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8	UNITED STATE	ES DISTRICT COURT
9	FOR THE EASTERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA	
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11	RONALD F. TRINCHITELLA, an individual, as Trustee of the RONALD F.	No. 2:15-cv-02365-KJM-EFB
12	AND BILLIE JEAN TRINCHITELLA FAMILY TRUST	
13	Plaintiff, v.	<u>ORDER</u>
14	AMERICAN REALTY PARTNERS, LLC,	
15	et al.,  Defendants.	
16	Defendants.	
17	This matter is before the court	on a renewed motion to withdraw by Paesano
18	Akkashian Apkarian, P.C., counsel for defend	ants American Realty Partners, LLC ("ARP"),
19	Performance Realty Management, LLC ("PRN	M"), Corix Bioscience, Inc. ("Corix"), and Sean
20	Zarinegar, an individual. Mot., ECF No. 63 at	t 4. The court denied counsel's original motion for
21	failure to show good cause existed for withdra	awal, among other reasons. See Order, ECF No. 60.
22	Plaintiff and defendants have not filed opposit	tions. For the following reasons, the court
23	GRANTS the motion to withdraw.	
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## I. LEGAL STANDARD

Eastern District of California Local Rule 182(d) provides that "an attorney who has appeared may not withdraw leaving the client in propria persona without leave of the court[.]" E.D. Cal. L.R. 182(d). If withdrawal would leave a client without counsel, the rule requires an attorney to file a formal motion and provide notice of the withdrawal to the client and all other parties who have appeared. *Id.* The attorney must also file an affidavit stating the current or last known address of the client and any other efforts made to notify the client of the motion to withdraw. *Id.* 

California Rule of Professional Conduct 1.16 also requires an attorney "take[] reasonable steps to avoid reasonably foreseeable prejudice to the rights of the client, such as giving the client sufficient notice to permit client to retain other counsel . . . ." Cal. R. Prof. Conduct 1.16(d) (effective June 1, 2020) (footnotes omitted). The Rules of Professional Conduct permit withdrawal where "a continuation of the representation is likely to result in a violation of [the] rules or the State Bar Act," as well as when "the client knowingly[] and freely assents to the termination of representation." *Id.* 1.16(b)(9), (6) (footnote omitted).

The decision to grant or deny a motion is within the court's discretion. *United States v. Carter*, 560 F.3d 1107, 1113 (9th Cir. 2009); *McNally v. Eye Dog Found. for the Blind, Inc.*, No. 09-01184, 2011 WL 1087117, at \*1 (E.D. Cal. Mar. 24, 2011) (citation omitted). Courts consider first whether there is good cause for withdrawal. *Johnson v. California Dep't of Corr. & Rehabs.*, No. 1:09-CV-00502-OWW-SMS, 2009 WL 2447705, at \*1 (E.D. Cal. Aug. 7, 2009). Courts in this circuit also consider several factors including reasons for withdrawal, potential prejudice to clients and other litigants, harm to the administration of justice and possible delay. *Deal v. Countrywide Home Loans*, No. 09-01643, 2010 WL 3702459, at \*2 (N.D. Cal. Sept. 15, 2010) (citation omitted).

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## II. DISCUSSION

In the instant motion, counsel has provided further explanation of why good cause
exists to allow withdrawal. Counsel explains that the State of Idaho, Department of Finance,
Securities Bureau has filed a complaint against defendants Mr. Zarinegar and PRM alleging they
misused investor funds and defendant Corix received some of those benefits. Mot. ¶ 3 (citing
State of Idaho v. Sean Zarinegar, et al., No. CV01-18-13410). Counsel believes this creates a
conflict between its current clients, defendant Cerix, on the one hand, and defendants Mr.
Zarinegar and PRM on the other, potentially placing counsel in violation of California Rule of
Professional Conduct 1.7(d)(3) (representation permissible only where "the representation does
not involve the assertion of a claim by one client against another client represented by the lawyer
in the same litigation or other proceeding before a tribunal"). <i>Id.</i> ¶¶ 4, 11 (citing Cal. R. Prof.
Conduct 1.7(b) ("A lawyer shall not, without informed written consent[] from each affected client
and compliance with paragraph (d), represent a client if there is a significant risk the lawyer's
representation of the client will be materially limited by the lawyer's responsibilities to or
relationships with another client "). Furthermore, defendant explains, defendants Corix and
ARP are no longer operating and do not have resources to pay the costs associated with this
litigation. Id. ¶ 5; see McNally v. Commonwealth Fin. Sys., Inc., No. 12-CV-2770-IEG MDD,
2013 WL 685364, at *1 (S.D. Cal. Feb. 25, 2013) (finding corporation's inability to pay fees was
good cause for withdrawal). The court finds these reasons constitute good cause for withdrawal.

The court previously noted counsel failed to comply with the Local Rules by including an affidavit stating "the current or last known address or addresses of the client and the efforts made to notify the client of the motion to withdraw," E.D. Cal. L.R. 182(d); Order at 3. Counsel's renewed motion includes an affidavit with this information. Mot., Ex. A (Bone Decl.).

As the court also noted in its previous order, granting this motion would leave corporate defendants ARP, PRM and Corix without counsel, effectively place ARP, PRM and Corix in immediate violation of Local Rule 183(a). *See* E.D. Cal. L.R. 183(a) ("A corporation or other entity may appear only by an attorney."). It would also leave individual defendant Zarinegar pro se. The court previously denied counsel's motion in part because it did not

1	describe counsel's efforts to advise the clients of the rules and their risk of violation should this	
2	court allow the firm's lawyers to withdraw. Order at 3. Counsel has now provided a declaration	
3	stating that counsel has advised Corix and Mr. Zarinegar of this motion and Corix has been	
4	notified it will be violating the Local Rules if new counsel is not retained. Bone Decl. ¶¶ 2–3.	
5	Corix has consented to the withdrawal, but Mr. Zarinegar has not. <i>Id.</i> ¶¶ 2–3. In the motion,	
6	counsel represents that its firm has advised ARP and PRM of the implications of withdrawal,	
7	Mot. ¶ 7. Mr. Bone's declaration states ARP and PRM were provided copies of the motion.¹ On	
8	this record, the court is satisfied that defendants have been advised of the implications of	
9	counsel's withdrawal.	
10	Finally, the court finds withdrawal will cause minimal prejudice to defendants	
11	given that the court will stay the case for 30 days to allow defendants to retain new counsel and	
12	this case is not close to trial. The resulting delay is also de minimis.	
13	III. <u>CONCLUSION</u>	
14	For these reasons the motion to withdraw by Paesano Akkashian Apkarian, P.C. is	
15	GRANTED. Defendants are granted 30 days to obtain new counsel, and the action is STAYED	
16	for that period. New counsel should make an appearance on behalf of defendants by no later than	
17	30 days from the date of this order. See Indymac Fed. Bank, F.S.B. v. McComic, No. 08-CV-	
18	1871-IEG WVG, 2010 WL 2000013, at *2 (S.D. Cal. May 18, 2010) (ordering same).	
19	This order resolves ECF No. 63.	
20	IT IS SO ORDERED.	
21	DATED: August 13, 2020.	
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23	CHIEF UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE	
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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> A motion for default judgment against ARP is still pending, ECF No. 59, and was submitted by the court on March 13, 2020, ECF No. 65.