

**Rule 1.8.1 Business Transactions with a Client and
Pecuniary Interests Adverse to a Client
(Commission's Proposed Rule Adopted on May 6 – 7, 2016 – Clean Version)**

A lawyer shall not enter into a business transaction with a client, or knowingly acquire an ownership, possessory, security or other pecuniary interest adverse to a client, unless each of the following requirements has been satisfied:

- (a) The transaction or acquisition and its terms are fair and reasonable to the client and the terms and the lawyer's role in the transaction or acquisition are fully disclosed and transmitted in writing to the client in a manner that would reasonably have been understood by the client;
- (b) The client either is represented in the transaction or acquisition by an independent lawyer of the client's choice or the client is advised in writing to seek the advice of an independent lawyer of the client's choice and is given a reasonable opportunity to seek that advice; and
- (c) The client thereafter provides informed written consent to the terms of the transaction or the terms of the acquisition, and the lawyer's role.

Comment

[1] This Rule does not apply to the provisions of an agreement between a lawyer and client relating to the lawyer's hiring or compensation unless the agreement confers on the lawyer an ownership, possessory, security, or other pecuniary interest adverse to the client. A lawyer has an "other pecuniary interest adverse to a client" within the meaning of this Rule when the lawyer possesses a legal right to significantly impair or prejudice the client's rights or interests without court action. See *Fletcher v. Davis* (2004) 33 Cal. 4th 61, 68 [14 Cal.Rptr.3d 58]. See also Business and Professions Code § 6175.3 (Sale of financial products to elder or dependent adult clients; Disclosure) and Family Code §§ 2033-2034 (Attorney lien on community real property). However, this Rule does not apply to a charging lien given to secure payment of a contingency fee. See *Plummer v. Day/Eisenberg, LLP* (2010) 184 Cal. App.4th 38.

[2] For purposes of this Rule, factors that can be considered in determining whether a lawyer is independent include whether the lawyer: (i) has a financial interest in the transaction or acquisition, and (ii) has a close legal, business, financial, professional or personal relationship with the lawyer seeking the client's consent.

[3] Fairness and reasonableness under paragraph (a) are measured at the time of the transaction or acquisition based on the facts that then exist.

[4] This Rule does not apply to an agreement to advance to or deposit with a lawyer a sum to be applied to fees, or costs or other expenses, to be incurred in the future. Such agreements are governed, in part, by Rules 1.5 and 1.15.

[5] This Rule does not apply: (i) where a lawyer and client each make an investment on terms offered by a third person to the general public or a significant portion thereof; or (ii) to standard commercial transactions for products or services that a lawyer

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acquires from a client on the same terms that the client generally markets them to others, where the lawyer has no advantage in dealing with the client.