Rules of Engagement: Best Practices for Government Lawyers



Local Government Attorneys' Institute Friday, November 17, 2023

D. Nichole Davis, Esq.





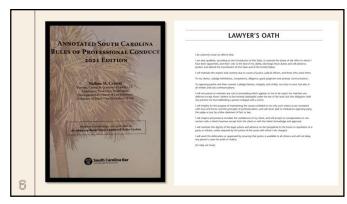














go awry."





Rule 1.0: Terminology

1.0(e) - **"Firm" or "law firm" denotes a lawyer or lawyers** in a law partnership, professional corporation, sole proprietorship or other association, or in a legal services organization; lawyers employed **in the legal department of** a corporation, **government**, or other organization; and lawyers associated with an enterprise who represent clients within the scope of that association.



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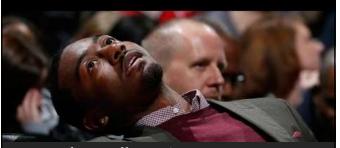


Pursuant to 1.13(a):

(a) A lawyer employed or retained by an organization **represents the organization** acting through its duly authorized constituents.

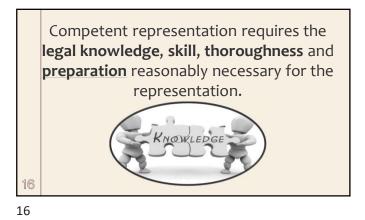


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Bruh, I Really Don't Want to Hear It. I'm Not YOUR Lawyer!!!











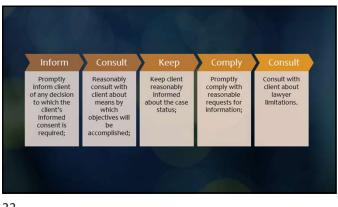
A lawyer shall abide by a client's decisions concerning the **objectives of representation** and, as required by Rule 1.4, shall consult with the client as to the **means by which they are to be pursued**.

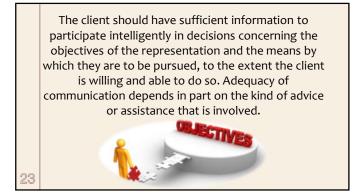
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	2022-2023		
Alleged Misconduct			
Dishonesty/Deceit/Misrepresentation Neglect/Lack of Diligence	22.07% 16.78%	Less than 1%	
Inadequate Communication	16.78%	Advertising Conduct	
Legal Issues only	9.42%	Bar Admissions/Disciplinary Matter Criminal Conduct	
Lack of Competence	4.55%	Discovery Abuse	
Civility	3.22%	Domestic Conduct	
Unknown	2.81%	Ex Parte Communication	
Trust Account Conduct	2.64%	Failure to Pay Fee Dispute	
Other Litigation Misconduct	2 64%	Probate Conduct	
Fees	2.64%	Real Estate Conduct	
Scope of Representation	2.56%	Sexual Conduct (Noncriminal)	
Conflict of Interest	1.98%	Supervision	
Failure to Deliver Client File	1.82%	Unauthorized Practice	
Declining/Terminating Representation	1.40%		
Confidentiality	1.40%		
Failure to Pay Third Party	1.32%		
Other Conduct	1.32%		











(a) A lawyer shall not reveal information relating to the representation of a client unless the client gives informed consent, the disclosure is impliedly authorized in order to carry out the representation or the disclosure is permitted by paragraph (b).

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HOWEVER

There is an emergency exception.

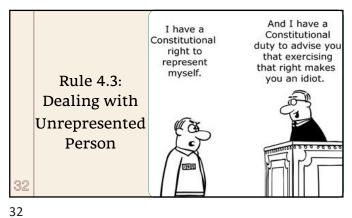
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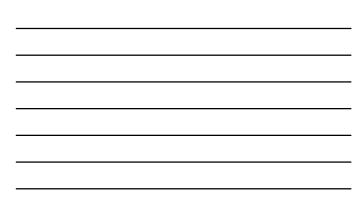
> If the lawyer reasonably believes that the violation is reasonably certain to result in substantial injury to the organization, then the lawyer may reveal information relating to the representation **whether or not Rule 1.6 permits such disclosure**, but only if and to the extent the lawyer reasonably believes necessary to prevent substantial injury to the organization.



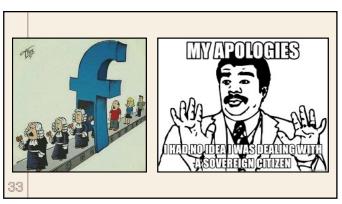


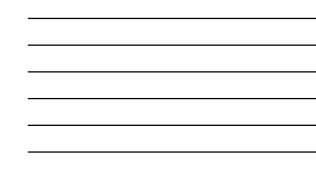












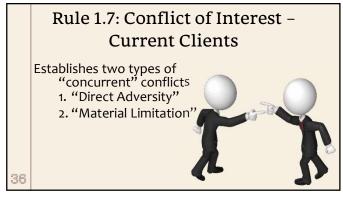
1.13(g) A lawyer representing an organization **may** also represent any of its directors, officers, employees, members, shareholders or other constituents, **subject to** the provisions of **Rule 1.7**.



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The mechanism for analyzing and pursuing client consent to a concurrent conflict – Rule 1.7(b) 1. Lawyer meets "reasonable belief"

- threshold; 2. Representation not prohibited by law;
- 3. Clients are not adverse in the same litigation; <u>AND</u>
- 4. Lawyer obtains clients' "informed consent"

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Obtaining Informed Consent

- 1. Should be in writing; and
- 2. Should include the implications of the common representation, including possible effects on loyalty, confidentiality and the attorney-client privilege and the advantages and risks involved.



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A lawyer for a corporation or other organization who is also a member of its board of directors should determine whether the responsibilities of the two roles may conflict.

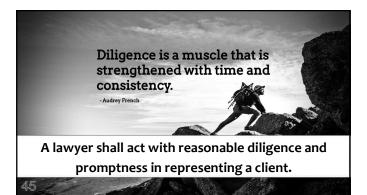
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Basic Approach to Conflicts Identify the client(s). Determine whether a conflict exists. If there is a conflict: Do you reasonably believe you can provide competent and diligent representation to each affected client? Is it consentable? Has each affected client given informed consent? Is it necessary to decline or withdraw from the representation?



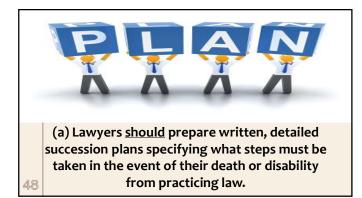






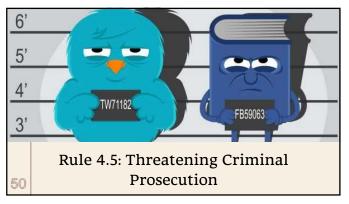




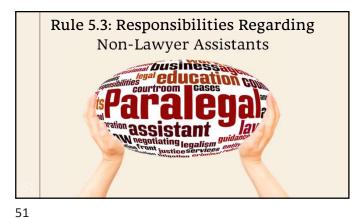




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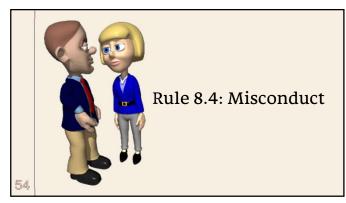
















Rule 7: Grounds for Discipline

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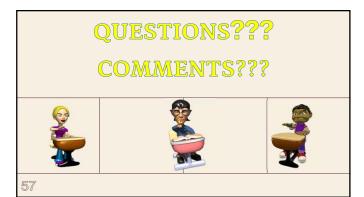
Ethics Advisory Opinions

EAO 23-01: May an attorney include in a fee agreement a provision for payment of the lawyer's hourly rate for the lawyer's fact-witness testimony?

EAO 23-02: If Lawyer allows Associate to work on South Carolina cases as an attorney and even appear in court, would Lawyer be assisting in the unauthorized practice of law?

EAO 23-03: For advertisements of any type when Rule 7.2(d) clearly applies, does the "name" obligation require inclusion of both a first and last name of a responsible lawyer? Would just a surname alone be sufficient for (d) compliance?

EAO 23-04: Since Lawyer represented both Husband and Wife in preparing the previous documents, is it a conflict of interest per Rule 1.9 to prepare the will and power of attorney for Husband with the requested changes?





South Carolina Rules of Professional Conduct

- Rule 1.0 Terminology
- Rule 1.1 Competence
- Rule 1.2 Scope of Authority
- <u>Rule 1.3</u> Diligence
- Rule 1.4 Communication
- Rule 1.6 Confidentiality
- Rule 1.7 Conflict of Interest
- Rule 1.13 Organization as Client
- Rule 2.1 Advisor
- Rule 4.2 Communication with Person Represented by Counsel
- Rule 4.3 Communication with Unrepresented Person
- Rule 4.5 Threatening Criminal Prosecution
- Rule 5.3 Responsibilities Regarding Non Lawyer Assistants
- Rule 8.3 Reporting Professional Misconduct
- Rule 8.4 Misconduct

Rules for Lawyer Disciplinary Enforcement

<u>Rule 7</u> – Grounds for Discipline; Sanctions Imposed; Deferred Discipline Agreement.

Ethics Advisory Opinions

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<u>23-03</u> <u>23-04</u>