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UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
For the Northern District of California

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
Northern District of California
San Francisco Division

BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE CEMENT
MASONS HEALTH AND WELFARE
TRUST FUND FOR NORTHERN
CALIFORNIA, et al.,

No. C 10-03343 LB

**ORDER DENYING DEFENDANTS'
COUNSEL'S MOTION TO
WITHDRAW**

Plaintiffs,

[Re: ECF No. 56]

v.

C AND C CONCRETE, INC., et al.,
Defendants.

I. BACKGROUND

Defendants C and C Concrete, Inc. and Jose Herrera (collectively, "Defendants") are represented by attorney Scott Woodall. On March 28, 2012, Mr. Woodall moved to withdraw as Defendants' counsel because, in short, he believes that Defendants are no longer able to pay their agreed-upon attorney's fees. Motion to Withdraw, ECF No. 56 at 1-2.¹ Mr. Woodall's declaration, however, neither adequately supports his claim that Defendants' cannot pay their legal bills nor does it state whether written notice of his intent to withdraw has been given to his clients, which is a requirement for withdrawal under this District's Civil Local Rules. See Woodall Declaration, ECF No. 56-1; see

¹ Citations are to the Electronic Case File ("ECF") with pin cites to the electronic page number at the top of the document, not the pages at the bottom.

1 also N.D. Cal. Civ. L.R. 11-5(a). Accordingly, as explained below, Mr. Woodall's motion to
2 withdraw is DENIED WITHOUT PREJUDICE.²

3
4 **II. LEGAL STANDARD**

5 Under Civil Local Rule 11-5(a), "[c]ounsel may not withdraw from an action until relieved by
6 order of Court after written notice has been given reasonably in advance to the client and to all other
7 parties who have appeared in the case." The local rules further provide that if the client does not
8 consent to the withdrawal and no substitution of counsel is filed, the motion to withdraw shall be
9 granted on the condition that all papers from the court and from the opposing party shall continue to
10 be served on that party's current counsel for forwarding purposes until the client appears by other
11 counsel or *pro se* if the client is not a corporate defendant. N.D. Cal. Civ. L.R. 11-5(b).

12 Withdrawal is governed by the California Rules of Professional Conduct. *See Nehad v.*
13 *Mukasey*, 535 F.3d 962, 970 (9th Cir. 2008) (applying California Rules of Professional Conduct to
14 attorney withdrawal); *j2 Global Commc'ns, Inc. v. Blue Jay, Inc.*, No. C 08-4254 PHJ, 2009 WL
15 464768, at *1 (N.D. Cal. Feb. 24, 2009) (citation omitted). California Rule of Professional Conduct
16 3-700(C) sets forth several grounds under which an attorney may request permission to withdraw,
17 including if the client breaches an agreement or obligation to its counsel as to expenses or fees. Cal.
18 Rules of Prof'l Conduct R. 3-700(C)(1)(f); *j2 Global Commc'ns, Inc.*, 2009 WL 464768 at *2
19 (holding withdrawal is proper where client failed to pay an unspecified amount of attorney's fee and
20 client refused to communicate with its attorney despite attorney's multiple attempts to contact him).

21 An attorney may also request withdrawal on the basis of "other conduct [that] renders it
22 unreasonably difficult for the member to carry out the employment effectively," such as a client's
23 failure to communicate with its attorney. Cal. Rules of Prof'l Conduct R. 3-700(C)(1)(d); *j2 Global*
24 *Commc'ns, Inc.*, 2009 WL 464768 at *2. The decision to grant or deny a motion to withdraw is
25 discretionary with the court, and the court can use "its discretion to deny an attorney's request to
26 withdraw where such withdrawal would work an injustice or cause undue delay in the proceeding."
27

28 ² Pursuant to Civil Local Rule 7-1(b), the court finds that this matter is suitable for
determination without oral argument and vacates the April 19, 2011 hearing.

1 *Gong v. City of Alameda*, No. C 03-05495 TEH, 2008 WL 160964, at *1 (N.D. Cal. Jan. 8, 2008)
2 (*citing Mandel v. Superior Court*, 67 Cal. App. 3d 1, 4 (1977)) (holding there was no prejudice or
3 undue delay to client where counsel provided sufficient notice of its intent to withdraw and where no
4 trial date had yet been set in the case).

5 **III. DISCUSSION**

6 Mr. Woodall states in his declaration that he believes that Defendants no longer have the ability
7 to pay their legal bills. Woodall Declaration, ECF No. 56-1 at 1-2. As stated above, the failure of a
8 client to pay his or her legal bills as required under a retainer agreement is a valid ground for
9 withdrawal. Cal. Rules of Prof'l Conduct R. 3-700(C)(1)(f); *j2 Global Commc'ns, Inc.*, 2009 WL
10 464768 at *2. But Mr. Woodall does not provide any evidence to support his claim. *See generally*
11 Woodall Declaration, ECF No. 56-1. He does not, for example, state that Defendants have failed to
12 pay any legal bills or that Defendants have told him that they cannot pay or do not intend to pay for
13 future legal services. Moreover, Mr. Woodall does not state that Defendants' received written notice
14 of his intent to withdraw, which is required under this District's Civil Local Rules. *See id.*; *see also*
15 N.D. Cal. Civ. L.R. 11-5(a). In short, his declaration is insufficient to support his withdrawal.

16 **IV. CONCLUSION**

17 Accordingly, this court DENIES WITHOUT PREJUDICE Mr. Woodall's motion to withdraw.
18 Should Mr. Woodall wish to file a new motion to withdraw that is accompanied by a declaration that
19 addresses the above-described insufficiencies, he may do so.

20 This disposes of ECF No. 56.

21 **IT IS SO ORDERED.**

22 Dated: April 10, 2012

23 
24 LAUREL BEELER
25 United States Magistrate Judge