

**Rule 3.6 Trial Publicity  
(Commission's Proposed Rule Adopted on May 6 – 7, 2016 – Clean Version)**

- (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 (i) be disseminated by means of public communication and (ii) have a substantial likelihood of materially prejudicing an adjudicative proceeding in the matter.
- (b) Notwithstanding paragraph (a), but only to the extent permitted by Rule 1.6 and Business and Professions Code § 6068(e), lawyer may state:
  - (1) the claim, offense or defense involved and, except when prohibited by law, the identity of the persons involved;
  - (2) information contained in a public record;
  - (3) that an investigation of a matter is in progress;
  - (4) the scheduling or result of any step in litigation;
  - (5) a request for assistance in obtaining evidence and information necessary thereto;
  - (6) a warning of danger concerning the behavior of a person involved, when there is reason to believe that there exists the likelihood of substantial harm to an individual or to the public but only to the extent that dissemination by public communication is reasonably necessary to protect the individual or the public; and
  - (7) in a criminal case, in addition to subparagraphs (1) through (6):
    - [(i) the identity, general area of residence, and occupation of the accused;]
    - (ii) if the accused has not been apprehended, the information necessary to aid in apprehension of that person;
    - (iii) the fact, time, and place of arrest; and
    - (iv) the identity of investigating and arresting officers or agencies and the length of the investigation.
- (c) Notwithstanding paragraph (a), a lawyer may make a statement that a reasonable lawyer would believe is required to protect a client from the substantial undue prejudicial effect of recent publicity not initiated by the lawyer or the lawyer's client. A statement made pursuant to this paragraph shall be

limited to such information as is necessary to mitigate the recent adverse publicity.

- (d) No lawyer associated in a law firm or government agency with a lawyer subject to paragraph (a) shall make a statement prohibited by paragraph (a).

### **Comment**

[1] Whether an extrajudicial statement violates this Rule depends on many factors, including: (1) whether the extrajudicial statement presents information clearly inadmissible as evidence in the matter for the purpose of proving or disproving a material fact in issue; (2) whether the extrajudicial statement presents information the lawyer knows is false, deceptive, or the use of which would violate Business and Professions Code § 6068(d) or Rule 3.3; (3) whether the extrajudicial statement violates a lawful “gag” order, or protective order, statute, rule of court, or special rule of confidentiality, for example, in juvenile, domestic, mental disability, and certain criminal proceedings, (see Rule 3.4(f) and Business and Professions Code § 6068(a), which require compliance with such obligations); and (4) the timing of the statement.

[2] This Rule applies to prosecutors and criminal defense counsel. See Rule 3.8(f) for additional duties of prosecutors in connection with extrajudicial statements about criminal proceedings.