

NOTICE TO THE BAR

ATTORNEY ADVERTISING OF AWARDS, HONORS, AND ACCOLADES THAT COMPARE A LAWYER'S SERVICES TO OTHER LAWYERS' SERVICES – REMINDER FROM THE COMMITTEE ON ATTORNEY ADVERTISING

The Supreme Court Committee on Attorney Advertising has received numerous grievances regarding attorney advertising of awards, honors, and accolades that compare a lawyer's services to other lawyers' services. Examples of such awards, honors, and accolades are: "Super Lawyers," "Rising Stars," "Best Lawyers," "Superior Attorney," "Leading Lawyer," "Top-Rated Counsel," numerical ratings, and the like. The Committee issues this Notice to the Bar to remind lawyers that they may refer to such awards, honors, and accolades only when the basis for the comparison can be verified and the organization has made adequate inquiry into the fitness of the individual lawyer. Further, whenever permissible references to comparative awards, honors, and accolades are made, Rule of Professional Conduct 7.1 requires that additional language be displayed to provide explanation and context.

As a preliminary matter, a lawyer who seeks to advertise the receipt of an award, honor, or accolade that compares the lawyer's services to other lawyers' services must first ascertain whether the organization conferring the award has made "inquiry into the attorney's fitness." Official Comment to Rule of Professional Conduct 7.1. "The rating or certifying methodology must have included inquiry into the lawyer's qualifications and considered those qualifications in selecting the lawyer for inclusion." In re Opinion 39, 197 N.J. 66, 76 (2008); *see also* Committee on Attorney Advertising Opinion 42 (December 2010). This inquiry into the lawyer's fitness must be more rigorous than a simple tally of the lawyer's years of practice and lack of disciplinary history. Pursuant to Rule of Professional Conduct 7.1(a)(3)(ii), the basis for the comparison must be substantiated, bona fide, and verifiable.

The Committee has reviewed numerous awards, honors, and accolades that do not include a bona fide inquiry into the fitness of the lawyer. Some of these awards are the result of popularity contests – the lawyer "wins" the award when enough people email, telephone, or text their vote. Other awards are issued for a price or as a "reward" for joining an organization. Still others are generated based in large part on the participation of the lawyer with the conferring organization's website. For example, a lawyer can enhance his or her "rating" with the organization by endorsing other lawyers, becoming endorsed in return, responding to questions from the public about legal matters on the organization's website, and the like. Factors such as the payment of money for the issuance of the award; membership in the organization that will issue the award; and a level of participation on the organization's Internet website render such awards suspect. Lawyers may not advertise receipt of such awards unless, as a threshold matter, the conferring organization made adequate and individualized inquiry into the professional fitness of the lawyer.

When an award, honor, or accolade meets this preliminary test, the lawyer must include additional information when referring to it in attorney advertising, whether that advertising be a website, law firm letterhead, lawyer email signature block, or other form of communication. First, the lawyer must provide a description of the standard or methodology on which the award, honor, or accolade is based, either in the advertising itself or by reference to a “convenient, publicly available source.” Official Comment to RPC 7.1. Second, the lawyer must include the name of the comparing organization that issued the award (note that the name of the organization is often different from the name of the award or the name of the magazine in which the award results were published). RPC 7.1(a)(3)(i). Third, the lawyer must include this disclaimer “in a readily discernible manner: ‘No aspect of this advertisement has been approved by the Supreme Court of New Jersey.’” RPC 7.1(a)(3)(iii). All of this additional, accompanying language must be presented in proximity to the reference to the award, honor, or accolade.

Further, when the name of an award, honor, or accolade contains a superlative, such as “super,” “best,” “superior,” “leading,” “top-rated,” or the like, the advertising must state only that the lawyer was included in the list with that name, and not suggest that the lawyer has that attribute. Hence, a lawyer may state that he or she was included in the list called “Super Lawyers” or “The Best Lawyers in America,” and must not describe the lawyer as being a “Super Lawyer” or the “Best Lawyer.”

Lastly, the Committee has reviewed numerous law firm advertising that includes badges or logos of comparative awards (such as the yellow “Super Lawyers” badge) but does not include the required additional information in a discernible manner in proximity to the reference to the award. Every reference to such an award, honor, or accolade – even when it is in an abbreviated form such as the badge or logo – must include the required accompanying information: (1) a description of the standard or methodology; (2) the name of the comparing organization that issued the award; (3) the statement “No aspect of this advertisement has been approved by the Supreme Court of New Jersey.” Only the description of the standard or methodology can be presented by reference (with the statement that the standard or methodology can be viewed at that website or hyperlinked page). The other required information must be stated on the face of the advertising, readily discernible and in proximity to the reference to the award. The accompanying information cannot be buried at the bottom of a page, or in tiny print, or placed outside the screen shot on a website.

For example, a reference to the Super Lawyers accolade should provide:

Jane Doe was selected to the 2016 Super Lawyers list. The Super Lawyers list is issued by Thomson Reuters. A description of the selection methodology can be found at www.superlawyers.com/about/selection_process_detail.html. No aspect of this advertisement has been approved by the Supreme Court of New Jersey.

Lawyers who seek further assistance as to compliance with the rules governing attorney advertising may make inquiry of the Committee on Attorney Advertising. See Court Rules 1:19A-3 and 1:19A-8.

/s/ Jonathan M. Korn

Jonathan M. Korn
Chair, Committee on Attorney Advertising

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