**Round 1**

Rules 1.1 through 1.18 of the RPC describe the significant duties that lawyers owe to their clients. Name a duty that a lawyer owes to his or her client under these rules.

1.    Competent representation (Rule 1.1)

2.    Obedience to client's decisions (Rule 1.2)

3.    Diligence (Rule 1.3)

4.    Communication (Rule 1.4)

5.    Charge reasonable fee (Rule 1.5)

6.    Confidentiality (Rule 1.6)

7.    Avoid conflicts of interest (Rules 1.7-1.12)

8.    Safeguard client property (Rule 1.15)

**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**

           (a) 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. \*\*\*

**RULE 1.3: DILIGENCE**

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

**RULE 1.4: COMMUNICATION**

       (a) A lawyer shall:

      (1) promptly inform the client of any decision or circumstance with respect to which the client’s informed consent, as defined in Rule 1.0(e), is required by these Rules;

      (2) reasonably consult with the client about the means by which the client’s objectives are to be accomplished;

      (3) keep the client reasonably informed about the status of the matter;

      (4) promptly comply with reasonable requests for information; and

      (5) consult with the client about any relevant limitation on the lawyer’s conduct when the lawyer knows that the client expects assistance not permitted by the Rules of Professional Conduct or other law.

      (b) A lawyer shall explain a matter to the extent reasonably necessary to permit the client to make informed decisions regarding the representation.

**RULE 1.5: FEES**

      (a) A lawyer shall not make an agreement for, charge, or collect an unreasonable fee or an unreasonable amount for expenses. \*\*\*

**RULE 1.6: CONFIDENTIALITY OF INFORMATION**

      (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) or required by paragraph (c). \*\*\*

**RULE 1.7: CONFLICT OF INTEREST: CURRENT CLIENTS**

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

**RULE 1.15: SAFEKEEPING PROPERTY**

       (a) 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. \*\*\*

**Round 2**

While Rule 1.1 through 1.18 of the RPC speaks to lawyers' professional responsibility with respect to clients, Rules 3.1 to 3.9 speaks more broadly to lawyers' professional responsibilities as officers of the legal system. Name a duty that lawyers have under these rules, not as a duty owed to their clients, but as an officer of the legal system.

1.    Advance only meritful claims/defenses/issues (Rule 3.1)

2.    Expedite litigation (Rule 3.2)

3.    Candor toward tribunal (Rule 3.3)

4.    Fairness to opposing counsel/party (Rule 3.4)

5.    Maintain tribunal's impartiality tribunal (Rule 3.5 - *influencing judge/juror through     improper means, ex parte communications, disruptive conduct, etc.*)

6.    Avoid trial publicity that threatens fairness (Rule 3.6)

7.    Avoid advocating in matters where attorney will be witness (Rule 3.7)

**RULE 3.1: MERITORIOUS CLAIMS AND CONTENTIONS**

A lawyer shall not bring or defend a proceeding, or assert or controvert an issue therein, unless there is a basis in law and fact for doing so that is not frivolous, which includes a good-faith argument for an extension, modification or reversal of existing law. A lawyer for the defendant in a criminal proceeding, or the respondent in a proceeding that could result in incarceration, may nevertheless so defend the proceeding as to require that every element of the case be established

**RULE 3.2: EXPEDITING LITIGATION**

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

**RULE 3.3: CANDOR TOWARD THE TRIBUNAL**

      (a) A lawyer shall not knowingly:

(1) 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;

(2) fail to disclose to the tribunal legal authority in the controlling jurisdiction known to the lawyer to be directly adverse to the position of the client and not disclosed by opposing counsel; or

(3) offer evidence that the lawyer knows to be false. If a lawyer, the lawyer’s client, or a witness called by the lawyer, has offered material evidence and the lawyer comes to know of its falsity, the lawyer shall take reasonable remedial measures, including, if necessary, disclosure to the tribunal. A lawyer may refuse to offer evidence, other than the testimony of a defendant in a criminal matter, that the lawyer reasonably believes is false.

      (b) A lawyer who represents a client in an adjudicative proceeding 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, including, if necessary, disclosure to the tribunal.

      (c) The duties stated in paragraphs (a) and (b) continue to the conclusion of the proceeding, and apply even if compliance requires disclosure of information otherwise protected by Rule 1.6.

      (d) In an *ex parte* proceeding, a lawyer shall inform the tribunal of all material facts known to the lawyer that will enable the tribunal to make an informed decision, whether or not the facts are adverse.

**RULE 3.4: FAIRNESS TO OPPOSING PARTY AND COUNSEL**

A lawyer shall not:

      (a) unlawfully obstruct another party’s access to evidence or unlawfully alter, destroy or conceal a document or other material having potential evidentiary value. A lawyer shall not counsel or assist another person to do any such act;

      (b) falsify evidence, counsel or assist a witness to testify falsely, or offer an inducement to a witness that is prohibited by law;

      (c) knowingly disobey an obligation under the rules of a tribunal, except for an open refusal based on an assertion that no valid obligation exists;

      (d) in pretrial procedure, make a frivolous discovery request or fail to make reasonably diligent effort to comply with a legally proper discovery request by an opposing party;

      (e) in trial, allude to any matter that the lawyer does not reasonably believe is relevant or that will not be supported by admissible evidence, assert personal knowledge of facts in issue except when testifying as a witness, or state a personal opinion as to the justness of a cause, the credibility of a witness, the culpability of a civil litigant or the guilt or innocence of an accused; or

      (f) request a person other than a client to refrain from voluntarily giving relevant information to another party unless:

(1) the person is a relative or an employee or other agent of a client; and

(2) the lawyer reasonably believes that the person’s interests will not be adversely affected by refraining from giving such information.

**RULE 3.5: IMPARTIALITY AND DECORUM OF THE TRIBUNAL**

A lawyer shall not:

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

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

      (c) communicate with a juror or prospective juror after discharge of the jury 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, duress or harassment; or

      (d) engage in conduct intended to disrupt a tribunal.

**RULE 3.6: TRIAL PUBLICITY**

(a) A lawyer 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 be disseminated by means of public communication and would pose a serious and imminent threat to the fairness of an adjudicative proceeding in the matter. \*\*\*

**RULE 3.7: LAWYER AS WITNESS**

      (a) A lawyer shall not act as advocate at a trial in which the lawyer is likely to be a necessary witness unless:

(1) the testimony relates to an uncontested issue;

(2) the testimony relates to the nature and value of legal services rendered in the case; or

(3) disqualification of the lawyer would work substantial hardship on the client. \*\*\*

**Round 3**

The preamble to the Illinois Rules of Professional Conduct describes 5 roles or functions that a lawyer can have when serving as a representative of clients and as an officer of the legal system. Name these 5:

1.    Legal advisor to clients

2.    Advocate

3.    Negotiator

4.    Evaluator

5.    Third-party neutral

**ARTICLE VIII. ILLINOIS RULES OF PROFESSIONAL CONDUCT OF 2010**

 **Preamble: a Lawyer’s Responsibilities**

       [1] A lawyer, as a member of the legal profession, is a representative of clients, an officer of the legal system and a public citizen having special responsibility for the quality of justice.

      [2] As a representative of clients, a lawyer performs various functions. As advisor, a lawyer provides a client with an informed understanding of the client’s legal rights and obligations and explains their practical implications. As advocate, a lawyer zealously asserts the client’s position under the rules of the adversary system. As negotiator, a lawyer seeks a result advantageous to the client but consistent with requirements of honest dealings with others. As an evaluator, a lawyer acts by examining a client’s legal affairs and reporting about them to the client or to others.

      [3] In addition to these representational functions, a lawyer may serve as a third-party neutral, a nonrepresentational role helping the parties to resolve a dispute or other matter. Some of these Rules apply directly to lawyers who are or have served as third-party neutrals. See, *e.g*., Rules 1.12 and 2.4. In addition, there are Rules that apply to lawyers who are not active in the practice of law or to practicing lawyers even when they are acting in a nonprofessional capacity. For example, a lawyer who commits fraud in the conduct of a business is subject to discipline for engaging in conduct involving dishonesty, fraud, deceit or misrepresentation. See Rule 8.4.

**Round 4**

Name a situation in which it is permissible under the RPC for a lawyer or law firm to share legal fees with a non-lawyer:

1.    Temporary payments to deceased's lawyer's estate or specified persons (Rule 5.4(a)(1))

2.    Purchasing practice of a deceased, disabled, or disappeared lawyer from estate

    (Rule 5.4(a)(2))

3.    Law firm employee-compensation/retirement plan based on profit-sharing

    (Rule 5.4(a)(3))

4.    Sharing court-awarded legal fees with nonprofit organization employing, retaining, or     recommending lawyer (Rule 5.4(a)(4))

**RULE 5.4: PROFESSIONAL INDEPENDENCE OF A LAWYER**

      (a) A lawyer or law firm shall not share legal fees with a nonlawyer, except that:

(1) an agreement by a lawyer with the lawyer’s firm, partner, or associate may provide for the payment of money, over a reasonable period of time after the lawyer’s death, to the lawyer’s estate or to one or more specified persons;

(2) a lawyer who purchases the practice of a deceased, disabled, or disappeared lawyer may, pursuant to the provisions of Rule 1.17, pay to the estate or other representative of that lawyer the agreed-upon purchase price;

(3) a lawyer or law firm may include nonlawyer employees in a compensation or retirement plan, even though the plan is based in whole or in part on a profit-sharing arrangement; and

(4) a lawyer may share court-awarded legal fees with a nonprofit organization that employed, retained or recommended employment of the lawyer in the matter. \*\*\*

**Round 5**

Name a situation in which it is permissible under RPC 7.2(b) for a lawyer to pay money or give something of value in order to get clients:

1.    Paying for advertisements/communications

2.    Not-for-profit lawyer referral service

3.    Buying a law practice

4.    Reciprocal referral agreements with other lawyer or nonlawyer professional

**RULE 7.2: ADVERTISING**

      (a) Subject to the requirements of Rules 7.1 and 7.3, a lawyer may advertise services through written, recorded or electronic communication, including public media.

      (b) A lawyer shall not give anything of value to a person for recommending the lawyer’s services except that a lawyer may

      (1) pay the reasonable costs of advertisements or communications permitted by this Rule;

      (2) pay the usual charges of a legal service plan or a not-for-profit lawyer referral service;

      (3) pay for a law practice in accordance with Rule 1.17; and

      (4) refer clients to another lawyer or a nonlawyer professional pursuant to an agreement not otherwise prohibited under these Rules that provides for the other person to refer clients or customers to the lawyer, if

      (i) the reciprocal referral agreement is not exclusive, and

      (ii) the client is informed of the existence and nature of the agreement.

      (c) Any communication made pursuant to this Rule shall include the name and office address of at least one lawyer or law firm responsible for its content.

**Round 6**

Name a situation in which a lawyer is required under RPC to report professional misconduct.

1.    Another lawyer's criminal act reflecting on their honesty, trustworthiness, or fitness as a lawyer (Rule 8.3(a), 8.4(b))

2.    Another lawyer's conduct involving dishonesty, fraud, deceit, or misrepresentation

    (Rule 8.3(a), Rule 8.4(c))

3.    Judge's violation of rules of judicial conduct involving fitness for office (Rule 8.3(b))

4.    Self-reporting lawyer disciplinary action before body other than ARDC (Rule 8.3(d))

**RULE 8.3: REPORTING PROFESSIONAL MISCONDUCT**

      (a) A lawyer who knows that another lawyer has committed a violation of Rule 8.4(b) or Rule 8.4(c) shall inform the appropriate professional authority.

      (b) A lawyer who knows that a judge has committed a violation of applicable rules of judicial conduct that raises a substantial question as to the judge’s fitness for office shall inform the appropriate authority.

      (c) This Rule does not require disclosure of information otherwise protected by the attorney-client privilege or by law or information gained by a lawyer or judge while participating in an approved lawyers’ assistance program or an intermediary program approved by a circuit court in which nondisciplinary complaints against judges or lawyers can be referred.

      (d) A lawyer who has been disciplined as a result of a lawyer disciplinary action brought before any body other than the Illinois Attorney Registration and Disciplinary Commission shall report that fact to the Commission.

**RULE 8.4: MISCONDUCT**

It is professional misconduct for a lawyer to:

      (a) 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.

      (b) commit a criminal act that reflects adversely on the lawyer’s honesty, trustworthiness, or fitness as a lawyer in other respects.

      (c) engage in conduct involving dishonesty, fraud, deceit, or misrepresentation. \*\*\*

**Round 7**

Name one of the factors under RPC 1.5(a) to be considered when determining the reasonableness of an attorney's fee:

1.    Time/work involved

2.    Preclusion of other employment

3.    Customary fee in locality

4.    Results obtained/money involved

5.    Time limitations involved

6.    Professional relationship with client

7.    Lawyer's experience/reputation/ability

8.    Fixed or contingent fee

**RULE 1.5: FEES**

      (a) 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:

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

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

(3) the fee customarily charged in the locality for similar legal services;

(4) the amount involved and the results obtained;

(5) the time limitations imposed by the client or by the circumstances;

(6) the nature and length of the professional relationship with the client;

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

(8) whether the fee is fixed or contingent. \*\*\*

**Round 8**

Name a requirement that a lawyer's contingent fee agreement must contain or comply with to satisfy RPC 1.5(c):

1.    Be in writing

2.    Be signed by the client

3.    State how fee will be determined (% to lawyer)

4.    State expenses deducted from recovery

5.    State whether expenses deducted from net or gross

6.    Explain client's liability for expenses if no recovery

**RULE 1.5: FEES**

       \*\*\* (c) 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. \*\*\*

**Round 9**

Name a circumstance in which it is permissible under RPC 1.6(b) or (c) for a lawyer to reveal otherwise-confidential information relating to the representation of a client:

1.    Prevent client from committing a crime

2.    Prevent client from committing fraud resulting in injury to $/property of others

3.    Prevent/mitigate/rectify injury from client's crime/fraud

4.    Secure legal advice about compliance with RPC

5.    In lawyer's own legal proceedings arising out of client's conduct

6.    Comply with other law/court order

7.    Detect/resolve conflict of interest

8.    Prevent certain death or bodily harm

**RULE 1.6: CONFIDENTIALITY OF INFORMATION**

      (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) or required by paragraph (c).

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

      (1) to prevent the client from committing a crime in circumstances other than those specified in paragraph (c);

      (2) to prevent the client from committing 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;

      (3) 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;

      (4) to secure legal advice about the lawyer’s compliance with these Rules;

      (5) 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;

      (6) to comply with other law or a court order; or

      (7) to detect and resolve conflicts of interest if the revealed information would not prejudice the client.

      (c) A lawyer shall 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. \*\*\*

**Round 10**

Name a factor that a lawyer must take into consideration if that lawyer is potentially representing a client despite the existence of a current conflict of interest. (Rule 1.7(b)):

1.    Lawyer believes he/she can competently/diligently represent each client

2.    Representation not prohibited by law

3.    Doesn't involve assertion of claim by one client against another in same proceeding

4.    Lawyer obtains each client's informed consent

**RULE 1.7: CONFLICT OF INTEREST: CURRENT CLIENTS**

      (a) 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:

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

(2) 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.

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

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

(2) the representation is not prohibited by law;

(3) 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

(4) each affected client gives informed consent.

**Round 11**

Name a factor that should be considered under RPC 1.16(b) when deciding whether a lawyer may withdraw from representing a client:

1.    Adverse effect on client's interests

2.    Criminal/fraudulent course of action by client

3.    Fundamental disagreement with action client insists upon

4.    Client fails to pay/fulfill obligation

5.    Unreasonable financial burden on lawyer

6.    Client makes representation unreasonably difficult

**RULE 1.16: DECLINING OR TERMINATING REPRESENTATION**

      (a) 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:

(1) the representation will result in violation of the Rules of Professional Conduct or other law;

(2) the lawyer’s physical or mental condition materially impairs the lawyer’s ability to represent the client; or

(3) the lawyer is discharged.

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

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

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

(3) the client has used the lawyer’s services to perpetrate a crime or fraud;

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

(5) 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;

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

(7) other good cause for withdrawal exists.

      (c) 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. \*\*\*

**Round 12**

Name a way that lawyers can get in trouble using social media:

1.    Researching jurors online

2.    Improper advertising

3.    Giving advice to non-clients

4.    Disclosing confidential client information

5.    Posting inappropriate criticisms of judge, court, opponent, etc.

6.    “Friending” represented parties

1.    See ABA Formal Opinion 466, “Lawyer Reviewing Jurors’ Internet Presence,” (April 24, 2014), available at: <https://www.americanbar.org/content/dam/aba/administrative/professional_responsibility/formal_opinion_466_final_04_23_14.pdf>

4.    See *In re Matter of Kristine Ann Peshek*, M.R. 23794 (Illinois Supreme Court 2010)

    Complaint: <https://www.iardc.org/09CH0089CM.html>

    Disciplinary order: <https://courts.illinois.gov/SupremeCourt/Announce/2010/051810.pdf>

    IL attorney was suspended from the practice of law for 60 days for blogging about clients

5. See ABA Journal, “Vegas lawyer is suspended partly for Facebook comments accusing judge of religious bias (Nov. 22, 2017), available at: [http://www.abajournal.com/news/article/vegas\_lawyer\_is\_suspended\_partly\_for\_facebook\_comments\_accusing\_judge\_of\_re](http://www.abajournal.com/news/article/vegas_lawyer_is_suspended_partly_for_facebook_comments_accusing_judge_of_re%20)

6.    See N.Y. State Bar. Assn. Committee on Professional Ethics Opinion #843 (2010) (available at <https://www.nysba.org/CustomTemplates/Content.aspx?id=5162>) (attorney may ethically view and access the social media pages of an opposing party in litigation, if the page is publicly available to all members of the social media network and the attorney does not have to “friend” the party to see the page)

     See, e.g., San Diego County Bar Assn., Legal Ethics Comm., Op. 2011-2 (2011) (available at <https://www.sdcba.org/index.cfm?pg=lec2011-2>) (attorney may not make an *ex parte* “friend” request of a represented party for the purpose of viewing the non-public portions of a social networking website, even if the attorney states his or her own name and the reason for the request).

**Round 13**

In 2016, comment 8 to RPC 1.1 was amended to add a provision that a lawyer’s duty to provide competent representation includes a duty to keep abreast of changes in the law and its practice, “including the benefits and risks associated with relevant technology.” At the same time, RPC 1.6(e) was added, which provides that a lawyer must make “reasonable efforts to prevent the inadvertent or unauthorized disclosure of, or unauthorized access to,” clients’ confidential information. Name a way that a lawyer, by failing to be aware of the risks of relevant technology, can inadvertently fail to safeguard their clients’ confidential information:

1.    Unsecure email

(See ABA Formal Opinion 11-459, “Duty to Protect the Confidentiality of E-mail Communications with One’s Client” (Aug. 4, 2011), available at:

<https://www.americanbar.org/content/dam/aba/administrative/professional_responsibility/11_459_nm_formal_opinion.authcheckdam.pdf>)

2.    Using public Wi-Fi

3.    Using cloud-based services

(See ISBA Ethics Opinion 16.06 (Oct. 2016) <https://www.isba.org/sites/default/files/ethicsopinions/16-06.pdf>)

4.    Weak passwords

5.    Disclosing metadata in client documents

(See, e.g., FL State Bar Assn. Ethics Opinion 02-06 (2006)

<https://www.floridabar.org/etopinions/etopinion-06-2>)

6.    Not removing client information from discarded devices

(See, e.g., FL State Bar Assn. Ethics Opinion 10-02 (2010)

[https://www.floridabar.org/etopinions/etopinion-10-2](https://www.floridabar.org/etopinions/etopinion-10-2/))

**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.

    **COMMENT 8: Maintaining Competence**

      [8] To maintain the requisite knowledge and skill, a lawyer should keep abreast of changes in the law and its practice, including the benefits and risks associated with relevant technology, engage in continuing study and education and comply with all continuing legal education requirements to which the lawyer is subject.

**RULE 1.6: CONFIDENTIALITY OF INFORMATION**

\*\*\* (e) 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.

**Round 14**

Name something that a lawyer can do that is likely to result in that lawyer being held in contempt:

1.    Ignoring/violating an order

2.    Swearing/cursing in court

3.    Failing to appear/being late

4.    Disrespecting/arguing with the judge

5.    Extensive discovery violations

6.    Lying

7.    Inappropriate behavior/decorum

**Round 15**

Name something that a lawyer does in court that a judge might describe as an impressive example of professionalism:

1.    Courtesy/civility to opposing counsel

2.    Timeliness

3.    Being prepared for hearings

4.    Candor

5.    Citing contrary authority

6.    Coming to agreements before hearing

**Round 16**

According to the 2018 Annual Report of the Illinois ARDC (see p. 24), what are the top 8 types of attorney misconduct that result in charges being docketed by the ARDC?

1.    Neglect of client's matter

2.    Failing to communicate with client

3.    Fraudulent or deceptive activity

4.    Charging excessive fees

5.    Improper management of funds of client/third-party

6.    Incompetent representation

7.    Filing frivolous claims/pleadings

8.    Improper trial conduct

Source: <https://www.iardc.org/AnnualReport2018.pdf>

**Round 17**

According to statistics from the Illinois and Cook County Jury Verdict Reporter, between 1988-2014, in legal malpractice lawsuits that went all the way to trial, what were the most common types of mistakes alleged against the attorney-defendants?

1.    Inaction by the attorney

2.    Missing a deadline

3.    Giving bad legal advice

4.    Conflict of interest/Breach of Fiduciary Duty

5.    Document/drafting error

6.    Failing to investigate/conduct discovery

Source: Kritzer, "When the Lawyer Screws Up: A Portrait of Legal Malpractice Claims and their Resolution," p. 67 (2015): <https://scholarship.law.duke.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=6182&context=faculty_scholarship>

**Round 18**

According to the 2018 Annual Report of the Illinois ARDC (see p. 25), attorneys practicing in what areas of law were most likely to have charges filed against them with the ARDC?

1.    Criminal

2.    Domestic Relations

3.    Tort/Personal Injury

4.    Real Estate/Landlord-Tenant

5.    Probate

6.    Labor/Workers' Compensation

7.    Bankruptcy

8.    Contract law

Source: <https://www.iardc.org/AnnualReport2018.pdf>