

HANDOUT MATERIALS
Center For Animal Legal Studies
The Animal Legal Defense Fund
Lewis & Clark Law School

Sound Legal Representation: Navigating Professional Responsibilities for the Animal Advocate

Presenter Russ Mead

October 26, 2019

Location Portland Oregon

Length of presentation 1 hour

Format

The format for this presentation is an interactive discussion of the rules of professional responsibility. Also included are best practices for lawyers volunteering for animal related nonprofits. A hypothetical is presented where a practicing lawyer is volunteering to help in a community issue. The issue involves a current topic in animal welfare. We discuss the rules of professional responsibility as well as best practices to be professional in volunteer activities.

Select Rules of Professional Responsibility

Client-Lawyer Relationship

Rule 1.1 Competence

A lawyer shall provide competent representation to a client. Competent representation requires the legal knowledge, skill, thoroughness and preparation reasonably necessary for the representation.

Rule 1.2 Scope Of Representation And Allocation Of Authority Between Client And Lawyer

Subject to paragraphs (c) and (d), 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. A lawyer may take such action on behalf of the client as is impliedly authorized to carry out the representation. A lawyer shall abide by a client's decision whether to settle a matter. 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.

A lawyer's representation of a client, including representation by appointment, does not constitute an endorsement of the client's political, economic, social or moral views or activities.

A lawyer may limit the scope of the representation if the limitation is reasonable under the circumstances and the client gives informed consent.

A lawyer shall not counsel a client to engage, or assist a client, in conduct that the lawyer knows is criminal or fraudulent, but a lawyer may discuss the legal consequences of any proposed course of conduct with a client and may counsel or assist a client to make a good faith effort to determine the validity, scope, meaning or application of the law.

Rule 1.3 Diligence

A lawyer shall act with reasonable diligence and promptness in representing a client.

Rule 1.5 Fees

A lawyer shall not make an agreement for, charge, or collect an unreasonable fee or an unreasonable amount for expenses. The factors to be considered in determining the reasonableness of a fee include the following:

the time and labor required, the novelty and difficulty of the questions involved, and the skill requisite to perform the legal service properly;

the likelihood, if apparent to the client, that the acceptance of the particular employment will preclude other employment by the lawyer;

the fee customarily charged in the locality for similar legal services;

the amount involved and the results obtained;

the time limitations imposed by the client or by the circumstances;

the nature and length of the professional relationship with the client;

the experience, reputation, and ability of the lawyer or lawyers performing the services; and

whether the fee is fixed or contingent.

The scope of the representation and the basis or rate of the fee and expenses for which the client will be responsible shall be communicated to the client, preferably in writing, before or within a reasonable time after commencing the representation, except when the lawyer will charge a regularly represented client on the same basis or rate. Any changes in the basis or rate of the fee or expenses shall also be communicated to the client.

A fee may be contingent on the outcome of the matter for which the service is rendered, except in a matter in which a contingent fee is prohibited by paragraph (d) or other law. A contingent fee agreement shall be in a writing signed by the client and shall state the method by which the fee is to be determined, including the percentage or percentages that shall accrue to the lawyer in the event of settlement, trial or appeal; litigation and other expenses to be deducted from the recovery; and whether such expenses are to be deducted before or after the contingent fee is calculated. The agreement must clearly notify the client of any expenses for which the client will be liable whether or not the client is the prevailing party. Upon conclusion of a contingent fee matter, the lawyer shall

provide the client with a written statement stating the outcome of the matter and, if there is a recovery, showing the remittance to the client and the method of its determination.

A lawyer shall not enter into an arrangement for, charge, or collect:

any fee in a domestic relations matter, the payment or amount of which is contingent upon the securing of a divorce or upon the amount of alimony or support, or property settlement in lieu thereof; or

a contingent fee for representing a defendant in a criminal case.

A division of a fee between lawyers who are not in the same firm may be made only if:

the division is in proportion to the services performed by each lawyer or each lawyer assumes joint responsibility for the representation;

the client agrees to the arrangement, including the share each lawyer will receive, and the agreement is confirmed in writing; and

the total fee is reasonable.

Client-Lawyer Relationship

Rule 1.6 Confidentiality Of Information

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).

A lawyer may reveal information relating to the representation of a client to the extent the lawyer reasonably believes necessary:

to prevent reasonably certain death or substantial bodily harm;

to prevent the client from committing a crime or fraud that is reasonably certain to result in substantial injury to the financial interests or property of another and in furtherance of which the client has used or is using the lawyer's services;

to prevent, mitigate or rectify substantial injury to the financial interests or property of another that is reasonably certain to result or has resulted from the client's commission of a crime or fraud in furtherance of which the client has used the lawyer's services;

to secure legal advice about the lawyer's compliance with these Rules;

to establish a claim or defense on behalf of the lawyer in a controversy between the lawyer and the client, to establish a defense to a criminal charge or civil claim against the lawyer based upon conduct in which the client was involved, or to respond to allegations in any proceeding concerning the lawyer's representation of the client;

to comply with other law or a court order; or

to detect and resolve conflicts of interest arising from the lawyer's change of employment or from changes in the composition or ownership of a firm, but only if the revealed information would not compromise the attorney-client privilege or otherwise prejudice the client.

A lawyer shall make reasonable efforts to prevent the inadvertent or unauthorized disclosure of, or unauthorized access to, information relating to the representation of a client.

Rule 1.9 Duties To Former Clients

A lawyer 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 consent, confirmed in writing.

A lawyer shall not knowingly represent a person in the same or a substantially related matter in which a firm with which the lawyer formerly was associated had previously represented a client

whose interests are materially adverse to that person; and

about whom the lawyer had acquired information protected by Rules 1.6 and 1.9(c) that is material to the matter;

unless the former client gives informed consent, confirmed in writing.

A lawyer 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:

use information relating to the representation to the disadvantage of the former client except as these Rules would permit or require with respect to a client, or when the information has become generally known; or

reveal information relating to the representation except as these Rules would permit or require with respect to a client.

Rule 1.13 Organization As Client

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

If a lawyer for an organization knows that an officer, employee or other person associated with the organization is engaged in action, intends to act or refuses to act in a matter related to the representation that is a violation of a legal obligation to the organization, or a violation of law that reasonably might be imputed to the organization, and that is likely to result in substantial injury to the organization, then the lawyer shall proceed as is reasonably necessary in the best interest of the organization. Unless the lawyer reasonably believes that it is not necessary in the best 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.

Except as provided in paragraph (d), if

despite the lawyer's efforts in accordance with paragraph (b) the highest authority that can act on behalf of the organization insists upon or fails to address in a timely and appropriate manner an action, or a refusal to act, that is clearly a violation of law, and

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.

Paragraph (c) shall not apply with respect to information relating to a lawyer's representation of an organization to investigate an alleged violation of law, or to defend the organization or an officer, employee or other constituent associated with the organization against a claim arising out of an alleged violation of law.

A lawyer who reasonably believes that he or she has been discharged because of the lawyer's actions taken pursuant to paragraphs (b) or (c), or who withdraws under circumstances that require or permit the lawyer to take action under either of those paragraphs, shall proceed as the lawyer reasonably believes necessary to assure that the organization's highest authority is informed of the lawyer's discharge or withdrawal.

In dealing with an organization's directors, officers, employees, members, shareholders or other constituents, a lawyer shall explain the identity of the client when the lawyer knows or reasonably should know that the organization's interests are adverse to those of the constituents with whom the lawyer is dealing.

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. If the organization's consent to the dual representation is required by Rule 1.7, the consent shall be given by an appropriate official of the organization other than the individual who is to be represented, or by the shareholders.

Rule 1.15 Safekeeping Property

A lawyer shall hold property of clients or third persons that is in a lawyer's possession in connection with a representation separate from the lawyer's own property. Funds shall be kept in a separate account maintained in the state where the lawyer's office is situated, or elsewhere with the consent of the client or third person. Other property shall be identified as such and appropriately safeguarded. Complete

records of such account funds and other property shall be kept by the lawyer and shall be preserved for a period of [five years] after termination of the representation.

A lawyer may deposit the lawyer's own funds in a client trust account for the sole purpose of paying bank service charges on that account, but only in an amount necessary for that purpose.

A lawyer shall deposit into a client trust account legal fees and expenses that have been paid in advance, to be withdrawn by the lawyer only as fees are earned or expenses incurred.

Upon receiving funds or other property in which a client or third person has an interest, a lawyer shall promptly notify the client or third person. Except as stated in this rule or otherwise permitted by law or by agreement with the client, a lawyer shall promptly deliver to the client or third person any funds or other property that the client or third person is entitled to receive and, upon request by the client or third person, shall promptly render a full accounting regarding such property.

When in the course of representation, a lawyer is in possession of property in which two or more persons (one of whom may be the lawyer) claim interests, the property shall be kept separate by the lawyer until the dispute is resolved. The lawyer shall promptly distribute all portions of the property as to which the interests are not in dispute.

Client-Lawyer Relationship

Rule 1.16 Declining Or Terminating Representation

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

the representation will result in violation of the rules of professional conduct or other law;

the lawyer's physical or mental condition materially impairs the lawyer's ability to represent the client; or

the lawyer is discharged.

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

withdrawal can be accomplished without material adverse effect on the interests of the client;

the client persists in a course of action involving the lawyer's services that the lawyer reasonably believes is criminal or fraudulent;

the client has used the lawyer's services to perpetrate a crime or fraud;

the client insists upon taking action that the lawyer considers repugnant or with which the lawyer has a fundamental disagreement;

the client fails substantially to fulfill an obligation to the lawyer regarding the lawyer's services and has been given reasonable warning that the lawyer will withdraw unless the obligation is fulfilled;

the representation will result in an unreasonable financial burden on the lawyer or has been rendered unreasonably difficult by the client; or

other good cause for withdrawal exists.

A lawyer must comply with applicable law requiring notice to or permission of a tribunal when terminating a representation. When ordered to do so by a tribunal, a lawyer shall continue representation notwithstanding good cause for terminating the representation.

Upon termination of representation, a lawyer shall take steps to the extent reasonably practicable to protect a client's interests, such as giving reasonable notice to the client, allowing time for employment of other counsel, surrendering papers and property to which the client is entitled and refunding any advance payment of fee or expense that has not been earned or incurred. The lawyer may retain papers relating to the client to the extent permitted by other law.

Client-Lawyer Relationship

Rule 1.18 Duties To Prospective Client

A person who discusses with a lawyer the possibility of forming a client-lawyer relationship with respect to a matter is a prospective client.

Even when no client-lawyer relationship ensues, a lawyer who has had discussions with a prospective client shall not use or reveal information learned in the consultation, except as Rule 1.9 would permit with respect to information of a former client.

A lawyer 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 lawyer received information from the prospective client that could be significantly harmful to that person in the matter, except as provided in paragraph (d). If a lawyer is disqualified from representation under this paragraph, no lawyer in a firm with which that lawyer is associated may knowingly undertake or continue representation in such a matter, except as provided in paragraph (d).

When the lawyer has received disqualifying information as defined in paragraph (c), representation is permissible if:

both the affected client and the prospective client have given informed consent, confirmed in writing, or:

the lawyer who received the information took reasonable measures to avoid exposure to more disqualifying information than was reasonably necessary to determine whether to represent the prospective client; and

the disqualified lawyer 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.

Model Rules of Professional Conduct

Client-Lawyer Relationship

Rule 1.6 Confidentiality Of Information

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).

A lawyer may reveal information relating to the representation of a client to the extent the lawyer reasonably believes necessary:

to prevent reasonably certain death or substantial bodily harm;

to prevent the client from committing a crime or fraud that is reasonably certain to result in substantial injury to the financial interests or property of another and in furtherance of which the client has used or is using the lawyer's services;

to prevent, mitigate or rectify substantial injury to the financial interests or property of another that is reasonably certain to result or has resulted from the client's commission of a crime or fraud in furtherance of which the client has used the lawyer's services;

to secure legal advice about the lawyer's compliance with these Rules;

to establish a claim or defense on behalf of the lawyer in a controversy between the lawyer and the client, to establish a defense to a criminal charge or civil claim against the lawyer based upon conduct in which the client was involved, or to respond to allegations in any proceeding concerning the lawyer's representation of the client; or

to comply with other law or a court order.

Model Rules of Professional Conduct

Client-Lawyer Relationship

Rule 1.7 Conflict Of Interest: Current Clients

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

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

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

Notwithstanding the existence of a concurrent conflict of interest under paragraph (a), a lawyer may represent a client if:

the lawyer reasonably believes that the lawyer will be able to provide competent and diligent representation to each affected client;

the representation is not prohibited by law;

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

each affected client gives informed consent, confirmed in writing.

Model Rules of Professional Conduct

Client-Lawyer Relationship

Rule 1.8 Conflict Of Interest: Current Clients: Specific Rules

A lawyer 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:

the transaction and terms on which the lawyer acquires the interest are fair and reasonable to the client and are fully disclosed and transmitted in writing in a manner that can be reasonably understood by the client;

the client is advised in writing of the desirability of seeking and is given a reasonable opportunity to seek the advice of independent legal counsel on the transaction; and

the client gives informed consent, in a writing signed by the client, to the essential terms of the transaction and the lawyer's role in the transaction, including whether the lawyer is representing the client in the transaction.

A lawyer shall not use information relating to representation of a client to the disadvantage of the client unless the client gives informed consent, except as permitted or required by these Rules.

A lawyer shall not solicit any substantial gift from a client, including a testamentary gift, or prepare on behalf of a client an instrument giving the lawyer or a person related to the lawyer any substantial gift unless the lawyer or other recipient of the gift is related to the client. For purposes of this paragraph, related persons include a spouse, child, grandchild, parent, grandparent or other relative or individual with whom the lawyer or the client maintains a close, familial relationship.

Prior to the conclusion of representation of a client, a lawyer shall not make or negotiate an agreement giving the lawyer literary or media rights to a portrayal or account based in substantial part on information relating to the representation.

A lawyer shall not provide financial assistance to a client in connection with pending or contemplated litigation, except that:

a lawyer may advance court costs and expenses of litigation, the repayment of which may be contingent on the outcome of the matter; and

a lawyer representing an indigent client may pay court costs and expenses of litigation on behalf of the client.

A lawyer shall not accept compensation for representing a client from one other than the client unless:

the client gives informed consent;

there is no interference with the lawyer's independence of professional judgment or with the client-lawyer relationship; and

information relating to representation of a client is protected as required by Rule 1.6.

A lawyer who represents two or more clients shall not participate in making an aggregate settlement of the claims of or against the clients, or in a criminal case an aggregated agreement as to guilty or nolo contendere pleas, unless each client gives informed consent, in a writing signed by the client. The lawyer'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.

A lawyer shall not:

make an agreement prospectively limiting the lawyer's liability to a client for malpractice unless the client is independently represented in making the agreement; or

settle a claim or potential claim for such liability with an unrepresented client or former client unless that person is advised in writing of the desirability of seeking and is given a reasonable opportunity to seek the advice of independent legal counsel in connection therewith.

A lawyer shall not acquire a proprietary interest in the cause of action or subject matter of litigation the lawyer is conducting for a client, except that the lawyer may:

acquire a lien authorized by law to secure the lawyer's fee or expenses; and

contract with a client for a reasonable contingent fee in a civil case.

A lawyer shall not have sexual relations with a client unless a consensual sexual relationship existed between them when the client-lawyer relationship commenced.

While lawyers are associated in a firm, a prohibition in the foregoing paragraphs (a) through (i) that applies to any one of them shall apply to all of them.

Counselor

Rule 2.1 Advisor

In representing a client, a lawyer shall exercise independent professional judgment and render candid advice. In rendering advice, a lawyer may refer not only to law but to other considerations such as moral, economic, social and political factors, that may be relevant to the client's situation.

Advocate

Rule 3.2 Expediting Litigation

A lawyer shall make reasonable efforts to expedite litigation consistent with the interests of the client.

Model Rules of Professional Conduct

Advocate

Rule 3.5 Impartiality And Decorum Of The Tribunal

A lawyer shall not:

seek to influence a judge, juror, prospective juror or other official by means prohibited by law;

communicate ex parte with such a person during the proceeding unless authorized to do so by law or court order;

communicate with a juror or prospective juror after discharge of the jury if:

the communication is prohibited by law or court order;

the juror has made known to the lawyer a desire not to communicate; or

the communication involves misrepresentation, coercion, duress or harassment; or

engage in conduct intended to disrupt a tribunal.

Model Rules of Professional Conduct

Transactions With Persons Other Than Clients

Rule 4.3 Dealing With Unrepresented Person

In dealing on behalf of a client with a person who is not represented by counsel, a lawyer shall not state or imply that the lawyer is disinterested. When the lawyer knows or reasonably should know that the unrepresented person misunderstands the lawyer's role in the matter, the lawyer shall make reasonable efforts to correct the misunderstanding. The lawyer shall not give legal advice to an unrepresented person, other than the advice to secure counsel, if the lawyer knows or reasonably should know that the

interests of such a person are or have a reasonable possibility of being in conflict with the interests of the client.

Transactions with Persons Other Than Clients

Rule 4.4 Respect For Rights Of Third Persons

In representing a client, a lawyer shall not use means that have no substantial purpose other than to embarrass, delay, or burden a third person, or use methods of obtaining evidence that violate the legal rights of such a person.

A lawyer who receives a document or electronically stored information relating to the representation of the lawyer's client and knows or reasonably should know that the document or electronically stored information was inadvertently sent shall promptly notify the sender.

Information About Legal Services

Rule 7.3 Direct Contact With Prospective Clients

A lawyer shall not by in-person, live telephone or real-time electronic contact solicit professional employment from a prospective client when a significant motive for the lawyer's doing so is the lawyer's pecuniary gain, unless the person contacted:

is a lawyer; or

has a family, close personal, or prior professional relationship with the lawyer.

A lawyer shall not solicit professional employment from a prospective client 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:

the prospective client has made known to the lawyer a desire not to be solicited by the lawyer; or

the solicitation involves coercion, duress or harassment.

Every written, recorded or electronic communication from a lawyer soliciting professional employment from a prospective client known to be in need of legal services in a particular matter shall include the words "Advertising Material" 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).

Notwithstanding the prohibitions in paragraph (a), a lawyer may participate with a prepaid or group legal service plan operated by an organization not owned or directed by the lawyer that uses in-person or telephone 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.

Model Rules of Professional Conduct

Maintaining The Integrity Of The Profession

Rule 8.4 Misconduct

It is professional misconduct for a lawyer to:

violate or attempt to violate the Rules of Professional Conduct, knowingly assist or induce another to do so, or do so through the acts of another;

commit a criminal act that reflects adversely on the lawyer's honesty, trustworthiness or fitness as a lawyer in other respects;

engage in conduct involving dishonesty, fraud, deceit or misrepresentation;

engage in conduct that is prejudicial to the administration of justice;

state or imply an ability to influence improperly a government agency or official or to achieve results by means that violate the Rules of Professional Conduct or other law; or

knowingly assist a judge or judicial officer in conduct that is a violation of applicable rules of judicial conduct or other law.

The following is a list of best practices covered in the presentation

Best practices in conducting yourself in a professional manner while attending public meetings of nonprofit organizations. Best practices in commenting on legal matters in public situations.

Best practices in committing to take on volunteer work for a nonprofit.

Determining how much research you should conduct before commenting on any legal matters even in cases where you have not established an attorney client relationship.

Being professional in your critique of elected officials who maybe taking positions contrary to the nonprofits position a given political situation.

Best practices in taking advocacy stands while avoiding embarrassing members of the public who oppose your views in legal advocacy.

Best practices in handling reimbursable expenses when you are volunteering for a non-profit.

How to make your role of a volunteer who is not representing the nonprofit clear to the nonprofit, it's officers, directors, employees, volunteers, elected officials, and the public.

Best practices in entering into romantic relationships with those associated with nonprofits you are volunteering for.

Best practices in disclosing perceived conflicts between nonprofits you have volunteered for but not represented.

Best practices in making comments to the media regarding social issues you are advocating for, or against.

Best practices in engaging in social media when being a volunteer advocate.

Best practices in being on a board of directors of a nonprofit when you don't represent the nonprofit an attorney.

Recommended outside resource materials:

Annotated Model Rules of Professional Conduct.

Authors Ellen, J. Bennett, Elizabeth, J. Cohen, Martin Whittaker,

Publisher ABA Center of Professional responsibility, American Bar Association.

Russ Mead Bio

Russ Mead is the Shared Earth Visiting Professor at Lewis & Clark Law School in the Master's in Animal Law, Animal Law JD, and Animal Law LLM programs. Mead is a popular lecturer nationwide who uses examples from his career as general counsel for animal rights organizations to illustrate animal welfare and other animal-related laws. Russ has served as General Counsel for two of the best-known animal sanctuaries: Best Friends Animal Society, and Farm Sanctuary; and served as Farm Sanctuary's interim Executive Director.

Russ also has experience implementing and managing large scale animal rescues, including during hurricane Katrina. He has been involved in animal hoarding cases, each involving hundreds of animals.

Russ' legislative advocacy work includes grass roots organizing, lobbying, and media promotion.

In private practice Russ has represented animal nonprofits in tax matters, intellectual property disputes, employment issues, fundraising compliance, and nonprofit formation.

On a personal level, Russ raises awareness of animals by attempting to capture their spirit in ink wash paintings.

Russ holds a JD from St. Louis University School of Law, an MBA from Lindenwood College, and a BS in Accounting from Arizona State University, and earned a CPA license. He is a frequent lecturer at law schools, bar associations, and animal law conferences.

Russ lives with spouse Laura Allen in beach community of Seaside Oregon.

Russ authored the textbooks “Nonprofit Animal Law”, “Farm Animal Law”, “Trial Advocacy in Animal Law”, “Grass Roots Animal Legislation”, and “Step by Step Legislative Drafting for Advocates”.