

**RULES OF PROFESSIONAL CONDUCT**  
**Chapter 7. Information About Legal Services (Rules 7.1–7.6)**

**Rule 7.1 Communications Concerning a Lawyer’s Services**

- (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.
- (b) The Board of Trustees of the State Bar may formulate and adopt standards as to communications that will be presumed to violate rule 7.1, 7.2, 7.3, 7.4 or 7.5. The standards shall only be used as presumptions affecting the burden of proof in disciplinary proceedings involving alleged violations of these rules. “Presumption affecting the burden of proof” means that presumption defined in Evidence Code sections 605 and 606. Such standards formulated and adopted by the Board, as from time to time amended, shall be effective and binding on all lawyers.

**Comment**

[1] This rule governs all communications of any type whatsoever about the lawyer or the lawyer’s services, including advertising permitted by rule 7.2. A communication includes any message or offer made by or on behalf of a lawyer concerning the availability for professional employment of a lawyer or a lawyer’s law firm\* directed to any person.\*

[2] A communication that contains an express guarantee or warranty of the result of a particular representation is a false or misleading communication under this rule. (See also Bus. & Prof. Code, § 6157.2, subd. (a).)

[3] This rule prohibits truthful statements that are misleading. A truthful statement is misleading if it omits a fact necessary to make the lawyer’s communication considered as a whole not materially misleading. A truthful statement is also misleading if it is presented in a manner that creates a substantial\* likelihood that it will lead a reasonable\* person\* to formulate a specific conclusion about the lawyer or the lawyer’s services for which there is no reasonable\* factual foundation. Any communication that states or implies “no fee without recovery” is also misleading unless the communication also expressly discloses whether or not the client will be liable for costs.

[4] A communication that truthfully reports a lawyer’s achievements on behalf of clients or former clients, or a testimonial about or endorsement of the lawyer, may be misleading if 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 without reference to the specific factual and legal circumstances of each client’s case. Similarly, an unsubstantiated comparison of the lawyer’s services or fees with the services or fees of other lawyers may be misleading if presented with such specificity as would lead a reasonable\* person\* to conclude that the comparison can be substantiated. An appropriate disclaimer or qualifying language often avoids creating unjustified expectations.

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[5] This rule prohibits a lawyer from making a communication that states or implies that the lawyer is able to provide legal services in a language other than English unless the lawyer can actually provide legal services in that language or the communication also states in the language of the communication the employment title of the person\* who speaks such language.

[6] Rules 7.1 through 7.5 are not the sole basis for regulating communications concerning a lawyer's services. (See, e.g., Bus. & Prof. Code, §§ 6150–6159.2, 17000 et. seq.) Other state or federal laws may also apply.

**Rule 7.2 Advertising**

- (a) Subject to the requirements of rules 7.1 and 7.3, a lawyer may advertise services through any written,\* recorded or electronic means of communication, including public media.
- (b) A lawyer shall not compensate, promise or give anything of value to a person\* for the purpose of recommending or securing the services of the lawyer or the lawyer's law firm,\* 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 services plan or a qualified lawyer referral service. A qualified lawyer referral service is a lawyer referral service established, sponsored and operated in accordance with the State Bar of California's Minimum Standards for a Lawyer Referral Service in California;
  - (3) pay for a law practice in accordance with rule 1.17;
  - (4) refer clients to another lawyer or a nonlawyer professional pursuant to an arrangement not otherwise prohibited under these Rules or the State Bar Act that provides for the other person\* to refer clients or customers to the lawyer, if:
    - (i) the reciprocal referral arrangement is not exclusive; and
    - (ii) the client is informed of the existence and nature of the arrangement;
  - (5) offer or give a gift or gratuity to a person\* having made a recommendation resulting in the employment of the lawyer or the lawyer's law firm,\* provided that the gift or gratuity was not offered or given in consideration of any promise, agreement, or understanding that such a gift or gratuity would be forthcoming or that referrals would be made or encouraged in the future.

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

**Comment**

[1] This rule permits public dissemination of accurate information concerning a lawyer and the lawyer’s services, including for example, the lawyer’s name or firm\* name, the lawyer’s contact information; the kinds of services the lawyer will undertake; the basis on which the lawyer’s fees are determined, including prices for specific services and payment and credit arrangements; a lawyer’s foreign language ability; names of references and, with their consent, names of clients regularly represented; and other information that might invite the attention of those seeking legal assistance. This rule, however, prohibits the dissemination of false or misleading information, for example, an advertisement that sets forth a specific fee or range of fees for a particular service where, in fact, the lawyer charges or intends to charge a greater fee than that stated in the advertisement.

[2] Neither this rule nor rule 7.3 prohibits communications authorized by law, such as court-approved class action notices.

*Paying Others to Recommend a Lawyer*

[3] Paragraph (b)(1) permits a lawyer to compensate employees, agents, and vendors who are engaged to provide marketing or client-development services, such as publicists, public-relations personnel, business-development staff, and website designers. See rule 5.3 for the duties of lawyers and law firms\* with respect to supervising the conduct of nonlawyers who prepare marketing materials and provide client development services.

[4] Paragraph (b)(4) permits a lawyer to make referrals to another lawyer or nonlawyer professional, 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).) Conflicts of interest created by arrangements made pursuant to paragraph (b)(4) are governed by rule 1.7. A division of fees between or among lawyers not in the same law firm\* is governed by rule 1.5.1.

**Rule 7.3 Solicitation of Clients**

- (a) A lawyer shall not by in-person, live telephone or real-time electronic contact solicit professional employment when a significant motive for doing so is the lawyer’s pecuniary gain, unless the person\* contacted:

- (1) is a lawyer; or
- (2) has a family, close personal, or prior professional relationship with the lawyer.

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- (b) A lawyer shall not solicit professional employment 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:
  - (1) the person\* being solicited has made known\* to the lawyer a desire not to be solicited by the lawyer; or
  - (2) the solicitation is transmitted in any manner which involves intrusion, coercion, duress or harassment.
- (c) Every written,\* recorded or electronic communication from a lawyer soliciting professional employment from any person\* known\* to be in need of legal services in a particular matter shall include the word “Advertisement” or words of similar import 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), or unless it is apparent from the context that the communication is an advertisement.
- (d) 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, live telephone or real-time electronic 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.
- (e) As used in this rule, the terms “solicitation” and “solicit” refer to an oral or written\* targeted communication initiated by or on behalf of the lawyer that is directed to a specific person\* and that offers to provide, or can reasonably\* be understood as offering to provide, legal services.
- (f) Even when not otherwise prohibited by this rule, a lawyer shall not solicit professional employment from a respondent in a domestic violence restraining order proceeding in connection with such proceeding, until after the respondent has been served with notice of the proceeding and proof of service appears on the court docket, unless the respondent is a current or former client and the communication is in furtherance of ongoing or potential representation consistent with rules 1.2, 1.4, or 1.9.

**Comment**

[1] A lawyer’s communication does not constitute a solicitation if it is directed to the general public, such as through a billboard, an Internet banner advertisement, a website or a television commercial, or if it is in response to a request for information or is automatically generated in response to Internet searches.

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[2] Paragraph (a) does not apply to situations in which the lawyer is motivated by considerations other than the lawyer’s pecuniary gain. Therefore, paragraph (a) does not prohibit a lawyer from participating in constitutionally protected activities of bona fide public or charitable legal-service organizations, or bona fide political, social, civic, fraternal, employee or trade organizations whose purposes include providing or recommending legal services to its members or beneficiaries. (See, e.g., *In re Primus* (1978) 436 U.S. 412 [98 S.Ct. 1893].)

[3] This rule does not prohibit a lawyer from contacting representatives of organizations or groups that may be interested in establishing a bona fide group or prepaid legal plan for their members, insureds, beneficiaries or other third parties for the purpose of informing such entities of the availability of and details concerning the plan or arrangement which the lawyer or lawyer’s firm\* is willing to offer.

[4] Lawyers who participate in a legal service plan as permitted under paragraph (d) must comply with rules 7.1, 7.2, and 7.3(b). (See also rules 5.4 and 8.4(a).)

[5] Paragraph (f) addresses solicitation in domestic violence restraining order proceedings, in which solicitation of respondents prior to legal service may increase the risk of petitioner facing abuse, violence, or even death. This limitation serves the State Bar’s mission to protect the public, as recognized in Business and Professions Code section 6001.1. If the respondent is either a current or former client, this limitation does not alter a lawyer’s other obligations under these rules including the duty to notify clients of significant developments under rule 1.4(a)(3). However, a lawyer must balance this duty against the risk that such notification may result in imminent harm to the client or others under rule 1.4(c).

**Rule 7.4 Communication of Fields of Practice and Specialization**

- (a) A lawyer shall not state that the lawyer is a certified specialist in a particular field of law, unless:
  - (1) the lawyer is currently certified as a specialist by the Board of Legal Specialization, or any other entity accredited by the State Bar to designate specialists pursuant to standards adopted by the Board of Trustees; and
  - (2) the name of the certifying organization is clearly identified in the communication.
- (b) Notwithstanding paragraph (a), a lawyer may communicate the fact that the lawyer does or does not practice in particular fields of law. A lawyer may also communicate that his or her practice specializes in, is limited to, or is concentrated in a particular field of law, subject to the requirements of rule 7.1.

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**Rule 7.5 Firm\* Names and Trade Names**

- (a) A lawyer shall not use a firm\* name, trade name or other professional designation that violates rule 7.1.
- (b) A lawyer in private practice shall not use a firm\* name, trade name or other professional designation that states or implies a relationship with a government agency or with a public or charitable legal services organization, or otherwise violates rule 7.1.
- (c) A lawyer shall not state or imply that the lawyer practices in or has a professional relationship with a law firm\* or other organization unless that is the fact.

**Comment**

The term “other professional designation” includes, but is not limited to, logos, letterheads, URLs, and signature blocks.

**Rule 7.6 [Reserved]**