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**THE STATE BAR OF CALIFORNIA  
STANDING COMMITTEE ON  
PROFESSIONAL RESPONSIBILITY AND CONDUCT  
FORMAL OPINION INTERIM NO. 12-0003**

**ISSUES:** What are an attorney’s ethical obligations regarding a profile of the attorney posted on a professional directory website maintained by a third-party?

**DIGEST:** An attorney is not responsible for the content of an attorney's profile on a professional online directory and rating website created and maintained by a third-party. However, if the attorney chooses to exercise control over the profile’s content by “adopting” the profile on the directory itself or otherwise using the profile to market the attorney's practice, the attorney becomes responsible for its content. When an attorney uses the profile to market the attorney's practice, the profile becomes a communication about the attorney's services by or on behalf of the attorney, and consequently the attorney must comply with the relevant advertising rules. This means the attorney cannot post or induce another to post content that is false or misleading, and must undertake reasonable efforts to correct any such content.

In addition, if third-party testimonials are posted on the profile, the attorney should take reasonable steps to ensure that such testimonials are not presented so as to lead a reasonable person to form an unjustified expectation that the same results could be obtained for other clients in similar matters. An appropriate disclaimer or qualifying language often avoids creating unjustified expectations. An attorney who abandons a profile on a third-party directory has no further obligation to correct false or misleading content contained in the profile. An attorney abandons the profile by taking reasonable steps to alert the public that the attorney is no longer monitoring the profile such as posting a notice of that fact on the profile as well as ceasing to use it in marketing the attorney's practice.

**AUTHORITIES INTERPRETED:** Rules 7.1 and 7.2 of the Rules of Professional Conduct of the State Bar of California.<sup>1/</sup>  
Business and Professions Code section 6106.

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**STATEMENT OF FACTS**

Attorney visits an online professional directory website. The site has a separate profile page for Attorney, which includes “Background Information,” with things like the name of Attorney's current firm, email address, and other contact information; the undergraduate and law schools from which Attorney graduated; Attorney's areas of practice; and a statement that Attorney has no record of

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<sup>1/</sup> Unless otherwise indicated, all references to rules in this opinion will be to the Rules of Professional Conduct of the State Bar of California in effect as of November 1, 2018.

41 discipline. The profile also includes a numerical rating of Attorney, which the site asserts is a measure of  
42 Attorney's professional competency, accomplishments, and reputation.

43  
44 The web host has set up the site in segments, giving Attorney different rights to edit or post depending  
45 on the segment. As to the segment containing Attorney's Background Information, Attorney may correct  
46 any errors once Attorney has "adopted" Attorney's profile listing. Attorney can adopt Attorney's profile  
47 by clicking a button on the site, which verifies that Attorney is the profiled attorney, and Attorney's  
48 profile thereafter indicates to anyone who views it that Attorney has formally adopted it.

49  
50 A second segment on the site allows Attorney to post any information Attorney wishes about Attorney's  
51 qualifications, experience, activities, publications, and the like.

52  
53 A third segment is reserved for content generated by third parties – things like comments, testimonials,  
54 and reviews of Attorney's performance by clients, peers, or other interested third parties. Under the  
55 site's policies, Attorney is not permitted to correct, edit, or delete information in this segment; only the  
56 third-party authors of the material posted there may do so.

57  
58 Attorney adopts the profile and corrects some errors in the Background Information. Later Attorney  
59 posts information in the second segment of the site, including a list of legal articles Attorney has written  
60 and some accomplishments not directly related to Attorney's law practice, including serving on the  
61 board of directors of a non-profit charity, and coaching Attorney's daughter's soccer team. Attorney also  
62 notes Attorney's award as a "Five-Star Lawyer" from another national attorney evaluation website.

63  
64 In the hopes of increasing Attorney's ranking on the site itself, Attorney also convinces Attorney's sister,  
65 who has never used Attorney's services and has no real knowledge of the quality of Attorney's  
66 professional abilities, to post a favorable review, extolling Attorney's handling of a fictitious case.

67  
68 Attorney also asks Client, for whom Attorney actually and successfully completed a representation, to  
69 post a testimonial reviewing Attorney's performance. Client, acting alone, posts a testimonial that  
70 overstates Attorney's background and experience, incorrectly states the amount obtained in settlement,  
71 and lacks any disclaimer regarding the likelihood of achieving the same results in similar matters.

72  
73 Attorney asks Client to post an edited testimonial with the incorrect factual information corrected, and  
74 with a disclaimer on the attorney's behalf, but Client refuses. Attorney then asks the website to correct  
75 the inaccuracies and to post a disclaimer. The website administrator refuses; Attorney then asks the  
76 administrator to delete the testimonial and the administrator again refuses. Finally, Attorney posts the  
77 following in the segment of the site where Attorney is allowed to post material:

78  
79 TO ANY READERS OF A CLIENT TESTIMONIAL OR OTHER THIRD-PARTY REVIEW OF MY  
80 PERFORMANCE AS PART OF THIS PROFILE: PLEASE REALIZE THAT SUCH TESTIMONIAL OR  
81 REVIEW DOES NOT CONSTITUTE A GUARANTEE, WARRANTY, OR PREDICTION  
82 REGARDING THE OUTCOME OF YOUR LEGAL MATTER, AS THE FACTS AND  
83 CIRCUMSTANCES OF EACH CASE DIFFER.

84  
85 PLEASE ALSO REALIZE THAT THE POLICIES OF THE WEBSITE DO NOT PERMIT ME TO EDIT  
86 ANY CLIENT OR OTHER THIRD-PARTY'S REVIEWS OR TESTIMONIALS ON MY PROFILE,  
87 AND THUS I CANNOT ATTEST TO THE FACTUAL ACCURACY OF THE STATEMENTS MADE  
88 IN ANY SUCH REVIEWS OR TESTIMONIALS.

89  
90 Attorney thereafter posts a link to the online directory profile on Attorney's own professional website,  
91 and encourages anyone interested in Attorney's qualifications to view Attorney's profile on the third-  
92 party site.

93  
94 After several months, Attorney abandons the profile. Attorney no longer posts information to it,  
95 removes the link from Attorney's professional website, no longer urges clients or others to view  
96 Attorney's profile on the third-party site, and posts a note in that segment of the website where  
97 Attorney is allowed to post that Attorney is no longer monitoring or using the profile.  
98

99 **DISCUSSION**

100 **1. When is Attorney's Conduct Related to Online Directory Sites Subject to Attorney Advertising**  
101 **Regulations and Requirements?**

102 All media an attorney uses to promote the attorney's professional legal services is regulated by Rules 7.1  
103 and 7.2 of the California Rules of Professional Conduct. See also California State Bar Formal Opn. No.  
104 2001-155.<sup>2/</sup> The rules prohibit an attorney from making a communication about the attorney or the  
105 attorney's services that is false or misleading.<sup>3/</sup> Rule 7.1, Comment [4] further states: "[a]  
106 communication that truthfully reports a lawyer's achievements on behalf of clients or former clients, or  
107 a testimonial about or endorsement of the lawyer may be misleading if presented so as to lead a  
108 reasonable person to form an unjustified expectation that the same results could be obtained for clients  
109 in similar matters without reference to the specific factual and legal circumstances of each client's  
110 case."<sup>4</sup>

111  
112 A "communication" includes "any message or offer made by or on behalf of a lawyer concerning the  
113 availability for professional employment of a lawyer or a lawyer's law firm directed to any person." Rule  
114 7.1, Comment [1]. Professional directory websites are available to members of the general public and, if  
115 used to market the attorney's services, concern the availability for professional employment of the  
116 lawyer or firm. A profile becomes "by or on behalf" of an attorney when the attorney exercises control  
117 over it by adopting it as directed by the site itself in order to market the attorney's practice. The profile  
118 would also become "by or on behalf" of the attorney if the attorney used the profile to market the  
119 attorney's practice even without "adopting" the profile as directed by the site itself. Hence, adoption of  
120 the profile, or any other use of the profile in an attorney's marketing of her services, obligates the  
121 attorney to ensure the information the attorney posts on the profile is truthful and not misleading to

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<sup>2/</sup> The ethics opinions cited herein may refer to Rules of Professional Conduct in effect prior to November 1, 2018 including, but not limited to, former rule 1-400 (Advertising and Solicitation.)

<sup>3/</sup> Rule 7.1 provides:

(a) A lawyer shall not make a false or misleading communication about the lawyer or the lawyer's services. A communication is false or misleading if it contains a material misrepresentation of fact or law, or omits a fact necessary to make the communication considered as a whole not materially misleading.

<sup>4</sup> Business and Professions Code section 6157 *et seq.* contain provisions regulating attorney "advertising" and "advertisements." These terms, however, are defined as "paid for by, or on behalf of, an attorney." See Business & Professions Code section 6157(c). Since the facts in this opinion do not involve "paid" advertising these sections are not applicable to these facts.

122 the public as required by rules 7.1 and 7.2, and to take reasonable steps to ensure that the factual  
123 content on the profile page posted by others is similarly truthful and not misleading.

124  
125 On the other hand, an attorney who is not aware of a profile on a professional directory website is not  
126 responsible for any information contained thereon, inaccurate or not, because the information is not  
127 made “by or on behalf” of the attorney. Similarly, an attorney who is aware of the profile but takes no  
128 action with regard to the profile is also not responsible for its content. However, that attorney must not  
129 take any action to use or benefit from the profile, for example, by linking from the attorney’s website to  
130 the profile. Moreover, the attorney must correct any misconceptions of a prospective client who  
131 approaches the attorney after consulting the website profile. For example, if the profile inaccurately  
132 states that the attorney was a Rhodes scholar and a prospective client were to refer to the attorney  
133 having been a Rhodes scholar, the attorney must correct the client’s misconception. Otherwise, the  
134 attorney will benefit from the inaccurate statement of fact.

135  
136 In our hypothetical, when Attorney adopted Attorney's profile and when Attorney linked the profile  
137 page to Attorney's own professional website, the profile became a communication by or on behalf of  
138 Attorney within the meaning of rules 7.1 and 7.2 of the Rules of Professional Conduct. Consequently,  
139 Attorney was thereafter subject to the ethical obligations flowing from those rules regarding Attorney's  
140 profile, including ensuring, to the extent reasonably possible, that only accurate, non-misleading factual  
141 information appears on the profile.<sup>5/</sup> Such duties last until Attorney abandons use of the profile.

## 142 **2. Effect of Posting False Information Solicited by Attorney**

143 Knowingly posting false or misleading information on a profile, or causing others to do so, violates the  
144 provisions of rule 7.1(a), which prohibits a false or misleading communication about the lawyer or the  
145 lawyer’s services. A communication is false or misleading if, for example, it contains a material  
146 misrepresentation of fact or law. Consequently, the posting of the false review of Attorney’s services by  
147 Attorney's sister, who had never used those services, at Attorney's request, violates rule 7.1(a).  
148 Attorney's conduct in having the false communication posted may also violate Rule 8.4, which prohibits  
149 an attorney from violating the rules of professional conduct through the acts of another, engaging in  
150 dishonesty, fraud, deceit or reckless or intentional misrepresentation; and may also violate Business and  
151 Professions Code section 6106, prohibiting “act[s] involving moral turpitude, dishonesty or corruption.”

## 152 **3. Effect of Posting Truthful Information and Ratings Information from “Bona Fide”** 153 **Organizations and the Website Itself**

154 A state may not constitutionally prohibit, or impose discipline for, an attorney’s communication of  
155 truthful information in an advertisement. (*Cent. Hudson Gas & Elec. Corp. v. Pub. Serv. Comm’n of*  
156 *N.Y.*(1980) 447 U.S. 557, 566 [holding that truthful commercial speech is entitled to constitutional  
157 protection]). As such, the posting of the legal articles Attorney had written is entirely proper.

158  
159 Attorney’s posting of Attorney's service on the board of directors of a non-profit charity and Attorney's  
160 soccer coaching is also constitutionally protected. (*Ibanez v. Florida Dep’t of Business and Prof.*

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<sup>5/</sup> The Committee does not believe there is any set rule with regard to the frequency with which Attorney must revisit Attorney's profile to ensure the continuing accuracy of the information posted on Attorney's profile page after first adopting it or using it to market Attorney's practice. However, to ensure compliance with Attorney's ethical obligations, some periodic monitoring of the profile should be done.

161 *Regulation* (1994) 512 U.S. 136 [holding an attorney’s truthful statements that attorney was a CPA and a  
162 Certified Financial Planner in attorney’s advertising was constitutionally protected commercial speech  
163 without an evaluation of whether such information was of value to prospective clients]). Therefore, the  
164 posting of Attorney’s non-legal community and business service is proper, and may also be relevant to a  
165 legal consumer who wants to retain an attorney who is active in the community or has particular  
166 experience outside of the practice of law.<sup>6/</sup>

167 With regard to Attorney’s “Five-Star” rating from a national attorney evaluation organization, the  
168 Supreme Court has ruled that an attorney’s rating by a bona fide organization with clear evaluation  
169 standards is also constitutionally protected commercial speech. (See, *Peel v. Attorney Registration &*  
170 *Disciplinary Comm’n of Illinois*(1990) 496 U.S. 91 (“*Peel*”) [holding an attorney’s statement on his  
171 stationery that he was a “Certified Civil Trial Specialist” according to the National Board of Trial  
172 Advocacy was constitutionally protected because it was not misleading and came from a “bona fide”  
173 organization]).

174  
175 While *Peel* establishes that attorneys may reference accolades or ratings from “bona fide” organizations  
176 in their advertisements, it provided only minimal guidance as to what makes an organization “bona  
177 fide.” That is, while it made a fact-specific argument in *Peel* itself that an award from the National Board  
178 of Trial Advocacy was “bona fide” because the group’s standards for bestowing such awards were  
179 especially rigorous,<sup>7/</sup> the only general direction the Court provided as to what makes an organization  
180 “bona fide” was dicta. Specifically, the Court cautioned that, “if the certification had been issued by an  
181 organization that had made no inquiry into petitioner’s fitness, or by one that issued certificates  
182 indiscriminately for a price, the statement, even if true, could be misleading.” (*Id.* at 102.)

183 There is similarly little guidance on this issue by a California court or bar association. However, the ethics  
184 committees of several other states have addressed the question of what a “bona fide” organization is  
185 for purposes of legal ratings and awards, and the consensus is that if the organization employs a  
186 selection methodology based upon objective or other quantifiable factors relating to an attorney’s  
187 qualifications, such as years of practice, publications, types of experience, reputation within the legal  
188 community, and client and other third-party testimonials, the organization may be considered “bona  
189 fide” and the rating or appellation awarded by such an organization can be used and cited by the  
190 attorney.<sup>8/</sup> Some of these sources also emphasized *Peel*’s dicta that an award from an organization

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<sup>6/</sup> See also California State Bar Formal Opn. No. 1982-67 (finding that listing the qualifications of firm members in letters mailed to non-clients could assist the public in making, “an informed choice of legal counsel, although members of the bar should take care that their communications are not false, misleading or deceptive.”).

<sup>7/</sup> The Court stated, “NBTA has developed a set of standards and procedures for periodic certification of lawyers with experience and competence in trial work. Those standards, which have been approved by a board of judges, scholars, and practitioners, are objective and demanding. They require specified experience as lead counsel in both jury and nonjury trials, participation in approved programs of continuing legal education, a demonstration of writing skills, and the successful completion of a day-long examination. Certification expires in five years unless the lawyer again demonstrates his or her continuing qualification. NBTA certification has been described as a ‘highly-structured’ and ‘arduous process that employs a wide range of assessment methods.’” (*Peel v. Attorney Registration & Disciplinary Comm’n of Illinois* (1990) 496 U.S. 91, 95).

<sup>8/</sup> See e.g., Alaska Bar Association Ethics Opinion 2009-2; State Bar of Arizona Opinion No. 05-03 (July 2005) (providing that a listing in *The Best Lawyers in America* was a “bona fide” award); Delaware State

191 which charged or accepted a fee for a rating is likely not one from a “bona fide” organization since there  
192 is a risk of a legal consumer being misled into believing that such an award was a legitimate reflection of  
193 the attorney’s competence and not merely available for purchase by any attorney with sufficient means.  
194 (See, e.g., State Bar of Virginia Legal Advertising Opinion A-0114, at 2 [“However, attorneys may not  
195 ethically communicate to the public credentials that are not legitimate. For example, if a particular  
196 credential or certification is based not upon objective criteria or a legitimate peer review process, but  
197 instead is available to any attorney who is willing to pay a fee, then the advertising of such credential or  
198 certification is misleading to the public and is therefore prohibited.”].)

199 It is thus appropriate for Attorney to post on Attorney’s profile Attorney’s rating as a “Five-Star Lawyer”  
200 from another national attorney evaluation website if it is based upon objective factors relating to  
201 Attorney’s qualifications and professional reputation, and not merely purchased by Attorney.  
202

203 A separate question is whether the numerical rating provided by the third-party’s website itself is an  
204 award from a “bona fide” organization and thus within the constitutional protections of *Peel*. So long as  
205 the site does not require or accept payment by an attorney for providing or increasing the attorney’s  
206 rating, and the criteria for calculating the rating on the site are in line with what other “bona fide”  
207 groups use in deciding to bestow an award to an attorney such as years in practice, awards, legal  
208 publications, reputation, etc., it is likely an attorney website’s internal rating does not implicate any  
209 ethical concerns and an attorney’s use of it as part of her profile would be constitutionally protected.

#### 210 **Testimonials and Reviews by Third Parties**

211 Online professional directory websites often provide opportunities for clients, peers, and other  
212 interested third parties to post testimonials, endorsements, and reviews of individual attorneys on the  
213 attorney’s profile. Comment [4] of rule 7.1 states that a communication that truthfully reports a lawyer’s  
214 achievements on behalf of clients or former clients, or a testimonial about or endorsement of the  
215 lawyer, may be misleading if presented so as to lead a reasonable person to form an unjustified  
216 expectation that the same results could be obtained for other clients in similar matters without  
217 reference to the specific factual and legal circumstances of each client’s case. Rule 7.1 does not hold  
218 testimonials or endorsements to be presumptively false or misleading, and does not affirmatively  
219 require a disclaimer. Comment [4] to rule 7.1 notes, however, that an appropriate disclaimer or  
220 qualifying language “often avoids creating unjustified expectations.”<sup>9/</sup>  
221

222 The factually inaccurate testimonial posted by Client presents a number of potential ethical problems  
223 for Attorney. These problems stem from the fact that rules 7.1 and 7.2 presume the attorney is generally

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Bar Association Committee of Professional Ethics, Opinion 2008-2 at 7-8 (stating that an attorney’s listing in *Super Lawyers* and *Best Lawyers* were “bona fide” awards); State Bar of Iowa Ethics Opinion 07-04; North Carolina State Bar 2007 Formal Ethics Opinion No. 14; South Carolina Bar Association Advisory Opinion 09-10; State Bar of Virginia Legal Advertising Opinion A-0114. See also, *In re Opinion 39 of the Comm. on Atty. Advertising* (2008) 197 N.J. 66, 79 [961 A.2d 722] (vacating ethics opinion which found ratings misleading as the result of court case *Dwyer v. Cappell* (3rd Cir. 2014), 762 F.3d 275 on ground that truthful disclosure of such information was protected by the First Amendment).

<sup>9/</sup> Business and Professions Code sections 6157.2 through 6158.3 still prohibit certain advertising practices, require disclaimers under specified circumstances, and create some evidentiary presumptions arising from advertising, none of which apply to the facts presented. Accordingly, the committee does not address them in this opinion.

224 in charge of both the production and distribution of the communication, and has editorial control over  
225 it. However, when the content comes directly from clients and other third parties, and these  
226 testimonials and reviews are posted on an independently-run site, final editorial content of what is said  
227 has passed to the clients and third parties who author the statements, and to the website administrator  
228 who controls their edits. If neither the client nor the administrator will allow the correction of false or  
229 misleading content, or agree to append an appropriate disclaimer to the client’s testimonial, an attorney  
230 is left in a potential ethical quandary – being required to take certain measures in a communication  
231 about the attorney's services that is on the attorney's behalf, but being unable to implement them.<sup>10/</sup>  
232

233 The Committee believes that common sense dictates that an attorney’s reasonable, good faith attempt  
234 to meet the requirements of rules 7.1 and 7.2 should be sufficient to satisfy the attorney's ethical  
235 obligations. Some steps an attorney should consider taking are:

- 236  
237 1. *Requesting that the client, or other third-party author of the content, either revise the*  
238 *posting to make it accurate and complete so as to be in compliance with the attorney’s*  
239 *ethical obligations, or delete the posting altogether.*
- 240  
241 2. *Requesting that the website administrator correct or remove any inaccurate*  
242 *information, add an appropriate disclaimer, or delete the posting altogether.*  
243

244 If neither the client nor the website administrator agrees to any such changes, an attorney must post  
245 something on the site in order to satisfy attorney's ethical obligations. Such posting must include the  
246 language of an appropriate disclaimer or qualifying language as stated in Comment [4] of rule 7.1, or a  
247 statement that the editorial policies of the site are such that the attorney cannot vouch for the factual  
248 accuracy of third-party content, either generally or as regards a particular post. Of course, other ethical  
249 concerns such as privilege, confidentiality, and loyalty may limit the specificity of what can be said by  
250 attorney;<sup>11/</sup> however, a general statement that attorney cannot correct any inaccuracy in a third-party’s  
251 post on the profile due to the editorial restrictions imposed by the site’s administrator, and a general  
252 disclaimer, should suffice in most situations.  
253

254 Rule 7.1 states nothing about the proximity of the disclaimer to the testimonial or the proximity of any  
255 disavowal or posting of correct information to the third-party post that such statements are designed to  
256 correct. However, with electronic webpages administered by others, it is entirely possible that the  
257 disclaimer or disavowal in the segment of the website where the attorney can post information might be

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<sup>10/</sup> In *Hassell v. Bird* (2018) 5 Cal.5th 522 [234 Cal.Rptr.3d 867], the court ordered the poster of defamatory review on Yelp to remove the offending posting from the website. However, the court would not compel Yelp to do so, finding that the latter was protected as a provider of an interactive computer service under the Communications Decency Act of 1996, 47 U.S.C. section 230.

<sup>11/</sup> See, e.g., Los Angeles County Bar Association Professional Responsibility and Ethics Committee, Formal Opinion No. 525 (2012) (opining an attorney may respond to website comments from former client consistent with client confidentiality and in a response that “is proportionate and restrained.”); Bar Association of San Francisco, Opinion No. 2014-1 (opining an attorney may respond to negative online reviews provided no confidential information is revealed, and there is no adverse effect on the matter the attorney previously handled for the client). See also, *In the Matter of Betty Tsamis*, Illinois Attorney Registration and Disciplinary Commission No. 6288664 (attorney charged with violation of client confidentiality obligation when responding to client criticism on AVVO).

258 several “screens” away from the testimonial or review itself, and thus, an interested reader would never  
259 see it or even know to look for it. In this situation, the Committee believes that the attorney can only be  
260 ethically required to do what the attorney can reasonably do, and that the posting of a disclaimer or  
261 disavowal as close as reasonably possible to the testimonial on the profile should be sufficient to meet  
262 the attorney's ethical obligations. The alternative would be to prohibit the attorney from using or  
263 adopting the third-party profile at all once the attorney discovered that any inaccuracies in third-party  
264 postings could not be corrected and any required disclaimer could not be placed in a prominent enough  
265 location to be easily or reliably noticed. This could lead to attorneys choosing not to take advantage of  
266 such websites in the first place so as to avoid an ethical gamble. As we believe attorney profiles in  
267 professional online directory and rating websites maintained by third parties provide information that  
268 some legal consumers value in selecting counsel, we believe allowing an attorney to continue using the  
269 profile with any disclaimer or disavowal as close as reasonably permitted to the testimonial or review is  
270 preferable, and consistent with the policies behind rules 7.1 and 7.2.

271  
272 Finally, as we discuss in greater detail below, another option an attorney should at least consider when  
273 faced with inaccurate factual information that cannot be corrected on a ratings website posted by  
274 others is to abandon the profile altogether.

275  
276 In our hypothetical, Attorney acted ethically once Attorney discovered Client’s posting. Attorney asked  
277 Client to edit the post; when Client refused, Attorney asked the website administrator to make ethically  
278 required corrections and insertions; and, when the administrator refused, Attorney posted a disclaimer  
279 and general disavowal in the section of the website that was available for Attorney to do so, which was  
280 as proximate as reasonably possible to the testimonial itself. We do not believe that Attorney was  
281 required to abandon the profile under these facts because Attorney was able to post a general  
282 disclaimer and disavowal in the profile, which ameliorates any misleading effect of Client’s inaccurate  
283 testimonial. However, when an attorney is prohibited from taking any corrective measures, for example  
284 because the website administrator will not allow attorney to post any disclaimer or disavowal,  
285 abandonment may be the only reasonable course.

#### 286 287 **4. Abandonment of Third-party Profile**

288 The obligation to take reasonable steps to correct known inaccurate, misleading, or incomplete  
289 information contained on an attorney’s profile continues until the attorney abandons the profile. An  
290 attorney abandons the profile by taking reasonable steps to alert the public that the attorney is no  
291 longer monitoring the profile such as posting a notice of that fact on the profile as well as ceasing to use  
292 it in marketing attorney's practice.

293  
294 Whether an attorney has abandoned a profile posted on an online professional directory site is a case-  
295 by-case, fact-based inquiry. Although the Committee cannot define all the ways in which an attorney  
296 may demonstrate abandonment of the profile, some tangible evidence of abandonment includes no  
297 longer referring clients to the profile and no longer making reference to the profile on attorney's own  
298 site. Abandonment may take place at any time, from immediately following adoption of the profile, to  
299 years later if the attorney continually uses the profile to market attorney' practice. Once an attorney  
300 abandons the profile, the attorney is not thereafter responsible for its content. Here, Attorney’s posting  
301 a notice that Attorney is no longer using or monitoring it, and Attorney's actions in no longer referring

302 clients to it or referring to it on Attorney's own site, should be sufficient to demonstrate Attorney's  
303 abandonment of the profile.<sup>12/</sup>

304  
305  
306

## CONCLUSION

307 An attorney is not responsible for a profile on an online professional directory website which the  
308 attorney has not adopted or otherwise used in order to market the attorney's practice. Adopting a  
309 profile, or otherwise using it to market an attorney's practice, makes the profile a communication by or  
310 on behalf of the attorney, about the attorney's services, and obligates the attorney to take reasonable  
311 steps to ensure the information on the profile is accurate and not misleading.

312

313 Attorneys may not post false or misleading material on a profile under rule 7.1, nor through their  
314 conduct have others do so. Attorneys may, however, post truthful information in their communications,  
315 regardless of whether it is directly related to the practice of law. Attorneys may also report their ratings  
316 or accolades from a bona fide attorney evaluation website (including from the website hosting the  
317 profile) which uses verifiable criteria based upon the attorney's experience, accomplishments,  
318 professional reputation, and the like. Attorneys should avoid using ratings issued for a price.

319

320 An attorney must take reasonable steps to correct any inaccuracies posted by a third-party in a profile  
321 adopted or used by the attorney. These steps can include asking the party who posted the information,  
322 or the web site administrator, to edit the posting so that it only reports accurate, non-misleading  
323 content, so long as client confidentiality and other ethical requirements permit. If such editing is not  
324 possible, an attorney should disavow inaccurate information in the third-party postings, either generally  
325 or specifically.

326

327 When a testimonial on a profile adopted or used by an attorney appears without a disclaimer, and the  
328 absence of a disclaimer could lead a reasonable person to form an unjustified expectation of the same  
329 results in similar matters, the attorney should take reasonable steps to correct the situation. Again these  
330 steps include a request to the person who posted the testimonial or the website administrator to  
331 provide a proximally close disclaimer. If such requests are denied, a general disclaimer regarding all  
332 testimonials on the profile or abandoning the profile altogether are other actions which should be  
333 considered to fulfill an attorney's ethical obligations.

334 An attorney is not responsible for profile content on an online professional directory posted after the  
335 attorney has abandoned the profile by no longer using the profile in marketing the attorney's practice.  
336 An attorney who has decided to abandon a profile should take reasonable steps demonstrating such  
337 decision, such as posting that the attorney is no longer monitoring or using the profile, and not directing  
338 clients to it.

339 This opinion is issued by the Standing Committee on Professional Responsibility and Conduct of the  
340 State Bar of California. It is advisory only. It is not binding on the courts, the State Bar of California, its  
341 Board of Trustees, any persons or tribunals charged with regulatory responsibilities, or any licensee of  
342 the State Bar.

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<sup>12/</sup> Abandoning the third-party profile would clearly not cure an ethical violation resulting from a lawyer's knowingly posting false or misleading information on the profile or causing others to do so, as in this hypothetical.