

| | Rule Authorizing and Defining Limited Scope Representation | Written Consent or Agreement Required | Rules for Limited Appearances and Withdrawals | Rules Permitting Attorney Assistance with Document Preparation | Rules Establishing Guidelines Regarding Service | Rules Establishing Guidelines for Communications between Attorneys and Self-Represented Parties | Notes |
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| Alaska | Alaska Rule of Professional Conduct 1.2(c), Rule of Civil Procedure 81(d)-(e) | RPC 1.2 - if a written fee agreement is required by RPC 1.5, limitation should be described in agreement | Under Alaska Rule of Civil Procedure 81(d), attorneys may represent a pro se party in litigation for limited purposes including depositions, hearings, discovery and motion practice. Attorney must file and serve entry of appearance that identifies limitation by date, time period or subject matter. To withdraw, Rule 81(e)(D) requires attorney to file notice with court and serve on all parties. Notice must state that representation is concluded and certify that attorney as taken all actions necessitated by limited representation. Notice must also include client's current service address and phone number, and list pending deadlines and hearing dates for client. Withdrawal becomes effective when notice filed, without court approval. | None | None | RPC 1.2 specifies that otherwise unrepresented person who is represented on limited basis is considered unrepresented under Rules 4.2 and 4.3 unless written notice is provided to opposing counsel. | Effective October 15, 2004, additional withdrawal requirements added effective October 1, 2007. |
| Arizona | Arizona Ethics Rule 1.2(c) | Not generally, but required when attorney makes limited appearance. | Under Arizona Rule of Family Law Procedure 9(B), an attorney may make limited appearance using prescribed checklist-style form. Attorney may withdraw with or without consent. With consent requires filing form signed by attorney and party with party's contact information and order to be signed by court. Notice on party and all other parties required. Without consent, attorney may file notice and request withdrawal by motion. The court will sign withdrawal order if client files no objection within 10 days. Otherwise, the court may conduct a hearing to determine whether task has been completed. | Not explicitly addressed, but Rule of Family Law Procedure 9(B) states that nothing in rule shall limit attorneys' ability to provide limited services without appearing of record. | Under Rule 9(B), service on limited appearance attorney is valid in all matters in a case but does not extend attorney's responsibility beyond matter for which the attorney has appeared. | None | Rule 9(B) initially deemed experimental and due to expire three calendar years from initial effective date unless extended. Rules were amended in 2007 and due to be reviewed in 2009. The rules remain in effect and the status of any review is unclear. |

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| California | No ethics rule analogous to ABA Model Rule 1.2(c). California Rule of Court 3.35 defines limited scope representation as relationship between attorney and person seeking legal services where it is agreed that scope of services will be limited to specific tasks to be performed by attorney. Rule 3.35 recognizes "noticed" and undisclosed representation as the two types of limited representation. | No | Under Rule of Court 3.36, attorney may serve and file notice of limited scope representation using form attached to rule. Attorney who has completed tasks specified in notice must file "application to be relieved as attorney on completion of limited scope representation" using court-issued form. Application must be filed and served on client and all parties. Client must also be served with blank "objection to application to be relieved as attorney on completion of limited scope representation." If no objection is filed with 15 days of service, attorney must file an updated application (indicating no objection) and a proposed order, to be forwarded by clerk for judicial signature. Hearing must be set if objection is served. Following order, attorney must file signed order to client and parties. | Rule of Court 3.37(a) states that attorney who contracts to draft or assist in drafting documents is not required to disclose that involvement on documents. Rule further provides that information must be provided to court if litigant seeks court order for attorney's fees related to document preparation. | Rule 3.36 states that after notice of limited scope representation is received, service must be on both attorney and client. | None | Rules of Court 5.70 and 5.71 were adopted regarding family law proceedings in 2003, and contain same principles as Rules of Court 3.36 and 3.37, which were adopted in 2007 to apply to proceedings in civil court. |
| Colorado | Colorado Rule of Professional Conduct 1.2(c) allows attorneys to limit the scope and/or objectives of representation. Rule specifies the limited representation to pro se parties may be provided as permitted by Colorado Rule of Civil Procedure 11(b) and Rule of County Court Civil Procedure 311(b). | No | <i>Rule 11(b) and 311(b) state that attorney "may undertake to provide limited representation in accordance with [Rule 1.2] to a pro se party involved in a court proceeding. But</i> procedural rules do not provide for limited appearances. Representation of pro se party at any proceeding before judge, magistrate or other judicial officer constitutes entry of general appearance. | Rules of Civil Procedure 11(b) and County Court Civil Procedure 311(b) permit drafting assistance by attorney. Attorney must include name, address, phone number and registration number in pleading or paper, but assistance does not constitute entry of appearance. In helping to draft document, attorney certifies that it is well-grounded in fact based on reasonable inquiry of pro se party; warranted by existing law or good faith argument; and not interposed for improper purpose. Attorney may rely on pro se party's representation of facts unless reason to believe they are false or materially insufficient, in which case attorney must make inquiry. Assistance filling out judicial-branch issued forms does not trigger certification or attorney name disclosures. | None | Comment [9A] to RPC 4.2 specifies that party that has received limited representation under rules is considered unrepresented unless attorney has actual knowledge to the contrary. Comment [2A] to RPC 4.3 cross-references other rules, including RPC 4.2, and says pro se parties represented under rules are considered unrepresented under RPC 4.3. | Procedural rules took effect July 1, 1999. <i>Rule of Civil Procedure 5.2 allows limited appearances on behalf of a claimant in a vulnerable adult exploitation action. The rule provides for a two-part withdrawal process (with or without consent of client.)</i> |

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| Florida | Florida Rule 4-1.2(c) permits representation with limits on scope or objectives with client's written consent. Comment 6 to rule contains guidelines regarding document preparation (the attorney's involvement must be noted). The comment also states that limited appearances in family law matters must be conducted in accordance with Family Law Rule of Procedure 12.040. | RPC 1.2(c) requires client to give informed consent to limited representation in writing. | Under Family Law Rule of Procedure 12.040 attorneys may file notice signed by party limiting attorney's appearance to proceeding or matter in which the attorney appears. Attorney is deemed of record only for that proceeding or matter. An attorney's role ends (without requiring leave of court) at the conclusion of proceeding and with filing notice of completion of limited appearance, which should include name and address of party represented. | Family Law Rule of Procedure 12.040 specifies that parties who file documents prepared with assistance of attorney must certify that such assistance has been received. Parties are required to supply own name, address and phone number on documents. Documents prepared by attorney making limited appearance must include notation with attorney's address and telephone number, followed by information regarding party. | Under Family Law Rule of Procedure 12.040, service must be on both party and attorney during the attorney's limited appearance. If attorney receives notice of a hearing that is outside scope of representation, attorney is required to notify court and opposing party that attorney will not attend proceeding because it is outside of scope. | Rule 4-1.2(c) requires attorney to advise client of applicability of rule prohibiting communication with a represented person. Under Rules 4-4.2(b) and 4-4.3(b), a person receiving limited representation is considered unrepresented unless opposing counsel is provided with written notice of appearance or of a time period during which opposing counsel is to communicate with attorney providing limited representation. | Rules permitting limited representation in family court took effect January 1, 2004. |
| Iowa | Iowa Rule of Professional Conduct 1.2(c) permits limiting scope of representation where reasonable under the circumstances and with client's informed consent. | RPC 1.2(c) requires written confirmation of informed consent, except when representation consists of telephone consultation or is provided by legal aid program and confined to information, advice or preparing court forms; or attorney is appointed by court for limited purpose. Written consent creates presumption that representation is limited to matters described in writing. | Rule of Civil Procedure 1.404(3) permits an attorney to make limited appearances by filing and serving notice of limited appearance. Attorney must give court notice of limitation at the beginning of hearing. Attorney's role terminates without necessity of leave of court at conclusion of proceeding in which attorney agreed to appear. Attorney must file notice of completion of limited appearance that states limited service has been completed and includes contact information for client. Notice must be filed and served on client and other parties. | Rule of Civil Procedure 1.423 requires attorney who assisted with drafting to state fact that document was prepared with such assistance before signature line. Document must also contain attorney's name and other identifying information but not attorney's signature. Where assistance provided as part of representation through legal aid or pro bono program, that program's information can be substituted for attorney's information. Attorney's identification does not constitute an entry of appearance or authorize/entitle service. Attorney has duty to determine that pleading is well-grounded in fact; warranted by existing law or good faith argument; and not filed for improper purpose. Attorney may rely on pro se party's representation of facts unless reason to believe they are false or materially insufficient, in which case attorney must make inquiry. | Under Rule of Civil Procedure 1.442(2), service on a limited representation attorney is valid only in connection with the specific proceedings for which the attorney has appeared. | RPC 4.2 provides that an otherwise unrepresented person who receives limited assistance is considered to be unrepresented in the absence of notice (or knowledge of notice) that communications should be directed toward the limited representation attorney. | Rules took effect May 15, 2007. RPC 7.4 includes unbundling as a specialty Iowa attorneys are permitted to identify in advertising. |

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| Kansas | Kansas Rule of Professional Conduct 1.2(c) follows ABA Model Rule 1.2(c) and permits limiting scope of representation where reasonable under the circumstances and with client's informed consent. | No | Under guidelines, an attorney may file a Notice of Limited Appearance using specified form that describes scope of involvement. A limited representation attorney may not appear for sole purpose of making evidentiary objections. Attorney and litigant cannot argue on same issue. Attorney may file more than one limited appearance in case. Filing outside scope of limited appearance constitutes a general appearance. Any documents filed by attorney must contain bold-type statement. Attorney must use prescribed Notice of Withdrawal of Limited Appearance form upon completion. Notice must be set for hearing and pro se party served. Withdrawal will be granted if no objections are sustained by the court. | Under guidelines, an attorney may assist in preparing documents for pro se parties. The notation "prepared with assistance of counsel" is to be inserted in any pleading, motion or other document filed. The attorney's signature is not required, and filing does not constitute an appearance. | Service on party represented by limited representation attorney must be made on attorney and party for matters within scope of limited appearance. | None | Guidelines for limited representation contained in supreme court order establishing limited representation pilot projects in five judicial districts effective July 1, 2009. Self Represented Study Committee ordered to report on projects by December 1, 2010. Participation in the pilot projects is open to attorneys "deemed qualified by the chief judge of the judicial district." |
| Maine | Maine Rule of Professional Conduct 1.2(c) allows attorneys to limit scope if reasonable under the circumstances and client gives informed consent "after consultation." A form limited representation agreement is attached to the rule but does not preclude the use of other agreements. | Not required by rules except when attorney files limited appearance. | RPC 1.2(c) permits an attorney to enter a limited appearance if the client consents in writing after consultation. However, an attorney who signs a complaint, counterclaim or amended claimant cannot limit representation. RPC 1.2 requires an agreement outlining the scope of representation and recommends a the scope be defined in writing. A form agreement is attached to RPC 1.2 for reference. Rule of Civil Procedure 11(b) permits attorneys to file a limited appearance that "states precisely" the scope of representation. Filing outside scope means attorney has entered an appearance. Under Rule of Civil Procedure 89, an attorney who has fulfilled a limited appearance is presumptively no longer representing the client. Court approval for withdrawing is required only when an attorney seeks to withdraw from the limited appearance itself. Comment [8A] to RPC 1.16 states that limited appearance is "self-executing" and withdrawal is "automatic upon completion of a limited representation." | Under Rule of Civil Procedure 11, an attorney may make a limited appearance for purposes of filing pleadings and motions, but remains under requirement to sign documents. An attorney filing a pleading or motion outside the scope of representation is deemed to have entered an appearance for purposes of that filing. | Under Rule of Civil Procedure 5, service is not required on attorneys who have entered limited appearances under Rule 11(b). | RPC 4.2(b) states that an otherwise unrepresented party to whom limited representation is provided is considered unrepresented unless limited representation attorney provides other counsel written notice of a time period within which communication should be only with limited representation attorney. | Rules permitting limited representation originally adopted in 2001. |

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| Massachusetts | Per May 1, 2009 order of Supreme Judicial Court, a "qualified" attorney may limit scope of representation if it is reasonable and client gives informed consent. Order applies to any department of the Trial Court. | No | Per May 1, 2009 order, attorneys making a limited appearance on behalf of otherwise unrepresented person are required to file notice of limited appearance using form attached to order. Notice must state "precisely" the court proceeding to which it pertains, and "if the appearance does not extend to all issues to be considered at the event, the notice shall identify the discrete issues..." Attorney cannot appear for sole purpose of making evidentiary objections, and attorney and litigant cannot argue on same legal issue during period of limited appearance. Attorney can file more than one notice in a case. Upon completion of representation, attorney is required to file notice of withdrawal of limited appearance using form attached to order. Court may impose sanctions for failure to file. | Per May 1, 2009 order, attorneys may assist clients in document preparation. Attorneys are required to insert "prepared with assistance of counsel" on any prepared document. Attorneys are not required to sign, and filing documents does not constitute an appearance. Pleadings, motions and other documents filed in connection with a limited appearance by an attorney must comply with Massachusetts Rule of Civil Procedure 11(a) and include notation "attorney of [party] for limited purpose of [court event]." Filing outside of scope of limited appearance deems the attorney to have filed a general appearance. | Per May 1, 2009 order, service must be made upon both party and limited representation attorney for all matters within scope of limited appearance. Service on limited representation attorney is not required for matters outside of scope. | None | Guidelines for limited representation contained in May 1, 2009 order of Supreme Judicial Court authorizing trial court divisions throughout state to permit limited assistance representation. Guidelines originally established in 2006 to govern limited assistance representation provided on a pilot basis in three divisions of the state court. |
| Missouri | Rule of Professional Conduct 4-1.2(c) permits limited scope representation with informed consent, does not include "reasonable under the circumstances" clause, and requires writing. | RPC 1.2(c) requires written consent. Use of notice and consent form similar to that contained in comment to rule creates presumptions regarding limits to representation. Exceptions to writing requirement for initial consultations, pro bono services through a program, or services provided by any LSC-funded organization. | Under Rule of Civil Procedure 55.03, an attorney may file a notice of limited appearance that limits the appearance to a particular proceeding or matter. An attorney withdraws when the duties set forth in notice are fulfilled and the attorney files a termination of limited appearance with the court. RPC 4-1.16(c) requires attorney to continue with representation until notice of termination is filed. | Rule of Civil Procedure 55.03 specifies that an attorney who assists with document preparation and signs pleading only in that limited capacity has not entered an appearance. An attorney providing drafting assistance may rely on client's representation of facts, unless attorney knows they are false. | Under Rule of Civil Procedure 43.01, service shall be made on an otherwise unrepresented person even if attorney has filed a notice of limited appearance, unless attorney acting within scope of limited representation provides written notice to other counsel specifying time period when service should be directly upon the attorney. | RPC 4-1.2(e) specifies that an otherwise unrepresented person who receives limited assistance is considered to be unrepresented for purposes of communication unless attorney acting within scope of limited representation provides written notice to other counsel specifying time period for communicating directly with counsel. | Rules regarding limited representation effective July 1, 2008. |

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| Nebraska | Nebraska Rule of Professional Conduct 3-501.2(b) follows ABA Model Rule 1.2(c) but requires attorney to make judgment that limitation is reasonable. | No | RPC 3-501.2(b) permits an attorney to file a limited appearance if the client consents in writing after consultation. The appearance should clearly define the scope of limited representation. Within 10 days of completing the representation, the attorney is required to file a "Certificate of Completion of Representation" with the court, with copies to client and opposing counsel or party. Filing the certificate ends the attorney's obligation to represent the client, and is deemed to be the withdrawal of the attorney's appearance. Court approval is not required. | RPC 3-501.2(c) allows an attorney to prepare pleadings, briefs and other documents so long as filed documents clearly indicated a "Prepared By" notation, followed by the attorney's name, business address and bar number. The attorney not considered to have made an appearance in case, and is not required to sign the pleadings, although client is required to sign. | None | Comment to RPC 3-504.2 states that in the event a notice of limited appearance is filed, opposing counsel may communicate with the client about matters outside scope of representation. Attorney and client are deemed to have consented to such communication by filing notice of limited appearance | Rules regarding limited representation approved in 2008. |
| New Hampshire | New Hampshire Rule of Professional Conduct 1.2(c) follows ABA Model Rule 1.2(c) with additional directive: "In providing limited representation, the Attorney's responsibilities to the client, the court and third parties remain as defined by these Rules as viewed in the context of the limited scope of the representation itself; and court rules when applicable." Rule 1.2(f) permits representation to party involved in litigation provided limitations are fully disclosed and explained and party gives informed consent. | Written consent is not required, but RPC 1.2(g) contains a form limited representation consent agreement intended by rules "to facilitate disclosure and explanation of the limited nature of representation in litigation." | New Hampshire Rule of Civil Procedure 17(c) permits attorneys to file a limited appearance in a non-criminal case. The appearance must state "precisely" the scope of representation, and the attorney's appearance is limited to the scope. An attorney who files pleading or motion outside scope is deemed to have amended limited appearance to extend to that filing. Attorney who signs pleading or motion is considered to have filed a general appearance. Rule 17(f) specifies that any limited representation appearance filed under rules shall automatically terminate on completion of agreed-upon representation without leave of court. Attorney must provide court with withdrawal of limited appearance. Attorney who seeks to withdraw prior to completion of representation stated in limited appearance must follow general procedures for withdrawal. | Rule of Civil Procedure 17(g) specifies that attorney who drafts document to be filed by pro se party outside scope of limited appearance (or where attorney has filed no appearance) is not required to disclose name; but must include notation "this pleading was prepared with the assistance of a New Hampshire attorney." Attorney is deemed to have complied with certifications in Rule 18(a): that attorney has read pleading, that to best of attorney's knowledge, information and belief, there are good grounds to support pleading; and pleading is not interposed for delay. | When attorney has filed limited appearance, opposing counsel is required by Rule of Civil Procedure 3 to serve both limited representation attorney and otherwise unrepresented party. Service is not required on the attorney after withdrawal of limited appearance. | RPC 4.2 states that otherwise unrepresented party to whom limited representation is provided is considered unrepresented under rule, unless limited representation attorney provides notice of time period during which counsel should communicate only with limited representation attorney. | Rules regarding limited representation in litigation effective July 1, 2006. |

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| New Mexico | New Mexico Rule of Professional Conduct 16-102(c) follows ABA Model Rule and permits limiting scope of representation where reasonable under the circumstances and with informed consent of client. | Not required by RPC 16-102(c) but specification of scope "normally" required as part of written communication of rate or basis of attorney's fee under Rule 16-105(B) | New Mexico Rule of Civil Procedure 1-089 permits attorneys in district court to file a limited entry of appearance that identifies nature of limitation. Attorney who has completed purpose of the limited representation can withdraw by filing and serving on all parties notice of withdrawal. No court order is needed for withdrawal. If an attorney ceases to act without complying with the provisions of this rule, upon motion of any party or upon the court's own motion, the court may enter an order requiring any actions that the court deems necessary. (Rules 2-107 and 12-108 extend provisions to magistrate courts; Rules 3-107 and 3-108 to metropolitan courts.) Rule of Professional Conduct 16-303 requires attorney making limited appearance to disclose scope of representation to tribunal. | Comment 15 to RPC 16-303 states that attorney may prepare papers without attribution. Comment contains reminder that attorneys are bound by rule prohibiting false statements of law or fact to tribunal. | None | None | Rules effective in 2001, revised in 2008. |
| North Dakota | North Dakota Rule of Professional Conduct 1.2(c) states that an attorney may limit the scope of the representation if the client consents after consultation. | No | North Dakota Rule of Civil Procedure 11(e) permits limited representation in court. An attorney assisting pro se party must file and must serve notice of limited representation on other parties that precisely states scope of representation. Withdrawal provisions under Rule of Civil Procedure 11.2 - which involve notice and motion - do not apply to limited appearances unless attorney seeks to withdraw from limited appearance itself. However, Rule 11(3) requires attorney to serve notice of termination on each party in matter when attorney's involvement ends. | <i>Document preparation assistance is not addressed by rules per se. Rule 11(e)(3) states that requirements of rule (regarding representations to court and sanctions) apply to every pleading, written motion or other paper filed by attorney acting within scope of limited representation.</i> | North Dakota Supreme Court Rule 5(a)(3) requires service on attorney providing limited representation under Rule 11(e) - along with party - for matters within scope of representation. | None | Rules effective March 1, 2009. |

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| Utah | Utah Rule of Professional Conduct 1.2(c) follows ABA Model Rule and permits attorney to limit scope of representation where reasonable under the circumstances and with informed consent of the client. | No | Under Utah Rule of Civil Procedure 75, attorney may make a limited appearance for purpose enumerated in rule (filing a pleading or other paper, or acting as counsel for a specific motion, discovery procedure or hearing including trial, pretrial conference or ADR proceeding), or for other purpose with leave of court. Attorney must file a notice of limited appearance that identifies the purpose and scope of the limited representation, and the notice must be signed by the attorney and pro se party. Under Rule of Civil Procedure 74(a) attorney may withdraw by filing notice at the conclusion of purpose or proceeding specified in the notice of limited appearance. If that purpose or proceeding has not concluded, then attorney must file the notice and a motion, and may withdraw only upon order of the court. | None | Rule of Civil Procedure 5(b) requires service on attorney and pro se party when a notice of limited appearance has been filed and the papers being served relate to a matter within the scope of representation in the notice of limited appearance. | RPC 4.2 states that a partially represented person is considered unrepresented under the rule unless counsel is provided with written notice from limited representation attorney specifying the matter or period of time during which communication should be with the limited representation attorney. RPC 4.3 contains the same provision. | Rules regarding limited appearances and withdrawals adopted in 2007. |
| Vermont | Vermont Rule of Professional Conduct 1.2 follows ABA Model Rule and permits limiting scope where reasonable under the circumstances and with informed consent of client. | No | Limited appearances are permitted by Vermont Rule of Civil Procedure 79.1(h) and Rule of Family Procedure 15(h) for purpose enumerated in rule (filing a complaint or other pleading; filing or arguing a motion; conducting a discovery procedure; participating in a pretrial conference or ADR proceeding; acting as counsel in a hearing or trial; taking and perfecting an appeal), or for a specific issue or portion of a hearing or trial with leave of court. Attorney must file a notice of limited appearance describing the purpose and scope of the appearance. Attorney may withdraw on motion without notice and hearing when the purpose of the limited appearance is accomplished. Withdrawal before purpose is accomplished can be only upon motion. | None | None | None | Procedural rules adopted for two year trial in 2006, and made permanent in 2009. |

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| Washington | Washington Rule of Professional Conduct 1.2(c) follows ABA Model in permitting limited scope where reasonable under the circumstances and with informed consent of the client. | No | Washington Superior Court Civil Rule 70.1(b) states that attorney may limit role to one or more individual proceeding in an action by filing a notice of limited appearance that specifically states the limitation. To withdraw from limited appearance, attorney files notice of completion of limited appearance with client's contact information. Attorney's role terminates without necessity of leave of court. Civil Rule 4.2 clarifies that properly executed notice of limited appearance does not constitute a general entry of appearance. | Under Civil Rule 11(b), attorney may help draft a document but must certify that the attorney has read the document, and that it is well-grounded in fact; warranted by existing law or good faith argument; not interposed for improper purpose; and denials of factual contentions are warranted on evidence or based on reasonable lack of information or belief. Attorney may rely on pro se party's representation of facts unless reason to believe they are false or materially insufficient, in which case attorney must make inquiry. | Civil Rule 4.2 states that providing limited representation in general does not require service on attorney. Civil Rule 70.1(b) specifies that service on attorney who has filed notice of limited appearance is valid only in connection with specific proceedings for which attorney has appeared. | Comments to RPC 4.2 and 4.3 state that otherwise unrepresented person to whom limited representation is provided is considered unrepresented under rule, unless opposing counsel knows of or has been given notice of appearance or other written notice of time period during which communications must be with limited representation attorney. | Procedural rules adopted in 2002. Civil Rule provisions are mirrored in Civil Rules of Limited Jurisdiction. |
| Wyoming | Wyoming Rule of Professional Conduct 1.2(c) permits attorney to limit scope of representation where reasonable under circumstances and client "makes an informed decision." Limitations must be fully disclosed and explained in manner that can reasonably be understood by client. | RPC 1.2(c) requires written disclosure of and consent to limitations. Use of notice and consent form appended to rule creates presumptions that representation is limited to services in form and attorney does not represent client in matters outside of those identified. Written disclosure not required if representation consists solely of telephone consultation. | Under Uniform Rule of District Courts 102(a)(2), attorney may limit appearance through written entry of appearance. Attorney is deemed to have withdrawn when duties of limited entry of appearance have been fulfilled. | Comment 7 to RPC 1.2 states that attorney may assist in drafting pleadings. Pleading must include a statement that it was prepared with assistance of counsel and should include attorney's name and address, but this does not constitute entry of appearance. | None | None | Provisions of Rule 102 took effect in 2002. |