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Legal-Writing Ethics—Part I

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This Land is Your Land?

Eminent Domain’s Public Use Limitation

by David C. Wilkes and John D. Cavallaro

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Ethics permeate every part of a lawyer's professional life, including legal writing. Few law schools teach ethics in the context of legal writing for more than a few moments here and there, but all should. A lawyer’s writing should embody the profession’s ethical ideals. Courts and disciplinary or grievance committees can punish lawyers who write unethically. This article notes some of the ethical pitfalls in legal writing.

**Rules Lawyers Must Know**

Most lawyers know the American Bar Association’s Model Rules. Law students in ABA-approved law schools learn them, and New York State Bar applicants study them to pass the Multistate Professional Responsibility Examination (MPRE). But New York, together with California, Iowa, Maine, Nebraska, Ohio, and Oregon, has not adopted the Model Rules. New York lawyers must be familiar with the New York State Bar Association’s Lawyer’s Code of Professional Responsibility, first adopted in 1970 and last amended in 2002, which differs from the Model Rules.

The State Bar’s Code is divided into three parts: the Disciplinary Rules as adopted by the four departments of the New York State Supreme Court’s Appellate Division, the Canons, and the Ethical Considerations. The Disciplinary Rules set the minimum level of conduct to which lawyers must comport, or face discipline. The Canons contain generally accepted ethical principles. The Ethical Considerations provide aspirations to which lawyers are encouraged to strive but that are not mandatory. The Disciplinary Rules, the Canons, and the Ethical Considerations, together with court rules, guide lawyers through ethical issues that affect their writing as advocates and advisors.

New York’s Disciplinary Rules are promulgated as joint rules of the Appellate Division, which is charged with disciplining lawyers who violate the Disciplinary Rules. A lawyer whose writing falls below the standards set in the Disciplinary Rules might face public or private reprimand, censure, or suspension or disbarment. The Disciplinary Rules are not binding on federal courts in New York State. But because the federal district courts in New York have incorporated by reference the Disciplinary Rules into their local rules, federal courts will discipline lawyers who violate them.

Courts, too, can sanction lawyers for misconduct. To avoid being sanctioned for deficient legal writing, lawyers must know the pertinent law and facts of their case, the court’s rules about the form of papers, and the Disciplinary Rules. Court-ordered sanctions differ from disciplinary action. They can range from costs and fines on lawyers or their clients, or both, to publicly rebuking lawyers. Courts sanction lawyers to discourage wasting judicial resources on litigation that lacks merit and to punish lawyers who assert meritless claims. Courts also sanction to make whole the victims of harassing or malicious litigation.

**Lawyer’s Role as Advocate**

The first question lawyers must ask themselves is whether they should handle a particular case or client. New York lawyers have a gatekeeping role to prevent frivolous litigation. Lawyers must decline employment when it is “obvious” that the client seeks to bring an action or argue a position to harass or injure or when the client seeks to argue a position without legal support.

When is it “obvious” that a claim lacks merit? One factor is whether the lawyer claims to specialize in a practice area and therefore should have known that an action was meritorious. One New York court sanctioned for making frivolous arguments two defense lawyers who had held themselves out as specialists. The court stated that sanctions were appropriate because the lawyers knew that their arguments were frivolous but still wasted the court’s time and their client’s and the plaintiff’s time and money. The Appellate Division, Third Department, eventually disbarred one of the defense attorneys for making the same frivolous arguments in eight cases.

Lawyers whose potential client litigates for a legitimate purpose must

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then decide whether they can represent the client effectively. Lawyers have an ethical responsibility to be prepared and competent to represent a client. A lawyer incompetent to represent a client may decline employment, associate with a lawyer competent to represent the client, refer the matter to a competent lawyer, or tell the client that the lawyer needs to spend time studying a legal issue or practice area. This rule has teeth. For not verifying another’s writing and research, local counsel, co-counsel, and supervising attorneys risk court sanction and discipline.

A lawyer who accepts employment must represent the client zealously. Lawyers also owe a duty to the court to be candid about the law and the facts of a case. The duties to client and court might create a conflict lawyers must resolve before putting pen to paper — or finger to keyboard.

## Research

Lawyers must avoid the pitfalls of under-preparation. Poor research wastes the court’s time and the taxpayer’s money. It also wastes the client’s time and resources. Lawyers must know the facts of the case and the applicable law. Knowing fact and law adverse to their clients’ interests helps lawyers advise their clients and argue their cases. Lawyers must know adverse facts and law for ethical reasons, too. A lawyer must cite controlling authority directly adverse to the client’s position if the lawyer’s adversary has failed to cite that controlling authority. Lawyers who move ex parte or seek an order or judgment on a default must further inform the court fully about reversed cases or overruled principles.

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Failing to find controlling cases reflects poorly on the lawyer’s skill as an advocate and jeopardizes the client’s claims. Courts are unsympathetic to lawyers who bring claims that, in light of controlling authority, should not be brought. The case law on this point is legion.

Lawyers must cite cases that continue to be good law. They may not conceal from the court that a case they cite has been reversed or overruled, even if it was on other grounds. Citing sanctions from a New York federal district court. The court scheduled a hearing to determine whether the lawyer’s misstatement occurred intentionally or due to her “extremely sloppy . . . reading” of the case.

Lawyers must cite cases honestly. They must cite what they use and use what they cite. They mustn’t pass off a dissent for a holding. The cases

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To embody the profession’s ethical ideals, lawyers’ writing must be accurate and honest. Citing authority is common sense; authority bolsters argument. But citing can be a must: some lawyers have incurred sanctions and reprimands for arguing positions without citing legal authority at all.43

Civility
Lawyers should be courteous to opposing counsel and the court.44 Appellate lawyers may attack the lower court’s reasoning but not the trial judge personally.45 Never may a lawyer make false accusations about a judge’s honesty or integrity.46 Many courts have sanctioned lawyers for insulting their adversaries or a lower court. In one case, the Appellate Division, First Department, sanctioned a lawyer for attacking the judiciary and opposing counsel.47 The court found that the lawyer’s behavior “pose[d] an immediate threat to the public interest.”48

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Ghostwriting
The American Bar Association, while condemning “extensive” ghostwriting for pro se litigants, has found that disclosing ghostwriting is not required if the lawyer only “prepare[s] or assist[s] in the preparation of a pleading for a litigant who is otherwise acting pro se.”49 But the Association of the Bar of the City of New York’s Committee on Professional and Judicial Ethics has concluded that lawyers may not prepare papers for a pro se client’s use in litigation “unless the client commits . . . beforehand to disclose such assistance to both adverse counsel and the court.”50 At least two federal district judges in New York have disapproved of ghostwriting.51

So many judicial opinions trash lawyers for their writing that until The Legal Writer resolves next month with Part II of this column, it’s apt for lawyers and judges to consider this: Reading these cases, we might experience a bit of schadenfreude—being happy at the misfortune of some other lawyer (especially a prominent or rich one). We might feel a bit superior, if we are confident that we would not have made that particular mistake. Then again, we might be humbled if we realize that we could, very easily, have made that very same mistake. And then we wonder: did the judge have to be so very clever in pointing out the lawyer’s incompetence? Was the shaming necessary?52

1. For an excellent review of ethical legal writing for New York practitioners and judges, see Gary D. Spivey & Maureen L. Cements, The Ethics of Legal Writing, an unpublished two-part manuscript for CLEs the authors gave at the New York Court of Appeals in April 2002 and June 2003. Several citations in this two-part column are taken from that manuscript. For a text on ethics and legal writing, see Drake University Law School Professor Melissa H. Weresz’s Legal Writing: Ethical and Professional Considerations, which Lexis/Nexis will publish in late 2005.


3. ABA Standards of Approval of Law Schools 302(b) (2001).

4. The New York Code differs from the ABA’s Model Rules in substance and style. The Model Rules, for example, allows lawyers to reveal a client’s confidential information to prevent “death or substantial bodily harm”; New York’s Code doesn’t. Another difference is that the New York Code includes the Canons and the Ethical Considerations but the Model Rules don’t.


6. See, e.g., EC 2-2 (“[L]awyers should encourage and participate in educational and public relations programs . . . .”).

7. See 22 NYCRR 1201.1 et seq.


9. E.D.N.Y. L. R. 1.5(b)(5); N.D.N.Y. L.R. 83.4(j); S.D.N.Y. L.R. 1.5(b)(6); W.D.N.Y. L.R. 83.1(b)(6).


13. DR 2-109(a)(1), (2) (22 NYCRR 1201.14(a)(1), (2)).


15. See id., 687 N.Y.S.2d at 866.


17. DR 6-101(a)(2) (22 NYCRR 1200.30(a)(2)).


20. DR 1-102(a)(2) (22 NYCRR 1200.3(a)(2)).

21. DR 7-101 (22 NYCRR 1200.32).

22. For a history of lawyers’ conflicting roles as advocates and court officers, see Christopher W. Deering, Candor Toward the Tribunal: Should an Attorney Sacrifice Truth and Integrity for the Sake of the Client?, 31 Suffolk U.L. Rev. 39, 66–74 (1997).


24. DR 7-106(b)(1) (22 NYCRR 1200.37(b)(1)).

25. Id.; DR 1-102(a)(5) (22 NYCRR 1200.3(a)(5)).


29. Id. at *4, 1995 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 14102, at *13.


33. Id. at *14 n.11, 1997 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 620, at *43 n.11.

34. United States v. Jolly, 102 F.3d 46, 50 (2d Cir. 1996); People v. Whelan, 165 A.D.2d 313, 324 n.3, 567 N.Y.S.2d 817, 824 n.3 (2d Dep’t); In re Cicco v. City of N.Y., 98 A.D.2d 38, 40, 469 N.Y.S.2d 467, 468–69 (2d Dep’t 1983) (per curiam); Ronald V. Sinesio, Imposition of Sanctions Upon Attorneys or Parties for Miscitation or Misrepresentation of Authorities, 63 A.L.R.4th 1199 (1998); H. Richard Uviller, Zeal and Frivolity: The Ethical Duty of the Appellate Advocate to Tell the Truth About the Law, 6 Hofstra L. Rev. 729 (1978).


42. In re Knight, 264 App. Div. 106, 34 N.Y.S.2d 810 (1st Dep’t 1942) (per curiam); In re Schwartz, 202 App. Div. 88, 195 N.Y.S. 513 (1st Dep’t 1922); Goldreyer v. Shalita, 152 N.Y.S. 1002 (App. Term 1st Dep’t 1915) (per curiam).


46. DR 8-102(b) (22 NYCRR 1200.43(b)).

47. See In re Truong, 2 A.D.3d 27, 30, 768 N.Y.S.2d 450, 453 (1st Dep’t 2003) (per curiam).


