

ABA Provides Guidance for Warning Clients About the Risks of Electronic Attorney-Client Communications

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[American Bar Association Formal Opinion 11-459: Duty to Protect the Confidentiality of E-mail Communications with One's Client \(Aug. 4, 2011\)](#)

Brief Summary

The American Bar Association (ABA) issued a formal opinion that provides guidance as to a lawyer's obligation to warn clients about the risks inherent in using e-mail, text messaging and other forms of electronic attorney-client communications, particularly with computers or electronic devices that may be provided by an employer.

Complete Summary

The ABA Standing Committee on Ethics and Professional Responsibility issued Formal Opinion 11-459, addressing a lawyer's ethical duties pertaining to maintaining the confidentiality of electronic attorney-client communications under the ABA's Model Rules of Professional Conduct. The formal opinion concludes that the duties to provide competent representation (ABA Model Rule 1.1) and to protect information related to the representation (ABA Model Rule 1.6(a)) oblige the lawyer to warn the client at the earliest reasonable opportunity about the risks of third-party access to electronic attorney-client communications.

Formal Opinion 11-459 posits a hypothetical involving an employee who may use a workplace device (employer-provided computer, smartphone, tablet etc.) for electronic communications with the employee's lawyer (e-mail, text messaging etc.). Under these circumstances, the attorney has a duty to advise the client at the earliest opportunity about the risks of employer or other third-party access to those communications, including the risks of review and potential admissibility of the communication in an evidentiary proceeding. The opinion suggests preventive measures including limiting communications to personal e-mail accounts not accessible to the employer on the workplace computer or other device. The opinion further recognizes that the same underlying

considerations regarding advice to the client and preventive measures would apply to clients outside the employment context.

Formal Opinion 11-459 counsels the attorney to assume that the employer has a policy permitting access unless the lawyer has reason to believe otherwise. The opinion recognizes that the substantive law regarding employer and third-party access is evolving and varies among the jurisdictions and thus does not purport to provide guidance with respect to the circumstances under which these communications may or may not be protected by the attorney-client privilege or other substantive law.

Significance of Opinion

Formal Opinion 11-459 is part of a growing series of ABA formal opinions that confront issues related to protection of client information in the electronic age. These include Formal Opinion 99-413 (1999) (protecting confidentiality of unencrypted e-mail); Formal Opinion 08-451 (2008) (outsourcing support services); and most recently Formal Opinion 11-460 (2011) (lawyer's duty when receiving third party's attorney-client communications). In each instance, the general duty of competent representation under ABA Model Rule 1.1 and the duty to protect client information under Model Rule 1.6(a) provide an evolving standard against which to judge the lawyer's conduct, especially as both technology and the substantive law of privilege and privacy continue to develop. Although not mentioned specifically in this formal opinion, attorneys also should be alert to the potential for statutory public records requests in the context of government generally and public employment specifically, which may raise additional legal issues with respect to public access to an individual's attorney-client communications.

For further information on ABA Formal Opinion 11-460, please see the [September 7, 2011, issue of the Lawyers for the Profession Alert](#).

For more information, please contact your regular [Hinshaw](#) attorney.

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