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Lawyers and Social Media: The Legal Ethics of Tweeting, Facebooking and Blogging



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Speakers



Ethics-Obligations and Risks
WEBINAR SERIES FOR IN-HOUSE COUNSEL



Anthony Diana focuses his practice on commercial litigation, electronic discovery, internal and regulatory investigations and bankruptcies. As a co-leader of Mayer Brown's Electronic Discovery and Records Management group, Anthony has counseled large financial institutions, pharmaceutical companies and manufacturers on all aspects of the discovery and management of electronic information. Anthony is editor of the *Electronic Discovery Deskbook*, a treatise published by PLI, and co-author of six chapters in this treatise. He is also a member of the International Association of Privacy Professionals (IAPP) and has passed the IAPP certification exam for a certified information privacy professional (CIPP).



Mike Lackey serves on Mayer Brown's Partnership Board. Mike also co-leads the firm's Electronic Discovery and Records Management Practice, co-leads the Washington DC office litigation practice, and chairs the firm's Electronic Discovery Services Group. Mike's practice focuses on civil and criminal litigation and electronic discovery. He represents major companies and individuals in state and federal proceedings, including multi-district and class action litigation, government contract disputes, and appeals. Mike also has represented numerous defendants in grand jury proceedings and governmental investigations.

Litigation and Ethics in the Context of Social Media

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Agenda

- What Is Social Media?
- How Is Social Media Being Used in Litigation and Government Investigations?
- What Are the Ethical Issues Associated with the Use of Social Media?
- What Are the Likely Future Developments for Social Media and its Use in Litigation and Investigations?





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Social Media

- Interactive
- Web-based
- Communications with many people

Categories of Social Media

- Organizationsponsored, outwardlyfacing, site
- Internal sites, blogs, work space
- Employees' personal sites

Types of Social Media

- Facebook
- Twitter
- LinkedIn
- FourSquare
- Blogs





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Facebook

- Boasts more than 850 million users
- 46% of online adults in the US reported visiting Facebook within the last 30 days
- Fortune 100

 companies
 average 3.6 wall
 posts per week

Twitter

- More than75 million users
- 82% of Fortune
 100 companies on
 Twitter "tweet"
 once per week
 or more

YouTube

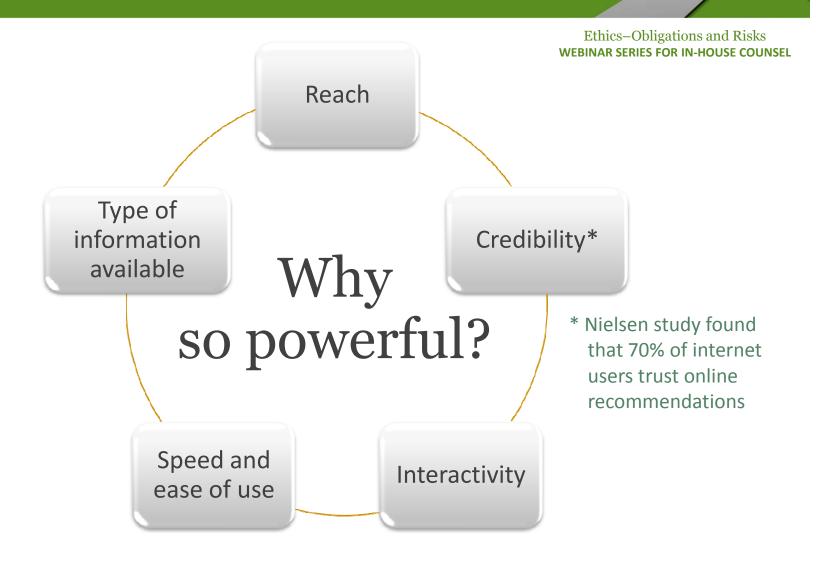
- 50% of
 Fortune 100
 companies
 have a YouTube
 account
- Those companies average 10 video uploads per month





- Proliferation of outlets:
 Facebook, Twitter, MySpace, LinkedIn,
 Legal OnRamp, YouTube, Avvo, Plaxo, Digg
- More than 70% of lawyers are members
- For millenials, email is now passé;
 some universities no longer giving email accounts









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Digital word-of-mouth marketing is expected to top **\$3 billion** by 2013



How Can Social Media Be Used In Litigation and Government Investigations?

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Sponsored External Sites

- Evidence of communications with customers
 - False Advertising Claims
 - Securities Fraud Claims
 - "Records" for regulatory purposes?
- Evidence relating to employees or potential employees
 - Employment-related litigation
 - Employment decisions
- Evidence of an organization's self-image
 - Themes or narrative
 - Punitive damages





How Can Social Media Be Used In Litigation and Government Investigations?

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Internal Sites

- Evidence of communications with and among employees
 - Employment litigation (discrimination, workers comp, hiring and firing decisions, etc.)
 - State of mind: intent, fraud, negligence, conspiracy
 - Admissions





How Can Social Media Be Used In Litigation and Government Investigations?

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Personal Sites

- Evidence of time and place
 - Criminal cases
- Evidence of actions and extent of injuries
 - Divorce, Employment, Personal Injury
 - "Day in the Life" postings
- Evidence of communications
 - Litigation regarding employment issues, conspiracy claims
 - State of mind: intent, fraud, negligence
 - Admissions
- Evidence of bias
 - Jury section





The Power and Risks of Social Media



- Powerful tool
 - Creation and protection of brand
 - Reach clients and potential clients
- Investigative tool
 - Parties, witnesses, jurors
- But use with care
 - A legal "wild west" that can raise ethical issues







- ABA is considering promulgating guidance
- "Adopting" information about you or your firm on an independent web site that collects comments from peers and/or clients
 - Ethical issues?







- Ok, but be aware of issues like those discussed in SC Ethics Advisory Op. 09-10
 - The lawyer must monitor the "claimed" listing to make sure all comments are in conformity with the ethical rules (especially the rules for attorney advertising, testimonials, client endorsements that create unjustified expectations) and comparisons
- So be careful when linking to another site
- What if a third party posts something about you, but you have not adopted the listing?
- LinkedIn allows "recommendations," issues?



- Be mindful of rules that place limitations on the use and content of testimonials and endorsements
- Be alert to exaggerations; Model Rules 4.1 (duty of candor) and 7.1 (restrictions on making false statements or providing false or misleading information)
- What about announcing on Facebook or LinkedIn that you just won a big jury trial or negotiated a big deal?





- Depending on the rules in your jurisdiction, this could require you to add a disclaimer along the lines of "results will vary in each case"
- A related issue, depending on the content of your blogs or tweets
 - Could they be governed by your state's regulations on lawyer advertising?
 - If so, what are some of your obligations?





- Texas: Must file video postings seeking clients with the Advertising Review Committee
- Connecticut: Sending LinkedIn invitation that links to page describing law practice is an advertisement subject to all relevant rules
- LinkedIn allows users to provide professional information under "specialties." Issues?





- Depending on the content it could run afoul of bar rules, such as Illinois Rule 7.4(c) and NY Rule 7.4(a), that prohibit attorneys from claiming they are "specialists" in a certain field
- Other risks in posting information about your matters?





- Duty to protect client confidences, avoid waiver of attorney-client or other privileges
- One attorney, an assistant PD in Illinois, has already faced disciplinary action for publishing information on her blog about her cases
- Disparaging judges is a frequent theme ("Judge Clueless," "Evil," "Unfair Witch" by a Florida attorney)
 - Beware of ethical rules, such as Florida Rules 8.2 and 8.4,
 which prohibit attorneys from making false or reckless
 statements about the judiciary or taking actions that prejudice
 the administration of justice





- Lying to a Tribunal
- Model Rule 3.3 prohibits attorneys from making a false statement of fact to a tribunal
- ABA Journal reported on an attorney who sought a continuance because of the death of her father...
 - But the Judge checked the attorney's Facebook page and learned that during that time the attorney had a busy social schedule to attend to—not a funeral





- Friending Issues
- What are the issues with respect to whom an attorney can friend?
 - Judge before whom you regularly practice?





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In most jurisdictions that have weighed in on the issue, a judge and attorney who appears before the judge can be "friends"

- NY Op. 08-176 (2009)
- SC Op. 17-2009 (2009)
- KY Op. JE-119 (2010)
- Ohio Op. 2010-7 (2010)

But NOT in Florida, Op. 2009-20

 A judge cannot lend the prestige of office to advance the private interests of others or convey an impression that some are in a special position of influence





- Other friending issues with judges?
- Ex parte communications, Model Rule 3.5(b)
- *In re Public Reprimand of Terry,* Inquiry No. 08-234 (2009)
- NC child custody case
 - Judge friended defense counsel and saw information posted by the defense counsel about the case:
 - Asking how he could prove the negative that his client did not have an affair
 - Noting that he had a wise judge (to which the judge responded that he had two very good parents to choose from)







- Investigative issues
- How is it being used?
 - Employment background check?
 - Learn about opposing counsel? Judge?
 - Learn information about parties? Witnesses? Jurors?
- Front page article in *The Washington Post* about the increasing use of subpoenas to obtain information from social networking sites





- Deceptive friending issues
- Can you try to "friend" a party to get personal information about a party or witness from her social networking site?
 - If you ask her directly?
 - If you ask a third party, like a PI, to do it for you?







- Philadelphia Bar Op. 2009-02 (Mar. 2009)
 - Want to obtain information to impeach witness
 - Ask third party to try to friend third-party witness
 - Would not disclose relationship between third-party and counsel
- Multiple violations: deceptive communication, making a false statement to another.
 Model Rule 8.4(c), involving dishonest conduct
- Other possible issues?





- Improper contact with a represented party, see, e.g.,
 Model Rule 4.2
- San Diego County Bar Op. 2011-02 (May 24, 2011)
 - Plaintiffs' lawyer sends "friend" request to high-ranking employees at client's former employer
 - Looked at context of the request and the attorney's motive in seeking to be "friends"
 - Analogous to asking, "plaintiff wants to have access to information you are sharing on your page"
 - It is "about the subject of the representation"





- Engaging in interactive conduct, including blogging, is a particularly risky area.
- For example, LinkedIn allows users to post and answer questions, bloggers and tweeters often address legal issues, and sites like "Counsel.net" allow users to seek answers to legal questions
- Issues?





- With whom are you communicating?
- What if it is with a party with an adverse interest to one of your clients (Model Rule 4.2) and you learn nonpublic information from the communication?





- You may have an obligation to keep that non-client information confidential if the person with whom you communicated is later found to have been a "prospective client" under the rules (Model Rule 1.18)
- Moreover, your possession of that confidential information could lead to your disqualification with respect to the representation of an existing client who would have an interest in knowing that information
- ABA Formal Op. 10-457 provides some helpful guidance
- Other issues?





- Depending on the circumstances, you could run afoul of rules prohibiting the unlicensed practice of law
- It could also expose you to malpractice liability
- Need good policies things to consider
 - Keep it general
 - Restrict recipients
 - Use a disclaimer ("general informational purposes")
 - Do not post confidential information...



Social Media Summary



- Social media is a powerful tool
- Beware of advertising issues
- Keep confidences confidential
- Be careful with judicial relationships
- Avoid deception and act transparently





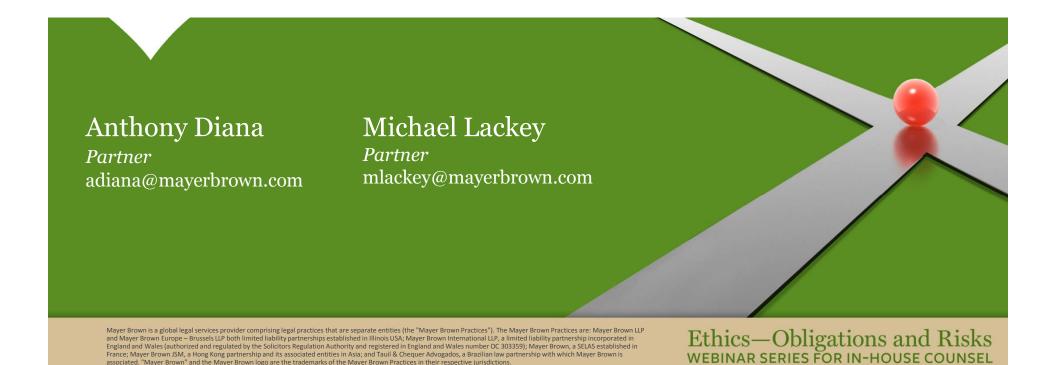
What Are the Likely Future Developments for Social Media and its Use in Litigation/Investigations?

- Key source of evidence in all types of litigations and investigations
- Law will always be a step behind technology so increased legal risk
- Technology developed to help with monitoring, compliance, preservation and production
- Privacy laws and information security, particularly when involving foreign data, becoming more important in litigations and investigations



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Questions?



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