

**Rule Change 2008(16)**

**COLORADO RULES OF PROFESSIONAL CONDUCT**

**APPENDIX TO CHAPTER 18 TO 20**

**RULE 1.5. FEES**

Comments [1] through [6] [No Change]

[7]: A division of fee is a single billing to a client covering the fee of two or more lawyers who are not in the same firm. A division of fee facilitates association of more than one lawyer in a matter in which neither alone could serve the client as well, and most often is used when the fee is contingent and the division is between a referring lawyer and a trial specialist. Paragraph (e) permits the lawyers to divide a fee either on the basis of the proportion of services they render or if each lawyer assumes responsibility for the representation as a whole. In addition, the client must agree to the arrangement, including the share that each lawyer is to receive, and the agreement must be confirmed in writing. Contingent fee agreements must be in a writing signed by the client and must otherwise comply with paragraph (c) of this Rule. Joint responsibility for the representation entails financial and ethical responsibility for the representation as if the lawyers were associated in a partnership. A lawyer should ~~only~~ refer a matter only to a lawyer whom the referring lawyer reasonably believes is competent to handle the matter. See Rule 1.1.

Comments [8] through [18] [No Change]

**RULE 1.6. CONFIDENTIALITY OF INFORMATION**

Comments [1] through [15] [No change]

[16] A lawyer must act competently to safeguard information relating to the representation of a client against inadvertent or unauthorized disclosure by the lawyer or other persons who are participating in the representation of the client or who are subject to the lawyer's supervision. See Rules 1.1, 5.1 and 5.3.

[17] When transmitting a communication that includes information relating to the representation of a client, the lawyer must take reasonable precautions to prevent the information from coming into the hands of unintended recipients. This duty, however, does not require that the lawyer use special security measures

if the method of communication affords a reasonable expectation of privacy. Special circumstances, however, may warrant special precautions. Factors to be considered in determining the reasonableness of the lawyer's expectation of confidentiality include the sensitivity of the information and the extent to which the privacy of the communication is protected by law or by a confidentiality agreement. A client may require the lawyer to implement special security measures not required by this Rule or may give informed consent to the use of a means of communication that would otherwise be prohibited by this Rule.

Former Client

[18] The duty of confidentiality continues after the client-lawyer relationship has terminated. See Rule 1.9(c)(2). See Rule 1.9(c)(1) for the prohibition against using such information to the disadvantage of the former client.

**RULE 1.15. SAFEKEEPING PROPERTY**

**Rule 1.15(d)(2):**

(d) [No Change]

(1) [No Change]

(2) A business account or accounts into which all funds received for professional services shall be deposited. All business accounts, as well as all deposit slips and all checks drawn thereon, shall be prominently designated as a "professional account," ~~or~~ an "office account," or an "operating account."

**Rule 1.15(i)(6):**

(i) Management of Trust Accounts.

(1) through (5) [No Change]

(6) Reconciliation of Trust Accounts. No less than quarterly, a lawyer or a person authorized by the lawyer shall reconcile the trust account records both as to individual clients and in the aggregate with the lawyer's trust account bank statement(s).

**RULE 1.17. SALE OF LAW PRACTICE**

Comments [1] through [4] [No Change]

[5]: This Rule also permits a lawyer or law firm to sell an area of practice. If an area of practice is sold and the lawyer remains in the active practice of law, the lawyer must cease accepting any matters in the area of practice that has been sold, either as counsel or co-counsel or by assuming joint responsibility for a matter in connection with the division of a fee with another lawyer as would otherwise be permitted by Rule 1.5~~(e)~~(d). For example, a lawyer with a substantial number of estate planning matters and a substantial number of probate administration cases may sell the estate planning portion of the practice but remain in the practice of law by concentrating on probate administration; however, that practitioner may not thereafter accept any estate planning matters. Although a lawyer who leaves a jurisdiction or geographical area typically would sell the entire practice, this Rule permits the lawyer to limit the sale to one or more areas of the practice, thereby preserving the lawyer's right to continue practice in the areas of the practice that were not sold.

Comments [6] through [15] [No Change]

**RULE 5.7. RESPONSIBILITIES REGARDING LAW-RELATED SERVICES**

Comments [1] through [8] [No Change]

[9]: A broad range of economic and other interests of clients maybe served by lawyers' engaging in the delivery of law-related services. Examples of law-related services include providing title insurance, financial planning, accounting, trust services, real estate counseling, legislative lobbying, economic analysis, social work, psychological counseling, tax preparation, and patent, medical or environmental consulting.

Comments [10] through [11] [No Change]

**RULE 7.2. ADVERTISING**

Comment [1] through [7] [No Change]

[8]: A lawyer also may agree to refer clients to another lawyer or a nonlawyer in return for the undertaking of that person to refer clients or customers to the lawyer. Such reciprocal referral arrangements must not interfere with the lawyer's professional judgment as to making referrals or as to providing substantive legal services. See Rules 2.1 and 5.4(c). Except as provided in Rule

1.5~~(e)~~(d), a lawyer who receives referrals from a lawyer or nonlawyer must not pay anything solely for the referral, but the lawyer does not violate paragraph (b) of this Rule by agreeing to refer clients to the other lawyer or nonlawyer, so long as the reciprocal referral agreement is not exclusive and the client is informed of the referral agreement. Conflicts of interest created by such arrangements are governed by Rule 1.7. Reciprocal referral agreements should not be of indefinite duration and should be reviewed periodically to determine whether they comply with these Rules. This Rule does not restrict referrals or divisions of revenues or net income among lawyers within firms comprised of multiple entities.

**Amended and Adopted by the Court, En Banc, November 6, 2008, effective immediately.**

**By the Court:**

**Michael L. Bender  
Justice, Colorado Supreme Court**

**Nathan B. Coats  
Justice, Colorado Supreme Court**