

## **RLGL § 32. Discharge by a Client and Withdrawal by a Lawyer**

(1) Subject to Subsection (5), a client may discharge a lawyer at any time.

(2) Subject to Subsection (5), a lawyer may not represent a client or, where representation has commenced, must withdraw from the representation of a client if:

(a) The representation will result in the lawyer's violating rules of professional conduct or other law;

(b) The lawyer's physical or mental condition materially impairs the lawyer's ability to represent the client; or

(c) The client discharges the lawyer.

(3) Subject to Subsections (4) and (5), a lawyer may withdraw from representing a client if:

(a) Withdrawal can be accomplished without material adverse effect on the interests of the client;

(b) The lawyer reasonably believes withdrawal is required in circumstances stated in Subsection (2);

(c) The client gives informed consent;

(d) The client persists in a course of action involving the lawyer's services that the lawyer reasonably believes is criminal, fraudulent, or in breach of the client's fiduciary duty;

(e) The lawyer reasonably believes the client has used or threatens to use the lawyer's services to perpetrate a crime or fraud;

(f) The client insists on taking action that the lawyer considers repugnant or imprudent;

(g) The client fails to fulfill a substantial financial or other obligation to the lawyer regarding the lawyer's services and the lawyer regarding the lawyer's services and the lawyer has given the client reasonable warning that the lawyer will withdraw unless the client fulfills the obligation;

(h) The representation has been rendered unreasonably difficult by the client or by the irreparable breakdown of the client-lawyer relationship; or

(i) Other good cause for withdrawal exists.

(4) In the case of permissive withdrawal under Subsections (3)(f)-(i), a lawyer may not withdraw if the harm that withdrawal would cause significantly exceeds the harm to the lawyer or others in not withdrawing.

(5) Notwithstanding Subsections (1)-(4), a lawyer must comply with applicable law requiring notice to or permission of a tribunal when terminating a representation and with a valid order of a tribunal requiring the representation to continue.