily harm to, an individual, as provided in paragraph (c).
- (c) Before revealing confidential information ~~protected by Business and Professions Code section 6068, subdivision (e)(1) relating to the representation of a client~~ to prevent a criminal act as provided in paragraph (b), a ~~lawyer~~licensed paraprofessional shall, if reasonable* under the circumstances:

- (1) make a good faith effort to persuade the client: (i) not to commit or to continue the criminal act; or (ii) to pursue a course of conduct that will prevent the threatened death or substantial* bodily harm; or do both (i) and (ii); and
 - (2) inform the client, at an appropriate time, of the lawyerlicensed paraprofessional's ability or decision to reveal information protected by Business and Professions Code section 6068, subdivision (e)(1) relating to the representation of a client as provided in paragraph (b).
- (d) In revealing confidential information protected by Business and Professions Code section 6068, subdivision (e)(1) relating to representation of a client as provided in paragraph (b), the lawyerlicensed paraprofessional's disclosure must be no more than is necessary to prevent the criminal act, given the confidential information known* to the lawyerlicensed paraprofessional at the time of the disclosure.
- (e) A lawyerlicensed paraprofessional who does not reveal confidential information permitted by paragraph (b) does not violate this rule.

Comment

[Reserved]

**Rule 1.7 Conflict of Interest: Current Clients
(Proposed Rule – Clean Version)**

- (a) A licensed paraprofessional shall not, without informed written consent* from each client and compliance with paragraph (d), represent a client if the representation is directly adverse to another client in the same or a separate matter.
- (b) A licensed paraprofessional shall not, without informed written consent* from each affected client and compliance with paragraph (d), represent a client if there is a significant risk the licensed paraprofessional's representation of the client will be materially limited by the licensed paraprofessional's responsibilities to or relationships with another client, a former client or a third person,* or by the licensed paraprofessional's own interests.
- (c) Even when a significant risk requiring a licensed paraprofessional to comply with paragraph (b) is not present, a licensed paraprofessional shall not represent a client without written* disclosure of the relationship to the client and compliance with paragraph (d) where:
- (1) the licensed paraprofessional has, or knows* that another lawyer or licensed paraprofessional in the licensed paraprofessional's firm* has, a legal, business, financial, professional, or personal relationship with or responsibility to a party or witness in the same matter; or
 - (2) the licensed paraprofessional knows* or reasonably should know* that another party's lawyer or licensed paraprofessional is a spouse, parent, child, or sibling of the licensed paraprofessional, lives with the licensed paraprofessional, is a client of the licensed paraprofessional or another lawyer or licensed paraprofessional in the licensed paraprofessional's firm,* or has an intimate personal relationship with the licensed paraprofessional.
- (d) Representation is permitted under this rule only if the licensed paraprofessional complies with paragraphs (a), (b), and (c), and:
- (1) the licensed paraprofessional reasonably believes* that the licensed paraprofessional 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 licensed paraprofessional in the same litigation or other proceeding before a tribunal.

(e) For purposes of this rule, “matter” includes any judicial or other proceeding, application, request for a ruling or other determination, contract, transaction, claim, controversy, investigation, charge, accusation, arrest, or other deliberation, decision, or action that is focused on the interests of specific persons,* or a discrete and identifiable class of persons.*

Comment

[Reserved]

**Rule 1.7 Conflict of Interest: Current Clients
(Proposed Rule – Redline Version)**

(a) A ~~lawyer~~licensed paraprofessional shall not, without informed written consent* from each client and compliance with paragraph (d), represent a client if the representation is directly adverse to another client in the same or a separate matter.

(b) A ~~lawyer~~licensed paraprofessional shall not, without informed written consent* from each affected client and compliance with paragraph (d), represent a client if there is a significant risk the ~~lawyer~~licensed paraprofessional’s representation of the client will be materially limited by the ~~lawyer~~licensed paraprofessional’s responsibilities to or relationships with another client, a former client or a third person,* or by the ~~lawyer~~licensed paraprofessional’s own interests.

(c) Even when a significant risk requiring a ~~lawyer~~licensed paraprofessional to comply with paragraph (b) is not present, a ~~lawyer~~licensed paraprofessional shall not represent a client without written* disclosure of the relationship to the client and compliance with paragraph (d) where:

(1) the ~~lawyer~~licensed paraprofessional has, or knows* that another lawyer or licensed paraprofessional in the ~~lawyer~~licensed paraprofessional’s firm* has, a legal, business, financial, professional, or personal relationship with or responsibility to a party or witness in the same matter; or

(2) the ~~lawyer~~licensed paraprofessional knows* or reasonably should know* that another party’s lawyer or licensed paraprofessional is a spouse, parent, child, or sibling of the ~~lawyer~~licensed paraprofessional, lives with the ~~lawyer~~licensed paraprofessional, is a client of the ~~lawyer~~licensed paraprofessional or another lawyer or licensed paraprofessional in the ~~lawyer~~licensed paraprofessional’s firm,* or has an intimate personal relationship with the ~~lawyer~~licensed paraprofessional.

(d) Representation is permitted under this rule only if the ~~lawyer~~licensed paraprofessional complies with paragraphs (a), (b), and (c), and:

(1) the ~~lawyer~~licensed paraprofessional reasonably believes* that the ~~lawyer~~licensed paraprofessional 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~~licensed paraprofessional in the same litigation or other proceeding before a tribunal.

(e) For purposes of this rule, “matter” includes any judicial or other proceeding, application, request for a ruling or other determination, contract, transaction, claim, controversy, investigation, charge, accusation, arrest, or other deliberation, decision, or action that is focused on the interests of specific persons,* or a discrete and identifiable class of persons.*

Comment

[Reserved]

**Rule 1.8.1 Business Transactions with a Client and Pecuniary Interests Adverse to a Client
(Proposed Rule – Clean Version)**

A licensed paraprofessional shall not enter into a business transaction with a client, or knowingly* acquire an ownership, possessory, security or other pecuniary interest adverse to a client, unless each of the following requirements has been satisfied:

- (a) the transaction or acquisition and its terms are fair and reasonable* to the client and the terms and the licensed paraprofessional's role in the transaction or acquisition are fully disclosed and transmitted in writing* to the client in a manner that should reasonably* have been understood by the client;
- (b) the client either is represented in the transaction or acquisition by an independent lawyer of the client's choice or the client is advised in writing* to seek the advice of an independent lawyer of the client's choice and is given a reasonable* opportunity to seek that advice; and
- (c) the client thereafter provides informed written consent* to the terms of the transaction or acquisition, and to the licensed paraprofessional's role in it.

Comment

[Reserved]

**Rule 1.8.1 Business Transactions with a Client and Pecuniary Interests Adverse to a Client
(Proposed Rule – Redline Version)**

A ~~lawyer~~licensed paraprofessional shall not enter into a business transaction with a client, or knowingly* acquire an ownership, possessory, security or other pecuniary interest adverse to a client, unless each of the following requirements has been satisfied:

- (a) the transaction or acquisition and its terms are fair and reasonable* to the client and the terms and the ~~lawyer~~licensed paraprofessional's role in the transaction or acquisition are fully disclosed and transmitted in writing* to the client in a manner that should reasonably* have been understood by the client;
- (b) the client either is represented in the transaction or acquisition by an independent lawyer of the client's choice or the client is advised in writing* to seek the advice of an independent lawyer of the client's choice and is given a reasonable* opportunity to seek that advice; and
- (c) the client thereafter provides informed written consent* to the terms of the transaction or acquisition, and to the ~~lawyer~~licensed paraprofessional's role in it.

Comment

[Reserved]

**Rule 1.8.2 Use of Current Client's Information
(Proposed Rule – Clean Version)**

A licensed paraprofessional shall not use a client's information protected by rule 1.6 to the disadvantage of the client unless the client gives informed consent,* except as permitted by these rules or applicable law.

Comment

[Reserved]

**Rule 1.8.2 Use of Current Client's Information
(Proposed Rule – Redline Version)**

A lawyer~~licensed paraprofessional~~ shall not use a client's information protected by Business and Professions Code section 6068, subdivision (e)(1)~~rule 1.6~~ to the disadvantage of the client unless the client gives informed consent,* except as permitted by these rules or the State Bar Act~~applicable law~~.

Comment

[Reserved]

**Rule 1.8.3 Gifts from Client
(Proposed Rule – Clean Version)**

(a) A licensed paraprofessional shall not solicit a client to make a substantial* gift, including a testamentary gift, to the licensed paraprofessional or a person* related to the licensed paraprofessional, unless the licensed paraprofessional or other recipient of the gift is related to the client, or

(b) For purposes of this rule, related persons* include a person* who is "related by blood or affinity" as that term is defined in California Probate Code section 21374, subdivision (a).

Comment

[Reserved]

**Rule 1.8.3 Gifts from Client
(Proposed Rule – Redline Version)**

(a) A lawyer~~licensed paraprofessional~~ shall not:

~~(1) —solicit a client to make a substantial* gift, including a testamentary gift, to the lawyer~~licensed paraprofessional~~ or a person* related to the lawyer~~licensed paraprofessional~~, unless the lawyer~~licensed paraprofessional~~ or other recipient of the gift is related to the client, or~~

~~(2) —prepare on behalf of a client an instrument giving the lawyer or a person* related to the lawyer any substantial* gift, unless (i) the lawyer or other recipient of the gift is related to the client, or (ii) the client has been advised by an independent lawyer who has provided a certificate of independent review that complies with the requirements of Probate Code section 21384.~~

(b) For purposes of this rule, related persons* include a person* who is "related by blood or affinity" as that term is defined in California Probate Code section 21374, subdivision (a).

Comment

[Reserved]

Rule 1.8.4 [Reserved]

**Rule 1.8.5 Payment of Personal or Business Expenses Incurred by or for a Client
(Proposed Rule – Clean Version)**

- (a) A licensed paraprofessional shall not directly or indirectly pay or agree to pay, guarantee, or represent that the licensed paraprofessional or licensed paraprofessional's law firm* will pay the personal or business expenses of a prospective or existing client.
- (b) Notwithstanding paragraph (a), a licensed paraprofessional may:
 - (1) pay or agree to pay such expenses to third persons,* from funds collected or to be collected for the client as a result of the representation, with the consent of the client;
 - (2) after the licensed paraprofessional is retained by the client, agree to lend money to the client based on the client's written* promise to repay the loan, provided the licensed paraprofessional complies with rules 1.7(b), 1.7(c), and 1.8.1 before making the loan or agreeing to do so;
 - (3) advance the costs of prosecuting or defending a claim or action, or of otherwise protecting or promoting the client's interests, the repayment of which may be contingent on the outcome of the matter; and
 - (4) pay the costs of prosecuting or defending a claim or action, or of otherwise protecting or promoting the interests of an indigent person* in a matter in which the licensed paraprofessional represents the client.
- (c) "Costs" within the meaning of paragraphs (b)(3) and (b)(4) are not limited to those costs that are taxable or recoverable under any applicable statute or rule of court but may include any reasonable* expenses of litigation, including court costs, and reasonable* expenses in preparing for litigation or in providing other legal services to the client.
- (d) Nothing in this rule shall be deemed to limit the application of rule 1.8.9.

**Rule 1.8.5 Payment of Personal or Business Expenses Incurred by or for a Client
(Proposed Rule – Redline Version)**

- (a) A ~~lawyer~~licensed paraprofessional shall not directly or indirectly pay or agree to pay, guarantee, or represent that the ~~lawyer~~licensed paraprofessional or ~~lawyer~~licensed paraprofessional's law firm* will pay the personal or business expenses of a prospective or existing client.
- (b) Notwithstanding paragraph (a), a ~~lawyer~~licensed paraprofessional may:
 - (1) pay or agree to pay such expenses to third persons,* from funds collected or to be collected for the client as a result of the representation, with the consent of the client;
 - (2) after the ~~lawyer~~licensed paraprofessional is retained by the client, agree to lend money to the client based on the client's written* promise to repay the loan, provided the ~~lawyer~~licensed paraprofessional complies with rules 1.7(b), 1.7(c), and 1.8.1 before making the loan or agreeing to do so;
 - (3) advance the costs of prosecuting or defending a claim or action, or of otherwise protecting or promoting the client's interests, the repayment of which may be contingent on the outcome of the matter; and
 - (4) pay the costs of prosecuting or defending a claim or action, or of otherwise protecting or promoting the interests of an indigent person* in a matter in which the ~~lawyer~~licensed paraprofessional represents the client.
- (c) "Costs" within the meaning of paragraphs (b)(3) and (b)(4) are not limited to those costs that are taxable or recoverable under any applicable statute or rule of court but may include any reasonable* expenses of litigation, including court costs, and reasonable* expenses in preparing for litigation or in providing other legal services to the client.
- (d) Nothing in this rule shall be deemed to limit the application of rule 1.8.9.

**Rule 1.8.6 Compensation from One Other than Client
(Proposed Rule – Clean Version)**

A licensed paraprofessional shall not enter into an agreement for, charge, or accept compensation for representing a client from one other than the client unless:

- (a) there is no interference with the licensed paraprofessional's independent professional judgment or with the licensed paraprofessional-client relationship;
- (b) information is protected as required by Business and Professions Code section 6068, subdivision (e)(1) and rule 1.6; and
- (c) the licensed paraprofessional obtains the client's informed written consent* at or before the time the licensed paraprofessional has entered into the agreement for, charged, or accepted the compensation, or as soon thereafter as reasonably* practicable, provided that no disclosure or consent is required if:
 - (1) nondisclosure or the compensation is otherwise authorized by law or a court order; or
 - (2) the licensed paraprofessional is rendering legal services on behalf of any public agency or nonprofit organization that provides legal services to other public agencies or the public.

Comment

[Reserved]

**Rule 1.8.6 Compensation from One Other than Client
(Proposed Rule – Redline Version)**

A ~~lawyer~~licensed paraprofessional shall not enter into an agreement for, charge, or accept compensation for representing a client from one other than the client unless:

- (a) there is no interference with the ~~lawyer~~licensed paraprofessional's independent professional judgment or with the ~~lawyer~~licensed paraprofessional-client relationship;
- (b) information is protected as required by Business and Professions Code section 6068, subdivision (e)(1) and rule 1.6; and
- (c) the ~~lawyer~~licensed paraprofessional obtains the client's informed written consent* at or before the time the ~~lawyer~~licensed paraprofessional has entered into the agreement for, charged, or accepted the compensation, or as soon thereafter as reasonably* practicable, provided that no disclosure or consent is required if:
 - (1) nondisclosure or the compensation is otherwise authorized by law or a court order; or
 - (2) the ~~lawyer~~licensed paraprofessional is rendering legal services on behalf of any public agency or nonprofit organization that provides legal services to other public agencies or the public.

Comment

[Reserved]

**Rule 1.8.7 Aggregate Settlements
(Proposed Rule – Clean Version)**

A licensed paraprofessional who represents two or more clients shall not enter into an aggregate settlement of the claims of or against the clients unless each client gives informed written consent.* The licensed paraprofessional's disclosure shall include the existence and nature of all the claims involved and of the participation of each person* in the settlement.

**Rule 1.8.7 Aggregate Settlements
(Proposed Rule – Redline Version)**

~~(a) A lawyer licensed paraprofessional who represents two or more clients shall not enter into an aggregate settlement of the claims of or against the clients, or in a criminal case an aggregate agreement as to guilty or nolo contendere pleas, unless each client gives informed written consent.* The lawyer licensed paraprofessional's disclosure shall include the existence and nature of all the claims or pleas involved and of the participation of each person* in the settlement.~~

~~(b) This rule does not apply to class action settlements subject to court approval.~~

**Rule 1.8.8 Limiting Liability to Client
(Proposed Rule – Clean Version)**

A licensed paraprofessional shall not:

- (a) Contract with a client prospectively limiting the licensed paraprofessional's liability to the client for the licensed paraprofessional's professional malpractice; or
- (b) Settle a claim or potential claim for the licensed paraprofessional's liability to a client or former client for the licensed paraprofessional's professional malpractice, unless the client or former client is either:
 - (1) represented by an independent lawyer concerning the settlement; or
 - (2) advised in writing* by the licensed paraprofessional to seek the advice of an independent lawyer of the client's choice regarding the settlement and given a reasonable* opportunity to seek that advice.

Comment

[Reserved]

**Rule 1.8.8 Limiting Liability to Client
(Proposed Rule – Redline Version)**

A lawyer licensed paraprofessional shall not:

- (a) Contract with a client prospectively limiting the lawyer licensed paraprofessional's liability to the client for the lawyer licensed paraprofessional's professional malpractice; or
- (b) Settle a claim or potential claim for the lawyer licensed paraprofessional's liability to a client or former client for the lawyer licensed paraprofessional's professional malpractice, unless the client or former client is either:
 - (1) represented by an independent lawyer concerning the settlement; or
 - (2) advised in writing* by the lawyer licensed paraprofessional to seek the advice of an independent lawyer of the client's choice regarding the settlement and given a reasonable* opportunity to seek that advice.

Comment

[Reserved]

**Rule 1.8.9 Purchasing Property at a Foreclosure or a Sale Subject to Judicial Review
(Proposed Rule – Clean Version)**

(a) A licensed paraprofessional shall not directly or indirectly purchase property at a probate, foreclosure, receiver's, trustee's, or judicial sale in an action or proceeding in which such licensed paraprofessional or any lawyer or licensed paraprofessional affiliated by reason of personal, business, or professional relationship with that licensed paraprofessional or with that licensed paraprofessional's law firm* is acting as a lawyer for a party or as executor, receiver, trustee, administrator, guardian, or conservator.

(b) This rule does not prohibit a licensed paraprofessional's participation in transactions that are specifically authorized by and comply with Probate Code sections 9880 through 9885, but such transactions remain subject to the provisions of rules 1.8.1 and 1.7.

Comment

[Reserved]

**Rule 1.8.9 Purchasing Property at a Foreclosure or a Sale Subject to Judicial Review
(Proposed Rule – Redline Version)**

(a) A ~~lawyer~~licensed paraprofessional shall not directly or indirectly purchase property at a probate, foreclosure, receiver's, trustee's, or judicial sale in an action or proceeding in which such ~~lawyer~~licensed paraprofessional or any lawyer or licensed paraprofessional affiliated by reason of personal, business, or professional relationship with that ~~lawyer~~licensed paraprofessional or with that ~~lawyer~~licensed paraprofessional's law firm* is acting as a lawyer for a party or as executor, receiver, trustee, administrator, guardian, or conservator.

~~(b) A lawyer shall not represent the seller at a probate, foreclosure, receiver, trustee, or judicial sale in an action or proceeding in which the purchaser is a spouse or relative of the lawyer or of another lawyer in the lawyer's law firm* or is an employee of the lawyer or the lawyer's law firm.*~~

~~(eb)~~ This rule does not prohibit a ~~lawyer~~licensed paraprofessional's participation in transactions that are specifically authorized by and comply with Probate Code sections 9880 through 9885, but such transactions remain subject to the provisions of rules 1.8.1 and 1.7.

Comment

[Reserved]

**Rule 1.8.10 Sexual Relations with Current Client
(Proposed Rule – Clean Version)**

(a) A licensed paraprofessional shall not engage:

(1) in sexual relations with a current client who is not the licensed paraprofessional's spouse or registered domestic partner, unless a consensual sexual relationship existed between them when the licensed paraprofessional-client relationship commenced;

(2) expressly or impliedly condition the performance of legal services for a current or prospective client upon the client's willingness to engage in sexual relations with the licensed paraprofessional; or

(3) employ coercion, intimidation, or undue influence in seeking to enter into sexual relations with a client.

(b) For purposes of this rule, “sexual relations” means sexual intercourse or the touching of an intimate part of another person* for the purpose of sexual arousal, gratification, or abuse.

(c) If a person* other than the client alleges a violation of this rule, no Notice of Disciplinary Charges may be filed by the State Bar against a licensed paraprofessional under this rule until the State Bar has attempted to obtain the client’s statement regarding, and has considered, whether the client would be unduly burdened by further investigation or a charge.

Comment

[Reserved]

**Rule 1.8.10 Sexual Relations with Current Client
(Proposed Rule – Redline Version)**

(a) A lawyerlicensed paraprofessional shall not engage:

(1) in sexual relations with a current client who is not the lawyerlicensed paraprofessional’s spouse or registered domestic partner, unless a consensual sexual relationship existed between them when the lawyerlicensed paraprofessional-client relationship commenced;

(2) expressly or impliedly condition the performance of legal services for a current or prospective client upon the client’s willingness to engage in sexual relations with the licensed paraprofessional; or

(3) employ coercion, intimidation, or undue influence in enteringseeking to enter into sexual relations with a client.

(b) For purposes of this rule, “sexual relations” means sexual intercourse or the touching of an intimate part of another person* for the purpose of sexual arousal, gratification, or abuse.

(c) If a person* other than the client alleges a violation of this rule, no Notice of Disciplinary Charges may be filed by the State Bar against a lawyerlicensed paraprofessional under this rule until the State Bar has attempted to obtain the client’s statement regarding, and has considered, whether the client would be unduly burdened by further investigation or a charge.

Comment

[Reserved]

**Rule 1.8.11 Imputation of Prohibitions Under Rules 1.8.1 to 1.8.9
(Proposed Rule – Clean Version)**

While licensed paraprofessionals are associated in a law firm* with other paraprofessionals or lawyers, a prohibition in rules 1.8.1 through 1.8.9 or in the Lawyer RPC, rules 1.8.1 through 1.8.9 that applies to any one of them shall apply to all of them.

Comment

[Reserved]

**Rule 1.8.11 Imputation of Prohibitions Under Rules 1.8.1 to 1.8.9
(Proposed Rule – Redline Version)**

While ~~licensed paraprofessionals lawyers~~ are associated in a law firm, ~~* with other paraprofessionals or lawyers~~, a prohibition in rules 1.8.1 through 1.8.9 ~~or in the Lawyer RPC, rules 1.8.1 through 1.8.9~~ that applies to any one of them shall apply to all of them.

Comment

[Reserved]

**Rule 1.9 Duties to Former Clients
(Proposed Rule – Clean Version)**

(a) A licensed paraprofessional who has formerly represented a client in a matter shall not thereafter represent another person* in the same or a substantially related matter in which that person's* interests are materially adverse to the interests of the former client unless the former client gives informed written consent.*

(b) A licensed paraprofessional shall not knowingly* represent a person* in the same or a substantially related matter in which a firm* with which the licensed paraprofessional formerly was associated had previously represented a client

(1) whose interests are materially adverse to that person;* and

(2) about whom the licensed paraprofessional had acquired information protected by rules 1.6 and 1.9(c) that is material to the matter;

unless the former client gives informed written consent.*

(c) A licensed paraprofessional who has formerly represented a client in a matter or whose present or former firm* has formerly represented a client in a matter shall not thereafter:

(1) use information protected by rule 1.6 acquired by virtue of the representation of the former client to the disadvantage of the former client except as these rules would permit with respect to a current client, or when the information has become generally known;* or

(2) reveal information protected by rule 1.6 acquired by virtue of the representation of the former client except as these rules permit with respect to a current client.

Comment

[Reserved]

**Rule 1.9 Duties to Former Clients
(Proposed Rule – Redline Version)**

(a) A ~~lawyer~~licensed paraprofessional who has formerly represented a client in a matter shall not thereafter represent another person* in the same or a substantially related matter in which that person's* interests are materially adverse to the interests of the former client unless the former client gives informed written consent.*

(b) A ~~lawyer~~licensed paraprofessional shall not knowingly* represent a person* in the same or a substantially related matter in which a firm* with which the ~~lawyer~~licensed paraprofessional formerly was associated had previously represented a client

- (1) whose interests are materially adverse to that person;* and
 - (2) about whom the lawyer~~licensed paraprofessional~~ had acquired information protected by Business and Professions Code section 6068, subdivision (e) and rules 1.6 and 1.9(c) that is material to the matter;
- unless the former client gives informed written consent.*
- (c) A lawyer~~licensed paraprofessional~~ who has formerly represented a client in a matter or whose present or former firm* has formerly represented a client in a matter shall not thereafter:
- (1) use information protected by Business and Professions Code section 6068, subdivision (e) and rule 1.6 acquired by virtue of the representation of the former client to the disadvantage of the former client except as these rules or the State Bar Act would permit with respect to a current client, or when the information has become generally known;* or
 - (2) reveal information protected by Business and Professions Code section 6068, subdivision (e) and rule 1.6 acquired by virtue of the representation of the former client except as these rules or the State Bar Act permit with respect to a current client.

Comment

[Reserved]

Rule 1.10 Imputation of Conflicts of Interest: General Rule (Proposed Rule – Clean Version)

- (a) While licensed paraprofessionals are associated in a firm with other licensed paraprofessionals or lawyers,* none of them shall knowingly* represent a client when any one of them practicing alone would be prohibited from doing so by rules 1.7 or 1.9 or by the Lawyer Rules, rules 1.7 or 1.9 unless
- (1) the prohibition is based on a personal interest of the prohibited licensed paraprofessional or lawyer and does not present a significant risk of materially limiting the representation of the client by the remaining licensed paraprofessionals in the firm;* or
 - (2) the prohibition is based upon rule 1.9(a) or (b) or the Lawyer RPC, rule 1.9(a) or (b), and arises out of the prohibited licensed paraprofessional's or lawyer's association with a prior firm,* and
 - (i) the prohibited licensed paraprofessional or lawyer did not substantially participate in the same or a substantially related matter;
 - (ii) the prohibited licensed paraprofessional or lawyer is timely screened* from any participation in the matter and is apportioned no part of the fee therefrom; and
 - (iii) written* notice is promptly given to any affected former client to enable the former client to ascertain compliance with the provisions of this rule, which shall include a description of the screening* procedures employed; and an agreement by the firm* to respond promptly to any written* inquiries or objections by the former client about the screening* procedures.
- (b) When a licensed paraprofessional has terminated an association with a firm,* the firm* is not prohibited from thereafter representing a person* with interests materially adverse to those of a client represented by the formerly associated licensed paraprofessional and not currently represented by the firm,* unless:
- (1) the matter is the same or substantially related to that in which the formerly associated licensed paraprofessional represented the client; and

(2) any licensed paraprofessional or lawyer remaining in the firm* has information protected by rule 1.6 or 1.9(c), or by Business and Professions Code section 6068, subdivision (e) and the Lawyer RPC, rules 1.6 and 1.9(c), that is material to the matter.

(c) A prohibition under this rule may be waived by each affected client under the conditions stated in rule 1.7.

(d) The imputation of a conflict of interest to a licensed paraprofessional associated in a firm* with former or current government lawyer or former or current government licensed paraprofessional is governed by rule 1.11.

Comment

[Reserved]

Rule 1.10 Imputation of Conflicts of Interest: General Rule (Proposed Rule – Redline Version)

(a) While ~~lawyers~~ licensed paraprofessionals are associated in a firm with other licensed paraprofessionals or lawyers,* none of them shall knowingly* represent a client when any one of them practicing alone would be prohibited from doing so by rules 1.7 or 1.9 or by the Lawyer Rules, rules 1.7 or 1.9 unless

(1) the prohibition is based on a personal interest of the prohibited ~~lawyer~~licensed paraprofessional or lawyer and does not present a significant risk of materially limiting the representation of the client by the remaining licensed paraprofessionals or lawyers in the firm;* or

(2) the prohibition is based upon rule 1.9(a) or (b) or the Lawyer RPC, rule 1.9(a) or (b), and arises out of the prohibited ~~lawyer~~licensed paraprofessional's or lawyer's association with a prior firm,* and

(i) the prohibited ~~lawyer~~licensed paraprofessional or lawyer did not substantially participate in the same or a substantially related matter;

(ii) the prohibited ~~lawyer~~licensed paraprofessional or lawyer is timely screened* from any participation in the matter and is apportioned no part of the fee therefrom; and

(iii) written* notice is promptly given to any affected former client to enable the former client to ascertain compliance with the provisions of this rule, which shall include a description of the screening* procedures employed; and an agreement by the firm* to respond promptly to any written* inquiries or objections by the former client about the screening* procedures.

(b) When a ~~lawyer~~licensed paraprofessional has terminated an association with a firm,* the firm* is not prohibited from thereafter representing a person* with interests materially adverse to those of a client represented by the formerly associated ~~lawyer~~licensed paraprofessional and not currently represented by the firm,* unless:

(1) the matter is the same or substantially related to that in which the formerly associated ~~lawyer~~licensed paraprofessional represented the client; and

(2) any ~~lawyer~~licensed paraprofessional or lawyer remaining in the firm* has information protected by rule 1.6 or 1.9(c), or by Business and Professions Code section 6068, subdivision (e) and the Lawyer RPC, rules 1.6 and 1.9(c), that is material to the matter.

(c) A prohibition under this rule may be waived by each affected client under the conditions stated in rule 1.7.

(d) The imputation of a conflict of interest to a licensed paraprofessional~~lawyers~~ associated in a firm* with former or current government lawyer or former or current government licensed paraprofessionals is governed by rule 1.11.

Comment

[Reserved]

Rule 1.11 Special Conflicts of Interest for Former and Current Government Officials and Employees (Proposed Rule – Clean Version)

(a) Except as law may otherwise expressly permit, a licensed paraprofessional who has formerly served as a public official or employee of the government:

- (1) is subject to rule 1.9(c); and
- (2) shall not otherwise represent a client in connection with a matter in which the licensed paraprofessional participated personally and substantially as a public official or employee, unless the appropriate government agency gives its informed written consent* to the representation. This paragraph shall not apply to matters governed by rule 1.12(a).

(b) When a licensed paraprofessional is prohibited from representation under paragraph (a), no licensed paraprofessional or lawyer in a firm* with which that licensed paraprofessional is associated may knowingly* undertake or continue representation in such a matter unless:

- (1) the personally prohibited licensed paraprofessional is timely screened* from any participation in the matter and is apportioned no part of the fee therefrom; and
- (2) written* notice is promptly given to the appropriate government agency to enable it to ascertain compliance with the provisions of this rule

(c) Except as law may otherwise expressly permit, a licensed paraprofessional who was a public official or employee and, during that employment, acquired information that the licensed paraprofessional knows* is confidential government information about a person,* may not represent a private client whose interests are adverse to that person* in a matter in which the information could be used to the material disadvantage of that person.* As used in this rule, the term “confidential government information” means information that has been obtained under governmental authority, that, at the time this rule is applied, the government is prohibited by law from disclosing to the public, or has a legal privilege not to disclose, and that is not otherwise available to the public. A firm* with which that licensed paraprofessional is associated may undertake or continue representation in the matter only if the personally prohibited licensed paraprofessional is timely screened* from any participation in the matter and is apportioned no part of the fee therefrom.

(d) Except as law may otherwise expressly permit, a licensed paraprofessional currently serving as a public official or employee:

- (1) is subject to rules 1.7 and 1.9; and
- (2) shall not:
 - (i) participate in a matter in which the licensed paraprofessional participated personally and substantially while in private practice or nongovernmental employment, unless the appropriate government agency gives its informed written consent;* or
 - (ii) negotiate for private employment with any person* who is involved as a party, or as a lawyer or licensed paraprofessional for a party, or with a law firm* for a party, in a matter in which the licensed paraprofessional is participating personally and substantially.

Comment

[Reserved]

Rule 1.11 Special Conflicts of Interest for Former and Current Government Officials and Employees
(Proposed Rule – Redline Version)

(a) Except as law may otherwise expressly permit, a lawyer licensed paraprofessional who has formerly served as a public official or employee of the government:

(1) is subject to rule 1.9(c); and

(2) shall not otherwise represent a client in connection with a matter in which the lawyer licensed paraprofessional participated personally and substantially as a public official or employee, unless the appropriate government agency gives its informed written consent* to the representation. This paragraph shall not apply to matters governed by rule 1.12(a).

(b) When a lawyer licensed paraprofessional is prohibited from representation under paragraph (a), no lawyer licensed paraprofessional or lawyer in a firm* with which that lawyer licensed paraprofessional is associated may knowingly* undertake or continue representation in such a matter unless:

(1) the personally prohibited lawyer licensed paraprofessional is timely screened* from any participation in the matter and is apportioned no part of the fee therefrom; and

(2) written* notice is promptly given to the appropriate government agency to enable it to ascertain compliance with the provisions of this rule

(c) Except as law may otherwise expressly permit, a lawyer licensed paraprofessional who was a public official or employee and, during that employment, acquired information that the lawyer licensed paraprofessional knows* is confidential government information about a person,* may not represent a private client whose interests are adverse to that person* in a matter in which the information could be used to the material disadvantage of that person.* As used in this rule, the term “confidential government information” means information that has been obtained under governmental authority, that, at the time this rule is applied, the government is prohibited by law from disclosing to the public, or has a legal privilege not to disclose, and that is not otherwise available to the public. A firm* with which that lawyer licensed paraprofessional is associated may undertake or continue representation in the matter only if the personally prohibited lawyer licensed paraprofessional is timely screened* from any participation in the matter and is apportioned no part of the fee therefrom.

(d) Except as law may otherwise expressly permit, a lawyer licensed paraprofessional currently serving as a public official or employee:

(1) is subject to rules 1.7 and 1.9; and

(2) shall not:

(i) participate in a matter in which the lawyer licensed paraprofessional participated personally and substantially while in private practice or nongovernmental employment, unless the appropriate government agency gives its informed written consent;* or

(ii) negotiate for private employment with any person* who is involved as a party, or as a lawyer or licensed paraprofessional for a party, or with a law firm* for a party, in a matter in which the lawyer licensed paraprofessional is participating personally and substantially, ~~except that a lawyer serving as a law clerk to a judge, other adjudicative officer or arbitrator may negotiate for private employment as permitted by rule 1.12(b) and subject to the conditions stated in rule 1.12(b).~~

Comment

[Reserved]

Rule 1.12 Former Arbitrator, Mediator, or Other Third-Party Neutral (Proposed Rule – Clean Version)

- (a) Except as stated in paragraph (d), a licensed paraprofessional shall not represent anyone in connection with a matter in which the licensed paraprofessional participated personally and substantially as an adjudicative officer or a judicial staff member to such a person,* or as an arbitrator, mediator, or other third-party neutral, unless all parties to the proceeding give informed written consent.*
- (b) A licensed paraprofessional shall not seek employment from any person* who is involved as a party or as lawyer or licensed paraprofessional for a party, or with a law firm* for a party, in a matter in which the licensed paraprofessional is participating personally and substantially as an adjudicative officer, arbitrator, mediator, or other third party neutral. A licensed paraprofessional serving as a judicial staff member to a judge or other adjudicative officer may seek employment from a party, or with a lawyer, licensed paraprofessional, or a law firm* for a party, in a matter in which the staff member is participating personally and substantially, but only with the approval of the court.
- (c) If a licensed paraprofessional is prohibited from representation by paragraph (a), other licensed paraprofessional or lawyers in a firm* with which that licensed paraprofessional is associated may knowingly* undertake or continue representation in the matter only if:
- (1) the prohibition does not arise from the licensed paraprofessional's service as a mediator;
 - (2) the prohibited licensed paraprofessional is timely screened* from any participation in the matter and is apportioned no part of the fee therefrom; and
 - (3) written* notice is promptly given to the parties and any appropriate tribunal* to enable them to ascertain compliance with the provisions of this rule.
- (d) An arbitrator selected as a partisan of a party in a multimember arbitration panel is not prohibited from subsequently representing that party.

Comment

[Reserved]

Rule 1.12 Former ~~Judge~~, Arbitrator, Mediator, or Other Third-Party Neutral (Proposed Rule – Redline Version)

- (a) Except as stated in paragraph (d), a ~~lawyer~~licensed paraprofessional shall not represent anyone in connection with a matter in which the ~~lawyer~~licensed paraprofessional participated personally and substantially as an ~~judge or other~~ adjudicative officer, ~~or a~~ judicial staff ~~attorney member or law clerk~~ to such a person,* or as an arbitrator, mediator, or other third-party neutral, unless all parties to the proceeding give informed written consent.*
- (b) A ~~lawyer~~licensed paraprofessional shall not seek employment from any person* who is involved as a party or as lawyer ~~or licensed paraprofessional~~ for a party, or with a law firm* for a party, in a matter in which the ~~lawyer~~licensed paraprofessional is participating personally and substantially as a ~~judge or other an~~ adjudicative officer ~~or as an~~ arbitrator, mediator, or other third party neutral. A ~~lawyer~~licensed paraprofessional serving as a judicial staff ~~attorney member or law clerk~~ to a judge or other adjudicative officer may seek employment from a party, or with a lawyer, licensed

paraprofessional, or a law firm* for a party, in a matter in which the staff attorney member or clerk is participating personally and substantially, but only with the approval of the court.

(c) If a lawyer licensed paraprofessional is prohibited from representation by paragraph (a), other licensed paraprofessional or lawyers in a firm* with which that lawyer licensed paraprofessional is associated may knowingly* undertake or continue representation in the matter only if:

- (1) the prohibition does not arise from the lawyer licensed paraprofessional's service as a mediator ~~or settlement judge~~;
- (2) the prohibited lawyer licensed paraprofessional is timely screened* from any participation in the matter and is apportioned no part of the fee therefrom; and
- (3) written* notice is promptly given to the parties and any appropriate tribunal* to enable them to ascertain compliance with the provisions of this rule.

(d) An arbitrator selected as a partisan of a party in a multimember arbitration panel is not prohibited from subsequently representing that party.

Comment

[Reserved]

Rule 1.13 [Reserved] (Proposed Rule – Clean Version)

Rule 1.13 [Reserved] Organization as Client (Proposed Rule – Redline Version)

~~(a) A lawyer employed or retained by an organization shall conform his or her representation to the concept that the client is the organization itself, acting through its duly authorized directors, officers, employees, members, shareholders, or other constituents overseeing the particular engagement.~~

~~(b) If a lawyer representing an organization knows* that a constituent is acting, intends to act or refuses to act in a matter related to the representation in a manner that the lawyer knows* or reasonably should know* is (i) a violation of a legal obligation to the organization or a violation of law reasonably* imputable to the organization, and (ii) likely to result in substantial* injury to the organization, the lawyer shall proceed as is reasonably* necessary in the best lawful interest of the organization. Unless the lawyer reasonably believes* that it is not necessary in the best lawful interest of the organization to do so, the lawyer shall refer the matter to higher authority in the organization, including, if warranted by the circumstances, to the highest authority that can act on behalf of the organization as determined by applicable law.~~

~~(c) In taking any action pursuant to paragraph (b), the lawyer shall not reveal information protected by Business and Professions Code section 6068, subdivision (e).~~

~~(d) If, despite the lawyer's actions in accordance with paragraph (b), the highest authority that can act on behalf of the organization insists upon action, or fails to act, in a manner that is a violation of a legal obligation to the organization or a violation of law reasonably* imputable to the organization, and is likely to result in substantial* injury to the organization, the lawyer shall continue to proceed as is reasonably* necessary in the best lawful interests of the organization. The lawyer's response may include the lawyer's right and, where appropriate, duty to resign or withdraw in accordance with rule 1.16.~~

~~(e) A lawyer who reasonably believes* that he or she has been discharged because of the lawyer's actions taken pursuant to paragraph (b), or who resigns or withdraws under circumstances described in paragraph (d), shall proceed as the lawyer~~

reasonably believes* necessary to assure that the organization's highest authority is informed of the lawyer's discharge, resignation, or withdrawal.

(f) In dealing with an organization's constituents, a lawyer representing the organization shall explain the identity of the lawyer's client whenever the lawyer knows* or reasonably should know* that the organization's interests are adverse to those of the constituent(s) with whom the lawyer is dealing.

(g) A lawyer representing an organization may also represent any of its constituents, subject to the provisions of rules 1.7, 1.8.2, 1.8.6, and 1.8.7. If the organization's consent to the dual representation is required by any of these rules, the consent shall be given by an appropriate official, constituent, or body of the organization other than the individual who is to be represented, or by the shareholders.

Comment

[Reserved]

Rule 1.14 [Reserved]

Rule 1.15 Safekeeping Funds and Property of Clients and Other Persons* (Proposed Rule – Clean Version)

(a) All funds received or held by a licensed paraprofessional or a licensed paraprofessional's law firm* for the benefit of a client, or other person* to whom the licensed paraprofessional owes a contractual, statutory, or other legal duty, including advances for fees, costs and expenses, shall be deposited in one or more identifiable bank accounts labeled "Trust Account" or words of similar import, maintained in the State of California, or, with written* consent of the client, in any other jurisdiction where there is a substantial* relationship between the client or the client's business and the other jurisdiction.

(b) Funds belonging to the licensed paraprofessional or the licensed paraprofessional's law firm* shall not be deposited or otherwise commingled with funds held in a trust account except:

(1) funds reasonably* sufficient to pay bank charges; and

(2) funds belonging in part to a client or other person* and in part presently or potentially to the licensed paraprofessional or the licensed paraprofessional's law firm*, in which case the portion belonging to the licensed paraprofessional or the paraprofessional's law firm* must be withdrawn at the earliest reasonable* time after the licensed paraprofessional or the licensed paraprofessional law firm's interest in that portion becomes fixed. However, if a client or other person* disputes the licensed paraprofessional or the licensed paraprofessional's law firm's right to receive a portion of trust funds, the disputed portion shall not be withdrawn until the dispute is finally resolved.

(c) A licensed paraprofessional shall:

(1) promptly notify a client or other person* of the receipt of funds, securities, or other property in which the licensed paraprofessional knows* or reasonably should know* the client or other person* has an interest;

(2) identify and label securities and properties of a client or other person* promptly upon receipt and place them in a safe deposit box or other place of safekeeping as soon as practicable;

(3) maintain complete records of all funds, securities, and other property of a client or other person* coming into the possession of the licensed paraprofessional or the licensed paraprofessional's law firm*;

- (4) promptly account in writing* to the client or other person* for whom the licensed paraprofessional or the licensed paraprofessional's law firm* holds funds or property;
- (5) preserve records of all funds and property held by a licensed paraprofessional or the licensed paraprofessional's law firm* under this rule for a period of no less than five years after final appropriate distribution of such funds or property;
- (6) comply with any order for an audit of such records issued pursuant to the Rules of Procedure of the State Bar; and
- (7) promptly distribute, as requested by the client or other person,* any undisputed funds or property in the possession of the licensed paraprofessional or the licensed paraprofessional's law firm* that the client or other person* is entitled to receive.

(d) The Board of Trustees of the State Bar shall have the authority to formulate and adopt standards as to what "records" shall be maintained by licensed paraprofessionals and law firms* in accordance with paragraph (d)(3). The standards formulated and adopted by the Board, as from time to time amended, shall be effective and binding on all licensed paraprofessionals.

Standards:

Pursuant to this rule, the Board of Trustees of the State Bar adopted the following standards, effective _____, as to what "records" shall be maintained by licensed paraprofessionals and licensed paraprofessionals' law firms* in accordance with paragraph (d)(3).

- (1) A licensed paraprofessional shall, from the date of receipt of funds of the client or other person* through the period ending five years from the date of appropriate disbursement of such funds, maintain:
 - (a) a written* ledger for each client or other person* on whose behalf funds are held that sets forth:
 - (i) the name of such client or other person*;
 - (ii) the date, amount and source of all funds received on behalf of such client or other person*;
 - (iii) the date, amount, payee and purpose of each disbursement made on behalf of such client or other person* and
 - (iv) the current balance for such client or other person*;
 - (b) a written* journal for each bank account that sets forth:
 - (i) the name of such account;
 - (ii) the date, amount and client or other person* affected by each debit and credit; and
 - (iii) the current balance in such account;
 - (c) all bank statements and cancelled checks for each bank account; and
 - (d) each monthly reconciliation (balancing) of (a), (b), and (c).
- (2) A licensed paraprofessional shall, from the date of receipt of all securities and other properties held for the benefit of client or other person* through the period ending five years from the date of appropriate disbursement of such securities and other properties, maintain a written* journal that specifies:

- (a) each item of security and property held;
- (b) the person* on whose behalf the security or property is held;
- (c) the date of receipt of the security or property;
- (d) the date of distribution of the security or property; and
- (e) person* to whom the security or property was distributed.

Comment

[Reserved]

Rule 1.15 Safekeeping Funds and Property of Clients and Other Persons*
(Proposed Rule – Redline Version)

(a) All funds received or held by a lawyer-licensed paraprofessional or a licensed paraprofessional's law firm* for the benefit of a client, or other person* to whom the lawyer-licensed paraprofessional owes a contractual, statutory, or other legal duty, including advances for fees, costs and expenses, shall be deposited in one or more identifiable bank accounts labeled "Trust Account" or words of similar import, maintained in the State of California, or, with written* consent of the client, in any other jurisdiction where there is a substantial* relationship between the client or the client's business and the other jurisdiction.

~~(b) Notwithstanding paragraph (a), a flat fee paid in advance for legal services may be deposited in a paraprofessional's lawyer's or paraprofessional law firm's operating account, provided:~~

~~(b)~~ Funds belonging to the lawyer-licensed paraprofessional or the licensed paraprofessional's law firm* shall not be deposited or otherwise commingled with funds held in a trust account except:

- (1) funds reasonably* sufficient to pay bank charges; and
- (2) funds belonging in part to a client or other person* and in part presently or potentially to the lawyer-licensed paraprofessional or the licensed paraprofessional's law firm*, in which case the portion belonging to the lawyer-licensed paraprofessional or the paraprofessional's law firm* must be withdrawn at the earliest reasonable time after the lawyer-licensed paraprofessional or the licensed paraprofessional law firm's interest in that portion becomes fixed. However, if a client or other person* disputes the lawyer-licensed paraprofessional or the licensed paraprofessional's law firm's right to receive a portion of trust funds, the disputed portion shall not be withdrawn until the dispute is finally resolved.

~~(c)~~ A lawyer-licensed paraprofessional shall:

- (1) promptly notify a client or other person* of the receipt of funds, securities, or other property in which the lawyer-licensed paraprofessional knows* or reasonably should know* the client or other person* has an interest;
- (2) identify and label securities and properties of a client or other person* promptly upon receipt and place them in a safe deposit box or other place of safekeeping as soon as practicable;
- (3) maintain complete records of all funds, securities, and other property of a client or other person* coming into the possession of the lawyer-licensed paraprofessional or the licensed paraprofessional's law firm*;
- (4) promptly account in writing* to the client or other person* for whom the lawyer-licensed paraprofessional or the licensed paraprofessional's law firm* holds funds or property;

(5) preserve records of all funds and property held by a lawyerlicensed paraprofessional or the licensed paraprofessional's law firm* under this rule for a period of no less than five years after final appropriate distribution of such funds or property;

(6) comply with any order for an audit of such records issued pursuant to the Rules of Procedure of the State Bar; and

(7) promptly distribute, as requested by the client or other person,* any undisputed funds or property in the possession of the lawyerlicensed paraprofessional or the licensed paraprofessional's law firm* that the client or other person* is entitled to receive.

(ed) The Board of Trustees of the State Bar shall have the authority to formulate and adopt standards as to what "records" shall be maintained by lawyerlicensed paraprofessionals and law firms* in accordance with paragraph (d)(3). The standards formulated and adopted by the Board, as from time to time amended, shall be effective and binding on all lawyerlicensed paraprofessionals.

Standards:

Pursuant to this rule, the Board of Trustees of the State Bar adopted the following standards, effective November 1, 2018, as to what "records" shall be maintained by lawyerlicensed paraprofessionals and licensed paraprofessionals' law firms* in accordance with paragraph (d)(3).

(1) A lawyerlicensed paraprofessional shall, from the date of receipt of funds of the client or other person* through the period ending five years from the date of appropriate disbursement of such funds, maintain:

- (a) a written* ledger for each client or other person* on whose behalf funds are held that sets forth:
 - (i) the name of such client or other person*;
 - (ii) the date, amount and source of all funds received on behalf of such client or other person*;
 - (iii) the date, amount, payee and purpose of each disbursement made on behalf of such client or other person;* and
 - (iv) the current balance for such client or other person*;
- (b) a written* journal for each bank account that sets forth:
 - (i) the name of such account;
 - (ii) the date, amount and client or other person* affected by each debit and credit; and
 - (iii) the current balance in such account;
- (c) all bank statements and cancelled checks for each bank account; and
- (d) each monthly reconciliation (balancing) of (a), (b), and (c).

(2) A lawyerlicensed paraprofessional shall, from the date of receipt of all securities and other properties held for the benefit of client or other person* through the period ending five years from the date of appropriate disbursement of such securities and other properties, maintain a written* journal that specifies:

- (a) each item of security and property held;
- (b) the person* on whose behalf the security or property is held;

- (c) the date of receipt of the security or property;
- (d) the date of distribution of the security or property; and
- (e) person* to whom the security or property was distributed.

Comment

[Reserved]

**Rule 1.16 Declining or Terminating Representation
(Proposed Rule – Clean Version)**

(a) Except as stated in paragraph (c), a licensed paraprofessional shall not represent a client or, where representation has commenced, shall withdraw from the representation of a client if:

- (1) the licensed paraprofessional knows* or reasonably should know* that the client is bringing an action, conducting a defense or asserting a position in litigation, without probable cause and for the purpose of harassing or maliciously injuring any person;*
- (2) the licensed paraprofessional knows* or reasonably should know* that the representation will result in violation of these rules or other law;
- (3) the licensed paraprofessional's mental or physical condition renders it unreasonably difficult to carry out the representation effectively; or
- (4) the client discharges the licensed paraprofessional; or
- (5) the licensed paraprofessional knows or reasonably should know that the subject of the representation is beyond the scope of the defined practice area for which the licensed paraprofessional is licensed as set forth in [add CRC rule reference setting forth permissible scope of practice]. If the subject of the representation is beyond the scope of the licensed paraprofessional's defined practice area, the licensed paraprofessional shall not render any legal assistance and shall advise the client in writing to seek the services of a lawyer or licensed paraprofessional authorized to provide legal services on the subject of the representation.

(b) Except as stated in paragraph (c), a licensed paraprofessional may withdraw from representing a client if:

- (1) the client insists upon presenting a claim or defense in litigation, or asserting a position or making a demand in a non-litigation matter, that is not warranted under existing law and cannot be supported by good faith argument for an extension, modification, or reversal of existing law;
- (2) the client either seeks to pursue a criminal or fraudulent* course of conduct or has used the licensed paraprofessional's services to advance a course of conduct that the licensed paraprofessional reasonably believes* was a crime or fraud;*
- (3) the client insists that the licensed paraprofessional pursue a course of conduct that is criminal or fraudulent;*
- (4) the client by other conduct renders it unreasonably difficult for the licensed paraprofessional to carry out the representation effectively;
- (5) the client breaches a material term of an agreement with, or obligation, to the licensed paraprofessional relating to the representation, and the licensed paraprofessional has given the client a reasonable* warning after the breach that the licensed paraprofessional will withdraw unless the client fulfills the agreement or performs the obligation;

- (6) the client knowingly* and freely assents to termination of the representation;
 - (7) the inability to work with co-counsel indicates that the best interests of the client likely will be served by withdrawal;
 - (8) the licensed paraprofessional's mental or physical condition renders it difficult for the licensed paraprofessional to carry out the representation effectively; or
 - (9) a continuation of the representation is likely to result in a violation of these rules or applicable law; or
 - (10) the licensed paraprofessional believes* in good faith, in a proceeding pending before a tribunal,* that the tribunal* will find the existence of other good cause for withdrawal.
- (c) If permission for termination of a representation is required by the rules of a tribunal,* a licensed paraprofessional shall not terminate a representation before that tribunal* without its permission.
- (d) A licensed paraprofessional shall not terminate a representation until the licensed paraprofessional has taken reasonable* steps to avoid reasonably* foreseeable prejudice to the rights of the client, such as giving the client sufficient notice to permit the client to retain other representation, and complying with paragraph (e).
- (e) Upon the termination of a representation for any reason:
- (1) subject to any applicable protective order, non-disclosure agreement, statute or regulation, the licensed paraprofessional 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, experts' reports and other writings,* 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; and
 - (2) the licensed paraprofessional promptly shall refund any part of a fee or expense paid in advance that the licensed paraprofessional has not earned or incurred.

Comment

[Reserved]

Rule 1.16 Declining or Terminating Representation (Proposed Rule – Redline Version)

- (a) Except as stated in paragraph (c), a ~~lawyer~~licensed paraprofessional shall not represent a client or, where representation has commenced, shall withdraw from the representation of a client if:
- (1) the ~~lawyer~~licensed paraprofessional knows* or reasonably should know* that the client is bringing an action, conducting a defense, ~~or~~ asserting a position in litigation, ~~or taking an appeal,~~ without probable cause and for the purpose of harassing or maliciously injuring any person;*
 - (2) the ~~lawyer~~licensed paraprofessional knows* or reasonably should know* that the representation will result in violation of these rules or ~~of the State Bar Act~~applicable other law;
 - (3) the ~~lawyer~~licensed paraprofessional's mental or physical condition renders it unreasonably difficult to carry out the representation effectively; or
 - (4) the client discharges the ~~lawyer~~licensed paraprofessional; or

(5) the licensed paraprofessional knows or reasonably should know that the subject of the representation is beyond the scope of the defined practice area for which the licensed paraprofessional is licensed as set forth in [\[add CRC rule reference setting forth permissible scope of practice\]](#). If the subject of the representation is beyond the scope of the licensed paraprofessional's defined practice area, the licensed paraprofessional shall not render any legal assistance and shall advise the client in writing to seek the services of a lawyer or licensed paraprofessional authorized to provide legal services on the subject of the representation.

- (b) Except as stated in paragraph (c), a [lawyerlicensed paraprofessional](#) may withdraw from representing a client if:
- (1) the client insists upon presenting a claim or defense in litigation, or asserting a position or making a demand in a non-litigation matter, that is not warranted under existing law and cannot be supported by good faith argument for an extension, modification, or reversal of existing law;
 - (2) the client either seeks to pursue a criminal or fraudulent* course of conduct or has used the [lawyerlicensed paraprofessional](#)'s services to advance a course of conduct that the [lawyerlicensed paraprofessional](#) reasonably believes* was a crime or fraud;*
 - (3) the client insists that the [lawyerlicensed paraprofessional](#) pursue a course of conduct that is criminal or fraudulent;*
 - (4) the client by other conduct renders it unreasonably difficult for the [lawyerlicensed paraprofessional](#) to carry out the representation effectively;
 - (5) the client breaches a material term of an agreement with, or obligation, to the [lawyerlicensed paraprofessional](#) relating to the representation, and the [lawyerlicensed paraprofessional](#) has given the client a reasonable* warning after the breach that the [lawyerlicensed paraprofessional](#) will withdraw unless the client fulfills the agreement or performs the obligation;
 - (6) the client knowingly* and freely assents to termination of the representation;
 - (7) the inability to work with co-counsel indicates that the best interests of the client likely will be served by withdrawal;
 - (8) the [lawyerlicensed paraprofessional](#)'s mental or physical condition renders it difficult for the [lawyerlicensed paraprofessional](#) to carry out the representation effectively; or
 - (9) a continuation of the representation is likely to result in a violation of these rules or [the State Bar Actapplicable law](#); or
 - (10) the [lawyerlicensed paraprofessional](#) believes* in good faith, in a proceeding pending before a tribunal,* that the tribunal* will find the existence of other good cause for withdrawal.
- (c) If permission for termination of a representation is required by the rules of a tribunal,* a [lawyerlicensed paraprofessional](#) shall not terminate a representation before that tribunal* without its permission.
- (d) A [lawyerlicensed paraprofessional](#) shall not terminate a representation until the [lawyerlicensed paraprofessional](#) has taken reasonable* steps to avoid reasonably* foreseeable prejudice to the rights of the client, such as giving the client sufficient notice to permit the client to retain other [counselrepresentation](#), and complying with paragraph (e).
- (e) Upon the termination of a representation for any reason:
- (1) subject to any applicable protective order, non-disclosure agreement, statute or regulation, the [lawyerlicensed paraprofessional](#) 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, experts'

reports and other writings,* 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; and

(2) the ~~lawyer~~licensed paraprofessional promptly shall refund any part of a fee or expense paid in advance that the ~~lawyer~~licensed paraprofessional has not earned or incurred. ~~This provision is not applicable to a true retainer fee paid solely for the purpose of ensuring the availability of the lawyer for the matter.~~

Comment

[Reserved]

Rule 1.17 Sale of a Law Practice (Proposed Rule – Clean Version)

All or substantially* all of the law practice of a licensed paraprofessional, living or deceased, including goodwill, may be sold to another licensed paraprofessional, a lawyer or law firm* subject to all the following conditions:

- (a) Fees charged to clients shall not be increased solely by reason of the sale.
- (b) If the sale contemplates the transfer of responsibility for work not yet completed or responsibility for client files or information protected by rule 1.6(a), then;
 - (1) if the seller is deceased, or has a conservator or other person* acting in a representative capacity, and no lawyer has been appointed to act for the seller, then prior to the transfer;
 - (i) the purchaser shall cause a written* notice to be given to each client whose matter is included in the sale, stating that the interest in the law practice is being transferred to the purchaser; that the client has the right to retain other counsel; that the client may take possession of any client materials and property, as required by rule 1.16(e)(1); and that if no response is received to the notice within 90 days after it is sent, or if the client's rights would be prejudiced by a failure of the purchaser to act during that time, the purchaser may act on behalf of the client until otherwise notified by the client, and
 - (ii) the purchaser shall obtain the written* consent of the client. If reasonable* efforts have been made to locate the client and no response to the paragraph (b)(1)(i) notice is received within 90 days, consent shall be presumed until otherwise notified by the client.
 - (2) in all other circumstances, not less than 90 days prior to the transfer;
 - (i) the seller, or the lawyer appointed to act for the seller, shall cause a written* notice to be given to each client whose matter is included in the sale, stating that the interest in the law practice is being transferred to the purchaser; that the client has the right to retain other counsel; that the client may take possession of any client materials and property, as required by rule 1.16(e)(1); and that if no response is received to the notice within 90 days after it is sent, or if the client's rights would be prejudiced by a failure of the purchaser to act during that time, the purchaser may act on behalf of the client until otherwise notified by the client, and
 - (ii) the seller, or the lawyer appointed to act for the seller, shall obtain the written* consent of the client prior to the transfer. If reasonable* efforts have been made to locate the client and no response to the paragraph (b)(2)(i) notice is received within 90 days, consent shall be presumed until otherwise notified by the client.
- (c) If substitution is required by the rules of a tribunal* in which a matter is pending, all steps necessary to substitute a lawyer shall be taken.
- (d) The purchaser shall comply with the applicable requirements of rules 1.7 and 1.9.

- (e) Confidential information shall not be disclosed to a nonlawyer in connection with a sale under this rule.
- (f) This rule does not apply to the admission to or retirement from a law firm,* retirement plans and similar arrangements, or sale of tangible assets of a law practice.

Comment

[Reserved]

**Rule 1.17 Sale of a Law Practice
(Proposed Rule – Redline Version)**

All or substantially* all of the law practice of a ~~lawyer~~licensed paraprofessional, living or deceased, including goodwill, may be sold to another licensed paraprofessional, a lawyer or law firm* subject to all the following conditions:

- (a) Fees charged to clients shall not be increased solely by reason of the sale.
- (b) If the sale contemplates the transfer of responsibility for work not yet completed or responsibility for client files or information protected by ~~Business and Professions Code section 6068, subdivision (e)(1), rule 1.6(a)~~, then;
 - (1) if the seller is deceased, or has a conservator or other person* acting in a representative capacity, and no lawyer has been appointed to act for the seller ~~pursuant to Business and Professions Code section 6180.5~~, then prior to the transfer;
 - (i) the purchaser shall cause a written* notice to be given to each client whose matter is included in the sale, stating that the interest in the law practice is being transferred to the purchaser; that the client has the right to retain other counsel; that the client may take possession of any client materials and property, as required by rule 1.16(e)(1); and that if no response is received to the notice within 90 days after it is sent, or if the client's rights would be prejudiced by a failure of the purchaser to act during that time, the purchaser may act on behalf of the client until otherwise notified by the client, and
 - (ii) the purchaser shall obtain the written* consent of the client. If reasonable* efforts have been made to locate the client and no response to the paragraph (b)(1)(i) notice is received within 90 days, consent shall be presumed until otherwise notified by the client.
 - (2) in all other circumstances, not less than 90 days prior to the transfer;
 - (i) the seller, or the lawyer appointed to act for the seller ~~pursuant to Business and Professions Code section 6180.5~~, shall cause a written* notice to be given to each client whose matter is included in the sale, stating that the interest in the law practice is being transferred to the purchaser; that the client has the right to retain other counsel; that the client may take possession of any client materials and property, as required by rule 1.16(e)(1); and that if no response is received to the notice within 90 days after it is sent, or if the client's rights would be prejudiced by a failure of the purchaser to act during that time, the purchaser may act on behalf of the client until otherwise notified by the client, and
 - (ii) the seller, or the lawyer appointed to act for the seller ~~pursuant to Business and Professions Code section 6180.5~~, shall obtain the written* consent of the client prior to the transfer. If reasonable* efforts have been made to locate the client and no response to the paragraph (b)(2)(i) notice is received within 90 days, consent shall be presumed until otherwise notified by the client.
- (c) If substitution is required by the rules of a tribunal* in which a matter is pending, all steps necessary to substitute a lawyer shall be taken.
- (d) The purchaser shall comply with the applicable requirements of rules 1.7 and 1.9.

- (e) Confidential information shall not be disclosed to a nonlawyer in connection with a sale under this rule.
- (f) This rule does not apply to the admission to or retirement from a law firm,* retirement plans and similar arrangements, or sale of tangible assets of a law practice.

Comment

[Reserved]

**Rule 1.18 Duties to Prospective Client
(Proposed Rule – Clean Version)**

- (a) A person* who, directly or through an authorized representative, consults a licensed paraprofessional for the purpose of retaining the licensed paraprofessional or securing legal service or advice from the licensed paraprofessional in the licensed paraprofessional's professional capacity, is a prospective client.
- (b) Even when no licensed paraprofessional-client relationship ensues, a licensed paraprofessional who has communicated with a prospective client shall not use or reveal information protected by rule 1.6(a) that the licensed paraprofessional learned as a result of the consultation, except as rule 1.9 would permit with respect to information of a former client.
- (c) A licensed paraprofessional subject to paragraph (b) shall not represent a client with interests materially adverse to those of a prospective client in the same or a substantially related matter if the licensed paraprofessional received from the prospective client information protected by rule 1.6(a) that is material to the matter, except as provided in paragraph (d).
- (d) If a licensed paraprofessional is prohibited from representation under this paragraph or a lawyer is prohibited from representation under Lawyer RPC rule 1.18(c), no licensed paraprofessional in a firm* with which that licensed paraprofessional is associated may knowingly* undertake or continue representation in such a matter, except as provided in paragraph (d).
- (d) When the lawyer or licensed paraprofessional has received information that prohibits representation as provided in paragraph (c), representation of the affected client is permissible if:
 - (1) both the affected client and the prospective client have given informed written consent,* or
 - (2) the lawyer or licensed paraprofessional who received the information took reasonable* measures to avoid exposure to more information than was reasonably* necessary to determine whether to represent the prospective client; and
 - (i) the prohibited lawyer or licensed paraprofessional is timely screened* from any participation in the matter and is apportioned no part of the fee therefrom; and
 - (ii) written* notice is promptly given to the prospective client to enable the prospective client to ascertain compliance with the provisions of this rule.

Comment

[Reserved]

**Rule 1.18 Duties to Prospective Client
(Proposed Rule – Redline Version)**

- (a) A person* who, directly or through an authorized representative, consults a lawyerlicensed paraprofessional for the purpose of retaining the lawyerlicensed paraprofessional or securing legal service or advice from the lawyerlicensed paraprofessional in the lawyerlicensed paraprofessional's professional capacity, is a prospective client.
- (b) Even when no lawyerlicensed paraprofessional-client relationship ensues, a lawyerlicensed paraprofessional who has communicated with a prospective client shall not use or reveal information protected by Business and Professions Code section 6068, subdivision (e) and rule 1.6(a) that the lawyerlicensed paraprofessional learned as a result of the consultation, except as rule 1.9 would permit with respect to information of a former client.
- (c) A lawyerlicensed paraprofessional subject to paragraph (b) shall not represent a client with interests materially adverse to those of a prospective client in the same or a substantially related matter if the lawyerlicensed paraprofessional received from the prospective client information protected by Business and Professions Code section 6068, subdivision (e) and rule 1.6(a) that is material to the matter, except as provided in paragraph (d). If a lawyerlicensed paraprofessional is prohibited from representation under this paragraph or a lawyer is prohibited from representation under Lawyer RPC rule 1.18(c), no lawyerlicensed paraprofessional in a firm* with which that lawyerlicensed paraprofessional is associated may knowingly* undertake or continue representation in such a matter, except as provided in paragraph (d).
- (d) When the lawyer or licensed paraprofessional has received information that prohibits representation as provided in paragraph (c), representation of the affected client is permissible if:
- (1) both the affected client and the prospective client have given informed written consent,* or
 - (2) the lawyer or licensed paraprofessional who received the information took reasonable* measures to avoid exposure to more information than was reasonably* necessary to determine whether to represent the prospective client; and
 - (i) the prohibited lawyer or licensed paraprofessional is timely screened* from any participation in the matter and is apportioned no part of the fee therefrom; and
 - (ii) written* notice is promptly given to the prospective client to enable the prospective client to ascertain compliance with the provisions of this rule.

Comment

[Reserved]

CHAPTER 2. COUNSELOR

Rule 2.1 Advisor (Proposed Rule – Clean Version)

In representing a client, a licensed paraprofessional shall exercise independent professional judgment and render candid advice.

Comment

[Reserved]

Rule 2.1 Advisor (Proposed Rule – Redline Version)

In representing a client, a lawyer licensed paraprofessional shall exercise independent professional judgment and render candid advice.

Comment

[Reserved]

Rule 2.2 [Reserved]

Rule 2.3 [Reserved]

**Rule 2.4 Licensed Paraprofessional as Third-Party Neutral
(Proposed Rule – Clean Version)**

(a) A licensed paraprofessional serves as a third-party neutral when the licensed paraprofessional assists two or more persons* who are not clients of the licensed paraprofessional to reach a resolution of a dispute, or other matter, that has arisen between them. Service as a third-party neutral may include service as an arbitrator, a mediator or in such other capacity as will enable the licensed paraprofessional to assist the parties to resolve the matter.

(b) A licensed paraprofessional serving as a third-party neutral shall inform unrepresented parties that the licensed paraprofessional is not representing them. When the licensed paraprofessional knows* or reasonably should know* that a party does not understand the licensed paraprofessional's role in the matter, the licensed paraprofessional shall explain the difference between the licensed paraprofessional's role as a third-party neutral and a licensed paraprofessional's role as one who represents a client.

Comment

[Reserved]

**Rule 2.4 Lawyer Licensed Paraprofessional as Third-Party Neutral
(Proposed Rule – Redline Version)**

(a) A lawyer licensed paraprofessional serves as a third-party neutral when the lawyer licensed paraprofessional assists two or more persons* who are not clients of the lawyer licensed paraprofessional to reach a resolution of a dispute, or other matter, that has arisen between them. Service as a third-party neutral may include service as an arbitrator, a mediator or in such other capacity as will enable the lawyer licensed paraprofessional to assist the parties to resolve the matter.

(b) A lawyer licensed paraprofessional serving as a third-party neutral shall inform unrepresented parties that the lawyer licensed paraprofessional is not representing them. When the lawyer licensed paraprofessional knows* or reasonably should know* that a party does not understand the lawyer licensed paraprofessional's role in the matter, the lawyer licensed paraprofessional shall explain the difference between the lawyer licensed paraprofessional's role as a third-party neutral and a lawyer licensed paraprofessional's role as one who represents a client.

Comment

[Reserved]

**Rule 2.4.1 [Reserved]
(Proposed Rule – Clean Version)**

Rule 2.4.1 ~~[Reserved] Lawyer as Temporary Judge, Referee, or Court-Appointed Arbitrator~~
(Proposed Rule – Redline Version)

~~A lawyer who is serving as a temporary judge, referee, or court-appointed arbitrator, and is subject to canon 6D of the California Code of Judicial Ethics, shall comply with the terms of that canon.~~

CHAPTER 3. ADVOCATE

Rule 3.1 Meritorious Claims and Contentions
(Proposed Rule – Clean Version)

A licensed paraprofessional shall not:

- (a) assist with bringing or continuing an action, conducting a defense, or asserting a position in litigation, without probable cause and for the purpose of harassing or maliciously injuring any person;* or
- (b) assist with presenting a claim or defense in litigation that is not warranted under existing law, unless it can be supported by a good faith argument for an extension, modification, or reversal of the existing law.

Rule 3.1 Meritorious Claims and Contentions
(Proposed Rule – Redline Version)

~~(a) — A lawyer licensed paraprofessional shall not:~~

~~(a1) assist with bringing or continue continuing an action, conducting a defense, or assert ing a position in litigation, or take an appeal, without probable cause and for the purpose of harassing or maliciously injuring any person;* or~~

~~(b2) assist with presenting a claim or defense in litigation that is not warranted under existing law, unless it can be supported by a good faith argument for an extension, modification, or reversal of the existing law.~~

~~(b) — A lawyer for the defendant in a criminal proceeding, or the respondent in a proceeding that could result in incarceration, or involuntary commitment or confinement, may nevertheless defend the proceeding by requiring that every element of the case be established.~~

Rule 3.2 Delay of Litigation
(Proposed Rule – Clean Version)

In representing a client, a licensed paraprofessional shall not use means that have no substantial* purpose other than to delay or prolong the proceeding or to cause needless expense.

Comment

[Reserved]

Rule 3.2 Delay of Litigation
(Proposed Rule – Redline Version)

In representing a client, a ~~lawyer~~ licensed paraprofessional shall not use means that have no substantial* purpose other than to delay or prolong the proceeding or to cause needless expense.

Comment

[Reserved]

Rule 3.3 Candor Toward the Tribunal* (Proposed Rule – Clean Version)

- (a) A licensed paraprofessional shall not:
- (1) knowingly* make a false statement of fact or law to a tribunal* or fail to correct a false statement of material fact or law previously made to the tribunal* by the licensed paraprofessional;
 - (2) fail to disclose to the tribunal* legal authority in the controlling jurisdiction known* to the licensed paraprofessional to be directly adverse to the position of the client and not disclosed by opposing party, or knowingly* misquote to a tribunal* the language of a book, statute, decision or other authority; or
 - (3) offer evidence that the licensed paraprofessional knows* to be false. If a licensed paraprofessional or the licensed paraprofessional's client, has offered material evidence, and the licensed paraprofessional comes to know* of its falsity, the licensed paraprofessional shall take reasonable* remedial measures, including, if necessary, disclosure to the tribunal,* unless disclosure is prohibited by rule 1.6. A licensed paraprofessional may refuse to offer evidence that the licensed paraprofessional reasonably believes* is false.
- (b) A licensed paraprofessional who represents a client in a proceeding before a tribunal* and who knows* that a person* intends to engage, is engaging or has engaged in criminal or fraudulent* conduct related to the proceeding shall take reasonable* remedial measures to the extent permitted by rule 1.6.
- (c) The duties stated in paragraphs (a) and (b) continue to the conclusion of the proceeding.
- (d) In an ex parte proceeding where notice to the opposing party in the proceeding is not required or given and the opposing party is not present, a licensed paraprofessional shall inform the tribunal* of all material facts known* to the licensed paraprofessional that will enable the tribunal* to make an informed decision, whether or not the facts are adverse to the position of the client.

Comment

[Reserved]

Rule 3.3 Candor Toward the Tribunal* (Proposed Rule – Redline Version)

- (a) A lawyer licensed paraprofessional shall not:
- (1) knowingly* make a false statement of fact or law to a tribunal* or fail to correct a false statement of material fact or law previously made to the tribunal* by the lawyer licensed paraprofessional;
 - (2) fail to disclose to the tribunal* legal authority in the controlling jurisdiction known* to the lawyer licensed paraprofessional to be directly adverse to the position of the client and not disclosed by opposing counsel party, or knowingly* misquote to a tribunal* the language of a book, statute, decision or other authority; or
 - (3) offer evidence that the lawyer licensed paraprofessional knows* to be false. If a lawyer licensed paraprofessional or the lawyer licensed paraprofessional's client, ~~or a witness called by the lawyer~~, has offered material evidence, and the lawyer licensed paraprofessional comes to know* of its falsity, the lawyer licensed paraprofessional shall take reasonable* remedial measures, including, if necessary, disclosure to the tribunal,*

unless disclosure is prohibited by ~~Business and Professions Code section 6068, subdivision (e) and rule 1.6~~. A ~~lawyer~~licensed paraprofessional may refuse to offer evidence, ~~other than the testimony of a defendant in a criminal matter,~~ that the ~~lawyer~~licensed paraprofessional reasonably believes* is false.

(b) A ~~lawyer~~licensed paraprofessional who represents a client in a proceeding before a tribunal* and who knows* that a person* intends to engage, is engaging or has engaged in criminal or fraudulent* conduct related to the proceeding shall take reasonable* remedial measures to the extent permitted by ~~Business and Professions Code section 6068, subdivision (e) and rule 1.6~~.

(c) The duties stated in paragraphs (a) and (b) continue to the conclusion of the proceeding.

(d) In an ex parte proceeding where notice to the opposing party in the proceeding is not required or given and the opposing party is not present, a ~~lawyer~~licensed paraprofessional shall inform the tribunal* of all material facts known* to the ~~licensed paraprofessional lawyer~~ that will enable the tribunal* to make an informed decision, whether or not the facts are adverse to the position of the client.

Comment

[Reserved]

Rule 3.4 Fairness to Opposing Party and Counsel (Proposed Rule – Clean Version)

A licensed paraprofessional shall not:

- (a) unlawfully obstruct another party's access to evidence, including a witness, or unlawfully alter, destroy or conceal a document or other material having potential evidentiary value. A licensed paraprofessional shall not counsel or assist another person* to do any such act;
- (b) suppress any evidence that the licensed paraprofessional or the licensed paraprofessional's client has a legal obligation to reveal or to produce;
- (c) falsify evidence, counsel or assist a witness to testify falsely, or offer an inducement to a witness that is prohibited by law;
- (d) directly or indirectly pay, offer to pay, or acquiesce in the payment of compensation to a witness contingent upon the content of the witness's testimony or the outcome of the case. Except where prohibited by law, a licensed paraprofessional may advance, guarantee, or acquiesce in the payment of:
 - (1) expenses reasonably* incurred by a witness in attending or testifying;
 - (2) reasonable* compensation to a witness for loss of time in attending or testifying; or
 - (3) a reasonable* fee for the professional services of an expert witness;
- (e) advise or directly or indirectly cause a person* to secrete himself or herself or to leave the jurisdiction of a tribunal* for the purpose of making that person* unavailable as a witness therein; or
- (f) knowingly* disobey an obligation under the rules of a tribunal* except for an open refusal based on an assertion that no valid obligation exists.
- (g) in trial, assert personal knowledge of facts in issue except when testifying as a witness.

Comment

[Reserved]

Rule 3.4 Fairness to Opposing Party and Counsel (Proposed Rule – Redline Version)

A ~~lawyer~~licensed paraprofessional shall not:

- (a) unlawfully obstruct another party's access to evidence, including a witness, or unlawfully alter, destroy or conceal a document or other material having potential evidentiary value. A ~~lawyer~~licensed paraprofessional shall not counsel or assist another person* to do any such act;
- (b) suppress any evidence that the ~~lawyer~~licensed paraprofessional or the ~~lawyer~~licensed paraprofessional's client has a legal obligation to reveal or to produce;
- (c) falsify evidence, counsel or assist a witness to testify falsely, or offer an inducement to a witness that is prohibited by law;
- (d) directly or indirectly pay, offer to pay, or acquiesce in the payment of compensation to a witness contingent upon the content of the witness's testimony or the outcome of the case. Except where prohibited by law, a ~~lawyer~~licensed paraprofessional may advance, guarantee, or acquiesce in the payment of:
 - (1) expenses reasonably* incurred by a witness in attending or testifying;
 - (2) reasonable* compensation to a witness for loss of time in attending or testifying; or
 - (3) a reasonable* fee for the professional services of an expert witness;
- (e) advise or directly or indirectly cause a person* to secrete himself or herself or to leave the jurisdiction of a tribunal* for the purpose of making that person* unavailable as a witness therein; or
- (f) knowingly* disobey an obligation under the rules of a tribunal* except for an open refusal based on an assertion that no valid obligation exists; ~~or~~
- (g) in trial, assert personal knowledge of facts in issue except when testifying as a witness, ~~or state a personal opinion as to the guilt or innocence of an accused.~~

Comment

[Reserved]

Rule 3.5 Contact with Judges, Officials, and Employees (Proposed Rule – Clean Version)

- (a) Except as permitted by statute, an applicable code of judicial ethics or code of judicial conduct, or standards governing employees of a tribunal,* a licensed paraprofessional shall not directly or indirectly give or lend anything of value to a judge, official, or employee of a tribunal.* This rule does not prohibit a licensed paraprofessional from contributing to the campaign fund of a judge or judicial officer running for election or confirmation pursuant to applicable law pertaining to such contributions.
- (b) Unless permitted to do so by law, an applicable code of judicial ethics or code of judicial conduct, a rule or ruling of a tribunal,* or a court order, a licensed paraprofessional shall not directly or indirectly communicate with or argue to a judge or judicial officer upon the merits of a contested matter pending before the judge or judicial officer, except:

- (1) with the consent of all other counsel and any unrepresented parties in the matter;
- (2) in writing* with a copy thereof furnished to all other represented and unrepresented parties in the matter.

(c) As used in this rule, “judge” and “judicial officer” shall also include: (i) administrative law judges; (ii) neutral arbitrators; (iii) State Bar Court judges; (iv) members of an administrative body acting in an adjudicative capacity; and (v) law clerks, research attorneys, or other court personnel who participate in the decision-making process, including referees, special masters, or other persons* to whom a court refers one or more issues and whose decision or recommendation can be binding on the parties if approved by the court.

Comment

[Reserved]

Rule 3.5 Contact with Judges, Officials, ~~and Employees, and Jurors~~ (Proposed Rule – Redline Version)

(a) Except as permitted by statute, an applicable code of judicial ethics or code of judicial conduct, or standards governing employees of a tribunal,* a lawyerlicensed paraprofessional shall not directly or indirectly give or lend anything of value to a judge, official, or employee of a tribunal.* This rule does not prohibit a lawyerlicensed paraprofessional from contributing to the campaign fund of a judge or judicial officer running for election or confirmation pursuant to applicable law pertaining to such contributions.

(b) Unless permitted to do so by law, an applicable code of judicial ethics or code of judicial conduct, a rule or ruling of a tribunal,* or a court order, a lawyerlicensed paraprofessional shall not directly or indirectly communicate with or argue to a judge or judicial officer upon the merits of a contested matter pending before the judge or judicial officer, except:

~~(1) in open court;~~

~~(2) with the consent of all other counsel and any unrepresented parties in the matter;~~

~~(3) in the presence of all other counsel and any unrepresented parties in the matter;~~

~~(4) in writing* with a copy thereof furnished to all other counsel-represented and any unrepresented parties in the matter; or~~

~~(5) in ex parte matters.~~

(c) As used in this rule, “judge” and “judicial officer” shall also include: (i) administrative law judges; (ii) neutral arbitrators; (iii) State Bar Court judges; (iv) members of an administrative body acting in an adjudicative capacity; and (v) law clerks, research attorneys, or other court personnel who participate in the decision-making process, including referees, special masters, or other persons* to whom a court refers one or more issues and whose decision or recommendation can be binding on the parties if approved by the court.

~~(d) A lawyer connected with a case shall not communicate directly or indirectly with anyone the lawyer knows* to be a member of the venire from which the jury will be selected for trial of that case.~~

~~(e) During trial, a lawyer connected with the case shall not communicate directly or indirectly with any juror.~~

~~(f) During trial, a lawyer who is not connected with the case shall not communicate directly or indirectly concerning the case with anyone the lawyer knows* is a juror in the case.~~

~~(g) After discharge of the jury from further consideration of a case a lawyer shall not communicate directly or indirectly with a juror if:~~

~~(1) — the communication is prohibited by law or court order;~~

~~(2) — the juror has made known* to the lawyer a desire not to communicate; or~~

~~(3) — the communication involves misrepresentation, coercion, or duress, or is intended to harass or embarrass the juror or to influence the juror's actions in future jury service.~~

~~(h) — A lawyer shall not directly or indirectly conduct an out of court investigation of a person* who is either a member of a venire or a juror in a manner likely to influence the state of mind of such person* in connection with present or future jury service.~~

~~(i) — All restrictions imposed by this rule also apply to communications with, or investigations of, members of the family of a person* who is either a member of a venire or a juror.~~

~~(j) — A lawyer shall reveal promptly to the court improper conduct by a person* who is either a member of a venire or a juror, or by another toward a person* who is either a member of a venire or a juror or a member of his or her family, of which the lawyer has knowledge.~~

~~(k) — This rule does not prohibit a lawyer from communicating with persons* who are members of a venire or jurors as a part of the official proceedings.~~

~~(l) — For purposes of this rule, "juror" means any empaneled, discharged, or excused juror.~~

Comment

[Reserved]

Rule 3.6 Trial Publicity (Proposed Rule – Clean Version)

(a) A licensed paraprofessional who is participating or has participated in the investigation or litigation of a matter shall not make an extrajudicial statement that the lawyer knows* or reasonably should know* will (i) be disseminated by means of public communication and (ii) have a substantial* likelihood of materially prejudicing an adjudicative proceeding in the matter.

(b) Notwithstanding paragraph (a), but only to the extent permitted by rule 1.6, licensed paraprofessional may state:

- (1) the claim or defense involved and, except when prohibited by law, the identity of the persons* involved;
- (2) information contained in a public record;
- (3) that an investigation of a matter is in progress;
- (4) the scheduling or result of any step in litigation;
- (5) a request for assistance in obtaining evidence and information necessary thereto; and
- (6) a warning of danger concerning the behavior of a person* involved, when there is reason to believe* that there exists the likelihood of substantial* harm to an individual or to the public but only to the extent that dissemination by public communication is reasonably* necessary to protect the individual or the public.

(c) Notwithstanding paragraph (a), a licensed paraprofessional may make a statement that a reasonable* licensed paraprofessional would believe* is required to protect a client from the substantial* undue prejudicial effect of recent

publicity not initiated by the licensed paraprofessional or the licensed paraprofessional's client. A statement made pursuant to this paragraph shall be limited to such information as is necessary to mitigate the recent adverse publicity.

(d) No licensed paraprofessional associated in a law firm* with a licensed paraprofessional subject to paragraph (a) or a lawyer subject to Lawyer RPC rule 3.6(a) shall make a statement prohibited by paragraph (a).

Comment

**Rule 3.6 Trial Publicity
(Proposed Rule – Redline Version)**

(a) A ~~lawyer-licensed paraprofessional~~ who is participating or has participated in the investigation or litigation of a matter shall not make an extrajudicial statement that the lawyer knows* or reasonably should know* will (i) be disseminated by means of public communication and (ii) have a substantial* likelihood of materially prejudicing an adjudicative proceeding in the matter.

(b) Notwithstanding paragraph (a), but only to the extent permitted by ~~Business and Professions Code section 6068, subdivision (e) and~~ rule 1.6, ~~licensed paraprofessional lawyer~~ may state:

- (1) the claim, ~~offense~~ or defense involved and, except when prohibited by law, the identity of the persons* involved;
- (2) information contained in a public record;
- (3) that an investigation of a matter is in progress;
- (4) the scheduling or result of any step in litigation;
- (5) a request for assistance in obtaining evidence and information necessary thereto; ~~and~~
- (6) a warning of danger concerning the behavior of a person* involved, when there is reason to believe* that there exists the likelihood of substantial* harm to an individual or to the public but only to the extent that dissemination by public communication is reasonably* necessary to protect the individual or the public; ~~and~~
- ~~(7) in a criminal case, in addition to paragraphs (1) through (6):~~
 - ~~(i) the identity, general area of residence, and occupation of the accused;~~
 - ~~(ii) if the accused has not been apprehended, the information necessary to aid in apprehension of that person;*~~
 - ~~(iii) the fact, time, and place of arrest; and (iv) the identity of investigating and arresting officers or agencies and the length of the investigation.~~

(c) Notwithstanding paragraph (a), a ~~licensed paraprofessional lawyer~~ may make a statement that a reasonable* ~~licensed paraprofessional lawyer~~ would believe* is required to protect a client from the substantial* undue prejudicial effect of recent publicity not initiated by the ~~licensed paraprofessional lawyer~~ or the ~~licensed paraprofessional's lawyer's~~ client. A statement made pursuant to this paragraph shall be limited to such information as is necessary to mitigate the recent adverse publicity.

(d) No ~~licensed paraprofessional lawyer~~ associated in a law firm* ~~or government agency~~ with a ~~licensed paraprofessional lawyer~~ subject to paragraph (a) ~~or a lawyer subject to Lawyer RPC rule 3.6(a)~~ shall make a statement prohibited by paragraph (a).

Comment

**Rule 3.7 Licensed Paraprofessional as Witness
(Proposed Rule – Clean Version)**

(a) A licensed paraprofessional shall not act as an advocate in a trial in which the licensed paraprofessional is likely to be a witness unless:

- (1) the licensed paraprofessional's testimony relates to an uncontested issue or matter;
- (2) the licensed paraprofessional's testimony relates to the nature and value of legal services rendered in the case; or
- (3) the licensed paraprofessional has obtained informed written consent* from the client.

(b) A licensed paraprofessional may act as advocate in a trial in which another licensed paraprofessional or lawyer in the lawyer's firm* is likely to be called as a witness unless precluded from doing so by rule 1.7 or rule 1.9.

**Rule 3.7 ~~Lawyer-Licensed Paraprofessional~~ as Witness
(Proposed Rule – Redline Version)**

(a) A ~~lawyer-licensed paraprofessional~~ shall not act as an advocate in a trial in which the ~~lawyer-licensed paraprofessional~~ is likely to be a witness unless:

- (1) the ~~licensed paraprofessional's lawyer's~~ testimony relates to an uncontested issue or matter;
- (2) the ~~licensed paraprofessional~~~~lawyer's~~ testimony relates to the nature and value of legal services rendered in the case; or
- (3) the ~~licensed paraprofessional lawyer~~ has obtained informed written consent* from the client. ~~If the lawyer represents the People or a governmental entity, the consent shall be obtained from the head of the office or a designee of the head of the office by which the lawyer is employed.~~

(b) A ~~licensed paraprofessional lawyer~~ may act as advocate in a trial in which another ~~licensed paraprofessional or~~ lawyer in the lawyer's firm* is likely to be called as a witness unless precluded from doing so by rule 1.7 or rule 1.9.

**Rule 3.8 [RESERVED]
(Proposed Rule – Clean Version)**

**Rule 3.8 ~~[RESERVED]Special Responsibilities of a Prosecutor~~
(Proposed Rule – Redline Version)**

~~The prosecutor in a criminal case shall:~~

- ~~(a) — not institute or continue to prosecute a charge that the prosecutor knows* is not supported by probable cause;~~
- ~~(b) — make reasonable* efforts to assure that the accused has been advised of the right to, and the procedure for obtaining, counsel and has been given reasonable* opportunity to obtain counsel;~~
- ~~(c) — not seek to obtain from an unrepresented accused a waiver of important pretrial rights unless the tribunal* has approved the appearance of the accused in propria persona;~~
- ~~(d) — make timely disclosure to the defense of all evidence or information known* to the prosecutor that the prosecutor knows* or reasonably should know* tends to negate the guilt of the accused, mitigate the offense, or mitigate the sentence, except when the prosecutor is relieved of this responsibility by a protective order of the tribunal;* and~~

~~(e)—exercise reasonable* care to prevent persons* under the supervision or direction of the prosecutor, including investigators, law enforcement personnel, employees or other persons* assisting or associated with the prosecutor in a criminal case from making an extrajudicial statement that the prosecutor would be prohibited from making under rule 3.6.~~

~~(f)—When a prosecutor knows* of new, credible and material evidence creating a reasonable* likelihood that a convicted defendant did not commit an offense of which the defendant was convicted, the prosecutor shall:~~

~~(1) promptly disclose that evidence to an appropriate court or authority, and~~

~~(2) if the conviction was obtained in the prosecutor’s jurisdiction,~~

~~(i) promptly disclose that evidence to the defendant unless a court authorizes delay, and~~

~~(ii) undertake further investigation, or make reasonable* efforts to cause an investigation, to determine whether the defendant was convicted of an offense that the defendant did not commit.~~

~~(g)—When a prosecutor knows* of clear and convincing evidence establishing that a defendant in the prosecutor’s jurisdiction was convicted of an offense that the defendant did not commit, the prosecutor shall seek to remedy the conviction.~~

Comment

[RESERVED]

Rule 3.9 Advocate in Nonadjudicative Proceedings (Proposed Rule – Clean Version)

A licensed paraprofessional representing a client before a legislative body or administrative agency in connection with a pending nonadjudicative matter or proceeding shall disclose that the appearance is in a representative capacity, except when the licensed paraprofessional seeks information from an agency that is available to the public.

Rule 3.9 Advocate in Nonadjudicative Proceedings (Proposed Rule – Redline Version)

A licensed paraprofessional ~~lawyer~~ representing a client before a legislative body or administrative agency in connection with a pending nonadjudicative matter or proceeding shall disclose that the appearance is in a representative capacity, except when the licensed paraprofessional ~~lawyer~~ seeks information from an agency that is available to the public.

Rule 3.10 Threatening Criminal, Administrative, or Disciplinary Charges (Proposed Rule – Clean Version)

(a) A licensed paraprofessional shall not threaten to present criminal, administrative, or disciplinary charges to obtain an advantage in a civil dispute.

(b) As used in paragraph (a) of this rule, the term “administrative charges” means the filing or lodging of a complaint with any governmental organization that may order or recommend the loss or suspension of a license, or may impose or recommend the imposition of a fine, pecuniary sanction, or other sanction of a quasi-criminal nature but does not include filing charges with an administrative entity required by law as a condition precedent to maintaining a civil action.

(c) As used in this rule, the term “civil dispute” means a controversy or potential controversy over the rights and duties of two or more persons* under civil law, whether or not an action has been commenced, and includes an administrative proceeding of a quasi-civil nature pending before a federal, state, or local governmental entity.

Comment

[Reserved]

**Rule 3.10 Threatening Criminal, Administrative, or Disciplinary Charges
(Proposed Rule – Redline Version)**

- (a) A ~~lawyer~~licensed paraprofessional shall not threaten to present criminal, administrative, or disciplinary charges to obtain an advantage in a civil dispute.
- (b) As used in paragraph (a) of this rule, the term “administrative charges” means the filing or lodging of a complaint with any governmental organization that may order or recommend the loss or suspension of a license, or may impose or recommend the imposition of a fine, pecuniary sanction, or other sanction of a quasi-criminal nature but does not include filing charges with an administrative entity required by law as a condition precedent to maintaining a civil action.
- (c) As used in this rule, the term “civil dispute” means a controversy or potential controversy over the rights and duties of two or more persons* under civil law, whether or not an action has been commenced, and includes an administrative proceeding of a quasi-civil nature pending before a federal, state, or local governmental entity.

Comment

[Reserved]

**CHAPTER 4.
TRANSACTIONS WITH PERSONS*
OTHER THAN CLIENTS**

**Rule 4.1 Truthfulness in Statements to Others
(Proposed Rule – Clean Version)**

In the course of representing a client a licensed paraprofessional shall not knowingly:*

- (a) make a false statement of material fact or law to a third person;* or
- (b) fail to disclose a material fact to a third person* when disclosure is necessary to avoid assisting a criminal or fraudulent* act by a client, unless disclosure is prohibited by rule 1.6.

Comment

[Reserved]

**Rule 4.1 Truthfulness in Statements to Others
(Proposed Rule – Redline Version)**

In the course of representing a client a ~~lawyer~~licensed paraprofessional shall not knowingly:*

- (a) make a false statement of material fact or law to a third person;* or
- (b) fail to disclose a material fact to a third person* when disclosure is necessary to avoid assisting a criminal or fraudulent* act by a client, unless disclosure is prohibited by Business and Professions Code section 6068, subdivision (e)(1) ~~or~~ rule 1.6.

Comment

[Reserved]

Rule 4.2 Communication with a Represented Person* **(Proposed Rule – Clean Version)**

- (a) In representing a client, a licensed paraprofessional shall not communicate directly or indirectly about the subject of the representation with a person* the licensed paraprofessional knows* to be represented by a lawyer or another licensed paraprofessional in the matter, unless the licensed paraprofessional has the consent of the other lawyer or licensed paraprofessional.
- (b) In the case of a represented corporation, partnership, association, or other private or governmental organization, this rule prohibits communications with:
- (1) A current officer, director, partner,* or managing agent of the organization; or
 - (2) A current employee, member, agent, or other constituent of the organization, if the subject of the communication is any act or omission of such person* in connection with the matter which may be binding upon or imputed to the organization for purposes of civil or criminal liability.
- (c) This rule shall not prohibit:
- (1) communications with a public official, board, committee, or body; or
 - (2) communications otherwise authorized by law or a court order.
- (d) For purposes of this rule:
- (1) “Managing agent” means an employee, member, agent, or other constituent of an organization with substantial* discretionary authority over decisions that determine organizational policy.
 - (2) “Public official” means a public officer of the United States government, or of a state, county, city, town, political subdivision, or other governmental organization, with the comparable decision-making authority and responsibilities as the organizational constituents described in paragraph (b)(1).

Comment

[Reserved]

Rule 4.2 Communication with a Represented Person* **(Proposed Rule – Redline Version)**

- (a) In representing a client, a ~~lawyer~~licensed paraprofessional shall not communicate directly or indirectly about the subject of the representation with a person* the ~~lawyer~~licensed paraprofessional knows* to be represented by ~~another~~ lawyer or another licensed paraprofessional in the matter, unless the ~~lawyer~~licensed paraprofessional has the consent of the other lawyer or licensed paraprofessional.
- (b) In the case of a represented corporation, partnership, association, or other private or governmental organization, this rule prohibits communications with:
- (1) A current officer, director, partner,* or managing agent of the organization; or

(2) A current employee, member, agent, or other constituent of the organization, if the subject of the communication is any act or omission of such person* in connection with the matter which may be binding upon or imputed to the organization for purposes of civil or criminal liability.

(c) This rule shall not prohibit:

(1) communications with a public official, board, committee, or body; or

(2) communications otherwise authorized by law or a court order.

(d) For purposes of this rule:

(1) “Managing agent” means an employee, member, agent, or other constituent of an organization with substantial* discretionary authority over decisions that determine organizational policy.

(2) “Public official” means a public officer of the United States government, or of a state, county, city, town, political subdivision, or other governmental organization, with the comparable decision-making authority and responsibilities as the organizational constituents described in paragraph (b)(1).

Comment

[Reserved]

Rule 4.3 Communicating with an Unrepresented Person* (Proposed Rule – Clean Version)

(a) In communicating on behalf of a client with a person* who is not represented by a lawyer or licensed paraprofessional, a licensed paraprofessional shall not state or imply that the licensed paraprofessional is disinterested. When the licensed paraprofessional knows* or reasonably should know* that the unrepresented person* incorrectly believes* the licensed paraprofessional is disinterested in the matter, the licensed paraprofessional shall make reasonable* efforts to correct the misunderstanding. If the licensed paraprofessional knows* or reasonably should know* that the interests of the unrepresented person* are in conflict with the interests of the client, the licensed paraprofessional shall not give legal advice to that person*, except that the licensed paraprofessional may, but is not required to, advise the person* to secure legal representation.

(b) In communicating on behalf of a client with a person* who is not represented by a lawyer or licensed paraprofessional, a licensed paraprofessional shall not seek to obtain privileged or other confidential information the licensed paraprofessional knows* or reasonably should know* the person* may not reveal without violating a duty to another or which the licensed paraprofessional is not otherwise entitled to receive.

Comment

[Reserved]

Rule 4.3 Communicating with an Unrepresented Person* (Proposed Rule – Redline Version)

(a) In communicating on behalf of a client with a person* who is not represented by a lawyer or licensed paraprofessional counsel, a lawyer~~licensed paraprofessional~~ shall not state or imply that the lawyer~~licensed paraprofessional~~ is disinterested. When the lawyer~~licensed paraprofessional~~ knows* or reasonably should know* that the unrepresented person* incorrectly believes* the lawyer~~licensed paraprofessional~~ is disinterested in the matter, the lawyer~~licensed paraprofessional~~ shall make reasonable* efforts to correct the misunderstanding. If the lawyer~~licensed paraprofessional~~ knows* or reasonably should know* that the interests of the unrepresented person* are in conflict

with the interests of the client, the lawyerlicensed paraprofessional shall not give legal advice to that person,* except that the lawyerlicensed paraprofessional may, but is not required to, advise the person* to secure counsellegal representation.

(b) In communicating on behalf of a client with a person* who is not represented by counsela lawyer or licensed paraprofessional, a lawyerlicensed paraprofessional shall not seek to obtain privileged or other confidential information the lawyerlicensed paraprofessional knows* or reasonably should know* the person* may not reveal without violating a duty to another or which the lawyerlicensed paraprofessional is not otherwise entitled to receive.

Comment

[Reserved]

Rule 4.4 Duties Concerning Inadvertently Transmitted Writings*
(Proposed Rule – Clean Version)

Where it is reasonably* apparent to a licensed paraprofessional who receives a writing* relating to a licensed paraprofessional's representation of a client that the writing* was inadvertently sent or produced, and the licensed paraprofessional knows* or reasonably should know* that the writing* is privileged or subject to the work product doctrine, the licensed paraprofessional shall:

- (a) refrain from examining the writing* any more than is necessary to determine that it is privileged or subject to the work product doctrine, and
- (b) promptly notify the sender.

Comment

[Reserved]

Rule 4.4 Duties Concerning Inadvertently Transmitted Writings*
(Proposed Rule – Redline Version)

Where it is reasonably* apparent to a lawyerlicensed paraprofessional who receives a writing* relating to a lawyerlicensed paraprofessional's representation of a client that the writing* was inadvertently sent or produced, and the lawyerlicensed paraprofessional knows* or reasonably should know* that the writing* is privileged or subject to the work product doctrine, the lawyerlicensed paraprofessional shall:

- (a) refrain from examining the writing* any more than is necessary to determine that it is privileged or subject to the work product doctrine, and
- (b) promptly notify the sender.

Comment

[Reserved]

CHAPTER 5.
LAW FIRMS* AND ASSOCIATIONS

**Rule 5.1 Responsibilities of Managerial and Supervisory Licensed Paraprofessionals
(Proposed Rule – Clean Version)**

- (a) A licensed paraprofessional who individually or together with other licensed paraprofessionals or lawyers possesses managerial authority in a law firm,* shall make reasonable* efforts to ensure that the firm* has in effect measures giving reasonable* assurance that all licensed paraprofessionals in the firm* comply with these rules and the State Bar Act.
- (b) A licensed paraprofessional having direct supervisory authority over another licensed paraprofessional, whether or not a member or employee of the same law firm,* shall make reasonable* efforts to ensure that the other licensed paraprofessional complies with these rules and applicable law.
- (c) A licensed paraprofessional shall be responsible for another licensed paraprofessional's violation of these rules and applicable law if:
- (1) the licensed paraprofessional orders or, with knowledge of the relevant facts and of the specific conduct, ratifies the conduct involved; or
 - (2) the licensed paraprofessional, individually or together with other licensed paraprofessionals or lawyers, possesses managerial authority in the law firm* in which the other licensed paraprofessional practices, or has direct supervisory authority over the other licensed paraprofessional, whether or not a member or employee of the same law firm,* and knows* of the conduct at a time when its consequences can be avoided or mitigated but fails to take reasonable* remedial action.

Comment

[Reserved]

**Rule 5.1 Responsibilities of Managerial and Supervisory ~~Lawyer~~Licensed ~~Paraprofessionals~~
(Proposed Rule – Redline Version)**

- (a) A ~~lawyer~~licensed paraprofessional who individually or together with other ~~licensed paraprofessionals~~ or lawyers possesses managerial authority in a law firm,* shall make reasonable* efforts to ensure that the firm* has in effect measures giving reasonable* assurance that all ~~lawyer~~licensed paraprofessionals in the firm* comply with these rules and the State Bar Act.
- (b) A ~~lawyer~~licensed paraprofessional having direct supervisory authority over another ~~lawyer~~licensed paraprofessional, whether or not a member or employee of the same law firm,* shall make reasonable* efforts to ensure that the other ~~lawyer~~licensed paraprofessional complies with these rules and ~~the State Bar Act~~applicable law.
- (c) A ~~lawyer~~licensed paraprofessional shall be responsible for another ~~lawyer~~licensed paraprofessional's violation of these rules and ~~the State Bar Act~~applicable law if:
- (3) the ~~lawyer~~licensed paraprofessional orders or, with knowledge of the relevant facts and of the specific conduct, ratifies the conduct involved; or
 - (4) the ~~lawyer~~licensed paraprofessional, individually or together with other ~~licensed paraprofessionals~~ or lawyers, possesses managerial authority in the law firm* in which the other ~~lawyer~~licensed paraprofessional practices, or has direct supervisory authority over the other ~~lawyer~~licensed paraprofessional, whether or not a member or employee of the same law firm,* and knows* of the conduct at a time when its consequences can be avoided or mitigated but fails to take reasonable* remedial action.

Comment

[Reserved]

**Rule 5.2 Responsibilities of a Subordinate Licensed Paraprofessional
(Proposed Rule – Clean Version)**

- (a) A licensed paraprofessional shall comply with these rules and notwithstanding that the licensed paraprofessional acts at the direction of a lawyer, another a licensed paraprofessional, or other person.*
- (b) A subordinate licensed paraprofessional does not violate these rules if that licensed paraprofessional acts in accordance with a supervisory lawyer's or supervisory licensed paraprofessional's reasonable* resolution of an arguable question of professional duty.

Comment

[Reserved]

**Rule 5.2 Responsibilities of a Subordinate ~~Lawyer~~Licensed ~~Paraprofessional~~
(Proposed Rule – Redline Version)**

- (a) A ~~lawyer~~licensed paraprofessional shall comply with these rules and ~~the State Bar Act~~ notwithstanding that the ~~lawyer~~licensed paraprofessional acts at the direction of a lawyer, another ~~lawyer~~ a licensed paraprofessional, or other person.*
- (b) A subordinate ~~lawyer~~licensed paraprofessional does not violate these rules ~~or the State Bar Act~~ if that ~~lawyer~~licensed paraprofessional acts in accordance with a supervisory lawyer's or supervisory licensed paraprofessional's reasonable* resolution of an arguable question of professional duty.

Comment

[Reserved]

**Rule 5.3 Responsibilities Regarding Non-Licensed Assistants
(Proposed Rule – Clean Version)**

With respect to an individual not licensed to practice law who is employed or retained by or associated with a licensed paraprofessional:

- (a) a licensed paraprofessional who individually or together with other licensed paraprofessionals or lawyers possesses managerial authority in a law firm,* shall make reasonable* efforts to ensure that the firm* has in effect measures giving reasonable* assurance that the nonlicensee's conduct is compatible with the professional obligations of the licensed paraprofessional;
- (b) a licensed paraprofessional having direct supervisory authority over the nonlicensee, whether or not an employee of the same law firm,* shall make reasonable* efforts to ensure that the person's* conduct is compatible with the professional obligations of the licensed paraprofessional; and
- (c) a licensed paraprofessional shall be responsible for conduct of such a person* that would be a violation of these rules if engaged in by a licensed paraprofessional if:
- (1) the licensed paraprofessional orders or, with knowledge of the relevant facts and of the specific conduct, ratifies the conduct involved; or

- (2) the licensed paraprofessional, individually or together with other licensed paraprofessionals or lawyers, possesses managerial authority in the law firm* in which the person* is employed, or has direct supervisory authority over the person,* whether or not an employee of the same law firm,* and knows* of the conduct at a time when its consequences can be avoided or mitigated but fails to take reasonable* remedial action.

Comment

[Reserved]

Rule 5.3 Responsibilities Regarding Non-Licensed ~~lawyer~~ Assistants
(Proposed Rule – Redline Version)

With respect to an individual not licensed to practice law who is ~~nonlawyer~~ employed or retained by or associated with a ~~lawyer~~ licensed paraprofessional:

- (a) a ~~lawyer~~ licensed paraprofessional who individually or together with other licensed paraprofessionals or lawyers possesses managerial authority in a law firm,* shall make reasonable* efforts to ensure that the firm* has in effect measures giving reasonable* assurance that the ~~nonlawyer's nonlicensee's~~ conduct is compatible with the professional obligations of the ~~lawyer~~ licensed paraprofessional;
- (b) a ~~lawyer~~ licensed paraprofessional having direct supervisory authority over the non~~lawyer~~ licensee, whether or not an employee of the same law firm,* shall make reasonable* efforts to ensure that the person's* conduct is compatible with the professional obligations of the ~~lawyer~~ licensed paraprofessional; and
- (c) a ~~lawyer~~ licensed paraprofessional shall be responsible for conduct of such a person* that would be a violation of these rules ~~or the State Bar Act~~ if engaged in by a ~~lawyer~~ licensed paraprofessional-if:
- (1) the ~~lawyer~~ licensed paraprofessional orders or, with knowledge of the relevant facts and of the specific conduct, ratifies the conduct involved; or
- (2) the ~~lawyer~~ licensed paraprofessional, individually or together with other licensed paraprofessionals or lawyers, possesses managerial authority in the law firm* in which the person* is employed, or has direct supervisory authority over the person,* whether or not an employee of the same law firm,* and knows* of the conduct at a time when its consequences can be avoided or mitigated but fails to take reasonable* remedial action.

Comment

[Reserved]

Rule 5.3.1 Employment of Disbarred, Suspended, Resigned, or Involuntarily Inactive Lawyers or Licensed Paraprofessionals
(Proposed Rule – Clean Version)

- (a) For purposes of this rule:
- (1) "Employ" means to engage the services of another, including employees, agents, independent contractors and consultants, regardless of whether any compensation is paid;
- (2) "Licensee" means a licensee of the State Bar of California;
- (3) "Involuntarily inactive licensee" means a member who is ineligible to practice law as a result of action taken pursuant to Business and Professions Code sections 6007, 6203, subdivision (d)(1), or California Rules of Court, rule 9.31(d);

- (4) “Resigned licensee” means a licensee who has resigned from the State Bar while disciplinary charges are pending; and
- (5) “Ineligible person” means a licensee whose current status with the State Bar of California is disbarred, suspended, resigned, or involuntarily inactive.
- (b) A licensed paraprofessional shall not employ, associate in practice with, or assist a person* the licensed paraprofessional knows* or reasonably should know* is an ineligible person to perform the following on behalf of the licensed paraprofessional’s client:
- (1) Render legal consultation or advice to the client;
 - (2) Appear on behalf of a client in any hearing or proceeding or before any judicial officer, arbitrator, mediator, court, public agency, referee, magistrate, commissioner, or hearing officer;
 - (3) Appear as a representative of the client at a deposition or other discovery matter;
 - (4) Negotiate or transact any matter for or on behalf of the client with third parties;
 - (5) Receive, disburse or otherwise handle the client’s funds; or
 - (6) Engage in activities that constitute the practice of law.
- (c) A licensed paraprofessional may employ, associate in practice with, or assist an ineligible person to perform research, drafting or clerical activities, including but not limited to:
- (1) Legal work of a preparatory nature, such as legal research, the assemblage of data and other necessary information, drafting of pleadings, briefs, and other similar documents;
 - (2) Direct communication with the client or third parties regarding matters such as scheduling, billing, updates, confirmation of receipt or sending of correspondence and messages; or
 - (3) Accompanying an active licensed paraprofessional in attending a deposition or other discovery matter for the limited purpose of providing clerical assistance to the active licensed paraprofessional who will appear as the representative of the client.
- (d) Prior to or at the time of employing, associating in practice with, or assisting a person* the licensed paraprofessional knows* or reasonably should know* is an ineligible person, the licensed paraprofessional shall serve upon the State Bar written* notice of the employment, including a full description of such person’s current licensee status. The written* notice shall also list the activities prohibited in paragraph (b) and state that the ineligible person will not perform such activities. The licensed paraprofessional shall serve similar written* notice upon each client on whose specific matter such person* will work, prior to or at the time of employing, associating with, or assisting such person* to work on the client’s specific matter. The licensed paraprofessional shall obtain proof of service of the client’s written* notice and shall retain such proof and a true and correct copy of the client’s written* notice for two years following termination of the licensed paraprofessional’s employment by the client.
- (e) A licensed paraprofessional may, without client or State Bar notification, employ, associate in practice with, or assist an ineligible person whose sole function is to perform office physical plant or equipment maintenance, courier or delivery services, catering, reception, typing or transcription, or other similar support activities.
- (f) When the licensed paraprofessional no longer employs, associates in practice with, or assists the ineligible person, the licensed paraprofessional shall promptly serve upon the State Bar written* notice of the termination.

Comment

[Reserved]

Rule 5.3.1 Employment of Disbarred, Suspended, Resigned, or Involuntarily Inactive Lawyers or Licensed Paraprofessionals
(Proposed Rule – Redline Version)

(a) For purposes of this rule:

- (1) “Employ” means to engage the services of another, including employees, agents, independent contractors and consultants, regardless of whether any compensation is paid;
- (2) “MemberLicensee” means a member-licensee of the State Bar of California;
- (3) “Involuntarily inactive memberlicensee” means a member who is ineligible to practice law as a result of action taken pursuant to Business and Professions Code sections 6007, 6203, subdivision (d)(1), or California Rules of Court, rule 9.31(d);
- (4) “Resigned memberlicensee” means a member-licensee who has resigned from the State Bar while disciplinary charges are pending; and
- (5) “Ineligible person” means a member-licensee whose current status with the State Bar of California is disbarred, suspended, resigned, or involuntarily inactive.

(b) A lawyerlicensed paraprofessional shall not employ, associate in practice with, or assist a person* the lawyerlicensed paraprofessional knows* or reasonably should know* is an ineligible person to perform the following on behalf of the lawyerlicensed paraprofessional’s client:

- (1) Render legal consultation or advice to the client;
- (2) Appear on behalf of a client in any hearing or proceeding or before any judicial officer, arbitrator, mediator, court, public agency, referee, magistrate, commissioner, or hearing officer;
- (3) Appear as a representative of the client at a deposition or other discovery matter;
- (4) Negotiate or transact any matter for or on behalf of the client with third parties;
- (5) Receive, disburse or otherwise handle the client’s funds; or
- (6) Engage in activities that constitute the practice of law.

(c) A lawyerlicensed paraprofessional may employ, associate in practice with, or assist an ineligible person to perform research, drafting or clerical activities, including but not limited to:

- (1) Legal work of a preparatory nature, such as legal research, the assemblage of data and other necessary information, drafting of pleadings, briefs, and other similar documents;
- (2) Direct communication with the client or third parties regarding matters such as scheduling, billing, updates, confirmation of receipt or sending of correspondence and messages; or
- (3) Accompanying an active lawyerlicensed paraprofessional in attending a deposition or other discovery matter for the limited purpose of providing clerical assistance to the active lawyerlicensed paraprofessional who will appear as the representative of the client.

- (d) Prior to or at the time of employing, associating in practice with, or assisting a person* the licensed paraprofessional knows* or reasonably should know* is an ineligible person, the lawyer shall serve upon the State Bar written* notice of the employment, including a full description of such person's current bar licensee status. The written* notice shall also list the activities prohibited in paragraph (b) and state that the ineligible person will not perform such activities. The licensed paraprofessional shall serve similar written* notice upon each client on whose specific matter such person* will work, prior to or at the time of employing, associating with, or assisting such person* to work on the client's specific matter. The lawyer shall obtain proof of service of the client's written* notice and shall retain such proof and a true and correct copy of the client's written* notice for two years following termination of the lawyer's employment by the client.
- (e) A lawyer may, without client or State Bar notification, employ, associate in practice with, or assist an ineligible person whose sole function is to perform office physical plant or equipment maintenance, courier or delivery services, catering, reception, typing or transcription, or other similar support activities.
- (f) When the lawyer no longer employs, associates in practice with, or assists the ineligible person, the lawyer shall promptly serve upon the State Bar written* notice of the termination.

Comment

[Reserved]

Rule 5.4 Financial and Similar Arrangements with Lawyers and Nonlicensees (Proposed Rule – Clean Version)

- (a) A licensed paraprofessional or law firm* shall not share legal fees directly or indirectly with an individual who is not a lawyer or a licensed paraprofessional or with an organization that is not authorized to practice law, except that:
- (1) an agreement by a licensed paraprofessional with the licensed paraprofessional's firm,* partner,* or associate may provide for the payment of money or other consideration over a reasonable* period of time after the licensed paraprofessional's death, to the licensed paraprofessional's estate or to one or more specified persons*;
 - (2) a licensed paraprofessional purchasing the practice of a deceased, disabled or disappeared licensed paraprofessional may pay the agreed-upon purchase price, pursuant to rule 1.17, to the licensed paraprofessional's estate or other representative;
 - (3) a licensed paraprofessional or law firm* may include employees who are not lawyers or licensed paraprofessionals in a compensation or retirement plan, even though the plan is based in whole or in part on a profit-sharing arrangement, provided the plan does not otherwise violate these rules;
 - (4) a licensed paraprofessional or law firm* may pay a prescribed registration, referral, or other fee to a licensed paraprofessional referral service established, sponsored and operated in accordance with the State Bar of California's Minimum Standards for Licensed Paraprofessional Referral Services; or
 - (5) a licensed paraprofessional or law firm* may share with or pay a court-awarded legal fee to a nonprofit organization that employed, retained or recommended employment of the licensed paraprofessional or law firm* in the matter.
 - (6) a licensed paraprofessional or law firm* may share with or pay a legal fee that is not court-awarded but arises from a settlement or other resolution of the matter with a nonprofit organization that recommended or facilitated employment of the licensed paraprofessional or law firm* in the matter provided:
 - (i) the nonprofit organization qualifies under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code;

(ii) the licensed paraprofessional or law firm* enters into a written* agreement to divide the fee with the nonprofit organization;

(iii) the licensed paraprofessional or law firm* obtains the client's consent in writing,* either at the time the licensed paraprofessional or law firm* enters into the agreement with the nonprofit organization to divide the fee or as soon thereafter as reasonably* practicable, after a full written* disclosure to the client of the fact that a division of fees will be made, the identity of the licensed paraprofessional or law firm* and the nonprofit organization that are parties to the division, and the terms of the division, including the restriction imposed under paragraph (a)(6)(iv); and

(iv) the total fee charged by the licensed paraprofessional or law firm* is not increased solely by reason of the agreement to divide fees.

(b) A licensed paraprofessional shall not form a partnership or other organization with a individual who is not a lawyer or licensed paraprofessional if any of the activities of the partnership or other organization consist of the practice of law.

(c) A licensed paraprofessional shall not permit a person* who recommends, employs, or pays the licensed paraprofessional to render legal services for another to direct or regulate the licensed paraprofessional's independent professional judgment or interfere with the licensed paraprofessional-client relationship in rendering legal services.

(d) A licensed paraprofessional shall not practice with or in the form of a professional corporation or other organization authorized to practice law for a profit if:

(1) an individual who is not a lawyer or a licensed paraprofessional owns any interest in it, except that a fiduciary representative of a lawyer's or licensed paraprofessional's estate may hold the lawyer's or licensed paraprofessional's stock or other interest for a reasonable* time during administration;

(2) an individual who is not a lawyer or a licensed paraprofessional is a director or officer of the corporation or occupies a position of similar responsibility in any other form of organization; or

(3) an individual who is not a lawyer or a licensed paraprofessional has the right or authority to direct or control the licensed paraprofessional's independent professional judgment.

(e) A licensed paraprofessional shall not practice in a law firm* with a lawyer if:

(1) licensed paraprofessionals direct or regulate any lawyer's professional judgment in rendering legal services;

(2) licensed paraprofessionals have supervisory authority over any lawyer; or

(3) licensed paraprofessionals possess a majority ownership interest or exercise controlling managerial authority in the firm;

(f) The Board of Trustees of the State Bar shall formulate and adopt Minimum Standards for Licensed Paraprofessional Referral Services, which, as from time to time amended, shall be binding on licensed paraprofessionals. A licensed paraprofessional shall not accept a referral from, or otherwise participate in, a licensed paraprofessional referral service unless it complies with such Minimum Standards for Licensed Paraprofessional Referral Services.

(g) A licensed paraprofessional shall not practice with or in the form of a nonprofit legal aid, mutual benefit or advocacy group if the nonprofit organization allows any third person* to interfere with the licensed paraprofessional's independent professional judgment, or with the licensed paraprofessional-client relationship, or allows or aids any person* to practice law in violation of these rules or applicable law.

Comment

[Reserved]

Rule 5.4 Financial and Similar Arrangements with Lawyers and Nonlawyer Licensees
(Proposed Rule – Redline Version)

(a) A lawyer licensed paraprofessional or law firm* shall not share legal fees directly or indirectly with an individual who is not a lawyer or a licensed paraprofessional or with an organization that is not authorized to practice law, except that:

- (1) an agreement by a lawyer licensed paraprofessional with the lawyer licensed paraprofessional's firm,* partner,* or associate may provide for the payment of money or other consideration over a reasonable* period of time after the lawyer licensed paraprofessional's death, to the lawyer licensed paraprofessional's estate or to one or more specified persons*;
- (2) a lawyer licensed paraprofessional purchasing the practice of a deceased, disabled or disappeared lawyer licensed paraprofessional may pay the agreed-upon purchase price, pursuant to rule 1.17, to the lawyer licensed paraprofessional's estate or other representative;
- (3) a lawyer licensed paraprofessional or law firm* may include ~~nonlawyer~~ employees who are not lawyers or licensed paraprofessionals in a compensation or retirement plan, even though the plan is based in whole or in part on a profit-sharing arrangement, provided the plan does not otherwise violate these rules ~~or the State Bar Act~~;
- (4) a lawyer licensed paraprofessional or law firm* may pay a prescribed registration, referral, or other fee to a lawyer licensed paraprofessional referral service established, sponsored and operated in accordance with the State Bar of California's Minimum Standards for Lawyer Licensed paraprofessional Referral Services; or
- (5) a lawyer licensed paraprofessional or law firm* may share with or pay a court-awarded legal fee to a nonprofit organization that employed, retained or recommended employment of the lawyer licensed paraprofessional or law firm* in the matter. __

(6) a licensed paraprofessional or law firm* may share with or pay a legal fee that is not court-awarded but arises from a settlement or other resolution of the matter with a nonprofit organization that employed, retained, recommended, or facilitated employment of the licensed paraprofessional or law firm* in the matter provided:

(i) the nonprofit organization qualifies under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code;

(ii) the licensed paraprofessional or law firm* enters into a written* agreement to divide the fee with the nonprofit organization;

(iii) the licensed paraprofessional or law firm* obtains the client's consent in writing,* either at the time the licensed paraprofessional or law firm* enters into the agreement with the nonprofit organization to divide the fee or as soon thereafter as reasonably* practicable, after a full written* disclosure to the client of the fact that a division of fees will be made, the identity of the licensed paraprofessional or law firm* and the nonprofit organization that are parties to the division, and the terms of the division, including the restriction imposed under paragraph (a)(6)(iv); and

(iv) the total fee charged by the licensed paraprofessional or law firm* is not increased solely by reason of the agreement to divide fees.

(b) A lawyer licensed paraprofessional shall not form a partnership or other organization with a individual who is not a lawyer or licensed paraprofessional ~~nonlawyer~~ if any of the activities of the partnership or other organization consist of the practice of law.

(c) A lawyer licensed paraprofessional shall not permit a person* who recommends, employs, or pays the lawyer licensed paraprofessional to render legal services for another to direct or regulate the lawyer licensed paraprofessional's

independent professional judgment or interfere with the ~~lawyer~~licensed paraprofessional-client relationship in rendering legal services.

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

- (1) an ~~individual who is not a lawyer or a licensed paraprofessional~~nonlawyer owns any interest in it, except that a fiduciary representative of a lawyer's or ~~licensed paraprofessional~~licensed paraprofessional's estate may hold the lawyer's or ~~licensed paraprofessional~~licensed paraprofessional's stock or other interest for a reasonable* time during administration;
- (2) an ~~individual who is not a lawyer or a licensed paraprofessional~~nonlawyer is a director or officer of the corporation or occupies a position of similar responsibility in any other form of organization; or
- (3) an ~~nonlawyer~~individual who is not a lawyer or a licensed paraprofessional has the right or authority to direct or control the ~~lawyer~~licensed paraprofessional's independent professional judgment.

(e) A licensed paraprofessional shall not practice in a law firm* with a lawyer if:

- (1) licensed paraprofessionals direct or regulate any lawyer's professional judgment in rendering legal services;
- (2) licensed paraprofessionals have ~~direct~~ supervisory authority over any lawyer; or
- (3) licensed paraprofessionals possess a majority ownership interest or exercise controlling managerial authority in the firm;

(f) The Board of Trustees of the State Bar shall formulate and adopt Minimum Standards for ~~Lawyer-Licensed Paraprofessional~~ Referral Services, which, as from time to time amended, shall be binding on ~~lawyer~~licensed paraprofessionals. A ~~lawyer~~licensed paraprofessional shall not accept a referral from, or otherwise participate in, a ~~lawyer~~licensed paraprofessional referral service unless it complies with such Minimum Standards for ~~Lawyer-Licensed Paraprofessional~~ Referral Services.

(g) A ~~lawyer~~licensed paraprofessional shall not practice with or in the form of a nonprofit legal aid, mutual benefit or advocacy group if the nonprofit organization allows any third person* to interfere with the ~~lawyer~~licensed paraprofessional's independent professional judgment, or with the ~~lawyer~~licensed paraprofessional-client relationship, or allows or aids any person* to practice law in violation of these rules or ~~the State Bar Act~~applicable law.

Comment

[Reserved]

Rule 5.5 Unauthorized Practice of Law (Proposed Rule – Clean Version)

Licensed paraprofessionals admitted to practice law in California shall not:

- (a) practice law in California beyond the permissible scope of their license;
- (b) hold out or otherwise represent to the public that the licensed paraprofessional is permitted to practice law beyond the permissible scope of their license;
- (c) practice law in a jurisdiction where to do so would be in violation of regulations of the profession in that jurisdiction;
or
- (d) knowingly* assist a person* in the unauthorized practice of law in California or any other jurisdiction.

Comment

[Reserved]

**Rule 5.5 Unauthorized Practice of Law; ~~Multijurisdictional Practice of Law~~
(Proposed Rule – Redline Version)**

- ~~(a) A lawyer~~Licensed paraprofessionals admitted to practice law in California shall not:
- ~~(1a)~~ practice law in California beyond the permissible scope of their a;
- ~~(b)~~ hold out or otherwise represent to the public that the licensed paraprofessional is permitted to practice law beyond the permissible scope of their license;
- ~~(c)~~ practice law in a jurisdiction where to do so would be in violation of regulations of the profession in that jurisdiction;
or
- ~~(d2)~~ knowingly* assist a person* in the unauthorized practice of law in that jurisdictionCalifornia or any other jurisdiction.
- ~~(b) A paraprofessional lawyer who is not admitted to practice law in California shall not:~~
- ~~(1) except as authorized by these rules or other law, establish or maintain a resident office or other systematic or continuous presence in California for the practice of law; or~~
- ~~(2) hold out to the public or otherwise represent that the paraprofessional lawyer is admitted to practice law in California.~~

Comment

[Reserved]

**Rule 5.6 Restrictions on a Licensed Paraprofessional's Right to Practice
(Proposed Rule – Clean Version)**

- (a) Unless authorized by law, a licensed paraprofessional shall not participate in offering or making:
- (1) a partnership, shareholders, operating, employment, or other similar type of agreement that restricts the right of a licensed paraprofessional to practice after termination of the relationship, except an agreement that concerns benefits upon retirement; or
- (2) an agreement that imposes a restriction on a licensed paraprofessional's right to practice in connection with a settlement of a client controversy, or otherwise.
- (b) A licensed paraprofessional shall not participate in offering or making an agreement which precludes the reporting of a violation of these rules.

Comment

[Reserved]

**Rule 5.6 Restrictions on a ~~Lawyer~~Licensed Paraprofessional's Right to Practice
(Proposed Rule – Redline Version)**

- (a) Unless authorized by law, a ~~lawyer~~licensed paraprofessional shall not participate in offering or making:
- (1) a partnership, shareholders, operating, employment, or other similar type of agreement that restricts the right of a ~~lawyer~~licensed paraprofessional to practice after termination of the relationship, except an agreement that concerns benefits upon retirement; or
 - (2) an agreement that imposes a restriction on a ~~lawyer~~licensed paraprofessional's right to practice in connection with a settlement of a client controversy, or otherwise.
- (b) A ~~lawyer~~licensed paraprofessional shall not participate in offering or making an agreement which precludes the reporting of a violation of these rules.

~~(c) — This rule does not prohibit an agreement that is authorized by Business and Professions Code sections 6092.5, subdivision (i) or 6093.~~

Comment

[Reserved]

Rule 5.7 [Reserved]

CHAPTER 6. PUBLIC SERVICE

Rule 6.1 [Reserved]

Rule 6.2 [Reserved]

**Rule 6.3 Membership in Legal Services Organization
(Proposed Rule – Clean Version)**

A licensed paraprofessional may serve as a director, officer or member of a legal services organization, apart from the law firm* in which the licensed paraprofessional practices, notwithstanding that the organization serves persons* having interests adverse to a client of the licensed paraprofessional. The licensed paraprofessional shall not knowingly* participate in a decision or action of the organization:

- (a) if participating in the decision or action would be incompatible with the licensed paraprofessional's obligations to a client under rules 1.6(a), 1.7, 1.9, or 1.18; or
- (b) where the decision or action could have a material adverse effect on the representation of a client of the organization whose interests are adverse to a client of the licensed paraprofessional.

Comment

[Reserved]

Rule 6.3 Membership in Legal Services Organization

(Proposed Rule – Redline Version)

A lawyerlicensed paraprofessional may serve as a director, officer or member of a legal services organization, apart from the law firm* in which the lawyerlicensed paraprofessional practices, notwithstanding that the organization serves persons* having interests adverse to a client of the lawyerlicensed paraprofessional. The lawyerlicensed paraprofessional shall not knowingly* participate in a decision or action of the organization:

- (a) if participating in the decision or action would be incompatible with the lawyerlicensed paraprofessional's obligations to a client under Business and Professions Code section 6068, subdivision (e)(1) or rules 1.6(a), 1.7, 1.9, or 1.18; or
- (b) where the decision or action could have a material adverse effect on the representation of a client of the organization whose interests are adverse to a client of the lawyerlicensed paraprofessional.

Comment

[Reserved]

Rule 6.4 [Reserved]

**Rule 6.5 Limited Legal Services Programs
(Proposed Rule – Clean Version)**

- (a) A licensed paraprofessional who, under the auspices of a program sponsored by a court, government agency, bar association, law school, or nonprofit organization, provides short-term limited legal services to a client without expectation by either the licensed paraprofessional or the client that the licensed paraprofessional will provide continuing representation in the matter:
 - (1) is subject to rules 1.7 and 1.9(a) only if the licensed paraprofessional knows* that the representation of the client involves a conflict of interest; and
 - (2) is subject to rule 1.10 only if the licensed paraprofessional knows* that another licensed paraprofessional or a lawyer associated with the licensed paraprofessional in a law firm* is prohibited from representation by rule 1.7 or 1.9(a) or Lawyer RPC rule 1.7 or 1.9(a) with respect to the matter.
- (b) Except as provided in paragraph (a)(2), rule 1.10 is inapplicable to a representation governed by this rule.
- (c) The personal disqualification of a licensed paraprofessional participating in the program will not be imputed to other licensed paraprofessional or lawyers participating in the program.

Comment

[Reserved]

**Rule 6.5 Limited Legal Services Programs
(Proposed Rule – Redline Version)**

- (a) A lawyerlicensed paraprofessional who, under the auspices of a program sponsored by a court, government agency, bar association, law school, or nonprofit organization, provides short-term limited legal services to a client without expectation by either the lawyerlicensed paraprofessional or the client that the lawyerlicensed paraprofessional will provide continuing representation in the matter:

(1) is subject to rules 1.7 and 1.9(a) only if the lawyerlicensed paraprofessional knows* that the representation of the client involves a conflict of interest; and

(2) is subject to rule 1.10 only if the lawyerlicensed paraprofessional knows* that another lawyerlicensed paraprofessional or a lawyer associated with the lawyerlicensed paraprofessional in a law firm* is prohibited from representation by rule 1.7 or 1.9(a) or Lawyer RPC rule 1.7 or 1.9(a) with respect to the matter.

(b) Except as provided in paragraph (a)(2), rule 1.10 is inapplicable to a representation governed by this rule.

(c) The personal disqualification of a lawyerlicensed paraprofessional participating in the program will not be imputed to other paraprofessionals licensed paraprofessional or lawyers participating in the program.

Comment

[Reserved]

CHAPTER 7. INFORMATION ABOUT LEGAL SERVICES

Rule 7.1 Communications Concerning a Licensed Paraprofessional's Services (Proposed Rule – Clean Version)

(a) A licensed paraprofessional shall not make a false or misleading communication about the licensed paraprofessional or the licensed paraprofessional's services. A communication is false or misleading if it contains a material misrepresentation of fact or law, or omits a fact necessary to make the communication considered as a whole not materially misleading.

(b) The Board of Trustees of the State Bar may formulate and adopt standards as to communications that will be presumed to violate rule 7.1, 7.2, 7.3, or 7.5. The standards shall only be used as presumptions affecting the burden of proof in disciplinary proceedings involving alleged violations of these rules. "Presumption affecting the burden of proof" means that presumption defined in Evidence Code sections 605 and 606. Such standards formulated and adopted by the Board, as from time to time amended, shall be effective and binding on all licensed paraprofessional.

Comment

[Reserved]

Rule 7.1 Communications Concerning a LawyerLicensed Paraprofessional's Services (Proposed Rule – Redline Version)

(a) A lawyerlicensed paraprofessional shall not make a false or misleading communication about the lawyerlicensed paraprofessional or the lawyerlicensed paraprofessional's services. A communication is false or misleading if it contains a material misrepresentation of fact or law, or omits a fact necessary to make the communication considered as a whole not materially misleading.

(b) The Board of Trustees of the State Bar may formulate and adopt standards as to communications that will be presumed to violate rule 7.1, 7.2, 7.3, ~~7.4~~ or 7.5. The standards shall only be used as presumptions affecting the burden of proof in disciplinary proceedings involving alleged violations of these rules. "Presumption affecting the burden of proof" means that presumption defined in Evidence Code sections 605 and 606. Such standards formulated and adopted by the Board, as from time to time amended, shall be effective and binding on all lawyerlicensed paraprofessionals.

Comment

[Reserved]

Rule 7.2 Advertising (Proposed Rule – Clean Version)

- (a) Subject to the requirements of rules 7.1 and 7.3, a licensed paraprofessional may advertise services through any written,* recorded or electronic means of communication, including public media.
- (b) A licensed paraprofessional shall not compensate, promise or give anything of value to a person* for the purpose of recommending or securing the services of the licensed paraprofessional or the licensed paraprofessional's law firm,* except that a licensed paraprofessional may:
- (1) pay the reasonable* costs of advertisements or communications permitted by this rule;
 - (2) pay the usual charges of a legal services plan or a qualified licensed paraprofessional referral service. A qualified licensed paraprofessional referral service is a licensed paraprofessional referral service established, sponsored and operated in accordance with the State Bar of California's Minimum Standards for a Licensed paraprofessional Referral Service in California;
 - (3) pay for a law practice in accordance with rule 1.17;
 - (4) refer clients to another licensed paraprofessional, a lawyer or a nonlawyerprofessional pursuant to an arrangement not otherwise prohibited under these rules that provides for the other person* to refer clients or customers to the licensed paraprofessional, if:
 - (i) the reciprocal referral arrangement is not exclusive; and
 - (ii) the client is informed of the existence and nature of the arrangement;
 - (5) offer or give a gift or gratuity to a person* having made a recommendation resulting in the employment of the licensed paraprofessional or the licensed paraprofessional's law firm,* provided that the gift or gratuity was not offered or given in consideration of any promise, agreement, or understanding that such a gift or gratuity would be forthcoming or that referrals would be made or encouraged in the future.
- (c) Any communication made pursuant to this rule shall include: (1) the name and contact information of at least one lawyer, licensed paraprofessional or law firm* responsible for its content, (2) include in the communication at least one licensed paraprofessional's license number; and (3) include in the communication a clear and conspicuous statement that the licensed paraprofessional is not a lawyer. (d) If a licensed paraprofessional's law firm maintains a website advertising the licensed paraprofessional's services, the website must include a page that contains all the mandatory disclosures required under rule 1.4.2(a).

Comment

[Reserved]

Rule 7.2 Advertising (Proposed Rule – Redline Version)

- (a) Subject to the requirements of rules 7.1 and 7.3, a ~~lawyer~~licensed paraprofessional may advertise services through any written,* recorded or electronic means of communication, including public media.

(b) A lawyerlicensed paraprofessional shall not compensate, promise or give anything of value to a person* for the purpose of recommending or securing the services of the lawyerlicensed paraprofessional or the lawyerlicensed paraprofessional's law firm,* except that a lawyerlicensed paraprofessional may:

- (1) pay the reasonable* costs of advertisements or communications permitted by this rule;
- (2) pay the usual charges of a legal services plan or a qualified lawyerlicensed paraprofessional referral service. A qualified lawyerlicensed paraprofessional referral service is a lawyerlicensed paraprofessional referral service established, sponsored and operated in accordance with the State Bar of California's Minimum Standards for a LawyerLicensed paraprofessional Referral Service in California;
- (3) pay for a law practice in accordance with rule 1.17;
- (4) refer clients to another lawyerlicensed paraprofessional, a lawyer or a nonlawyer-professional pursuant to an arrangement not otherwise prohibited under these Rules-rules or the State Bar Act that provides for the other person* to refer clients or customers to the lawyerlicensed paraprofessional, if:
 - (i) the reciprocal referral arrangement is not exclusive; and
 - (ii) the client is informed of the existence and nature of the arrangement;
- (5) offer or give a gift or gratuity to a person* having made a recommendation resulting in the employment of the lawyerlicensed paraprofessional or the lawyerlicensed paraprofessional's law firm,* provided that the gift or gratuity was not offered or given in consideration of any promise, agreement, or understanding that such a gift or gratuity would be forthcoming or that referrals would be made or encouraged in the future.

(c) Any communication made pursuant to this rule shall include: (1) the name and address-contact information of at least one lawyer, licensed paraprofessional or law firm* responsible for its content, (2) include in the communication at least one licensed paraprofessional's license number; and (3) include in the communication a clear and conspicuous statement that the licensed paraprofessional is not a lawyer.

(d) If a licensed paraprofessional's law firm maintains a website advertising the licensed paraprofessional's services, the website must include a page that contains all the mandatory disclosures required under rule 1.4.2(a).

Comment

[Reserved]

Rule 7.3 Solicitation of Clients (Proposed Rule – Clean Version)

(a) A licensed paraprofessional shall not by in-person, live telephone or real-time electronic contact solicit professional employment when a significant motive for doing so is the licensed paraprofessional's pecuniary gain, unless the person* contacted:

- (1) is a lawyer or a licensed paraprofessional; or
- (2) has a family, close personal, or prior professional relationship with the licensed paraprofessional.

(b) A licensed paraprofessional shall not solicit professional employment by written,* recorded or electronic communication or by in-person, telephone or real-time electronic contact even when not otherwise prohibited by paragraph (a), if:

- (1) the person* being solicited has made known* to the licensed paraprofessional a desire not to be solicited by the licensed paraprofessional; or
 - (2) the solicitation is transmitted in any manner which involves intrusion, coercion, duress or harassment.
- (c) Every written,* recorded or electronic communication from a licensed paraprofessional soliciting professional employment from any person* known* to be in need of legal services in a particular matter shall include:
- (1) the word “Advertisement” or words of similar import on the outside envelope, if any, and at the beginning and ending of any recorded or electronic communication, unless the recipient of the communication is a person* specified in paragraphs (a)(1) or (a)(2), or unless it is apparent from the context that the communication is an advertisement.
 - (2) include the name, contact information, and license number of the licensed paraprofessional responsible for the content of the communication;
 - (3) include a clear and conspicuous statement that the paraprofessional is not a lawyer; and
 - (4) if an advertisement subject to this subdivision is in a language other than English, the statements required by this subdivision shall be in the same language as the advertisement.
- (d) A licensed paraprofessional shall not act as a runner or capper for another licensed paraprofessional, nor solicit another person to act as a runner or capper for the licensed paraprofessional.
- (1) For purposes of paragraph (d), a “runner or capper” is any person, firm, association, or corporation acting for consideration in any manner or in any capacity as an agent for an attorney, a paraprofessional, or a law firm, in the solicitation or procurement of business for the licensed paraprofessional except as otherwise authorized by these rules.
 - (2) Nothing in paragraph (d) shall be construed to prevent the recommendation of professional employment where that recommendation is not prohibited by these rules.
- (e) Notwithstanding the prohibitions in paragraph (a), a licensed paraprofessional may participate with a prepaid or group legal service plan operated by an organization not owned or directed by the licensed paraprofessional that uses in-person, live telephone or real-time electronic contact to solicit memberships or subscriptions for the plan from persons* who are not known* to need legal services in a particular matter covered by the plan.
- (f) As used in this rule, the terms “solicitation” and “solicit” refer to an oral or written* targeted communication initiated by or on behalf of the licensed paraprofessional that is directed to a specific person* and that offers to provide, or can reasonably* be understood as offering to provide, legal services.

Comment

[Reserved]

Rule 7.3 Solicitation of Clients (Proposed Rule – Redline Version)

- (a) A ~~lawyer~~licensed paraprofessional shall not by in-person, live telephone or real-time electronic contact solicit professional employment when a significant motive for doing so is the ~~lawyer~~licensed paraprofessional’s pecuniary gain, unless the person* contacted:
- (1) is a lawyer or a licensed paraprofessional; or
 - (2) has a family, close personal, or prior professional relationship with the ~~lawyer~~licensed paraprofessional.

(b) A lawyerlicensed paraprofessional shall not solicit professional employment by written,* recorded or electronic communication or by in-person, telephone or real-time electronic contact even when not otherwise prohibited by paragraph (a), if:

- (1) the person* being solicited has made known* to the lawyerlicensed paraprofessional a desire not to be solicited by the lawyerlicensed paraprofessional; or
- (2) the solicitation is transmitted in any manner which involves intrusion, coercion, duress or harassment.

(c) Every written,* recorded or electronic communication from a lawyerlicensed paraprofessional soliciting professional employment from any person* known* to be in need of legal services in a particular matter shall include:

- (1) the word “Advertisement” or words of similar import on the outside envelope, if any, and at the beginning and ending of any recorded or electronic communication, unless the recipient of the communication is a person* specified in paragraphs (a)(1) or (a)(2), or unless it is apparent from the context that the communication is an advertisement.
- (2) include the name, contact information, and license number of the licensed paraprofessional responsible for the content of the communication;
- (3) include a clear and conspicuous statement that the paraprofessional is not a lawyer; and
- (4) if an advertisement subject to this subdivision is in a language other than English, the statements required by this subdivision shall be in the same language as the advertisement.

(d) A licensed paraprofessional shall not act as a runner or capper for another licensed paraprofessional, nor solicit another person to act as a runner or capper for the licensed paraprofessional.

(1) For purposes of paragraph (d), a “runner or capper” is any person, firm, association, or corporation acting for consideration in any manner or in any capacity as an agent for an attorney, a paraprofessional, or a law firm, in the solicitation or procurement of business for the licensed paraprofessional except as otherwise authorized by these rules.

(2) Nothing in paragraph (d) shall be construed to prevent the recommendation of professional employment where that recommendation is not prohibited by these rules.

(e) Notwithstanding the prohibitions in paragraph (a), a lawyerlicensed paraprofessional may participate with a prepaid or group legal service plan operated by an organization not owned or directed by the lawyerlicensed paraprofessional that uses in-person, live telephone or real-time electronic contact to solicit memberships or subscriptions for the plan from persons* who are not known* to need legal services in a particular matter covered by the plan.

(ef) As used in this rule, the terms “solicitation” and “solicit” refer to an oral or written* targeted communication initiated by or on behalf of the lawyerlicensed paraprofessional that is directed to a specific person* and that offers to provide, or can reasonably* be understood as offering to provide, legal services.

Comment

[Reserved]

Rule 7.4 [RESERVED] (Proposed Rule – Clean Version)

Rule 7.4 ~~[RESERVED] Communication of Licensed Fields of Practice and Authorized Legal Services and Specialization~~
(Proposed Rule – Redline Version)

~~(a) A lawyer shall not state that the lawyer is a certified specialist licensed to practice in a particular field of law, unless:~~

~~(1) the lawyer is currently certified currently licensed as a specialist by the Board of Legal Specialization, or any other entity accredited by the State Bar to practice in that particular field of law to designate specialists pursuant to standards adopted by the Board of Trustees; and~~

~~(2) the name of the certifying organization is clearly identified in the communication.~~

~~(b) Notwithstanding paragraph (a), a lawyer may communicate the fact that the lawyer does or does not practice in particular fields of law. A lawyer may also communicate that his or her practice specializes in, is limited to, or is concentrated in a particular field of law, subject to the requirements of rule 7.1.~~

Rule 7.5 Firm* Names and Trade Names
(Proposed Rule – Clean Version)

(a) A licensed paraprofessional shall not use a firm* name, trade name or other professional designation that violates rule 7.1.

(b) A licensed paraprofessional in private practice shall not use a firm* name, trade name or other professional designation that states or implies a relationship with a government agency or with a public or charitable legal services organization, or otherwise violates rule 7.1.

(c) A licensed paraprofessional shall not state or imply that the licensed paraprofessional practices in or has a professional relationship with a law firm* or other organization unless that is the fact.

Comment

[Reserved]

Rule 7.5 Firm* Names and Trade Names
(Proposed Rule – Redline Version)

(a) A ~~lawyer~~licensed paraprofessional shall not use a firm* name, trade name or other professional designation that violates rule 7.1.

(b) A ~~lawyer~~licensed paraprofessional in private practice shall not use a firm* name, trade name or other professional designation that states or implies a relationship with a government agency or with a public or charitable legal services organization, or otherwise violates rule 7.1.

(c) A ~~lawyer~~licensed paraprofessional shall not state or imply that the ~~lawyer~~licensed paraprofessional practices in or has a professional relationship with a law firm* or other organization unless that is the fact.

Comment

[Reserved]

Rule 7.6 [Reserved]

CHAPTER 8.
MAINTAINING THE INTEGRITY
OF THE PROFESSION

Rule 8.1 False Statement Regarding Application for Admission to Practice Law
(Proposed Rule – Clean Version)

- (a) An applicant for admission to practice law as a licensed paraprofessional shall not, in connection with that person's* own application for admission, make a statement of material fact that the licensed paraprofessional knows* to be false, or make such a statement with reckless disregard as to its truth or falsity.
- (b) A licensed paraprofessional shall not, in connection with another person's* application for admission to practice law as a lawyer or licensed paraprofessional, make a statement of material fact that the licensed paraprofessional knows* to be false.
- (c) An applicant for admission to practice law as a licensed paraprofessional, or a licensed paraprofessional in connection with an application for admission, shall not fail to disclose a fact necessary to correct a statement known* by the applicant or the licensed paraprofessional to have created a material misapprehension in the matter, except that this rule does not authorize disclosure of information protected by rule 1.6.
- (d) As used in this rule, "admission to practice law" includes admission or readmission to licensure in the State Bar; reinstatement to active licensure in the State Bar; and any similar process relating to admission or certification to practice law in California or elsewhere.

Comment

[Reserved]

Rule 8.1 False Statement Regarding Application for Admission to Practice Law
(Proposed Rule – Redline Version)

- (a) An applicant for admission to practice law as a licensed paraprofessional shall not, in connection with that person's* own application for admission, make a statement of material fact that the lawyer licensed paraprofessional knows* to be false, or make such a statement with reckless disregard as to its truth or falsity.
- (b) A lawyer licensed paraprofessional shall not, in connection with another person's* application for admission to practice law as a lawyer or licensed paraprofessional, make a statement of material fact that the lawyer licensed paraprofessional knows* to be false.
- (c) An applicant for admission to practice law as a licensed paraprofessional, or a lawyer licensed paraprofessional in connection with an application for admission, shall not fail to disclose a fact necessary to correct a statement known* by the applicant or the lawyer licensed paraprofessional to have created a material misapprehension in the matter, except that this rule does not authorize disclosure of information protected by Business and Professions Code section 6068, subdivision (e) and rule 1.6.
- (d) As used in this rule, "admission to practice law" includes admission or readmission to membership licensure in the State Bar; reinstatement to active membership licensure in the State Bar; and any similar process relating to admission or certification to practice law in California or elsewhere.

Comment

[Reserved]

**Rule 8.1.1 Compliance with Conditions of Discipline
(Proposed Rule – Clean Version)**

A licensed paraprofessional shall comply with the terms and conditions attached to any public reproof, or to other discipline administered by the State Bar pursuant to.

Comment

[Reserved]

**Rule 8.1.1 Compliance with Conditions of Discipline and Agreements in Lieu of Discipline
(Proposed Rule – Redline Version)**

A ~~lawyer~~licensed paraprofessional shall comply with the terms and conditions attached to ~~any agreement in lieu of discipline~~, any public ~~or private~~ reproof, or to other discipline administered by the State Bar pursuant to ~~Business and Professions Code sections 6077 and 6078 and California Rules of Court, rule 9.19.~~

Comment

[Reserved]

**Rule 8.2 Judicial Officials
(Proposed Rule – Clean Version)**

A licensed paraprofessional shall not make a statement of fact that the licensed paraprofessional knows* to be false or with reckless disregard as to its truth or falsity concerning the qualifications or integrity of a judge or judicial officer, or of a candidate for election or appointment to judicial office.

Comment

[Reserved]

**Rule 8.2 Judicial Officials
(Proposed Rule – Redline Version)**

~~(a) — A lawyer~~licensed paraprofessional shall not make a statement of fact that the ~~lawyer~~licensed paraprofessional knows* to be false or with reckless disregard as to its truth or falsity concerning the qualifications or integrity of a judge or judicial officer, or of a candidate for election or appointment to judicial office.

~~(b) — A lawyer who is a candidate for judicial office in California shall comply with canon 5 of the California Code of Judicial Ethics. For purposes of this rule, “candidate for judicial office” means a lawyer seeking judicial office by election. The determination of when a lawyer is a candidate for judicial office by election is defined in the terminology section of the California Code of Judicial Ethics. A lawyer’s duty to comply with this rule shall end when the lawyer announces withdrawal of the lawyer’s candidacy or when the results of the election are final, whichever occurs first.~~

~~(c) — A lawyer who seeks appointment to judicial office shall comply with canon 5B(1) of the California Code of Judicial Ethics. A lawyer becomes an applicant seeking judicial office by appointment at the time of first submission of an application or personal data questionnaire to the appointing authority. A lawyer’s duty to comply with this rule shall end when the lawyer advises the appointing authority of the withdrawal of the lawyer’s application.~~

Comment

[Reserved]

Rule 8.3 [Reserved]

Rule 8.4 Misconduct (Proposed Rule – Clean Version)

It is professional misconduct for a licensed paraprofessional to:

- (a) violate these rules, knowingly* assist, solicit, or induce another to do so, or do so through the acts of another;
- (b) commit a criminal act that reflects adversely on the licensed paraprofessional's honesty, trustworthiness, or fitness as a licensed paraprofessional in other respects;
- (c) engage in conduct involving dishonesty, fraud,* deceit, or reckless or intentional misrepresentation;
- (d) engage in conduct that is prejudicial to the administration of justice;
- (e) state or imply an ability to influence improperly a government agency or official, or to achieve results by means that violate these rules, or other law; or
- (f) knowingly* assist, solicit, or induce a judge or judicial officer in conduct that is a violation of an applicable code of judicial ethics or code of judicial conduct, or other law. For purposes of this rule, "judge" and "judicial officer" have the same meaning as in rule 3.5(c).
- (g) report suspected immigration status or threaten to report suspected immigration status of a witness or party to a civil or administrative action or his or her family member to a federal, state, or local agency because the witness or party exercises or has exercised a right related to his or her employment, broadly interpreted.
- (h) advocate the overthrow of the Government of the United States or of this State by force, violence, or other unconstitutional means.

Comment

[Reserved]

Rule 8.4 Misconduct (Proposed Rule – Redline Version)

It is professional misconduct for a lawyer~~licensed paraprofessional~~ to:

- (a) violate these rules ~~or the State Bar Act~~, knowingly* assist, solicit, or induce another to do so, or do so through the acts of another;
- (b) commit a criminal act that reflects adversely on the lawyer~~licensed paraprofessional~~'s honesty, trustworthiness, or fitness as a lawyer~~licensed paraprofessional~~ in other respects;
- (c) engage in conduct involving dishonesty, fraud,* deceit, or reckless or intentional misrepresentation;
- (d) engage in conduct that is prejudicial to the administration of justice;
- (e) state or imply an ability to influence improperly a government agency or official, or to achieve results by means that violate these rules, ~~the State Bar Act~~, or other law; or

(f) knowingly* assist, solicit, or induce a judge or judicial officer in conduct that is a violation of an applicable code of judicial ethics or code of judicial conduct, or other law. For purposes of this rule, “judge” and “judicial officer” have the same meaning as in rule 3.5(c).

(g) report suspected immigration status or threaten to report suspected immigration status of a witness or party to a civil or administrative action or his or her family member to a federal, state, or local agency because the witness or party exercises or has exercised a right related to his or her employment, broadly interpreted.

(h) advocate the overthrow of the Government of the United States or of this State by force, violence, or other unconstitutional means.

Comment

[Reserved]

Rule 8.4.1 Prohibited Discrimination, Harassment and Retaliation (Proposed Rule – Clean Version)

(a) In representing a client, or in terminating or refusing to accept the representation of any client, a licensed paraprofessional shall not:

- (1) unlawfully harass or unlawfully discriminate against persons* on the basis of any protected characteristic; or
- (2) unlawfully retaliate against persons.*

(b) In relation to a law firm’s operations, a licensed paraprofessional shall not:

- (1) on the basis of any protected characteristic,
 - (i) unlawfully discriminate or knowingly* permit unlawful discrimination;
 - (ii) unlawfully harass or knowingly* permit the unlawful harassment of an employee, an applicant, an unpaid intern or volunteer, or a person* providing services pursuant to a contract; or
 - (iii) unlawfully refuse to hire or employ a person*, or refuse to select a person* for a training program leading to employment, or bar or discharge a person* from employment or from a training program leading to employment, or discriminate against a person* in compensation or in terms, conditions, or privileges of employment; or
- (2) unlawfully retaliate against persons.*

(c) For purposes of this rule:

- (1) “protected characteristic” means race, religious creed, color, national origin, ancestry, physical disability, mental disability, medical condition, genetic information, marital status, sex, gender, gender identity, gender expression, sexual orientation, age, military and veteran status, or other category of discrimination prohibited by applicable law, whether the category is actual or perceived;
- (2) “knowingly permit” means to fail to advocate corrective action where the licensed paraprofessional knows* of a discriminatory policy or practice that results in the unlawful discrimination or harassment prohibited by paragraph (b);
- (3) “unlawfully” and “unlawful” shall be determined by reference to applicable state and federal statutes and decisions making unlawful discrimination or harassment in employment and in offering goods and services to the public; and

- (4) “retaliate” means to take adverse action against a person* because that person* has (i) opposed, or (ii) pursued, participated in, or assisted any action alleging, any conduct prohibited by paragraphs (a)(1) or (b)(1) of this rule.
- (d) A licensed paraprofessional who is the subject of a State Bar investigation or State Bar disciplinary proceeding alleging a violation of this rule shall promptly notify the State Bar of any criminal, civil, or administrative action premised, whether in whole or part, on the same conduct that is the subject of the State Bar investigation or State Bar disciplinary proceeding.
- (e) Upon being issued a notice of a disciplinary charge under this rule, a licensed paraprofessional shall:
- (1) if the notice is of a disciplinary charge under paragraph (a) of this rule, provide a copy of the notice to the California Department of Fair Employment and Housing and the United States Department of Justice, Coordination and Review Section; or
 - (2) if the notice is of a disciplinary charge under paragraph (b) of this rule, provide a copy of the notice to the California Department of Fair Employment and Housing and the United States Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.
- (f) This rule shall not preclude a licensed paraprofessional from:
- (1) declining or withdrawing from a representation as required or permitted by rule 1.16; or
 - (2) providing advice and engaging in advocacy as otherwise required or permitted by these rules and applicable law.

Comment

[Reserved]

Rule 8.4.1 Prohibited Discrimination, Harassment and Retaliation (Proposed Rule – Redline Version)

- (a) In representing a client, or in terminating or refusing to accept the representation of any client, a lawyerlicensed paraprofessional shall not:
- (1) unlawfully harass or unlawfully discriminate against persons* on the basis of any protected characteristic; or
 - (2) unlawfully retaliate against persons.*
- (b) In relation to a law firm’s operations, a lawyerlicensed paraprofessional shall not:
- (1) on the basis of any protected characteristic,
 - (i) unlawfully discriminate or knowingly* permit unlawful discrimination;
 - (ii) unlawfully harass or knowingly* permit the unlawful harassment of an employee, an applicant, an unpaid intern or volunteer, or a person* providing services pursuant to a contract; or
 - (iii) unlawfully refuse to hire or employ a person*, or refuse to select a person* for a training program leading to employment, or bar or discharge a person* from employment or from a training program leading to employment, or discriminate against a person* in compensation or in terms, conditions, or privileges of employment; or
 - (2) unlawfully retaliate against persons.*

(c) For purposes of this rule:

(1) “protected characteristic” means race, religious creed, color, national origin, ancestry, physical disability, mental disability, medical condition, genetic information, marital status, sex, gender, gender identity, gender expression, sexual orientation, age, military and veteran status, or other category of discrimination prohibited by applicable law, whether the category is actual or perceived;

(2) “knowingly permit” means to fail to advocate corrective action where the lawyerlicensed paraprofessional knows* of a discriminatory policy or practice that results in the unlawful discrimination or harassment prohibited by paragraph (b);

(3) “unlawfully” and “unlawful” shall be determined by reference to applicable state and federal statutes and decisions making unlawful discrimination or harassment in employment and in offering goods and services to the public; and

(4) “retaliate” means to take adverse action against a person* because that person* has (i) opposed, or (ii) pursued, participated in, or assisted any action alleging, any conduct prohibited by paragraphs (a)(1) or (b)(1) of this rule.

(d) A lawyerlicensed paraprofessional who is the subject of a State Bar investigation or State Bar Court-disciplinary proceeding alleging a violation of this rule shall promptly notify the State Bar of any criminal, civil, or administrative action premised, whether in whole or part, on the same conduct that is the subject of the State Bar investigation or State Bar Court-disciplinary proceeding.

(e) Upon being issued a notice of a disciplinary charge under this rule, a lawyerlicensed paraprofessional shall:

(1) if the notice is of a disciplinary charge under paragraph (a) of this rule, provide a copy of the notice to the California Department of Fair Employment and Housing and the United States Department of Justice, Coordination and Review Section; or

(2) if the notice is of a disciplinary charge under paragraph (b) of this rule, provide a copy of the notice to the California Department of Fair Employment and Housing and the United States Equal Employment Opportunity Commission.

(f) This rule shall not preclude a lawyerlicensed paraprofessional from:

~~(1) representing a client alleged to have engaged in unlawful discrimination, harassment, or retaliation;~~

~~(2)~~ declining or withdrawing from a representation as required or permitted by rule 1.16; or

~~(3)~~ providing advice and engaging in advocacy as otherwise required or permitted by these rules and applicable law and the State Bar Act.

Comment

[Reserved]

Rule 8.5 Disciplinary Authority; Choice of Law (Proposed Rule – Clean Version)

(a) Disciplinary Authority.

A licensed paraprofessional admitted to practice in California is subject to the disciplinary authority of California, regardless of where the licensed paraprofessional’s conduct occurs. . A licensed paraprofessional may be subject to the disciplinary authority of both California and another jurisdiction for the same conduct.

(b) Choice of Law.

In any exercise of the disciplinary authority of California, the rules of professional conduct to be applied shall be as follows:

- (1) for conduct in connection with a matter pending before a tribunal,* the rules of the jurisdiction in which the tribunal* sits, unless the rules of the tribunal* provide otherwise; and
- (2) for any other conduct, the rules of the jurisdiction in which the licensed paraprofessional's conduct occurred, or, if the predominant effect of the conduct is in a different jurisdiction, the rules of that jurisdiction shall be applied to the conduct. A licensed paraprofessional shall not be subject to discipline if the licensed paraprofessional's conduct conforms to the rules of a jurisdiction in which the licensed paraprofessional reasonably believes* the predominant effect of the licensed paraprofessional's conduct will occur.

Comment

[Reserved]

**Rule 8.5 Disciplinary Authority; Choice of Law
(Proposed Rule – Redline Version)**

(a) Disciplinary Authority.

A lawyer licensed paraprofessional admitted to practice in California is subject to the disciplinary authority of California, regardless of where the lawyer licensed paraprofessional's conduct occurs. ~~A lawyer not admitted in California is also subject to the disciplinary authority of California if the lawyer provides or offers to provide any legal services in California.~~ A lawyer licensed paraprofessional may be subject to the disciplinary authority of both California and another jurisdiction for the same conduct.

(b) Choice of Law.

In any exercise of the disciplinary authority of California, the rules of professional conduct to be applied shall be as follows:

- (1) for conduct in connection with a matter pending before a tribunal,* the rules of the jurisdiction in which the tribunal* sits, unless the rules of the tribunal* provide otherwise; and
- (2) for any other conduct, the rules of the jurisdiction in which the lawyer licensed paraprofessional's conduct occurred, or, if the predominant effect of the conduct is in a different jurisdiction, the rules of that jurisdiction shall be applied to the conduct. A lawyer licensed paraprofessional shall not be subject to discipline if the lawyer licensed paraprofessional's conduct conforms to the rules of a jurisdiction in which the lawyer licensed paraprofessional reasonably believes* the predominant effect of the lawyer licensed paraprofessional's conduct will occur.

Comment

[Reserved]

PROPOSED RULES FOR INDIVIDUAL VOTE

CHAPTER 1.

LAWYERLICENSED PARAPROFESSIONAL-CLIENT RELATIONSHIP**Rule 1.4.2 Notice to Consumers Prior to Consultation with a Prospective Client
(Proposed Rule – Clean Version)**

(a) Prior to a prospective client's consultation with a licensed paraprofessional for the purpose of retaining the licensed paraprofessional or securing legal services or advice from the licensed paraprofessional in the licensed paraprofessional's professional capacity, the licensed paraprofessional shall disclose orally and provide, at the time of the consultation or as soon thereafter as reasonably* practicable the written* disclosures to the prospective client in the prospective client's preferred language that:

- (1) the licensed paraprofessional is not a lawyer;
- (2) the licensed paraprofessional has a license to provide limited legal services, the area of practice in which the licensed paraprofessional is licensed, and that the licensed paraprofessional cannot provide all services that a lawyer can provide in this area of practice;
- (3) the prospective client may need to hire a lawyer if the legal services that the prospective client seeks are beyond the limited scope of the licensed paraprofessional's license;
- (4) there may be other alternative choices available for the prospective client to consider, including, but not limited to, a free consultation with a lawyer, limited-scope services from a lawyer, free services from a Self Help Center or Family Law Facilitator's Office, or potentially free legal services from a local legal aid organization if the prospective client qualifies;
- (5) a general description of the licensed paraprofessional's fee structure and billing methods; and
- (6) whether the licensed paraprofessional does or does not have professional liability insurance based on the licensed paraprofessional's reasonable knowledge* at the time of the disclosure,

(b) If the licensed paraprofessional provides notice to the prospective client prior to consultation that the licensed paraprofessional does have professional liability insurance pursuant to paragraph (a)(6) and a licensed paraprofessional-client relationship is formed, the licensed paraprofessional shall inform the client in writing* within thirty days of the date the licensed paraprofessional knows* or reasonably should know* that the licensed paraprofessional no longer has professional liability insurance during the representation of the client.

[Reserved]

**Rule 1.4.2 Notice to Consumers Prior to Consultation with a Prospective Client~~Disclosure of Professional Liability Insurance~~
(Proposed Rule – Redline Version)**

(a) Prior to a prospective client's consultation with a licensed paraprofessional for the purpose of retaining the licensed paraprofessional or securing legal services or advice from the licensed paraprofessional in the licensed paraprofessional's professional capacity, the licensed paraprofessional shall disclose orally and provide, at the time of the consultation or as soon thereafter as reasonably* practicable the written* disclosures to the prospective client in the prospective client's preferred language that:

- (1) the licensed paraprofessional is not a lawyer;

PROPOSED RULES FOR INDIVIDUAL VOTE

(2) the licensed paraprofessional has a license to provide limited legal services, the area of practice in which the licensed paraprofessional is licensed, and that the licensed paraprofessional cannot provide all services that a lawyer can provide in this area of practice;

(3) the prospective client may need to hire a lawyer if the legal services that the prospective client seeks are beyond the limited scope of the licensed paraprofessional's license;

(4) there may be other alternative choices available for the prospective client to consider, including, but not limited to, a free consultation with a lawyer, limited-scope services from a lawyer, free services from a Self Help Center or Family Law Facilitator's Office, or potentially free legal services from a local legal aid organization if the prospective client qualifies;

(5) a general description of the licensed paraprofessional's fee structure and billing methods; and

(6) whether the licensed paraprofessional does or does not have professional liability insurance based on the licensed paraprofessional's reasonable knowledge* at the time of the disclosure,

~~(a)—A licensed paraprofessional who knows* or reasonably should know* that the licensed paraprofessional does not have professional liability insurance shall inform a client in writing,* at the time of the client's engagement of the licensed paraprofessional, that the licensed paraprofessional does not have professional liability insurance.~~

~~(b) If the licensed paraprofessional provides notice to the prospective client prior to consultation that the licensed paraprofessional does have professional liability insurance pursuant to paragraph (a)(6) and a licensed paraprofessional-client relationship is formed, the licensed paraprofessional shall inform the client in writing* within thirty days of the date the licensed paraprofessional knows* or reasonably should know* that the licensed paraprofessional no longer has professional liability insurance during the representation of the client. If notice under paragraph (a) has not been provided at the time of a client's engagement of the licensed paraprofessional, the licensed paraprofessional shall inform the client in writing* within thirty days of the date the licensed paraprofessional knows* or reasonably should know* that the licensed paraprofessional no longer has professional liability insurance during the representation of the client.~~

~~(c)—This rule does not apply to:~~

~~(1)—a licensed paraprofessional who knows* or reasonably should know* at the time of the client's engagement of the licensed paraprofessional that the licensed paraprofessional's legal representation of the client in the matter will not exceed four hours; provided that if the representation subsequently exceeds four hours, the licensed paraprofessional must comply with paragraphs (a) and (b);~~

~~(2)—a licensed paraprofessional who is employed as a government licensed paraprofessional or in-house counsel when that licensed paraprofessional is representing or providing legal advice to a client in that capacity;~~

~~(3)—a licensed paraprofessional who is rendering legal services in an emergency to avoid foreseeable prejudice to the rights or interests of the client;~~

~~(4)—a licensed paraprofessional who has previously advised the client in writing* under paragraph (a) or (b) that the licensed paraprofessional does not have professional liability insurance.~~

[Reserved]

PROPOSED RULES FOR INDIVIDUAL VOTE

Rule 1.4.3 Informed Written Consent* to Representation (Proposed Rule – Clean Version)

(a) Prior to a prospective client's engagement of the licensed paraprofessional, the licensed paraprofessional shall obtain the prospective client's informed written consent* to representation. This includes that the paraprofessional shall clearly communicate in the prospective client's preferred language available alternatives and material risks, including any actual and reasonably* foreseeable adverse consequences of proceeding with a non-lawyer in this matter. The disclosures shall include, but not be limited to:

- (1) A statement that the licensed paraprofessional is not a lawyer;
- (2) Disclosure of other available choices for obtaining legal services, including the potential availability of a free consultation with a lawyer, limited-scope services from a lawyer, free services from a Self Help Center or Family Law Facilitator's Office, and that free legal services may be available to low-income individuals from a legal aid program if the client qualifies;
- (3) The potential need to hire a lawyer if needed services go beyond the limited scope of legal practice under the paraprofessional's license;
- (4) A statement that identifies the area of law in which the individual is licensed to practice, any prohibitions within that specific area of practice for the paraprofessional, and how these prohibitions may adversely affect the licensed paraprofessional's representation of the client in the matter; and
- (5) the existence of any financial arrangements related to the representation that the licensed paraprofessional has with others, such as fee sharing.

(b) The informed written consent* to representation required under paragraph (a) shall be in a separate writing* from the written* agreement to representation required under rule 1.5.2.

Comments

[Reserved]

Rule 1.4.3 Informed Written Consent* to Representation (Proposed Rule – Redline Version)

(a) Prior to a prospective client's engagement of the licensed paraprofessional, the licensed paraprofessional shall obtain the prospective client's informed written consent* to representation. This includes that the paraprofessional shall clearly communicate in the prospective client's preferred language available alternatives and material risks, including any actual and reasonably* foreseeable adverse consequences of proceeding with a non-lawyer in this matter. The disclosures shall include, but not be limited to:

- (1) A statement that the licensed paraprofessional is not a lawyer;
- (2) Disclosure of other available choices for obtaining legal services, including the potential availability of a free consultation with a lawyer, limited-scope services from a lawyer, free services from a Self Help Center or Family Law Facilitator's Office, and that free legal services may be available to low-income individuals from a legal aid program if the client qualifies;
- (3) The potential need to hire a lawyer if needed services go beyond the limited scope of legal practice under the paraprofessional's license;

PROPOSED RULES FOR INDIVIDUAL VOTE

(4) A statement that identifies the area of law in which the individual is licensed to practice, any prohibitions within that specific area of practice for the paraprofessional, and how these prohibitions may adversely affect the licensed paraprofessional's representation of the client in the matter; and

(5) the existence of any financial arrangements related to the representation that the licensed paraprofessional has with others, such as fee sharing.

(b) The informed written consent* to representation required under paragraph (a) shall be in a separate writing* from the written* agreement to representation required under rule 1.5.2.

Comments

[Reserved]

PROPOSED RULES FOR INDIVIDUAL VOTE

Rule 1.5 Fees for Legal Services (Proposed Rule – Clean Version)

- (a) A licensed paraprofessional shall not make an agreement for, charge, or collect an unconscionable or illegal fee.
- (b) Unconscionability of a fee shall be determined on the basis of all the facts and circumstances existing at the time the agreement is entered into except where the parties contemplate that the fee will be affected by later events. The factors to be considered in determining the unconscionability of a fee include without limitation the following:
 - (1) whether the licensed paraprofessional engaged in fraud* or overreaching in negotiating or setting the fee;
 - (2) whether the licensed paraprofessional has failed to disclose material facts;
 - (3) the amount of the fee in proportion to the value of the services performed;
 - (4) the relative sophistication of the licensed paraprofessional and the client;
 - (5) the novelty and difficulty of the questions involved, and the skill requisite to perform the legal service properly;
 - (6) the likelihood, if apparent to the client, that the acceptance of the particular employment will preclude other employment by the licensed paraprofessional;
 - (7) the amount involved and the results obtained;
 - (8) the time limitations imposed by the client or by the circumstances;
 - (9) the nature and length of the professional relationship with the client;
 - (10) the experience, reputation, and ability of the licensed paraprofessional performing the services;
 - (11) whether the fee is fixed or contingent;
 - (12) the time and labor required; and
 - (13) whether the client gave informed consent* to the fee.
 - (14) the fee customarily charged by licensed paraprofessionals and lawyers in the locality for similar legal service.
- (c) A licensed paraprofessional shall not make an agreement for, charge, or collect a contingent fee except in an enforcement of judgment matter within the scope of the licensed paraprofessional's licensure. Any contingent fee permitted under this paragraph shall not exceed thirty-three and one-third percent of the total value of the judgment subject to the enforcement action.
- (d) A licensed paraprofessional shall not make an agreement for, charge, or collect a fee that is denominated as "earned on receipt" or "non-refundable," or in similar terms. .]
- (e) A licensed paraprofessional may make an agreement for, charge, or collect a flat fee for specified legal services. A flat fee is a fixed amount that constitutes complete payment for the performance of described services regardless of the amount of work ultimately involved, and which may be paid in whole or in part in advance of the licensed paraprofessional providing those services.

PROPOSED RULES FOR INDIVIDUAL VOTE

Comment

[Reserved]

Rule 1.5 Fees for Legal Services (Proposed Rule – Redline Version)

(a) A ~~lawyer~~licensed paraprofessional shall not make an agreement for, charge, or collect an unconscionable or illegal ~~fee~~.

(b) Unconscionability of a fee shall be determined on the basis of all the facts and circumstances existing at the time the agreement is entered into except where the parties contemplate that the fee will be affected by later events. The factors to be considered in determining the unconscionability of a fee include without limitation the following:

- (1) whether the ~~lawyer~~licensed paraprofessional engaged in fraud* or overreaching in negotiating or setting the fee;
- (2) whether the ~~lawyer~~licensed paraprofessional has failed to disclose material facts;
- (3) the amount of the fee in proportion to the value of the services performed;
- (4) the relative sophistication of the licensed paraprofessional~~lawyer~~ and the client;
- (5) the novelty and difficulty of the questions involved, and the skill requisite to perform the legal service properly;
- (6) the likelihood, if apparent to the client, that the acceptance of the particular employment will preclude other employment by the licensed paraprofessional~~lawyer~~;
- (7) the amount involved and the results obtained;
- (8) the time limitations imposed by the client or by the circumstances;
- (9) the nature and length of the professional relationship with the client;
- (10) the experience, reputation, and ability of the licensed paraprofessional~~lawyer or lawyers~~ performing the services;
- (11) whether the fee is fixed or contingent;
- (12) the time and labor required; and
- (13) whether the client gave informed consent* to the fee.

(14) the fee customarily charged by licensed paraprofessionals and lawyers in the locality for similar legal service.

(c) A licensed paraprofessional~~lawyer~~ shall not make an agreement for, charge, or collect:

(1) any fee in a family law matter, the payment or amount of which is contingent upon the securing of a dissolution or declaration of nullity of a marriage or upon the amount of spousal or child support, or property settlement in lieu thereof; a contingent fee except in an enforcement of judgment matter within the scope of the licensed paraprofessional's licensure. Any contingent fee permitted under this paragraph shall not exceed thirty-three and one-third percent of the total value of the judgment subject to the enforcement action. or

PROPOSED RULES FOR INDIVIDUAL VOTE

~~(2) —a contingent fee for representing a defendant in a criminal case.~~

(d) A licensed paraprofessional ~~lawyer may shall not~~ make an agreement for, charge, or collect a fee that is denominated as “earned on receipt” or “non-refundable,” or in similar terms, ~~only if the fee is a true retainer and the client agrees in writing* after disclosure that the client will not be entitled to a refund of all or part of the fee charged. A true retainer is a fee that a client pays to a lawyer to ensure the lawyer’s availability to the client during a specified period or on a specified matter, but not to any extent as compensation for legal services performed or to be performed. _]~~

(e) A ~~lawyer~~licensed paraprofessional may make an agreement for, charge, or collect a flat fee for specified legal services. A flat fee is a fixed amount that constitutes complete payment for the performance of described services regardless of the amount of work ultimately involved, and which may be paid in whole or in part in advance of the ~~lawyer~~licensed paraprofessional providing those services.

Comment

[Reserved]

PROPOSED RULES FOR INDIVIDUAL VOTE

Rule 1.5.1 Fee Divisions Among Licensed Paraprofessionals and With Lawyers (Proposed Rule – Clean Version)

- (a) Licensed paraprofessionals who are not in the same law firm* shall not divide a fee for legal services unless:
- (1) the licensed paraprofessionals enter into a written* agreement to divide the fee;
 - (2) the division is in proportion to the legal services performed by each licensed paraprofessional or each licensed paraprofessional assumes joint responsibility for the representation.
 - (3) the client has consented in writing,* either at the time the licensed paraprofessionals enter into the agreement to divide the fee or as soon thereafter as reasonably* practicable, after a full written* disclosure to the client of: (i) the fact that a division of fees will be made; (ii) the identity of the licensed paraprofessionals or law firms* that are parties to the division; and (iii) the terms of the division; and
 - (4) the total fee charged by all licensed paraprofessionals is not increased solely by reason of the agreement to divide fees.
- (b) A licensed paraprofessional and a lawyer who are not in the same law firm* shall not divide a fee for legal services unless:
- (1) the licensed paraprofessional and the lawyer enter into a written* agreement to divide the fee;
 - (2) the division is in proportion to the legal services performed by licensed paraprofessional and the lawyer;
 - (3) the client has consented in writing,* either at the time the licensed paraprofessional and the lawyer enter into the agreement to divide the fee or as soon thereafter as reasonably* practicable, after a full written* disclosure to the client of: (i) the fact that a division of fees will be made; (ii) the identity of the licensed paraprofessional, the lawyer, or law firms* that are parties to the division; and (iii) the terms of the division; and
 - (4) the total fee charged by all licensed paraprofessionals and lawyers is not increased solely by reason of the agreement to divide fees.
- (c) This rule does not apply to a division of fees pursuant to court order.

Comment

[Reserved]

Rule 1.5.1 Fee Divisions Among Lawyer Licensed Paraprofessionals and With Lawyers (Proposed Rule – Redline Version)

- (a) Lawyer Licensed paraprofessionals who are not in the same law firm* shall not divide a fee for legal services unless:
- (1) the lawyer licensed paraprofessionals enter into a written* agreement to divide the fee;
 - (2) the division is in proportion to the legal services performed by each licensed paraprofessional or each licensed paraprofessional assumes joint responsibility for the representation.
 - (23) the client has consented in writing,* either at the time the lawyer licensed paraprofessionals enter into the agreement to divide the fee or as soon thereafter as reasonably* practicable, after a full written* disclosure to the client of: (i) the fact that a division of fees will be made; (ii) the identity of the lawyer licensed paraprofessionals or law firms* that are parties to the division; and (iii) the terms of the division; and

PROPOSED RULES FOR INDIVIDUAL VOTE

(34) the total fee charged by all ~~lawyer~~licensed paraprofessionals is not increased solely by reason of the agreement to divide fees.

(b) A licensed paraprofessional and a lawyer who are not in the same law firm* shall not divide a fee for legal services unless:

(1) the licensed paraprofessional and the lawyer enter into a written* agreement to divide the fee;

(2) the division is in proportion to the legal services performed by ~~each~~ licensed paraprofessional and the lawyer;

(3) the client has consented in writing,* either at the time the licensed paraprofessional and the lawyer enter into the agreement to divide the fee or as soon thereafter as reasonably* practicable, after a full written* disclosure to the client of: (i) the fact that a division of fees will be made; (ii) the identity of the licensed paraprofessional, the lawyer, or law firms* that are parties to the division; and (iii) the terms of the division; and

(4) the total fee charged by all licensed paraprofessionals and lawyers is not increased solely by reason of the agreement to divide fees.

(bc) This rule does not apply to a division of fees pursuant to court order.

Comment

[Reserved]

PROPOSED RULES FOR INDIVIDUAL VOTE

Rule 1.5.2 Written Agreement to Representation (Proposed Rule – Clean Version)

Prior to the performance of legal services for a fee, the licensed paraprofessional shall enter into a written* agreement with the client in a separate writing,* provided in the prospective client's preferred language, and signed by both the client and the licensed paraprofessional, that provides the licensed paraprofessional's name, specialty area, mailing address, street address, telephone numbers, facsimile numbers, internet address, and license number of the licensed paraprofessional, and includes the following provisions:

- (a) A clear and conspicuous disclosure that the licensed paraprofessional is not a lawyer and may only provide limited legal advice and services within the scope of the licensed paraprofessional's licensure. This statement shall be on the first page of the contract; in a type size, font, color, appearance, and location sufficiently noticeable for a client to read and comprehend them; in a print that contrasts with the background against which they appear; in larger type than the surrounding text; in a manner that clearly calls attention to the language;
- (b) An explanation of the general nature of the legal services to be provided to the client;
- (c) A reasonable estimate of the total fees, expenses, and costs of services provided by the licensed paraprofessional, and the basis of compensation including, but not limited to, hourly rates, statutory fees or flat fees, and other standard rates, fees, and charges applicable to the matter;
- (d) A statement that, pursuant to rule 1.4, the licensed paraprofessional must keep the client reasonably* informed about significant developments relating to the representation, including promptly complying with reasonable* requests for information and copies of significant documents when necessary to keep the client so informed;
- (e) A statement describing the licensed paraprofessional's duty to protect the confidentiality of information related to the representation under rule 1.6, including information provided in confidence by the client and the licensed paraprofessional's work product associated with the legal services sought or provided by the licensed paraprofessional;
- (f) A statement that, pursuant to rule 1.16(a)(4), the client has the right to terminate the contract and services at any time, with or without cause, and receive a full refund of unearned fees pursuant to rule 1.16(e)(2);
- (g) A statement confirming that the licensed paraprofessional is required by [add rule of court reference] to carry a surety bond in the amount of \$100,000, the name of the surety bond carrier, and information on how to file a claim against the surety bond if necessary;
- (h) A statement confirming if the licensed paraprofessional has or does not have professional liability insurance. If the licensed paraprofessional has professional liability insurance, the name of the carrier, the amount of coverage, and how to file a claim if necessary;
- (i) A statement describing how to file a complaint with the State Bar of California;
- (j) A statement regarding the respective responsibilities of the licensed paraprofessional and the client as to the performance of the agreement; and
- (k) Any other disclosures, statements, or conditions required by the [Paraprofessional] Rules of Professional Conduct and the rules and regulations of the [Paraprofessional] Board.

Comment

PROPOSED RULES FOR INDIVIDUAL VOTE

Rule 1.5.2 Written Agreement to Representation (Proposed Rule – Redline Version)

Prior to the performance of legal services for a fee, the licensed paraprofessional shall enter into a written* agreement with the client in a separate writing,* provided in the prospective client's preferred language, and signed by both the client and the licensed paraprofessional, that provides the licensed paraprofessional's name, specialty area, mailing address, street address, telephone numbers, facsimile numbers, internet address, and license number of the licensed paraprofessional, and includes the following provisions:

(a) A clear and conspicuous disclosure that the licensed paraprofessional is not a lawyer and may only provide limited legal advice and services within the scope of the licensed paraprofessional's licensure. This statement shall be on the first page of the contract; in a type size, font, color, appearance, and location sufficiently noticeable for a client to read and comprehend them; in a print that contrasts with the background against which they appear; in larger type than the surrounding text; in a manner that clearly calls attention to the language;

(b) An explanation of the general nature of the legal services to be provided to the client;

(c) A reasonable estimate of the total fees, expenses, and costs of services provided by the licensed paraprofessional, and the basis of compensation including, but not limited to, hourly rates, statutory fees or flat fees, and other standard rates, fees, and charges applicable to the matter;

(d) A statement that, pursuant to rule 1.4, the licensed paraprofessional must keep the client reasonably* informed about significant developments relating to the representation, including promptly complying with reasonable* requests for information and copies of significant documents when necessary to keep the client so informed-pursuant to rule 1.16;

(e) A statement describing the licensed paraprofessional's duty to protect the confidentiality of information related to the representation under rule 1.6, including information provided in confidence by the client and the licensed paraprofessional's work product associated with the legal services sought or provided by the licensed paraprofessional;

(f) A statement that, pursuant to rule 1.16(a)(4), the client has the right to terminate the contract and services at any time, with or without cause, and receive a full refund of unearned fees pursuant to rule 1.16(e)(2);

(g) A statement confirming that the licensed paraprofessional is required by [add rule of court reference] to carry a surety bond in the amount of \$100,000, the name of the surety bond carrier, and information on how to file a claim against the surety bond if necessary;

(h) A statement confirming if the licensed paraprofessional has or does not have professional liability insurance. If the licensed paraprofessional has professional liability insurance, the name of the carrier, the amount of coverage, and how to file a claim if necessary;

(i) A statement describing how to file a complaint with the State Bar of California;

(j) A statement regarding the respective responsibilities of the licensed paraprofessional and the client as to the performance of the agreement; and

(k) Any other disclosures, statements, or conditions required by the [Paraprofessional] Rules of Professional Conduct and the rules and regulations of the [Paraprofessional] Board.

Comment

PROPOSED RULES FOR INDIVIDUAL VOTE

CHAPTER 5. LAW FIRMS* AND ASSOCIATIONS

Rule 5.3.1 Employment of Disbarred, Suspended, Resigned, or Involuntarily Inactive Lawyers or Licensed Paraprofessionals (Proposed Rule – Clean Version)

(a) For purposes of this rule:

- (1) “Employ” means to engage the services of another, including employees, agents, independent contractors and consultants, regardless of whether any compensation is paid;
- (2) “Licensee” means a licensee of the State Bar of California;
- (3) “Involuntarily inactive licensee” means a member who is ineligible to practice law as a result of action taken pursuant to Business and Professions Code sections 6007, 6203, subdivision (d)(1), or California Rules of Court, rule 9.31(d);
- (4) “Resigned licensee” means a licensee who has resigned from the State Bar while disciplinary charges are pending; and
- (5) “Ineligible person” means a licensee whose current status with the State Bar of California is disbarred, suspended, resigned, or involuntarily inactive.

(b) A licensed paraprofessional shall not employ, associate in practice with, or assist a person* the licensed paraprofessional knows* or reasonably should know* is an ineligible person to perform the following on behalf of the licensed paraprofessional’s client:

- (1) Render legal consultation or advice to the client;
- (2) Appear on behalf of a client in any hearing or proceeding or before any judicial officer, arbitrator, mediator, court, public agency, referee, magistrate, commissioner, or hearing officer;
- (3) Appear as a representative of the client at a deposition or other discovery matter;
- (4) Negotiate or transact any matter for or on behalf of the client with third parties;
- (5) Receive, disburse or otherwise handle the client’s funds; or
- (6) Engage in activities that constitute the practice of law.

(c) A licensed paraprofessional may employ, associate in practice with, or assist an ineligible person to perform research, drafting or clerical activities, including but not limited to:

- (1) Legal work of a preparatory nature, such as legal research, the assemblage of data and other necessary information, drafting of pleadings, briefs, and other similar documents;
- (2) Direct communication with the client or third parties regarding matters such as scheduling, billing, updates, confirmation of receipt or sending of correspondence and messages; or

PROPOSED RULES FOR INDIVIDUAL VOTE

- (3) Accompanying an active licensed paraprofessional in attending a deposition or other discovery matter for the limited purpose of providing clerical assistance to the active licensed paraprofessional who will appear as the representative of the client.
- (d) Prior to or at the time of employing, associating in practice with, or assisting a person* the licensed paraprofessional knows* or reasonably should know* is an ineligible person, the licensed paraprofessional shall serve upon the State Bar written* notice of the employment, including a full description of such person's current licensee status. The written* notice shall also list the activities prohibited in paragraph (b) and state that the ineligible person will not perform such activities. The licensed paraprofessional shall serve similar written* notice upon each client on whose specific matter such person* will work, prior to or at the time of employing, associating with, or assisting such person* to work on the client's specific matter. The licensed paraprofessional shall obtain proof of service of the client's written* notice and shall retain such proof and a true and correct copy of the client's written* notice for two years following termination of the licensed paraprofessional's employment by the client.
- (e) A licensed paraprofessional may, without client or State Bar notification, employ, associate in practice with, or assist an ineligible person whose sole function is to perform office physical plant or equipment maintenance, courier or delivery services, catering, reception, typing or transcription, or other similar support activities.
- (f) When the licensed paraprofessional no longer employs, associates in practice with, or assists the ineligible person, the licensed paraprofessional shall promptly serve upon the State Bar written* notice of the termination.

Comment

[Reserved]

Rule 5.3.1 Employment of Disbarred, Suspended, Resigned, or Involuntarily Inactive Lawyers or Licensed Paraprofessionals **(Proposed Rule – Redline Version)**

- (a) For purposes of this rule:
- (1) "Employ" means to engage the services of another, including employees, agents, independent contractors and consultants, regardless of whether any compensation is paid;
 - (2) "Member Licensee" means a member licensee of the State Bar of California;
 - (3) "Involuntarily inactive member licensee" means a member who is ineligible to practice law as a result of action taken pursuant to Business and Professions Code sections 6007, 6203, subdivision (d)(1), or California Rules of Court, rule 9.31(d);
 - (4) "Resigned member licensee" means a member licensee who has resigned from the State Bar while disciplinary charges are pending; and
 - (5) "Ineligible person" means a member licensee whose current status with the State Bar of California is disbarred, suspended, resigned, or involuntarily inactive.
- (b) A lawyer licensed paraprofessional shall not employ, associate in practice with, or assist a person* the lawyer licensed paraprofessional knows* or reasonably should know* is an ineligible person to perform the following on behalf of the lawyer licensed paraprofessional's client:
- (1) Render legal consultation or advice to the client;

PROPOSED RULES FOR INDIVIDUAL VOTE

- (2) Appear on behalf of a client in any hearing or proceeding or before any judicial officer, arbitrator, mediator, court, public agency, referee, magistrate, commissioner, or hearing officer;
- (3) Appear as a representative of the client at a deposition or other discovery matter;
- (4) Negotiate or transact any matter for or on behalf of the client with third parties;
- (5) Receive, disburse or otherwise handle the client's funds; or
- (6) Engage in activities that constitute the practice of law.

(c) A lawyerlicensed paraprofessional may employ, associate in practice with, or assist an ineligible person to perform research, drafting or clerical activities, including but not limited to:

- (1) Legal work of a preparatory nature, such as legal research, the assemblage of data and other necessary information, drafting of pleadings, briefs, and other similar documents;
- (2) Direct communication with the client or third parties regarding matters such as scheduling, billing, updates, confirmation of receipt or sending of correspondence and messages; or
- (3) Accompanying an active lawyerlicensed paraprofessional in attending a deposition or other discovery matter for the limited purpose of providing clerical assistance to the active lawyerlicensed paraprofessional who will appear as the representative of the client.

(d) Prior to or at the time of employing, associating in practice with, or assisting a person* the licensed paraprofessional~~lawyer~~ knows* or reasonably should know* is an ineligible person, the lawyerlicensed paraprofessional shall serve upon the State Bar written* notice of the employment, including a full description of such person's current bar-licensee status. The written* notice shall also list the activities prohibited in paragraph (b) and state that the ineligible person will not perform such activities. The licensed paraprofessional~~lawyer~~ shall serve similar written* notice upon each client on whose specific matter such person* will work, prior to or at the time of employing, associating with, or assisting such person* to work on the client's specific matter. The lawyerlicensed paraprofessional shall obtain proof of service of the client's written* notice and shall retain such proof and a true and correct copy of the client's written* notice for two years following termination of the lawyerlicensed paraprofessional's employment by the client.

(e) A lawyerlicensed paraprofessional may, without client or State Bar notification, employ, associate in practice with, or assist an ineligible person whose sole function is to perform office physical plant or equipment maintenance, courier or delivery services, catering, reception, typing or transcription, or other similar support activities.

(f) When the lawyerlicensed paraprofessional no longer employs, associates in practice with, or assists the ineligible person, the lawyerlicensed paraprofessional shall promptly serve upon the State Bar written* notice of the termination.

Comment

[Reserved]

PROPOSED RULES FOR INDIVIDUAL VOTE

Rule 5.4 Financial and Similar Arrangements with Lawyers and Nonlicensees (Proposed Rule – Clean Version)

- (a) A licensed paraprofessional or law firm* shall not share legal fees directly or indirectly with an individual who is not a lawyer or a licensed paraprofessional or with an organization that is not authorized to practice law, except that:
- (1) an agreement by a licensed paraprofessional with the licensed paraprofessional's firm,* partner,* or associate may provide for the payment of money or other consideration over a reasonable* period of time after the licensed paraprofessional's death, to the licensed paraprofessional's estate or to one or more specified persons;*
 - (2) a licensed paraprofessional purchasing the practice of a deceased, disabled or disappeared licensed paraprofessional may pay the agreed-upon purchase price, pursuant to rule 1.17, to the licensed paraprofessional's estate or other representative;
 - (3) a licensed paraprofessional or law firm* may include employees who are not lawyers or licensed paraprofessionals in a compensation or retirement plan, even though the plan is based in whole or in part on a profit-sharing arrangement, provided the plan does not otherwise violate these rules;
 - (4) a licensed paraprofessional or law firm* may pay a prescribed registration, referral, or other fee to a licensed paraprofessional referral service established, sponsored and operated in accordance with the State Bar of California's Minimum Standards for Licensed paraprofessional Referral Services; or
 - (5) a licensed paraprofessional or law firm* may share with or pay a court-awarded legal fee to a nonprofit organization that employed, retained or recommended employment of the licensed paraprofessional or law firm* in the matter.
 - (6) a licensed paraprofessional or law firm* may share with or pay a legal fee that is not court-awarded but arises from a settlement or other resolution of the matter with a nonprofit organization that recommended or facilitated employment of the licensed paraprofessional or law firm* in the matter provided:
 - (i) the nonprofit organization qualifies under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code;
 - (ii) the licensed paraprofessional or law firm* enters into a written* agreement to divide the fee with the nonprofit organization;
 - (iii) the licensed paraprofessional or law firm* obtains the client's consent in writing,* either at the time the licensed paraprofessional or law firm* enters into the agreement with the nonprofit organization to divide the fee or as soon thereafter as reasonably* practicable, after a full written* disclosure to the client of the fact that a division of fees will be made, the identity of the licensed paraprofessional or law firm* and the nonprofit organization that are parties to the division, and the terms of the division, including the restriction imposed under paragraph (a)(6)(iv); and
 - (iv) the total fee charged by the licensed paraprofessional or law firm* is not increased solely by reason of the agreement to divide fees.
- (b) A licensed paraprofessional shall not form a partnership or other organization with a individual who is not a lawyer or licensed paraprofessional if any of the activities of the partnership or other organization consist of the practice of law.

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- (c) A licensed paraprofessional shall not permit a person* who recommends, employs, or pays the licensed paraprofessional to render legal services for another to direct or regulate the licensed paraprofessional's independent professional judgment or interfere with the licensed paraprofessional-client relationship in rendering legal services.
- (d) A licensed paraprofessional shall not practice with or in the form of a professional corporation or other organization authorized to practice law for a profit if:
- (1) an individual who is not a lawyer or a licensed paraprofessional owns any interest in it, except that a fiduciary representative of a lawyer's or licensed paraprofessional's estate may hold the lawyer's or licensed paraprofessional's stock or other interest for a reasonable* time during administration;
 - (2) an individual who is not a lawyer or a licensed paraprofessional is a director or officer of the corporation or occupies a position of similar responsibility in any other form of organization; or
 - (3) an individual who is not a lawyer or a licensed paraprofessional has the right or authority to direct or control the licensed paraprofessional's independent professional judgment.
- (e) A licensed paraprofessional shall not practice in a law firm* with a lawyer if:
- (1) licensed paraprofessionals direct or regulate any lawyer's professional judgment in rendering legal services;
 - (2) licensed paraprofessionals have supervisory authority over any lawyer; or
 - (3) licensed paraprofessionals possess a majority ownership interest or exercise controlling managerial authority in the firm;
- (f) The Board of Trustees of the State Bar shall formulate and adopt Minimum Standards for Licensed Paraprofessional Referral Services, which, as from time to time amended, shall be binding on licensed paraprofessionals. A licensed paraprofessional shall not accept a referral from, or otherwise participate in, a licensed paraprofessional referral service unless it complies with such Minimum Standards for Licensed Paraprofessional Referral Services.
- (g) A licensed paraprofessional shall not practice with or in the form of a nonprofit legal aid, mutual benefit or advocacy group if the nonprofit organization allows any third person* to interfere with the licensed paraprofessional's independent professional judgment, or with the licensed paraprofessional-client relationship, or allows or aids any person* to practice law in violation of these rules or applicable law.

Comment

[Reserved]

Rule 5.4 Financial and Similar Arrangements with Lawyers and Nonlawyerlicensees (Proposed Rule – Redline Version)

- (a) A lawyerlicensed paraprofessional or law firm* shall not share legal fees directly or indirectly with an nonlawyerperson* individual who is not a lawyer or a licensed paraprofessional or with an organization that is not authorized to practice law, except that:
- (1) an agreement by a lawyerlicensed paraprofessional with the lawyerlicensed paraprofessional's firm,* partner,* or associate may provide for the payment of money or other consideration over a reasonable* period of time after the lawyerlicensed paraprofessional's death, to the lawyerlicensed paraprofessional's estate or to one or more specified persons;*

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(2) a lawyer licensed paraprofessional purchasing the practice of a deceased, disabled or disappeared lawyer licensed paraprofessional may pay the agreed-upon purchase price, pursuant to rule 1.17, to the lawyer licensed paraprofessional's estate or other representative;

(3) a lawyer licensed paraprofessional or law firm* may include ~~nonlawyer~~ employees who are not lawyers or licensed paraprofessionals in a compensation or retirement plan, even though the plan is based in whole or in part on a profit-sharing arrangement, provided the plan does not otherwise violate these rules ~~or the State Bar Act~~;

(4) a lawyer licensed paraprofessional or law firm* may pay a prescribed registration, referral, or other fee to a lawyer licensed paraprofessional referral service established, sponsored and operated in accordance with the State Bar of California's Minimum Standards for Lawyer Licensed paraprofessional Referral Services; or

(5) a lawyer licensed paraprofessional or law firm* may share with or pay a court-awarded legal fee to a nonprofit organization that employed, retained or recommended employment of the lawyer licensed paraprofessional or law firm* in the matter. _____

(6) a licensed paraprofessional or law firm* may share with or pay a legal fee that is not court-awarded but arises from a settlement or other resolution of the matter with a nonprofit organization that ~~employed, retained, recommended, or facilitated~~ employment of the licensed paraprofessional or law firm* in the matter provided:

(i) the nonprofit organization qualifies under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code;

(ii) the licensed paraprofessional or law firm* enters into a written* agreement to divide the fee with the nonprofit organization;

(iii) the licensed paraprofessional or law firm* obtains the client's consent in writing, * either at the time the licensed paraprofessional or law firm* enters into the agreement with the nonprofit organization to divide the fee or as soon thereafter as reasonably* practicable, after a full written* disclosure to the client of the fact that a division of fees will be made, the identity of the licensed paraprofessional or law firm* and the nonprofit organization that are parties to the division, and the terms of the division, including the restriction imposed under paragraph (a)(6)(iv); and

(iv) the total fee charged by the licensed paraprofessional or law firm* is not increased solely by reason of the agreement to divide fees.

(b) A lawyer licensed paraprofessional shall not form a partnership or other organization with a individual who is not a lawyer or licensed paraprofessional ~~nonlawyer~~ if any of the activities of the partnership or other organization consist of the practice of law.

(c) A lawyer licensed paraprofessional shall not permit a person* who recommends, employs, or pays the lawyer licensed paraprofessional to render legal services for another to direct or regulate the lawyer licensed paraprofessional's independent professional judgment or interfere with the lawyer licensed paraprofessional-client relationship in rendering legal services.

(d) A lawyer licensed paraprofessional shall not practice with or in the form of a professional corporation or other organization authorized to practice law for a profit if:

(1) an individual who is not a lawyer or a licensed paraprofessional ~~nonlawyer~~ owns any interest in it, except that a fiduciary representative of a lawyer's or licensed paraprofessional's estate may hold the lawyer's or licensed paraprofessional's stock or other interest for a reasonable* time during administration;

PROPOSED RULES FOR INDIVIDUAL VOTE

(2) ~~an individual who is not a lawyer or a licensed paraprofessional~~~~nonlawyer~~ is a director or officer of the corporation or occupies a position of similar responsibility in any other form of organization; or

(3) ~~an nonlawyer~~~~individual who is not a lawyer or a licensed paraprofessional~~ has the right or authority to direct or control the ~~lawyer~~licensed paraprofessional's independent professional judgment.

(e) A licensed paraprofessional shall not practice in a law firm* with a lawyer if:

(1) licensed paraprofessionals direct or regulate any lawyer's professional judgment in rendering legal services;

(2) licensed paraprofessionals have ~~direct~~ supervisory authority over any lawyer; or

(3) licensed paraprofessionals possess a majority ownership interest or exercise controlling managerial authority in the firm;

(f) The Board of Trustees of the State Bar shall formulate and adopt Minimum Standards for ~~Lawyer-Licensed Paraprofessional~~ Referral Services, which, as from time to time amended, shall be binding on ~~lawyer-licensed paraprofessionals~~. A ~~lawyer-licensed paraprofessional~~ shall not accept a referral from, or otherwise participate in, a ~~lawyer-licensed paraprofessional~~ referral service unless it complies with such Minimum Standards for ~~Lawyer-Licensed Paraprofessional~~ Referral Services.

(g) A ~~lawyer-licensed paraprofessional~~ shall not practice with or in the form of a nonprofit legal aid, mutual benefit or advocacy group if the nonprofit organization allows any third person* to interfere with the ~~lawyer-licensed paraprofessional~~'s independent professional judgment, or with the ~~lawyer-licensed paraprofessional~~-client relationship, or allows or aids any person* to practice law in violation of these rules or ~~the State Bar Act~~applicable law.

Comment

[Reserved]

PROPOSED RULES FOR INDIVIDUAL VOTE

CHAPTER 7. INFORMATION ABOUT LEGAL SERVICES

Rule 7.2 Advertising (Proposed Rule – Clean Version)

- (a) Subject to the requirements of rules 7.1 and 7.3, a licensed paraprofessional may advertise services through any written,* recorded or electronic means of communication, including public media.
- (b) A licensed paraprofessional shall not compensate, promise or give anything of value to a person* for the purpose of recommending or securing the services of the licensed paraprofessional or the licensed paraprofessional's law firm,* except that a licensed paraprofessional may:
- (1) pay the reasonable* costs of advertisements or communications permitted by this rule;
 - (2) pay the usual charges of a legal services plan or a qualified licensed paraprofessional referral service. A qualified licensed paraprofessional referral service is a licensed paraprofessional referral service established, sponsored and operated in accordance with the State Bar of California's Minimum Standards for a Licensed Paraprofessional Referral Service in California;
 - (3) pay for a law practice in accordance with rule 1.17;
 - (4) refer clients to another licensed paraprofessional, a lawyer or a nonlawyer professional pursuant to an arrangement not otherwise prohibited under these rules that provides for the other person* to refer clients or customers to the licensed paraprofessional, if:
 - (i) the reciprocal referral arrangement is not exclusive; and
 - (ii) the client is informed of the existence and nature of the arrangement;
 - (5) offer or give a gift or gratuity to a person* having made a recommendation resulting in the employment of the licensed paraprofessional or the licensed paraprofessional's law firm,* provided that the gift or gratuity was not offered or given in consideration of any promise, agreement, or understanding that such a gift or gratuity would be forthcoming or that referrals would be made or encouraged in the future.
- (c) Any communication made pursuant to this rule shall include: (1) the name and contact information of at least one lawyer, licensed paraprofessional or law firm* responsible for its content, (2) include in the communication at least one licensed paraprofessional's license number; and (3) include in the communication a clear and conspicuous statement that the licensed paraprofessional is not a lawyer. (d) If a licensed paraprofessional's law firm maintains a website advertising the licensed paraprofessional's services, the website must include a page that contains all the mandatory disclosures required under rule 1.4.2(a).

Comment

[Reserved]

Rule 7.2 Advertising (Proposed Rule – Redline Version)

- (a) Subject to the requirements of rules 7.1 and 7.3, a ~~lawyer~~licensed paraprofessional may advertise services through any written,* recorded or electronic means of communication, including public media.

PROPOSED RULES FOR INDIVIDUAL VOTE

(b) A lawyerlicensed paraprofessional shall not compensate, promise or give anything of value to a person* for the purpose of recommending or securing the services of the lawyerlicensed paraprofessional or the lawyerlicensed paraprofessional's law firm,* except that a lawyerlicensed paraprofessional may:

- (1) pay the reasonable* costs of advertisements or communications permitted by this rule;
- (2) pay the usual charges of a legal services plan or a qualified lawyerlicensed paraprofessional referral service. A qualified lawyerlicensed paraprofessional referral service is a lawyerlicensed paraprofessional referral service established, sponsored and operated in accordance with the State Bar of California's Minimum Standards for a LawyerLicensed paraprofessional Referral Service in California;
- (3) pay for a law practice in accordance with rule 1.17;
- (4) refer clients to another lawyerlicensed paraprofessional, a lawyer or a nonlawyer-professional pursuant to an arrangement not otherwise prohibited under these Rules-rules or the State Bar Act that provides for the other person* to refer clients or customers to the lawyerlicensed paraprofessional, if:
 - (i) the reciprocal referral arrangement is not exclusive; and
 - (ii) the client is informed of the existence and nature of the arrangement;
- (5) offer or give a gift or gratuity to a person* having made a recommendation resulting in the employment of the lawyerlicensed paraprofessional or the lawyerlicensed paraprofessional's law firm,* provided that the gift or gratuity was not offered or given in consideration of any promise, agreement, or understanding that such a gift or gratuity would be forthcoming or that referrals would be made or encouraged in the future.

(c) Any communication made pursuant to this rule shall include: (1) the name and ~~address-contact information~~ of at least one lawyer, licensed paraprofessional or law firm* responsible for its content, (2) include in the communication at least one licensed paraprofessional's license number; and (3) include in the communication a clear and conspicuous statement that the licensed paraprofessional is not a lawyer.

(d) If a licensed paraprofessional's law firm maintains a website advertising the licensed paraprofessional's services, the website must include a page that contains all the mandatory disclosures required under rule 1.4.2(a).

Comment

[Reserved]

PROPOSED RULES FOR INDIVIDUAL VOTE

Rule 7.3 Solicitation of Clients (Proposed Rule – Clean Version)

(a) A licensed paraprofessional shall not by in-person, live telephone or real-time electronic contact solicit professional employment when a significant motive for doing so is the licensed paraprofessional's pecuniary gain, unless the person* contacted:

- (1) is a lawyer or a licensed paraprofessional; or
- (2) has a family, close personal, or prior professional relationship with the licensed paraprofessional.

(b) A licensed paraprofessional shall not solicit professional employment by written,* recorded or electronic communication or by in-person, telephone or real-time electronic contact even when not otherwise prohibited by paragraph (a), if:

- (1) the person* being solicited has made known* to the licensed paraprofessional a desire not to be solicited by the licensed paraprofessional; or
- (2) the solicitation is transmitted in any manner which involves intrusion, coercion, duress or harassment.

(c) Every written,* recorded or electronic communication from a licensed paraprofessional soliciting professional employment from any person* known* to be in need of legal services in a particular matter shall include:

- (1) the word "Advertisement" or words of similar import on the outside envelope, if any, and at the beginning and ending of any recorded or electronic communication, unless the recipient of the communication is a person* specified in paragraphs (a)(1) or (a)(2), or unless it is apparent from the context that the communication is an advertisement.
- (2) include the name, contact information, and license number of the licensed paraprofessional responsible for the content of the communication;
- (3) include a clear and conspicuous statement that the paraprofessional is not a lawyer; and
- (4) if an advertisement subject to this subdivision is in a language other than English, the statements required by this subdivision shall be in the same language as the advertisement.

(d) A licensed paraprofessional shall not act as a runner or capper for another licensed paraprofessional, nor solicit another person to act as a runner or capper for the licensed paraprofessional.

- (1) For purposes of paragraph (d), a "runner or capper" is any person, firm, association, or corporation acting for consideration in any manner or in any capacity as an agent for an attorney, a paraprofessional, or a law firm, in the solicitation or procurement of business for the licensed paraprofessional except as otherwise authorized by these rules.
- (2) Nothing in paragraph (d) shall be construed to prevent the recommendation of professional employment where that recommendation is not prohibited by these rules.

(e) Notwithstanding the prohibitions in paragraph (a), a licensed paraprofessional may participate with a prepaid or group legal service plan operated by an organization not owned or directed by the licensed paraprofessional that uses in-person, live telephone or real-time electronic contact to solicit memberships or subscriptions for the plan from persons* who are not known* to need legal services in a particular matter covered by the plan.

PROPOSED RULES FOR INDIVIDUAL VOTE

(f) As used in this rule, the terms “solicitation” and “solicit” refer to an oral or written* targeted communication initiated by or on behalf of the licensed paraprofessional that is directed to a specific person* and that offers to provide, or can reasonably* be understood as offering to provide, legal services.

Comment

[Reserved]

Rule 7.3 Solicitation of Clients (Proposed Rule – Redline Version)

(a) A lawyerlicensed paraprofessional shall not by in-person, live telephone or real-time electronic contact solicit professional employment when a significant motive for doing so is the lawyerlicensed paraprofessional’s pecuniary gain, unless the person* contacted:

- (1) is a lawyer or a licensed paraprofessional; or
- (2) has a family, close personal, or prior professional relationship with the lawyerlicensed paraprofessional.

(b) A lawyerlicensed paraprofessional shall not solicit professional employment by written,* recorded or electronic communication or by in-person, telephone or real-time electronic contact even when not otherwise prohibited by paragraph (a), if:

- (1) the person* being solicited has made known* to the lawyerlicensed paraprofessional a desire not to be solicited by the lawyerlicensed paraprofessional; or
- (2) the solicitation is transmitted in any manner which involves intrusion, coercion, duress or harassment.

(c) Every written,* recorded or electronic communication from a lawyerlicensed paraprofessional soliciting professional employment from any person* known* to be in need of legal services in a particular matter shall include:

(1) the word “Advertisement” or words of similar import on the outside envelope, if any, and at the beginning and ending of any recorded or electronic communication, unless the recipient of the communication is a person* specified in paragraphs (a)(1) or (a)(2), or unless it is apparent from the context that the communication is an advertisement.

(2) include the name, contact information, and license number of the licensed paraprofessional responsible for the content of the communication;

(3) include a clear and conspicuous statement that the paraprofessional is not a lawyer; and

(4) if an advertisement subject to this subdivision is in a language other than English, the statements required by this subdivision shall be in the same language as the advertisement.

(d) A licensed paraprofessional shall not act as a runner or capper for another licensed paraprofessional, nor solicit another person to act as a runner or capper for the licensed paraprofessional.

(1) For purposes of paragraph (d), a “runner or capper” is any person, firm, association, or corporation acting for consideration in any manner or in any capacity as an agent for an attorney, a paraprofessional, or a law firm, in the solicitation or procurement of business for the licensed paraprofessional except as otherwise authorized by these rules.

PROPOSED RULES FOR INDIVIDUAL VOTE

(2) Nothing in paragraph (d) shall be construed to prevent the recommendation of professional employment where that recommendation is not prohibited by these rules.

(e) Notwithstanding the prohibitions in paragraph (a), a lawyerlicensed paraprofessional may participate with a prepaid or group legal service plan operated by an organization not owned or directed by the lawyerlicensed paraprofessional that uses in-person, live telephone or real-time electronic contact to solicit memberships or subscriptions for the plan from persons* who are not known* to need legal services in a particular matter covered by the plan.

(ef) As used in this rule, the terms “solicitation” and “solicit” refer to an oral or written* targeted communication initiated by or on behalf of the lawyerlicensed paraprofessional that is directed to a specific person* and that offers to provide, or can reasonably* be understood as offering to provide, legal services.

Comment

[Reserved]

CHAPTER 1.

LAWYERLICENSED PARAPROFESSIONAL-CLIENT RELATIONSHIP**Rule 1.4.1 Communication of Settlement Offers
(Proposed Rule – Clean Version)**

- (a) A licensed paraprofessional shall promptly communicate to the licensed paraprofessional's client all amounts, terms, and conditions of any written* offer of settlement made to the client.
- (b) As used in this rule, "client" includes a person* who possesses the authority to accept an offer of settlement.

Comment

[Reserved]

**Rule 1.4.1 Communication of Settlement Offers
(Proposed Rule – Redline Version)**

- (a) A licensed paraprofessional ~~lawyer~~ shall promptly communicate to the lawyerlicensed paraprofessional's client ~~:~~
 - ~~(1) all terms and conditions of a proposed plea bargain or other dispositive offer made to the client in a criminal matter; and~~
 - ~~(2) all amounts, terms, and conditions of any written* offer of settlement made to the client in all other matters.~~
- (b) As used in this rule, "client" includes a person* who possesses the authority to accept an offer of settlement ~~or plea, or, in a class action, all the named representatives of the class.~~

Comment

[Reserved]

**Rule 1.4.2 Notice to Consumers Prior to Consultation with a Prospective Client
(Proposed Rule – Clean Version)**

- (a) Prior to a prospective client's consultation with a licensed paraprofessional for the purpose of retaining the licensed paraprofessional or securing legal services or advice from the licensed paraprofessional in the licensed paraprofessional's professional capacity, the licensed paraprofessional shall disclose orally and provide, at the time of the consultation or as soon thereafter as reasonably* practicable the written* disclosures to the prospective client in the prospective client's preferred language that:
 - (1) the licensed paraprofessional is not a lawyer;
 - (2) the licensed paraprofessional has a license to provide limited legal services, the area of practice in which the licensed paraprofessional is licensed, and that the licensed paraprofessional cannot provide all services that a lawyer can provide in this area of practice;
 - (3) the prospective client may need to hire a lawyer if the legal services that the prospective client seeks are beyond the limited scope of the licensed paraprofessional's license;
 - (4) there may be other alternative choices available for the prospective client to consider, including, but not limited to, a free consultation with a lawyer, limited-scope services from a lawyer, free services from a Self Help

Center or Family Law Facilitator's Office, or potentially free legal services from a local legal aid organization if the prospective client qualifies;

(5) a general description of the licensed paraprofessional's fee structure and billing methods; and

(6) whether the licensed paraprofessional does or does not have professional liability insurance based on the licensed paraprofessional's reasonable knowledge* at the time of the disclosure,

(b) If the licensed paraprofessional provides notice to the prospective client prior to consultation that the licensed paraprofessional does have professional liability insurance pursuant to paragraph (a)(6) and a licensed paraprofessional-client relationship is formed, the licensed paraprofessional shall inform the client in writing* within thirty days of the date the licensed paraprofessional knows* or reasonably should know* that the licensed paraprofessional no longer has professional liability insurance during the representation of the client.

[Reserved]

Rule 1.4.2 Notice to Consumers Prior to Consultation with a Prospective Client~~Disclosure of Professional Liability Insurance~~
(Proposed Rule – Redline Version)

(a) Prior to a prospective client's consultation with a licensed paraprofessional for the purpose of retaining the licensed paraprofessional or securing legal services or advice from the licensed paraprofessional in the licensed paraprofessional's professional capacity, the licensed paraprofessional shall disclose orally and provide, at the time of the consultation or as soon thereafter as reasonably* practicable the written* disclosures to the prospective client in the prospective client's preferred language that:

(1) the licensed paraprofessional is not a lawyer;

(2) the licensed paraprofessional has a license to provide limited legal services, the area of practice in which the licensed paraprofessional is licensed, and that the licensed paraprofessional cannot provide all services that a lawyer can provide in this area of practice;

(3) the prospective client may need to hire a lawyer if the legal services that the prospective client seeks are beyond the limited scope of the licensed paraprofessional's license;

(4) there may be other alternative choices available for the prospective client to consider, including, but not limited to, a free consultation with a lawyer, limited-scope services from a lawyer, free services from a Self Help Center or Family Law Facilitator's Office, or potentially free legal services from a local legal aid organization if the prospective client qualifies;

(5) a general description of the licensed paraprofessional's fee structure and billing methods; and

(6) whether the licensed paraprofessional does or does not have professional liability insurance based on the licensed paraprofessional's reasonable knowledge* at the time of the disclosure,

~~(a) A licensed paraprofessional who knows* or reasonably should know* that the licensed paraprofessional does not have professional liability insurance shall inform a client in writing,* at the time of the client's engagement of the licensed paraprofessional, that the licensed paraprofessional does not have professional liability insurance.~~

(b) If the licensed paraprofessional provides notice to the prospective client prior to consultation that the licensed paraprofessional does have professional liability insurance pursuant to paragraph (a)(6) and a licensed paraprofessional-client relationship is formed, the licensed paraprofessional shall inform the client in writing* within thirty days of the date the licensed paraprofessional knows* or reasonably should know* that the licensed paraprofessional no longer has professional liability insurance during the representation of the client.~~If notice under~~

~~paragraph (a) has not been provided at the time of a client's engagement of the licensed paraprofessional, the licensed paraprofessional shall inform the client in writing* within thirty days of the date the licensed paraprofessional knows* or reasonably should know* that the licensed paraprofessional no longer has professional liability insurance during the representation of the client.~~

~~(c) — This rule does not apply to:~~

~~(1) — a licensed paraprofessional who knows* or reasonably should know* at the time of the client's engagement of the licensed paraprofessional that the licensed paraprofessional's legal representation of the client in the matter will not exceed four hours; provided that if the representation subsequently exceeds four hours, the licensed paraprofessional must comply with paragraphs (a) and (b);~~

~~(2) — a licensed paraprofessional who is employed as a government licensed paraprofessional or in-house counsel when that licensed paraprofessional is representing or providing legal advice to a client in that capacity;~~

~~(3) — a licensed paraprofessional who is rendering legal services in an emergency to avoid foreseeable prejudice to the rights or interests of the client;~~

~~(4) — a licensed paraprofessional who has previously advised the client in writing* under paragraph (a) or (b) that the licensed paraprofessional does not have professional liability insurance.~~

[Reserved]

**Rule 1.4.3 Informed Written Consent* to Representation
(Proposed Rule – Clean Version)**

(a) Prior to a prospective client's engagement of the licensed paraprofessional, the licensed paraprofessional shall obtain the prospective client's informed written consent* to representation. This includes that the paraprofessional shall clearly communicate in the prospective client's preferred language available alternatives and material risks, including any actual and reasonably* foreseeable adverse consequences of proceeding with a non-lawyer in this matter. The disclosures shall include, but not be limited to:

- (1) A statement that the licensed paraprofessional is not a lawyer;
- (2) Disclosure of other available choices for obtaining legal services, including the potential availability of a free consultation with a lawyer, limited-scope services from a lawyer, free services from a Self Help Center or Family Law Facilitator's Office, and that free legal services may be available to low-income individuals from a legal aid program if the client qualifies;
- (3) The potential need to hire a lawyer if needed services go beyond the limited scope of legal practice under the paraprofessional's license;
- (4) A statement that identifies the area of law in which the individual is licensed to practice, any prohibitions within that specific area of practice for the paraprofessional, and how these prohibitions may adversely affect the licensed paraprofessional's representation of the client in the matter; and
- (5) the existence of any financial arrangements related to the representation that the licensed paraprofessional has with others, such as fee sharing.

(b) The informed written consent* to representation required under paragraph (a) shall be in a separate writing* from the written* agreement to representation required under rule 1.5.2.

Comments

[Reserved]

**Rule 1.4.3 Informed Written Consent* to Representation
(Proposed Rule – Redline Version)**

(a) Prior to a prospective client's engagement of the licensed paraprofessional, the licensed paraprofessional shall obtain the prospective client's informed written consent* to representation. This includes that the paraprofessional shall clearly communicate in the prospective client's preferred language available alternatives and material risks, including any actual and reasonably* foreseeable adverse consequences of proceeding with a non-lawyer in this matter. The disclosures shall include, but not be limited to:

- (1) A statement that the licensed paraprofessional is not a lawyer;
- (2) Disclosure of other available choices for obtaining legal services, including the potential availability of a free consultation with a lawyer, limited-scope services from a lawyer, free services from a Self Help Center or Family Law Facilitator's Office, and that free legal services may be available to low-income individuals from a legal aid program if the client qualifies;
- (3) The potential need to hire a lawyer if needed services go beyond the limited scope of legal practice under the paraprofessional's license;

(4) A statement that identifies the area of law in which the individual is licensed to practice, any prohibitions within that specific area of practice for the paraprofessional, and how these prohibitions may adversely affect the licensed paraprofessional's representation of the client in the matter; and

(5) the existence of any financial arrangements related to the representation that the licensed paraprofessional has with others, such as fee sharing.

(b) The informed written consent* to representation required under paragraph (a) shall be in a separate writing* from the written* agreement to representation required under rule 1.5.2.

Comments

[Reserved]

Rule 1.5 Fees for Legal Services
(Proposed Rule – Clean Version)

- (a) A licensed paraprofessional shall not make an agreement for, charge, or collect an unconscionable or illegal fee.
- (b) Unconscionability of a fee shall be determined on the basis of all the facts and circumstances existing at the time the agreement is entered into except where the parties contemplate that the fee will be affected by later events. The factors to be considered in determining the unconscionability of a fee include without limitation the following:
- (1) whether the licensed paraprofessional engaged in fraud* or overreaching in negotiating or setting the fee;
 - (2) whether the licensed paraprofessional has failed to disclose material facts;
 - (3) the amount of the fee in proportion to the value of the services performed;
 - (4) the relative sophistication of the licensed paraprofessional and the client;
 - (5) the novelty and difficulty of the questions involved, and the skill requisite to perform the legal service properly;
 - (6) the likelihood, if apparent to the client, that the acceptance of the particular employment will preclude other employment by the licensed paraprofessional;
 - (7) the amount involved and the results obtained;
 - (8) the time limitations imposed by the client or by the circumstances;
 - (9) the nature and length of the professional relationship with the client;
 - (10) the experience, reputation, and ability of the licensed paraprofessional performing the services;
 - (11) whether the fee is fixed or contingent;
 - (12) the time and labor required; and
 - (13) whether the client gave informed consent* to the fee.
- (14) the fee customarily charged by licensed paraprofessionals and lawyers in the locality for similar legal service.
- (c) A licensed paraprofessional shall not make an agreement for, charge, or collect a contingent fee except in an enforcement of judgment matter within the scope of the licensed paraprofessional's licensure. Any contingent fee permitted under this paragraph shall not exceed thirty-three and one-third percent of the total value of the judgment subject to the enforcement action.
- (d) A licensed paraprofessional shall not make an agreement for, charge, or collect a fee that is denominated as "earned on receipt" or "non-refundable," or in similar terms. .]
- (e) A licensed paraprofessional may make an agreement for, charge, or collect a flat fee for specified legal services. A flat fee is a fixed amount that constitutes complete payment for the performance of described services regardless of the amount of work ultimately involved, and which may be paid in whole or in part in advance of the licensed paraprofessional providing those services.

Comment

[Reserved]

**Rule 1.5 Fees for Legal Services
(Proposed Rule – Redline Version)**

(a) A ~~lawyer~~licensed paraprofessional shall not make an agreement for, charge, or collect an unconscionable or illegal fee.

(b) Unconscionability of a fee shall be determined on the basis of all the facts and circumstances existing at the time the agreement is entered into except where the parties contemplate that the fee will be affected by later events. The factors to be considered in determining the unconscionability of a fee include without limitation the following:

- (1) whether the ~~lawyer~~licensed paraprofessional engaged in fraud* or overreaching in negotiating or setting the fee;
- (2) whether the ~~lawyer~~licensed paraprofessional has failed to disclose material facts;
- (3) the amount of the fee in proportion to the value of the services performed;
- (4) the relative sophistication of the licensed paraprofessional~~lawyer~~ and the client;
- (5) the novelty and difficulty of the questions involved, and the skill requisite to perform the legal service properly;
- (6) the likelihood, if apparent to the client, that the acceptance of the particular employment will preclude other employment by the licensed paraprofessional~~lawyer~~;
- (7) the amount involved and the results obtained;
- (8) the time limitations imposed by the client or by the circumstances;
- (9) the nature and length of the professional relationship with the client;
- (10) the experience, reputation, and ability of the licensed paraprofessional~~lawyer or lawyers~~ performing the services;
- (11) whether the fee is fixed or contingent;
- (12) the time and labor required; and
- (13) whether the client gave informed consent* to the fee.

(14) the fee customarily charged by licensed paraprofessionals and lawyers in the locality for similar legal service.

(c) A licensed paraprofessional~~lawyer~~ shall not make an agreement for, charge, or collect:

~~(1) any fee in a family law matter, the payment or amount of which is contingent upon the securing of a dissolution or declaration of nullity of a marriage or upon the amount of spousal or child support, or property settlement in lieu thereof; a contingent fee except in an enforcement of judgment matter within the scope of the licensed paraprofessional's licensure. Any contingent fee permitted under this paragraph shall not exceed thirty-three and one-third percent of the total value of the judgment subject to the enforcement action. or~~

~~(2) a contingent fee for representing a defendant in a criminal case.~~

(d) A licensed paraprofessional ~~lawyer may~~shall not make an agreement for, charge, or collect a fee that is denominated as "earned on receipt" or "non-refundable," or in similar terms, ~~only if the fee is a true retainer and the~~

~~client agrees in writing* after disclosure that the client will not be entitled to a refund of all or part of the fee charged. A true retainer is a fee that a client pays to a lawyer to ensure the lawyer's availability to the client during a specified period or on a specified matter, but not to any extent as compensation for legal services performed or to be performed. .]~~

(e) A [lawyerlicensed paraprofessional](#) may make an agreement for, charge, or collect a flat fee for specified legal services. A flat fee is a fixed amount that constitutes complete payment for the performance of described services regardless of the amount of work ultimately involved, and which may be paid in whole or in part in advance of the [lawyerlicensed paraprofessional](#) providing those services.

Comment

[Reserved]

Rule 1.5.1 Fee Divisions Among Licensed Paraprofessionals and With Lawyers
(Proposed Rule – Clean Version)

- (a) Licensed paraprofessionals who are not in the same law firm* shall not divide a fee for legal services unless:
- (1) the licensed paraprofessionals enter into a written* agreement to divide the fee;
 - (2) the division is in proportion to the legal services performed by each licensed paraprofessional or each licensed paraprofessional assumes joint responsibility for the representation.
 - (3) the client has consented in writing,* either at the time the licensed paraprofessionals enter into the agreement to divide the fee or as soon thereafter as reasonably* practicable, after a full written* disclosure to the client of: (i) the fact that a division of fees will be made; (ii) the identity of the licensed paraprofessionals or law firms* that are parties to the division; and (iii) the terms of the division; and
 - (4) the total fee charged by all licensed paraprofessionals is not increased solely by reason of the agreement to divide fees.
- (b) A licensed paraprofessional and a lawyer who are not in the same law firm* shall not divide a fee for legal services unless:
- (1) the licensed paraprofessional and the lawyer enter into a written* agreement to divide the fee;
 - (2) the division is in proportion to the legal services performed by licensed paraprofessional and the lawyer;
 - (3) the client has consented in writing,* either at the time the licensed paraprofessional and the lawyer enter into the agreement to divide the fee or as soon thereafter as reasonably* practicable, after a full written* disclosure to the client of: (i) the fact that a division of fees will be made; (ii) the identity of the licensed paraprofessional, the lawyer, or law firms* that are parties to the division; and (iii) the terms of the division; and
 - (4) the total fee charged by all licensed paraprofessionals and lawyers is not increased solely by reason of the agreement to divide fees.
- (c) This rule does not apply to a division of fees pursuant to court order.

Comment

[Reserved]

Rule 1.5.1 Fee Divisions Among Lawyer Licensed Paraprofessionals and With Lawyers
(Proposed Rule – Redline Version)

- (a) Lawyer Licensed paraprofessionals who are not in the same law firm* shall not divide a fee for legal services unless:
- (1) the lawyer licensed paraprofessionals enter into a written* agreement to divide the fee;
 - (2) the division is in proportion to the legal services performed by each licensed paraprofessional or each licensed paraprofessional assumes joint responsibility for the representation.
 - (23) the client has consented in writing,* either at the time the lawyer licensed paraprofessionals enter into the agreement to divide the fee or as soon thereafter as reasonably* practicable, after a full written* disclosure to the client of: (i) the fact that a division of fees will be made; (ii) the identity of the lawyer licensed paraprofessionals or law firms* that are parties to the division; and (iii) the terms of the division; and

(34) the total fee charged by all ~~lawyer~~licensed paraprofessionals is not increased solely by reason of the agreement to divide fees.

(b) A licensed paraprofessional and a lawyer who are not in the same law firm* shall not divide a fee for legal services unless:

(1) the licensed paraprofessional and the lawyer enter into a written* agreement to divide the fee;

(2) the division is in proportion to the legal services performed by ~~each~~ licensed paraprofessional and the lawyer;

(3) the client has consented in writing,* either at the time the licensed paraprofessional and the lawyer enter into the agreement to divide the fee or as soon thereafter as reasonably* practicable, after a full written* disclosure to the client of: (i) the fact that a division of fees will be made; (ii) the identity of the licensed paraprofessional, the lawyer, or law firms* that are parties to the division; and (iii) the terms of the division; and

(4) the total fee charged by all licensed paraprofessionals and lawyers is not increased solely by reason of the agreement to divide fees.

(bc) This rule does not apply to a division of fees pursuant to court order.

Comment

[Reserved]

Rule 1.5.1 Fee Divisions Among Licensed Paraprofessionals and With Lawyers
(Proposed Rule – Clean Version)
[Alternate Version Proposed by CPPWG Member Steven Fleischman]

- (a) Licensed paraprofessionals who are not in the same law firm* shall not divide a fee for legal services unless:
- (1) the licensed paraprofessionals enter into a written* agreement to divide the fee;
 - (2) the division is in proportion to the legal services performed by each licensed paraprofessional or each licensed paraprofessional assumes joint responsibility for the representation.
 - (3) the client has consented in writing,* either at the time the licensed paraprofessionals enter into the agreement to divide the fee or as soon thereafter as reasonably* practicable, after a full written* disclosure to the client of: (i) the fact that a division of fees will be made; (ii) the identity of the licensed paraprofessionals or law firms* that are parties to the division; and (iii) the terms of the division; and
 - (4) the total fee charged by all licensed paraprofessionals is not increased solely by reason of the agreement to divide fees.
- (b) A licensed paraprofessional and a lawyer who are not in the same law firm* shall not divide a fee for legal services unless:
- (1) the licensed paraprofessional and the lawyer enter into a written* agreement to divide the fee;
 - (2) the division is in proportion to the legal services performed by licensed paraprofessional and the lawyer;
 - (3) the client has consented in writing,* either at the time the licensed paraprofessional and the lawyer enter into the agreement to divide the fee or as soon thereafter as reasonably* practicable, after a full written* disclosure to the client of: (i) the fact that a division of fees will be made; (ii) the identity of the licensed paraprofessional, the lawyer, or law firms* that are parties to the division; and (iii) the terms of the division; and
 - (4) the total fee charged by all licensed paraprofessionals and lawyers is not increased solely by reason of the agreement to divide fees; and
 - (5) No fee shall be divided between a licensed paraprofessional and a lawyer under this rule may relate to any services performed which fall outside the scope of the licensed paraprofessional's license, including but not limited to any services rendered in their capacity as a paralegal.
- (c) This rule does not apply to a division of fees pursuant to court order.

Comment

[Reserved]

Rule 1.5.1 Fee Divisions Among ~~Lawyer~~Licensed Paraprofessionals and With Lawyers
(Proposed Rule – Redline Version)
[Alternate Version Proposed by CPPWG Member Steven Fleischman]

- (a) ~~Lawyer~~Licensed paraprofessionals who are not in the same law firm* shall not divide a fee for legal services unless:
- (1) the ~~lawyer~~licensed paraprofessionals enter into a written* agreement to divide the fee;

(2) the division is in proportion to the legal services performed by each licensed paraprofessional or each licensed paraprofessional assumes joint responsibility for the representation.

(23) the client has consented in writing,* either at the time the lawyer~~licensed paraprofessionals~~ enter into the agreement to divide the fee or as soon thereafter as reasonably* practicable, after a full written* disclosure to the client of: (i) the fact that a division of fees will be made; (ii) the identity of the lawyer~~licensed paraprofessionals~~ or law firms* that are parties to the division; and (iii) the terms of the division; and

(34) the total fee charged by all lawyer~~licensed paraprofessionals~~ is not increased solely by reason of the agreement to divide fees.

(b) A licensed paraprofessional and a lawyer who are not in the same law firm* shall not divide a fee for legal services unless:

(1) the licensed paraprofessional and the lawyer enter into a written* agreement to divide the fee;

(2) the division is in proportion to the legal services performed by each~~licensed paraprofessional and the lawyer~~;

(3) the client has consented in writing,* either at the time the licensed paraprofessional and the lawyer enter into the agreement to divide the fee or as soon thereafter as reasonably* practicable, after a full written* disclosure to the client of: (i) the fact that a division of fees will be made; (ii) the identity of the licensed paraprofessional, the lawyer, or law firms* that are parties to the division; and (iii) the terms of the division; and

(4) the total fee charged by all licensed paraprofessionals and lawyers is not increased solely by reason of the agreement to divide fees.

(5) No fee shall be divided between a licensed paraprofessional and a lawyer under this rule may relate to any services performed which fall outside the scope of the licensed paraprofessional's license, including but not limited to any services rendered in their capacity as a paralegal.

(bc) This rule does not apply to a division of fees pursuant to court order.

Comment

[Reserved]

Rule 1.5.2 Written Agreement to Representation
(Proposed Rule – Clean Version)

Prior to the performance of legal services for a fee, the licensed paraprofessional shall enter into a written* agreement with the client in a separate writing,* provided in the prospective client's preferred language, and signed by both the client and the licensed paraprofessional, that provides the licensed paraprofessional's name, specialty area, mailing address, street address, telephone numbers, facsimile numbers, internet address, and license number of the licensed paraprofessional, and includes the following provisions:

- (a) A clear and conspicuous disclosure that the licensed paraprofessional is not a lawyer and may only provide limited legal advice and services within the scope of the licensed paraprofessional's licensure. This statement shall be on the first page of the contract; in a type size, font, color, appearance, and location sufficiently noticeable for a client to read and comprehend them; in a print that contrasts with the background against which they appear; in larger type than the surrounding text; in a manner that clearly calls attention to the language;
- (b) An explanation of the general nature of the legal services to be provided to the client;
- (c) A reasonable estimate of the total fees, expenses, and costs of services provided by the licensed paraprofessional, and the basis of compensation including, but not limited to, hourly rates, statutory fees or flat fees, and other standard rates, fees, and charges applicable to the matter;
- (d) A statement that, pursuant to rule 1.4, the licensed paraprofessional must keep the client reasonably* informed about significant developments relating to the representation, including promptly complying with reasonable* requests for information and copies of significant documents when necessary to keep the client so informed;
- (e) A statement describing the licensed paraprofessional's duty to protect the confidentiality of information related to the representation under rule 1.6, including information provided in confidence by the client and the licensed paraprofessional's work product associated with the legal services sought or provided by the licensed paraprofessional;
- (f) A statement that, pursuant to rule 1.16(a)(4), the client has the right to terminate the contract and services at any time, with or without cause, and receive a full refund of unearned fees pursuant to rule 1.16(e)(2);
- (g) A statement confirming that the licensed paraprofessional is required by [add rule of court reference] to carry a surety bond in the amount of \$100,000, the name of the surety bond carrier, and information on how to file a claim against the surety bond if necessary;
- (h) A statement confirming if the licensed paraprofessional has or does not have professional liability insurance. If the licensed paraprofessional has professional liability insurance, the name of the carrier, the amount of coverage, and how to file a claim if necessary;
- (i) A statement describing how to file a complaint with the State Bar of California;
- (j) A statement regarding the respective responsibilities of the licensed paraprofessional and the client as to the performance of the agreement; and
- (k) Any other disclosures, statements, or conditions required by the [Paraprofessional] Rules of Professional Conduct and the rules and regulations of the [Paraprofessional] Board.

Comment

Rule 1.5.2 Written Agreement to Representation
(Proposed Rule – Redline Version)

Prior to the performance of legal services for a fee, the licensed paraprofessional shall enter into a written* agreement with the client in a separate writing,* provided in the prospective client's preferred language, and signed by both the client and the licensed paraprofessional, that provides the licensed paraprofessional's name, specialty area, mailing address, street address, telephone numbers, facsimile numbers, internet address, and license number of the licensed paraprofessional, and includes the following provisions:

(a) A clear and conspicuous disclosure that the licensed paraprofessional is not a lawyer and may only provide limited legal advice and services within the scope of the licensed paraprofessional's licensure. This statement shall be on the first page of the contract; in a type size, font, color, appearance, and location sufficiently noticeable for a client to read and comprehend them; in a print that contrasts with the background against which they appear; in larger type than the surrounding text; in a manner that clearly calls attention to the language;

(b) An explanation of the general nature of the legal services to be provided to the client;

(c) A reasonable estimate of the total fees, expenses, and costs of services provided by the licensed paraprofessional, and the basis of compensation including, but not limited to, hourly rates, statutory fees or flat fees, and other standard rates, fees, and charges applicable to the matter;

(d) A statement that, pursuant to rule 1.4, the licensed paraprofessional must keep the client reasonably* informed about significant developments relating to the representation, including promptly complying with reasonable* requests for information and copies of significant documents when necessary to keep the client so informed-pursuant to rule 1.16;

(e) A statement describing the licensed paraprofessional's duty to protect the confidentiality of information related to the representation under rule 1.6, including information provided in confidence by the client and the licensed paraprofessional's work product associated with the legal services sought or provided by the licensed paraprofessional;

(f) A statement that, pursuant to rule 1.16(a)(4), the client has the right to terminate the contract and services at any time, with or without cause, and receive a full refund of unearned fees pursuant to rule 1.16(e)(2);

(g) A statement confirming that the licensed paraprofessional is required by [add rule of court reference] to carry a surety bond in the amount of \$100,000, the name of the surety bond carrier, and information on how to file a claim against the surety bond if necessary;

(h) A statement confirming if the licensed paraprofessional has or does not have professional liability insurance. If the licensed paraprofessional has professional liability insurance, the name of the carrier, the amount of coverage, and how to file a claim if necessary;

(i) A statement describing how to file a complaint with the State Bar of California;

(j) A statement regarding the respective responsibilities of the licensed paraprofessional and the client as to the performance of the agreement; and

(k) Any other disclosures, statements, or conditions required by the [Paraprofessional] Rules of Professional Conduct and the rules and regulations of the [Paraprofessional] Board.

Comment

**Rule 1.17 Sale of a Licensed Paraprofessional's Law Practice
(Proposed Rule – Clean Version)**

All or substantially* all of the law practice of a licensed paraprofessional, living or deceased, including goodwill, may be sold to another licensed paraprofessional, a lawyer or law firm* subject to all the following conditions:

- (a) Fees charged to clients shall not be increased solely by reason of the sale.
- (b) If the sale contemplates the transfer of responsibility for work not yet completed or responsibility for client files or information protected by rule 1.6(a), then;
 - (1) if the seller is deceased, or has a conservator or other person* acting in a representative capacity, and no lawyer has been appointed to act for the seller, then prior to the transfer;
 - (i) the purchaser shall cause a written* notice to be given to each client whose matter is included in the sale, stating that the interest in the law practice is being transferred to the purchaser; that the client has the right to retain other counsel; that the client may take possession of any client materials and property, as required by rule 1.16(e)(1); and that if no response is received to the notice within 90 days after it is sent, or if the client's rights would be prejudiced by a failure of the purchaser to act during that time, the purchaser may act on behalf of the client until otherwise notified by the client, and
 - (ii) the purchaser shall obtain the written* consent of the client. If reasonable* efforts have been made to locate the client and no response to the paragraph (b)(1)(i) notice is received within 90 days, consent shall be presumed until otherwise notified by the client.
 - (2) in all other circumstances, not less than 90 days prior to the transfer;
 - (i) the seller, or the lawyer appointed to act for the seller, shall cause a written* notice to be given to each client whose matter is included in the sale, stating that the interest in the law practice is being transferred to the purchaser; that the client has the right to retain other counsel; that the client may take possession of any client materials and property, as required by rule 1.16(e)(1); and that if no response is received to the notice within 90 days after it is sent, or if the client's rights would be prejudiced by a failure of the purchaser to act during that time, the purchaser may act on behalf of the client until otherwise notified by the client, and
 - (ii) the seller, or the lawyer appointed to act for the seller, shall obtain the written* consent of the client prior to the transfer. If reasonable* efforts have been made to locate the client and no response to the paragraph (b)(2)(i) notice is received within 90 days, consent shall be presumed until otherwise notified by the client.
- (c) If substitution is required by the rules of a tribunal* in which a matter is pending, all steps necessary to substitute a lawyer shall be taken.
- (d) The purchaser shall comply with the applicable requirements of rules 1.7 and 1.9.
- (e) Confidential information shall not be disclosed to a nonlawyer in connection with a sale under this rule.
- (f) This rule does not apply to the admission to or retirement from a law firm,* retirement plans and similar arrangements, or sale of tangible assets of a law practice.

Comment

Rule 1.17 Sale of a Licensed Paraprofessional's Law Practice
(Proposed Rule – Redline Version)

All or substantially* all of the law practice of a ~~lawyer~~licensed paraprofessional, living or deceased, including goodwill, may be sold to another licensed paraprofessional, a lawyer or law firm* subject to all the following conditions:

- (a) Fees charged to clients shall not be increased solely by reason of the sale.
- (b) If the sale contemplates the transfer of responsibility for work not yet completed or responsibility for client files or information protected by ~~Business and Professions Code section 6068, subdivision (e)(1), rule 1.6(a)~~, then;
 - (1) if the seller is deceased, or has a conservator or other person* acting in a representative capacity, and no lawyer has been appointed to act for the seller ~~pursuant to Business and Professions Code section 6180.5~~, then prior to the transfer;
 - (i) the purchaser shall cause a written* notice to be given to each client whose matter is included in the sale, stating that the interest in the law practice is being transferred to the purchaser; that the client has the right to retain other counsel; that the client may take possession of any client materials and property, as required by rule 1.16(e)(1); and that if no response is received to the notice within 90 days after it is sent, or if the client's rights would be prejudiced by a failure of the purchaser to act during that time, the purchaser may act on behalf of the client until otherwise notified by the client, and
 - (ii) the purchaser shall obtain the written* consent of the client. If reasonable* efforts have been made to locate the client and no response to the paragraph (b)(1)(i) notice is received within 90 days, consent shall be presumed until otherwise notified by the client.
 - (2) in all other circumstances, not less than 90 days prior to the transfer;
 - (i) the seller, or the lawyer appointed to act for the seller ~~pursuant to Business and Professions Code section 6180.5~~, shall cause a written* notice to be given to each client whose matter is included in the sale, stating that the interest in the law practice is being transferred to the purchaser; that the client has the right to retain other counsel; that the client may take possession of any client materials and property, as required by rule 1.16(e)(1); and that if no response is received to the notice within 90 days after it is sent, or if the client's rights would be prejudiced by a failure of the purchaser to act during that time, the purchaser may act on behalf of the client until otherwise notified by the client, and
 - (ii) the seller, or the lawyer appointed to act for the seller ~~pursuant to Business and Professions Code section 6180.5~~, shall obtain the written* consent of the client prior to the transfer. If reasonable* efforts have been made to locate the client and no response to the paragraph (b)(2)(i) notice is received within 90 days, consent shall be presumed until otherwise notified by the client.
- (c) If substitution is required by the rules of a tribunal* in which a matter is pending, all steps necessary to substitute a lawyer shall be taken.
- (d) The purchaser shall comply with the applicable requirements of rules 1.7 and 1.9.
- (e) Confidential information shall not be disclosed to a nonlawyer in connection with a sale under this rule.
- (f) This rule does not apply to the admission to or retirement from a law firm,* retirement plans and similar arrangements, or sale of tangible assets of a law practice.

Comment

CHAPTER 3. ADVOCATE

Rule 3.5 Contact with Judges, Officials, and Employees (Proposed Rule – Clean Version)

- (a) Except as permitted by statute, an applicable code of judicial ethics or code of judicial conduct, or standards governing employees of a tribunal,* a licensed paraprofessional shall not directly or indirectly give or lend anything of value to a judge, official, or employee of a tribunal.* This rule does not prohibit a licensed paraprofessional from contributing to the campaign fund of a judge or judicial officer running for election or confirmation pursuant to applicable law pertaining to such contributions.
- (b) Unless permitted to do so by law, an applicable code of judicial ethics or code of judicial conduct, a rule or ruling of a tribunal,* or a court order, a licensed paraprofessional shall not directly or indirectly communicate with or argue to a judge or judicial officer upon the merits of a contested matter pending before the judge or judicial officer, except:
- (1) in open court;
 - (2) with the consent of all other counsel and any unrepresented parties in the matter;
 - (3) in the presence of all other counsel and any unrepresented parties in the matter; or
 - (4) in writing* with a copy thereof furnished to all other represented and unrepresented parties in the matter.
- (c) As used in this rule, “judge” and “judicial officer” shall also include: (i) administrative law judges; (ii) neutral arbitrators; (iii) State Bar Court judges; (iv) members of an administrative body acting in an adjudicative capacity; and (v) law clerks, research attorneys, or other court personnel who participate in the decision-making process, including referees, special masters, or other persons* to whom a court refers one or more issues and whose decision or recommendation can be binding on the parties if approved by the court.

Comment

[Reserved]

Rule 3.5 Contact with Judges, Officials, ~~and Employees, and Jurors~~ (Proposed Rule – Redline Version)

- (a) Except as permitted by statute, an applicable code of judicial ethics or code of judicial conduct, or standards governing employees of a tribunal,* a ~~lawyer~~licensed paraprofessional shall not directly or indirectly give or lend anything of value to a judge, official, or employee of a tribunal.* This rule does not prohibit a ~~lawyer~~licensed paraprofessional from contributing to the campaign fund of a judge or judicial officer running for election or confirmation pursuant to applicable law pertaining to such contributions.
- (b) Unless permitted to do so by law, an applicable code of judicial ethics or code of judicial conduct, a rule or ruling of a tribunal,* or a court order, a ~~lawyer~~licensed paraprofessional shall not directly or indirectly communicate with or argue to a judge or judicial officer upon the merits of a contested matter pending before the judge or judicial officer, except:
- (1) in open court;

- (2) with the consent of all other counsel and any unrepresented parties in the matter;
- (3) in the presence of all other counsel and any unrepresented parties in the matter;
- (4) in writing* with a copy thereof furnished to all other ~~counsel-represented~~ and ~~any~~ unrepresented parties in the matter; or
- (5) in ex parte matters.

(c) As used in this rule, “judge” and “judicial officer” shall also include: (i) administrative law judges; (ii) neutral arbitrators; (iii) State Bar Court judges; (iv) members of an administrative body acting in an adjudicative capacity; and (v) law clerks, research attorneys, or other court personnel who participate in the decision-making process, including referees, special masters, or other persons* to whom a court refers one or more issues and whose decision or recommendation can be binding on the parties if approved by the court.

~~(d) A lawyer connected with a case shall not communicate directly or indirectly with anyone the lawyer knows* to be a member of the venire from which the jury will be selected for trial of that case.~~

~~(e) During trial, a lawyer connected with the case shall not communicate directly or indirectly with any juror.~~

~~(f) During trial, a lawyer who is not connected with the case shall not communicate directly or indirectly concerning the case with anyone the lawyer knows* is a juror in the case.~~

~~(g) After discharge of the jury from further consideration of a case a lawyer shall not communicate directly or indirectly with a juror if:~~

~~(1) the communication is prohibited by law or court order;~~

~~(2) the juror has made known* to the lawyer a desire not to communicate; or~~

~~(3) the communication involves misrepresentation, coercion, or duress, or is intended to harass or embarrass the juror or to influence the juror’s actions in future jury service.~~

~~(h) A lawyer shall not directly or indirectly conduct an out-of-court investigation of a person* who is either a member of a venire or a juror in a manner likely to influence the state of mind of such person* in connection with present or future jury service.~~

~~(i) All restrictions imposed by this rule also apply to communications with, or investigations of, members of the family of a person* who is either a member of a venire or a juror.~~

~~(j) A lawyer shall reveal promptly to the court improper conduct by a person* who is either a member of a venire or a juror, or by another toward a person* who is either a member of a venire or a juror or a member of his or her family, of which the lawyer has knowledge.~~

~~(k) This rule does not prohibit a lawyer from communicating with persons* who are members of a venire or jurors as a part of the official proceedings.~~

~~(l) For purposes of this rule, “juror” means any empaneled, discharged, or excused juror.~~

Comment

[Reserved]

CHAPTER 5.
LAW FIRMS* AND ASSOCIATIONS

Rule 5.3.1 Employment of Disbarred, Suspended, Resigned, or Involuntarily Inactive Lawyers or Licensed Paraprofessionals
(Proposed Rule – Clean Version)

(a) For purposes of this rule:

- (1) “Employ” means to engage the services of another, including employees, agents, independent contractors and consultants, regardless of whether any compensation is paid;
- (2) “Licensee” means a licensee of the State Bar of California;
- (3) “Involuntarily inactive licensee” means a member who is ineligible to practice law as a result of action taken pursuant to Business and Professions Code sections 6007, 6203, subdivision (d)(1), or California Rules of Court, rule 9.31(d);
- (4) “Resigned licensee” means a licensee who has resigned from the State Bar while disciplinary charges are pending; and
- (5) “Ineligible person” means a licensee whose current status with the State Bar of California is disbarred, suspended, resigned, or involuntarily inactive.

(b) A licensed paraprofessional shall not employ, associate in practice with, or assist a person* the licensed paraprofessional knows* or reasonably should know* is an ineligible person to perform the following on behalf of the licensed paraprofessional’s client:

- (1) Render legal consultation or advice to the client;
- (2) Appear on behalf of a client in any hearing or proceeding or before any judicial officer, arbitrator, mediator, court, public agency, referee, magistrate, commissioner, or hearing officer;
- (3) Appear as a representative of the client at a deposition or other discovery matter;
- (4) Negotiate or transact any matter for or on behalf of the client with third parties;
- (5) Receive, disburse or otherwise handle the client’s funds; or
- (6) Engage in activities that constitute the practice of law.

(c) A licensed paraprofessional may employ, associate in practice with, or assist an ineligible person to perform research, drafting or clerical activities, including but not limited to:

- (1) Legal work of a preparatory nature, such as legal research, the assemblage of data and other necessary information, drafting of pleadings, briefs, and other similar documents;
- (2) Direct communication with the client or third parties regarding matters such as scheduling, billing, updates, confirmation of receipt or sending of correspondence and messages; or

(3) Accompanying an active licensed paraprofessional in attending a deposition or other discovery matter for the limited purpose of providing clerical assistance to the active licensed paraprofessional who will appear as the representative of the client.

(d) Prior to or at the time of employing, associating in practice with, or assisting a person* the licensed paraprofessional knows* or reasonably should know* is an ineligible person, the licensed paraprofessional shall serve upon the State Bar written* notice of the employment, including a full description of such person's current licensee status. The written* notice shall also list the activities prohibited in paragraph (b) and state that the ineligible person will not perform such activities. The licensed paraprofessional shall serve similar written* notice upon each client on whose specific matter such person* will work, prior to or at the time of employing, associating with, or assisting such person* to work on the client's specific matter. The licensed paraprofessional shall obtain proof of service of the client's written* notice and shall retain such proof and a true and correct copy of the client's written* notice for two years following termination of the licensed paraprofessional's employment by the client.

(e) A licensed paraprofessional may, without client or State Bar notification, employ, associate in practice with, or assist an ineligible person whose sole function is to perform office physical plant or equipment maintenance, courier or delivery services, catering, reception, typing or transcription, or other similar support activities.

(f) When the licensed paraprofessional no longer employs, associates in practice with, or assists the ineligible person, the licensed paraprofessional shall promptly serve upon the State Bar written* notice of the termination.

Comment

[Reserved]

Rule 5.3.1 Employment of Disbarred, Suspended, Resigned, or Involuntarily Inactive Lawyers or Licensed Paraprofessionals **(Proposed Rule – Redline Version)**

(a) For purposes of this rule:

(1) "Employ" means to engage the services of another, including employees, agents, independent contractors and consultants, regardless of whether any compensation is paid;

(2) "Member Licensee" means a member-licensee of the State Bar of California;

(3) "Involuntarily inactive member-licensee" means a member who is ineligible to practice law as a result of action taken pursuant to Business and Professions Code sections 6007, 6203, subdivision (d)(1), or California Rules of Court, rule 9.31(d);

(4) "Resigned member-licensee" means a member-licensee who has resigned from the State Bar while disciplinary charges are pending; and

(5) "Ineligible person" means a member-licensee whose current status with the State Bar of California is disbarred, suspended, resigned, or involuntarily inactive.

(b) A lawyer-licensed paraprofessional shall not employ, associate in practice with, or assist a person* the lawyer-licensed paraprofessional knows* or reasonably should know* is an ineligible person to perform the following on behalf of the lawyer-licensed paraprofessional's client:

(1) Render legal consultation or advice to the client;

- (2) Appear on behalf of a client in any hearing or proceeding or before any judicial officer, arbitrator, mediator, court, public agency, referee, magistrate, commissioner, or hearing officer;
- (3) Appear as a representative of the client at a deposition or other discovery matter;
- (4) Negotiate or transact any matter for or on behalf of the client with third parties;
- (5) Receive, disburse or otherwise handle the client's funds; or
- (6) Engage in activities that constitute the practice of law.

(c) A [lawyerlicensed paraprofessional](#) may employ, associate in practice with, or assist an ineligible person to perform research, drafting or clerical activities, including but not limited to:

- (1) Legal work of a preparatory nature, such as legal research, the assemblage of data and other necessary information, drafting of pleadings, briefs, and other similar documents;
- (2) Direct communication with the client or third parties regarding matters such as scheduling, billing, updates, confirmation of receipt or sending of correspondence and messages; or
- (3) Accompanying an active [lawyerlicensed paraprofessional](#) in attending a deposition or other discovery matter for the limited purpose of providing clerical assistance to the active [lawyerlicensed paraprofessional](#) who will appear as the representative of the client.

(d) Prior to or at the time of employing, associating in practice with, or assisting a person* the [licensed paraprofessional](#)~~lawyer~~ knows* or reasonably should know* is an ineligible person, the [lawyerlicensed paraprofessional](#) shall serve upon the State Bar written* notice of the employment, including a full description of such person's current [bar-licensure](#) status. The written* notice shall also list the activities prohibited in paragraph (b) and state that the ineligible person will not perform such activities. The [licensed paraprofessional](#)~~lawyer~~ shall serve similar written* notice upon each client on whose specific matter such person* will work, prior to or at the time of employing, associating with, or assisting such person* to work on the client's specific matter. The [lawyerlicensed paraprofessional](#) shall obtain proof of service of the client's written* notice and shall retain such proof and a true and correct copy of the client's written* notice for two years following termination of the [lawyerlicensed paraprofessional](#)'s employment by the client.

(e) A [lawyerlicensed paraprofessional](#) may, without client or State Bar notification, employ, associate in practice with, or assist an ineligible person whose sole function is to perform office physical plant or equipment maintenance, courier or delivery services, catering, reception, typing or transcription, or other similar support activities.

(f) When the [lawyerlicensed paraprofessional](#) no longer employs, associates in practice with, or assists the ineligible person, the [lawyerlicensed paraprofessional](#) shall promptly serve upon the State Bar written* notice of the termination.

Comment

[Reserved]

Rule 5.4 Financial and Similar Arrangements with Lawyers and Nonlicensees
(Proposed Rule – Clean Version)

- (a) A licensed paraprofessional or law firm* shall not share legal fees directly or indirectly with an individual who is not a lawyer or a licensed paraprofessional or with an organization that is not authorized to practice law, except that:
- (1) an agreement by a licensed paraprofessional with the licensed paraprofessional's firm,* partner,* or associate may provide for the payment of money or other consideration over a reasonable* period of time after the licensed paraprofessional's death, to the licensed paraprofessional's estate or to one or more specified persons;*
 - (2) a licensed paraprofessional purchasing the practice of a deceased, disabled or disappeared licensed paraprofessional may pay the agreed-upon purchase price, pursuant to rule 1.17, to the licensed paraprofessional's estate or other representative;
 - (3) a licensed paraprofessional or law firm* may include employees who are not lawyers or licensed paraprofessionals in a compensation or retirement plan, even though the plan is based in whole or in part on a profit-sharing arrangement, provided the plan does not otherwise violate these rules;
 - (4) a licensed paraprofessional or law firm* may pay a prescribed registration, referral, or other fee to a licensed paraprofessional referral service established, sponsored and operated in accordance with the State Bar of California's Minimum Standards for Licensed paraprofessional Referral Services; or
 - (5) a licensed paraprofessional or law firm* may share with or pay a court-awarded legal fee to a nonprofit organization that employed, retained or recommended employment of the licensed paraprofessional or law firm* in the matter.
 - (6) a licensed paraprofessional or law firm* may share with or pay a legal fee that is not court-awarded but arises from a settlement or other resolution of the matter with a nonprofit organization that recommended or facilitated employment of the licensed paraprofessional or law firm* in the matter provided:
 - (i) the nonprofit organization qualifies under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code;
 - (ii) the licensed paraprofessional or law firm* enters into a written* agreement to divide the fee with the nonprofit organization;
 - (iii) the licensed paraprofessional or law firm* obtains the client's consent in writing,* either at the time the licensed paraprofessional or law firm* enters into the agreement with the nonprofit organization to divide the fee or as soon thereafter as reasonably* practicable, after a full written* disclosure to the client of the fact that a division of fees will be made, the identity of the licensed paraprofessional or law firm* and the nonprofit organization that are parties to the division, and the terms of the division, including the restriction imposed under paragraph (a)(6)(iv); and
 - (iv) the total fee charged by the licensed paraprofessional or law firm* is not increased solely by reason of the agreement to divide fees.
- (b) A licensed paraprofessional shall not form a partnership or other organization with a individual who is not a lawyer or licensed paraprofessional if any of the activities of the partnership or other organization consist of the practice of law.

(c) A licensed paraprofessional shall not permit a person* who recommends, employs, or pays the licensed paraprofessional to render legal services for another to direct or regulate the licensed paraprofessional's independent professional judgment or interfere with the licensed paraprofessional-client relationship in rendering legal services.

(d) A licensed paraprofessional shall not practice with or in the form of a professional corporation or other organization authorized to practice law for a profit if:

(1) an individual who is not a lawyer or a licensed paraprofessional owns any interest in it, except that a fiduciary representative of a lawyer's or licensed paraprofessional's estate may hold the lawyer's or licensed paraprofessional's stock or other interest for a reasonable* time during administration;

(2) an individual who is not a lawyer or a licensed paraprofessional is a director or officer of the corporation or occupies a position of similar responsibility in any other form of organization; or

(3) an individual who is not a lawyer or a licensed paraprofessional has the right or authority to direct or control the licensed paraprofessional's independent professional judgment.

(e) A licensed paraprofessional shall not practice in a law firm* with a lawyer if:

(1) licensed paraprofessionals direct or regulate any lawyer's professional judgment in rendering legal services;

(2) licensed paraprofessionals have supervisory authority over any lawyer; or

(3) licensed paraprofessionals possess a majority ownership interest or exercise controlling managerial authority in the firm;

(f) The Board of Trustees of the State Bar shall formulate and adopt Minimum Standards for Licensed Paraprofessional Referral Services, which, as from time to time amended, shall be binding on licensed paraprofessionals. A licensed paraprofessional shall not accept a referral from, or otherwise participate in, a licensed paraprofessional referral service unless it complies with such Minimum Standards for Licensed Paraprofessional Referral Services.

(g) A licensed paraprofessional shall not practice with or in the form of a nonprofit legal aid, mutual benefit or advocacy group if the nonprofit organization allows any third person* to interfere with the licensed paraprofessional's independent professional judgment, or with the licensed paraprofessional-client relationship, or allows or aids any person* to practice law in violation of these rules or applicable law.

Comment

[Reserved]

Rule 5.4 Financial and Similar Arrangements with Lawyers and Nonlawyerlicensees (Proposed Rule – Redline Version)

(a) A lawyerlicensed paraprofessional or law firm* shall not share legal fees directly or indirectly with an nonlawyerperson* individual who is not a lawyer or a licensed paraprofessional or with an organization that is not authorized to practice law, except that:

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

(2) a lawyer licensed paraprofessional purchasing the practice of a deceased, disabled or disappeared lawyer licensed paraprofessional may pay the agreed-upon purchase price, pursuant to rule 1.17, to the lawyer licensed paraprofessional's estate or other representative;

(3) a lawyer licensed paraprofessional or law firm* may include ~~nonlawyer~~ employees who are not lawyers or licensed paraprofessionals in a compensation or retirement plan, even though the plan is based in whole or in part on a profit-sharing arrangement, provided the plan does not otherwise violate these rules ~~or the State Bar Act~~;

(4) a lawyer licensed paraprofessional or law firm* may pay a prescribed registration, referral, or other fee to a lawyer licensed paraprofessional referral service established, sponsored and operated in accordance with the State Bar of California's Minimum Standards for Lawyer Licensed paraprofessional Referral Services; or

(5) a lawyer licensed paraprofessional or law firm* may share with or pay a court-awarded legal fee to a nonprofit organization that employed, retained or recommended employment of the lawyer licensed paraprofessional or law firm* in the matter. _____

(6) a licensed paraprofessional or law firm* may share with or pay a legal fee that is not court-awarded but arises from a settlement or other resolution of the matter with a nonprofit organization that ~~employed, retained, recommended, or facilitated~~ employment of the licensed paraprofessional or law firm* in the matter provided:

(i) the nonprofit organization qualifies under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code;

(ii) the licensed paraprofessional or law firm* enters into a written* agreement to divide the fee with the nonprofit organization;

(iii) the licensed paraprofessional or law firm* obtains the client's consent in writing, * either at the time the licensed paraprofessional or law firm* enters into the agreement with the nonprofit organization to divide the fee or as soon thereafter as reasonably* practicable, after a full written* disclosure to the client of the fact that a division of fees will be made, the identity of the licensed paraprofessional or law firm* and the nonprofit organization that are parties to the division, and the terms of the division, including the restriction imposed under paragraph (a)(6)(iv); and

(iv) the total fee charged by the licensed paraprofessional or law firm* is not increased solely by reason of the agreement to divide fees.

(b) A lawyer licensed paraprofessional shall not form a partnership or other organization with a individual who is not a lawyer or licensed paraprofessional ~~nonlawyer~~ if any of the activities of the partnership or other organization consist of the practice of law.

(c) A lawyer licensed paraprofessional shall not permit a person* who recommends, employs, or pays the lawyer licensed paraprofessional to render legal services for another to direct or regulate the lawyer licensed paraprofessional's independent professional judgment or interfere with the lawyer licensed paraprofessional-client relationship in rendering legal services.

(d) A lawyer licensed paraprofessional shall not practice with or in the form of a professional corporation or other organization authorized to practice law for a profit if:

(1) an individual who is not a lawyer or a licensed paraprofessional ~~nonlawyer~~ owns any interest in it, except that a fiduciary representative of a lawyer's or licensed paraprofessional's estate may hold the lawyer's or licensed paraprofessional's stock or other interest for a reasonable* time during administration;

(2) ~~an individual who is not a lawyer or a licensed paraprofessional~~~~nonlawyer~~ is a director or officer of the corporation or occupies a position of similar responsibility in any other form of organization; or

(3) ~~an nonlawyer individual who is not a lawyer or a licensed paraprofessional~~ has the right or authority to direct or control the ~~lawyer~~licensed paraprofessional's independent professional judgment.

(e) A licensed paraprofessional shall not practice in a law firm* with a lawyer if:

(1) licensed paraprofessionals direct or regulate any lawyer's professional judgment in rendering legal services;

(2) licensed paraprofessionals have ~~direct~~ supervisory authority over any lawyer; or

(3) licensed paraprofessionals possess a majority ownership interest or exercise controlling managerial authority in the firm;

(f) The Board of Trustees of the State Bar shall formulate and adopt Minimum Standards for ~~Lawyer-Licensed Paraprofessional~~ Referral Services, which, as from time to time amended, shall be binding on ~~lawyer-licensed paraprofessionals~~. A ~~lawyer-licensed paraprofessional~~ shall not accept a referral from, or otherwise participate in, a ~~lawyer-licensed paraprofessional~~ referral service unless it complies with such Minimum Standards for ~~Lawyer-Licensed Paraprofessional~~ Referral Services.

(g) A ~~lawyer-licensed paraprofessional~~ shall not practice with or in the form of a nonprofit legal aid, mutual benefit or advocacy group if the nonprofit organization allows any third person* to interfere with the ~~lawyer-licensed paraprofessional~~'s independent professional judgment, or with the ~~lawyer-licensed paraprofessional~~-client relationship, or allows or aids any person* to practice law in violation of these rules or ~~the State Bar Act~~applicable law.

Comment

[Reserved]

Rule 5.4 Financial and Similar Arrangements with Lawyers and Nonlicensees
(Proposed Rule – Clean Version)
[Alternate Version Proposed by CPPWG Member Steven Fleischman]

- (a) A licensed paraprofessional or law firm* shall not share legal fees directly or indirectly with an individual who is not a lawyer or a licensed paraprofessional or with an organization that is not authorized to practice law, except that:
- (1) an agreement by a licensed paraprofessional with the licensed paraprofessional's firm,* partner,* or associate may provide for the payment of money or other consideration over a reasonable* period of time after the licensed paraprofessional's death, to the licensed paraprofessional's estate or to one or more specified persons;*
 - (2) a licensed paraprofessional purchasing the practice of a deceased, disabled or disappeared licensed paraprofessional may pay the agreed-upon purchase price, pursuant to rule 1.17, to the licensed paraprofessional's estate or other representative;
 - (3) a licensed paraprofessional or law firm* may include employees who are not lawyers or licensed paraprofessionals in a compensation or retirement plan, even though the plan is based in whole or in part on a profit-sharing arrangement, provided the plan does not otherwise violate these rules;
 - (4) a licensed paraprofessional or law firm* may pay a prescribed registration, referral, or other fee to a licensed paraprofessional referral service established, sponsored and operated in accordance with the State Bar of California's Minimum Standards for Licensed paraprofessional Referral Services; or
 - (5) a licensed paraprofessional or law firm* may share with or pay a court-awarded legal fee to a nonprofit organization that employed, retained or recommended employment of the licensed paraprofessional or law firm* in the matter.
 - (6) a licensed paraprofessional or law firm* may share with or pay a legal fee that is not court-awarded but arises from a settlement or other resolution of the matter with a nonprofit organization that recommended or facilitated employment of the licensed paraprofessional or law firm* in the matter provided:
 - (i) the nonprofit organization qualifies under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code;
 - (ii) the licensed paraprofessional or law firm* enters into a written* agreement to divide the fee with the nonprofit organization;
 - (iii) the licensed paraprofessional or law firm* obtains the client's consent in writing,* either at the time the licensed paraprofessional or law firm* enters into the agreement with the nonprofit organization to divide the fee or as soon thereafter as reasonably* practicable, after a full written* disclosure to the client of the fact that a division of fees will be made, the identity of the licensed paraprofessional or law firm* and the nonprofit organization that are parties to the division, and the terms of the division, including the restriction imposed under paragraph (a)(6)(iv); and
 - (iv) the total fee charged by the licensed paraprofessional or law firm* is not increased solely by reason of the agreement to divide fees.
- (b) A licensed paraprofessional shall not form a partnership or other organization with a individual who is not a lawyer or licensed paraprofessional if any of the activities of the partnership or other organization consist of the practice of law.

- (c) A licensed paraprofessional shall not permit a person* who recommends, employs, or pays the licensed paraprofessional to render legal services for another to direct or regulate the licensed paraprofessional's independent professional judgment or interfere with the licensed paraprofessional-client relationship in rendering legal services.
- (d) A licensed paraprofessional shall not practice with or in the form of a professional corporation or other organization authorized to practice law for a profit if:
- (1) an individual who is not a lawyer or a licensed paraprofessional owns any interest in it, except that a fiduciary representative of a lawyer's or licensed paraprofessional's estate may hold the lawyer's or licensed paraprofessional's stock or other interest for a reasonable* time during administration;
 - (2) an individual who is not a lawyer or a licensed paraprofessional is a director or officer of the corporation or occupies a position of similar responsibility in any other form of organization; or
 - (3) an individual who is not a lawyer or a licensed paraprofessional has the right or authority to direct or control the licensed paraprofessional's independent professional judgment.
- (e) A licensed paraprofessional shall not practice in a law firm* with a lawyer if:
- (1) licensed paraprofessionals direct or regulate any lawyer's professional judgment in rendering legal services;
 - (2) licensed paraprofessionals have supervisory authority over any lawyer; or
 - (3) any licensed paraprofessional possesses any ownership interest or exercises controlling managerial authority in the firm.
- (f) The Board of Trustees of the State Bar shall formulate and adopt Minimum Standards for Licensed Paraprofessional Referral Services, which, as from time to time amended, shall be binding on licensed paraprofessionals. A licensed paraprofessional shall not accept a referral from, or otherwise participate in, a licensed paraprofessional referral service unless it complies with such Minimum Standards for Licensed Paraprofessional Referral Services.
- (g) A licensed paraprofessional shall not practice with or in the form of a nonprofit legal aid, mutual benefit or advocacy group if the nonprofit organization allows any third person* to interfere with the licensed paraprofessional's independent professional judgment, or with the licensed paraprofessional-client relationship, or allows or aids any person* to practice law in violation of these rules or applicable law.

Comment

[Reserved]

Rule 5.4 Financial and Similar Arrangements with Lawyers and Nonlicensees (Proposed Rule – Redline Version)

- (a) A ~~lawyer~~licensed paraprofessional or law firm* shall not share legal fees directly or indirectly with an ~~nonlawyer person* individual who is not a~~ lawyer or a licensed paraprofessional or with an organization that is not authorized to practice law, except that:
- (1) an agreement by a ~~lawyer~~licensed paraprofessional with the ~~lawyer~~licensed paraprofessional's firm,* partner,* or associate may provide for the payment of money or other consideration over a reasonable* period of time after the ~~lawyer~~licensed paraprofessional's death, to the ~~lawyer~~licensed paraprofessional's estate or to one or more specified persons;*

(2) a lawyer licensed paraprofessional purchasing the practice of a deceased, disabled or disappeared lawyer licensed paraprofessional may pay the agreed-upon purchase price, pursuant to rule 1.17, to the lawyer licensed paraprofessional's estate or other representative;

(3) a lawyer licensed paraprofessional or law firm* may include ~~nonlawyer~~ employees who are not lawyers or licensed paraprofessionals in a compensation or retirement plan, even though the plan is based in whole or in part on a profit-sharing arrangement, provided the plan does not otherwise violate these rules ~~or the State Bar Act~~;

(4) a lawyer licensed paraprofessional or law firm* may pay a prescribed registration, referral, or other fee to a lawyer licensed paraprofessional referral service established, sponsored and operated in accordance with the State Bar of California's Minimum Standards for Lawyer Licensed paraprofessional Referral Services; or

(5) a lawyer licensed paraprofessional or law firm* may share with or pay a court-awarded legal fee to a nonprofit organization that employed, retained or recommended employment of the lawyer licensed paraprofessional or law firm* in the matter. _____

(6) a licensed paraprofessional or law firm* may share with or pay a legal fee that is not court-awarded but arises from a settlement or other resolution of the matter with a nonprofit organization that ~~employed, retained, recommended, or facilitated~~ employment of the licensed paraprofessional or law firm* in the matter provided:

(i) the nonprofit organization qualifies under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code;

(ii) the licensed paraprofessional or law firm* enters into a written* agreement to divide the fee with the nonprofit organization;

(iii) the licensed paraprofessional or law firm* obtains the client's consent in writing, * either at the time the licensed paraprofessional or law firm* enters into the agreement with the nonprofit organization to divide the fee or as soon thereafter as reasonably* practicable, after a full written* disclosure to the client of the fact that a division of fees will be made, the identity of the licensed paraprofessional or law firm* and the nonprofit organization that are parties to the division, and the terms of the division, including the restriction imposed under paragraph (a)(6)(iv); and

(iv) the total fee charged by the licensed paraprofessional or law firm* is not increased solely by reason of the agreement to divide fees.

(b) A lawyer licensed paraprofessional shall not form a partnership or other organization with a individual who is not a lawyer or licensed paraprofessional ~~nonlawyer~~ if any of the activities of the partnership or other organization consist of the practice of law.

(c) A lawyer licensed paraprofessional shall not permit a person* who recommends, employs, or pays the lawyer licensed paraprofessional to render legal services for another to direct or regulate the lawyer licensed paraprofessional's independent professional judgment or interfere with the lawyer licensed paraprofessional-client relationship in rendering legal services.

(d) A lawyer licensed paraprofessional shall not practice with or in the form of a professional corporation or other organization authorized to practice law for a profit if:

(1) an individual who is not a lawyer or a licensed paraprofessional ~~nonlawyer~~ owns any interest in it, except that a fiduciary representative of a lawyer's or licensed paraprofessional's estate may hold the lawyer's or licensed paraprofessional's stock or other interest for a reasonable* time during administration;

(2) ~~an individual who is not a lawyer or a licensed paraprofessional~~~~nonlawyer~~ is a director or officer of the corporation or occupies a position of similar responsibility in any other form of organization; or

(3) ~~an nonlawyer individual who is not a lawyer or a licensed paraprofessional~~ has the right or authority to direct or control the ~~lawyer~~licensed paraprofessional's independent professional judgment.

(e) A licensed paraprofessional shall not practice in a law firm* with a lawyer if:

(1) licensed paraprofessionals direct or regulate any lawyer's professional judgment in rendering legal services;

(2) licensed paraprofessionals have ~~direct~~ supervisory authority over any lawyer; or

(3) ~~any~~ licensed paraprofessionals possess ~~any majority~~ ownership interest or exercise controlling managerial authority in the firm;

(f) The Board of Trustees of the State Bar shall formulate and adopt Minimum Standards for Lawyer-Licensed Paraprofessional Referral Services, which, as from time to time amended, shall be binding on lawyer-licensed paraprofessionals. A lawyer-licensed paraprofessional shall not accept a referral from, or otherwise participate in, a lawyer-licensed paraprofessional referral service unless it complies with such Minimum Standards for Lawyer-Licensed Paraprofessional Referral Services.

(g) A lawyer-licensed paraprofessional shall not practice with or in the form of a nonprofit legal aid, mutual benefit or advocacy group if the nonprofit organization allows any third person* to interfere with the lawyer-licensed paraprofessional's independent professional judgment, or with the lawyer-licensed paraprofessional-client relationship, or allows or aids any person* to practice law in violation of these rules or ~~the State Bar Act~~applicable law.

Comment

[Reserved]

CHAPTER 7. INFORMATION ABOUT LEGAL SERVICES

Rule 7.2 Advertising (Proposed Rule – Clean Version)

- (a) Subject to the requirements of rules 7.1 and 7.3, a licensed paraprofessional may advertise services through any written,* recorded or electronic means of communication, including public media.
- (b) A licensed paraprofessional shall not compensate, promise or give anything of value to a person* for the purpose of recommending or securing the services of the licensed paraprofessional or the licensed paraprofessional's law firm,* except that a licensed paraprofessional may:
- (1) pay the reasonable* costs of advertisements or communications permitted by this rule;
 - (2) pay the usual charges of a legal services plan or a qualified licensed paraprofessional referral service. A qualified licensed paraprofessional referral service is a licensed paraprofessional referral service established, sponsored and operated in accordance with the State Bar of California's Minimum Standards for a Licensed Paraprofessional Referral Service in California;
 - (3) pay for a law practice in accordance with rule 1.17;
 - (4) refer clients to another licensed paraprofessional, a lawyer or a nonlawyer professional pursuant to an arrangement not otherwise prohibited under these rules that provides for the other person* to refer clients or customers to the licensed paraprofessional, if:
 - (i) the reciprocal referral arrangement is not exclusive; and
 - (ii) the client is informed of the existence and nature of the arrangement;
 - (5) offer or give a gift or gratuity to a person* having made a recommendation resulting in the employment of the licensed paraprofessional or the licensed paraprofessional's law firm,* provided that the gift or gratuity was not offered or given in consideration of any promise, agreement, or understanding that such a gift or gratuity would be forthcoming or that referrals would be made or encouraged in the future.
- (c) Any communication made pursuant to this rule shall include: (1) the name and contact information of at least one lawyer, licensed paraprofessional or law firm* responsible for its content, (2) include in the communication at least one licensed paraprofessional's license number; and (3) include in the communication a clear and conspicuous statement that the licensed paraprofessional is not a lawyer. (d) If a licensed paraprofessional's law firm maintains a website advertising the licensed paraprofessional's services, the website must include a page that contains all the mandatory disclosures required under rule 1.4.2(a).

Comment

[Reserved]

Rule 7.2 Advertising (Proposed Rule – Redline Version)

- (a) Subject to the requirements of rules 7.1 and 7.3, a ~~lawyer~~licensed paraprofessional may advertise services through any written,* recorded or electronic means of communication, including public media.

(b) A lawyerlicensed paraprofessional shall not compensate, promise or give anything of value to a person* for the purpose of recommending or securing the services of the lawyerlicensed paraprofessional or the lawyerlicensed paraprofessional's law firm,* except that a lawyerlicensed paraprofessional may:

- (1) pay the reasonable* costs of advertisements or communications permitted by this rule;
- (2) pay the usual charges of a legal services plan or a qualified lawyerlicensed paraprofessional referral service. A qualified lawyerlicensed paraprofessional referral service is a lawyerlicensed paraprofessional referral service established, sponsored and operated in accordance with the State Bar of California's Minimum Standards for a LawyerLicensed paraprofessional Referral Service in California;
- (3) pay for a law practice in accordance with rule 1.17;
- (4) refer clients to another lawyerlicensed paraprofessional, a lawyer or a nonlawyer-professional pursuant to an arrangement not otherwise prohibited under these Rules-rules or the State Bar Act that provides for the other person* to refer clients or customers to the lawyerlicensed paraprofessional, if:
 - (i) the reciprocal referral arrangement is not exclusive; and
 - (ii) the client is informed of the existence and nature of the arrangement;
- (5) offer or give a gift or gratuity to a person* having made a recommendation resulting in the employment of the lawyerlicensed paraprofessional or the lawyerlicensed paraprofessional's law firm,* provided that the gift or gratuity was not offered or given in consideration of any promise, agreement, or understanding that such a gift or gratuity would be forthcoming or that referrals would be made or encouraged in the future.

(c) Any communication made pursuant to this rule shall include: (1) the name and ~~address~~ contact information of at least one lawyer, licensed paraprofessional or law firm* responsible for its content, (2) include in the communication at least one licensed paraprofessional's license number; and (3) include in the communication a clear and conspicuous statement that the licensed paraprofessional is not a lawyer.

(d) If a licensed paraprofessional's law firm maintains a website advertising the licensed paraprofessional's services, the website must include a page that contains all the mandatory disclosures required under rule 1.4.2(a).

Comment

[Reserved]

Rule 7.3 Solicitation of Clients
(Proposed Rule – Clean Version)

(a) A licensed paraprofessional shall not by in-person, live telephone or real-time electronic contact solicit professional employment when a significant motive for doing so is the licensed paraprofessional's pecuniary gain, unless the person* contacted:

- (1) is a lawyer or a licensed paraprofessional; or
- (2) has a family, close personal, or prior professional relationship with the licensed paraprofessional.

(b) A licensed paraprofessional shall not solicit professional employment by written,* recorded or electronic communication or by in-person, telephone or real-time electronic contact even when not otherwise prohibited by paragraph (a), if:

- (1) the person* being solicited has made known* to the licensed paraprofessional a desire not to be solicited by the licensed paraprofessional; or
- (2) the solicitation is transmitted in any manner which involves intrusion, coercion, duress or harassment.

(c) Every written,* recorded or electronic communication from a licensed paraprofessional soliciting professional employment from any person* known* to be in need of legal services in a particular matter shall include:

- (1) the word "Advertisement" or words of similar import on the outside envelope, if any, and at the beginning and ending of any recorded or electronic communication, unless the recipient of the communication is a person* specified in paragraphs (a)(1) or (a)(2), or unless it is apparent from the context that the communication is an advertisement.
- (2) include the name, contact information, and license number of the licensed paraprofessional responsible for the content of the communication;
- (3) include a clear and conspicuous statement that the paraprofessional is not a lawyer; and
- (4) if an advertisement subject to this subdivision is in a language other than English, the statements required by this subdivision shall be in the same language as the advertisement.

(d) A licensed paraprofessional shall not act as a runner or capper for another licensed paraprofessional, nor solicit another person to act as a runner or capper for the licensed paraprofessional.

- (1) For purposes of paragraph (d), a "runner or capper" is any person, firm, association, or corporation acting for consideration in any manner or in any capacity as an agent for an attorney, a paraprofessional, or a law firm, in the solicitation or procurement of business for the licensed paraprofessional except as otherwise authorized by these rules.
- (2) Nothing in paragraph (d) shall be construed to prevent the recommendation of professional employment where that recommendation is not prohibited by these rules.

(e) Notwithstanding the prohibitions in paragraph (a), a licensed paraprofessional may participate with a prepaid or group legal service plan operated by an organization not owned or directed by the licensed paraprofessional that uses in-person, live telephone or real-time electronic contact to solicit memberships or subscriptions for the plan from persons* who are not known* to need legal services in a particular matter covered by the plan.

(f) As used in this rule, the terms “solicitation” and “solicit” refer to an oral or written* targeted communication initiated by or on behalf of the licensed paraprofessional that is directed to a specific person* and that offers to provide, or can reasonably* be understood as offering to provide, legal services.

Comment

[Reserved]

Rule 7.3 Solicitation of Clients (Proposed Rule – Redline Version)

(a) A lawyerlicensed paraprofessional shall not by in-person, live telephone or real-time electronic contact solicit professional employment when a significant motive for doing so is the lawyerlicensed paraprofessional’s pecuniary gain, unless the person* contacted:

- (1) is a lawyer or a licensed paraprofessional; or
- (2) has a family, close personal, or prior professional relationship with the lawyerlicensed paraprofessional.

(b) A lawyerlicensed paraprofessional shall not solicit professional employment by written,* recorded or electronic communication or by in-person, telephone or real-time electronic contact even when not otherwise prohibited by paragraph (a), if:

- (1) the person* being solicited has made known* to the lawyerlicensed paraprofessional a desire not to be solicited by the lawyerlicensed paraprofessional; or
- (2) the solicitation is transmitted in any manner which involves intrusion, coercion, duress or harassment.

(c) Every written,* recorded or electronic communication from a lawyerlicensed paraprofessional soliciting professional employment from any person* known* to be in need of legal services in a particular matter shall include:

(1) the word “Advertisement” or words of similar import on the outside envelope, if any, and at the beginning and ending of any recorded or electronic communication, unless the recipient of the communication is a person* specified in paragraphs (a)(1) or (a)(2), or unless it is apparent from the context that the communication is an advertisement.

(2) include the name, contact information, and license number of the licensed paraprofessional responsible for the content of the communication;

(3) include a clear and conspicuous statement that the paraprofessional is not a lawyer; and

(4) if an advertisement subject to this subdivision is in a language other than English, the statements required by this subdivision shall be in the same language as the advertisement.

(d) A licensed paraprofessional shall not act as a runner or capper for another licensed paraprofessional, nor solicit another person to act as a runner or capper for the licensed paraprofessional.

(1) For purposes of paragraph (d), a “runner or capper” is any person, firm, association, or corporation acting for consideration in any manner or in any capacity as an agent for an attorney, a paraprofessional, or a law firm, in the solicitation or procurement of business for the licensed paraprofessional except as otherwise authorized by these rules.

(2) Nothing in paragraph (d) shall be construed to prevent the recommendation of professional employment where that recommendation is not prohibited by these rules.

(e) Notwithstanding the prohibitions in paragraph (a), a lawyerlicensed paraprofessional may participate with a prepaid or group legal service plan operated by an organization not owned or directed by the lawyerlicensed paraprofessional that uses in-person, live telephone or real-time electronic contact to solicit memberships or subscriptions for the plan from persons* who are not known* to need legal services in a particular matter covered by the plan.

(ef) As used in this rule, the terms “solicitation” and “solicit” refer to an oral or written* targeted communication initiated by or on behalf of the lawyerlicensed paraprofessional that is directed to a specific person* and that offers to provide, or can reasonably* be understood as offering to provide, legal services.

Comment

[Reserved]