



## State Ethics Opinions Related to Dependency Legal Representation

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*This document is a non-exhaustive, 50-state survey of ethics opinions relevant to dependency legal representation. While NACC strives for accuracy, there may be missing information; users should independently verify the information therein. Have updated ethics opinions from your state to share? Please email [Policy@NACCchildlaw.org](mailto:Policy@NACCchildlaw.org)*

State	Ethics Opinion	Link	Brief Summary	Rules Referenced
Alabama	RO-00-02	<a href="https://www.alabar.org/assets/2019/02/2000-02-1.pdf">https://www.alabar.org/assets/2019/02/2000-02-1.pdf</a>	GALs are ethically prohibited from communicating ex parte with trial judges concerning any substantive issues before the Court	Rule 3.5 Prohibition against ex parte communications between GAL and court
Alabama	RO-93-14	<a href="https://www.alabar.org/assets/2019/02/RO-93-14.pdf">https://www.alabar.org/assets/2019/02/RO-93-14.pdf</a>	<p>A law firm may represent the Department of Human Resources on a continuing and substantial basis and also serve as conservators for Children who are wards of DHR.</p> <p>If circumstances arise where the interests of the children and DHR are directly adverse to one another, law firm will have to withdraw from representing one or both clients</p>	<p>Rule 1.8(f): Third party payors</p> <p>Rule 1.7: conflicts of interests</p>

Alabama	RO-91-41	<a href="https://www.alabar.org/assets/2019/02/RO-91-41.pdf">https://www.alabar.org/assets/2019/02/RO-91-41.pdf</a>	A lawyer that is currently representing the Department cannot represent a party in a matter adverse to the Department, even though those matters are not substantially related, unless the lawyer reasonably believes that the representation will not adversely affect the relationship with the other client and the client gives informed consent.	Rule 1.7 Conflicts of Interests
Alabama	RO-92-03	<a href="https://www.alabar.org/assets/2019/02/RO-92-03.pdf">https://www.alabar.org/assets/2019/02/RO-92-03.pdf</a>	When an attorney wishes to represent both a minor and their parents in a related action, the attorney should petition the court for appointment of a GAL for the limited purpose of determining whether the minor's interests are adverse to those of their parents and whether they should consent to common representation. The GAL's findings should be placed on the record, or at minimum, be reduced to writing and signed by both the minor client and the GAL.	Rule 1.7: Conflict of interests
Alabama	2010-02	<a href="https://www.alabar.org/assets/2019/02/2010-02-1.pdf">https://www.alabar.org/assets/2019/02/2010-02-1.pdf</a>	Even though a client's file is typically the property of a client, when the client is a juvenile, the attorney should not produce the entire client file without a court order.	Rule 1.15 Safekeeping Property

			<p>When client is a juvenile, it is reasonable and appropriate for attorney to redact or remove documents containing sensitive mental health / medical records, descriptions of crimes, photographs of crime scenes or victims, sensitive or salacious information, and personal or other identifying information relating to jurors, victims, witnesses, or others.</p> <p>Attorney also required to keep the file of a juvenile client for longer than the usual 6-year period. Depending on circumstances, attorney may be required to retain file for indefinite period of time.</p>	
Alaska	No. 85-4	<a href="https://alaskabar.org/wp-content/uploads/85-4.pdf">https://alaskabar.org/wp-content/uploads/85-4.pdf</a>	A lawyer appointed as GAL is not bound by the normal duty of confidence if they believe information gained from the child should be revealed to assist the court in achieving the best interest of the child. The attorney must warn the child that any statements made, or positions taken by the child, may be disclosed to the Court if the attorney	Rule 1.6: Confidentiality

			deems such disclosure to be in the child's best interest.	
Alaska	Veazy v. Veazy		A GAL appointed in a custody dispute must take the child's wishes into account but must also conduct an investigation to determine the best interests of the child and must advocate zealously for those best interests.	Code of Prof. Responsibility, EC 5-1, EC 7-1, 7-12
Alaska	Wagstaff v. Superior Court Family Court		<p>A minor may retain an attorney, but enforceability of such contract would be governed by the laws regulating minors' contracts. If child and parent's express wishes are hostile to one another, parent may not select the attorney to represent the child.</p> <p>In a CHINS proceeding, the minor may retain an attorney or ask the court to appoint an attorney, when their express wishes are hostile to the parent's express wishes.</p> <p>If the child has an attorney, the attorney must be allowed to be present at the hearings</p>	<p>Children's Rule 14(a): stipulations</p> <p>Children's Rule 12(a)(2): child's right to counsel</p>
Arizona	EO-19-0003	<a href="https://www.azcourts.gov/Portals/26/AEA%20Committee/Issued%20Opinions/EO-19-">https://www.azcourts.gov/Portals/26/AEA%20Committee/Issued%20Opinions/EO-19-</a>	A lawyer who employs, retains, or associates with a nonlawyer (social worker) who is subject to mandatory reporting requirements, must take	<p>Rule 1.4: Communication</p> <p>Rule 1.6: Confidentiality</p> <p>Rule 5.3: Responsibilities over Nonlawyers</p>

		<a href="#">0003%20.pdf?ver=2021-08-02-121822-473</a>	<p>reasonable measures to ensure the nonlawyer’s conduct meets the lawyer’s professional obligations. This includes the attorney’s duty of confidentiality.</p> <p>When a lawyer engages a social worker to provide services in connection with the representation and those services are subjected to the mandatory reporting requirements, the lawyer must advise the client that the social worker is obligated to report instances of physical injury, abuse, child abuse, or neglect, even when this information would otherwise be protected by Rule 1.6.</p> <p>It is the decision of the client whether to utilize the services of the social worker and the attorney must obtain informed consent. Even though a writing is not required by the Rules, best practice is to memorialize the discussion in writing, including the risks discussed with the client, and obtain the client’s signature.</p>	
Arizona	OO-06	<a href="https://www.azbar.org/for-legal-professionals/ethics/ethics-">https://www.azbar.org/for-legal-professionals/ethics/ethics-</a>	A GAL does not have a client-lawyer relationship with the minor.	Rule 1.2: Scope of Representation Rule 1.6 Confidentiality

		<p>opinions/?V=Opinions&amp;OpinionId=263</p>	<p>Therefore, Rule 1.6 Duty of Confidentiality does not apply. Other rules of ethics which presuppose an attorney-client relationship also do not apply.</p> <p>In instances where the minor has a GAL and an attorney, a GAL can speak with a minor before the lawyer representing the minor has had a chance to advise them regarding the role of the GAL and informing them that their conversations may not be privileged.</p>	<p>Rule 1.14: Client with a disability</p>
<p>Arizona</p>	<p>97-05</p>	<p><a href="https://www.azbar.org/for-legal-professionals/ethics/ethics-opinions/?V=Opinions&amp;OpinionId=481">https://www.azbar.org/for-legal-professionals/ethics/ethics-opinions/?V=Opinions&amp;OpinionId=481</a></p>	<p>An attorney's Rule 1.6 obligation to maintain the confidentiality of information obtained from a client is unaffected by the presence of interpreters, advocates, or parents in conversations between the attorney and a client.</p> <p>However, the law regarding whether attorney-client privilege is destroyed by the presence of an interpreter or parents is unsettled. Therefore, attorneys should only allow the presence of third parties when truly necessary and should advise the client regarding the unsettled nature of the law in this area.</p>	<p>Rule 1.4 Communication Rule 1.6: Confidentiality</p>

Arizona	07-01	<a href="https://www.azbar.org/for-legal-professionals/ethics/ethics-opinions/?V=Opinions&amp;OpinionId=693">https://www.azbar.org/for-legal-professionals/ethics/ethics-opinions/?V=Opinions&amp;OpinionId=693</a>	<p>A court-appointed criminal defense attorney has no duty to communicate with a juvenile defendant's parents even if juvenile asks attorney to communicate with their parents. Any disclosure to parents should be limited, b/c of the presumably adverse relationship between the parent and juvenile defendant.</p> <p>If a client wants the attorney to inform their family about case, the attorney should consider the request, weighing the benefits of the communication against any harm caused by the communication.</p>	<p>Rule 1.1 Competence  Rule 1.2 Scope  Rule 1.6 Confidentiality</p>
Arizona	86-02	<a href="https://www.azbar.org/for-legal-professionals/ethics/ethics-opinions/?V=Opinions&amp;OpinionId=537">https://www.azbar.org/for-legal-professionals/ethics/ethics-opinions/?V=Opinions&amp;OpinionId=537</a>	<p>In criminal cases where an attorney has been appointed to represent a minor, the attorney owes allegiance to the minor client, not the parents. The attorney is not required to confer with minor's parents on legal decisions.</p> <p>An attorney is not obligated to provide information to minor's parents. If minor consents to disclosure, any disclosure made by the attorney in their discretion, must</p>	<p>Rule 1.2: Scope  Rule 1.3: Diligence  Rule 1.4: Communication  Rule 1.6 Confidentiality  Rule 1.16: Declining or Terminating Representation  Rule 3.1: Meritorious Claims and Contentions  Rule 3.2: Expediting Litigation</p>

			be limited. Even in cases where the juvenile requests that the attorney supply parents with copies of all materials / information in the attorney's possession.	
Arizona	86-13	<a href="https://tools.azbar.org/RulesofProfessionalConduct/ViewEthicsOpinion.aspx?id=548">https://tools.azbar.org/RulesofProfessionalConduct/ViewEthicsOpinion.aspx?id=548</a>	An attorney may accept employment as both the GAL and attorney for minor child in dependency proceedings provided that no conflict of interest arises. If a conflict arises between the child's expressed wishes and the child's best interest, the attorney must seek appointment of a new GAL.	ER 1.6: Confidentiality of information ER 1.7: Conflict of interests ER 1.9: Conflict of interest: former client ER 1.14: Client under a disability
California	In re Zamer G., at al, v. S.B., et al		A dependency attorney representing minor siblings has the primary duty of representing the best interests of the minor. If a certain course of action is in the best interest of the sibling group, no conflict of interest arises.	5.660(c)(2)(B) 317(c) In re Celine
California	In re Barbara R.		In a dependency proceeding, a conflict arises where minor's counsel seeks a course of action for one child with adverse consequences to the other.	§317(c) Rule 1.7: conflicts of interest
California	In re Kristen B		There is no ineffective assistance where counsel informs the court of the conflict between minor's stated	Rule 1.7: conflicts of interest

			interest and what counsel believed was minor's best interests	
California	In re Jasmine S		An attorney representing multiple siblings must be disqualified only if the circumstances present an actual conflict. A conflict arises when the circumstances of a particular case present a substantial risk that the lawyer's representation of the client would be materially and adversely affected by the lawyer's own interests or by the lawyer's duties to another current client, former client, or a third person.	Rule 1.7: conflicts of interests
Colorado	Formal Opinion 114	<a href="https://www.cobar.org/Portals/COBAR/repository/ethicsOpinions/FormalEthicsOpinion_114_2011.pdf">https://www.cobar.org/Portals/COBAR/repository/ethicsOpinions/FormalEthicsOpinion_114_2011.pdf</a>	(1) Court-appointed attorneys must assure that there is a written communication to each new client that the attorney has been appointed to provide representation without cost to the client (2) The attorney should communicate in writing the nature of the representation. This may outline what happens if the client doesn't come to court or communicate with the attorney. However, the attorney cannot decline to advocate for the client simply because the client does not come to hearings or provide direction	Colo. RPC 1.5(b) (basis & fee) Colo. RPC 1.2(a) a lawyer shall abide by a client's decisions concerning the scope and objectives of representation Colo. RPC 3.1: A lawyer shall not bring or defend a proceeding, or assert or controvert an issue therein, unless there is a basis for doing so that is not frivolous, which includes a good faith argument for an extension, modification, or reversal of existing law.

			<p>(3) The attorney may agree to, or not object to, presentation of evidence by offers of proof if the client does not attend a hearing</p> <p>(4) The attorney must file a notice of appeal from termination of parental rights upon request of the client even if the attorney believes the merits of the appeal are groundless or frivolous</p>	
Colorado	In re Roose	<u>In re Roose</u> , 69 P.3d 43 (Colo. 2003)	Court-appointed attorney for respondent mother violated her ethical duty of competent representation by leaving the courtroom during a dependency and neglect hearing, despite the Court's order not to do so.	<p>Colo. RPC 3.4(c): knowingly disobeying an obligation under the rules of a tribunal</p> <p>Colo. RPC 8.4(d): engaging in conduct prejudicial to the administration of justice</p> <p>Colo. RPC 1.1: failing to provide competent representation to a client</p>
Colorado	In re Hartley	<u>In re Hartley</u> , 886 P.2d 665 (Colo. 2018)	In custody proceedings, A GAL must consider a child's wishes but has the ethical duty to determine and represent the child's best interests.	Colo. RPC 1.4: client with a disability
Connecticut	Ethics Opinion 03-07		<p>Attorney representing minor child in a juvenile delinquency matter cannot release client file to parent without authorization from the minor client.</p> <p>Even if the minor client produces a notarized release authorizing the</p>	<p>Rule 1.14(a): client with diminished capacity</p> <p>Rule 1.6: confidentiality</p>

			<p>attorney to release their client file to their parents, attorney must first consult with the minor client and evaluate whether the minor client is in a position to appreciate the significance of what is being asked of him. If after consultation, attorney determines that minor client is not in a position to appreciate the significance of what is being asked of them, attorney may not release file.</p> <p>For GALs, if the guardian has any continuing duty to the juvenile after dismissal of the delinquency matter, and the guardian has consented to release of the file on the juvenile's behalf, then so long as the attorney reasonably believes the GAL is acting in the best interest of the juvenile, the release of the file is permissible.</p>	
Connecticut	Ethics Opinion 97-35		<p>In a case for social security benefits, if a minor client cannot make an informed decision and the parents are at odds about what to do, the attorney must protect the best interests of the child. This includes seeking a GAL or conservator through the Probate Court if attorney determines that is necessary to protect the child's best interest.</p>	<p>Rule 1.14(a): client with diminished capacity  Rule 1.14(b): protective action for client with diminished capacity  Rule 5.4(c): professional independence of a lawyer</p>

			Attorneys for minor children who are retained and paid by the child's parents, owe no duty to the parents to abide by their wishes in advocating for the minor client.	
Connecticut	Ethics Opinion 18-01		There is no bright-line rule regarding the length of time a GAL must retain documents and files. In order to determine the length of time lawyer must retain client files, the lawyer must analyze and decide what parts of such files are critical and what parts are non-critical. Non-critical documents may be destroyed. Critical documents require the lawyer to use reasonable efforts to locate the client, return files to the client, or seek advice of an appropriate judicial forum as to disposition of such documents	Rule 1.15(b): safekeeping property Rule 1.1.6(d): competence
Connecticut	Ethics Opinion 94-29		When an attorney represents a minor child in a dissolution of marriage case that cannot adequately act in their own interest, the attorney may seek appointment of GAL or take other protective measures to protect the best interests of the child.	Rule 1.14: diminished capacity

			<p>If a conflict arises between the attorney's view of the child's best interests and the child's express wishes / instructions, attorney should seek appointment of GAL or take other protective measures under Rule 1.14</p>	
Delaware	Opinion 2001-1	<a href="https://media1.dsba.org/public/media/ethics/pdfs/2001-1.pdf">https://media1.dsba.org/public/media/ethics/pdfs/2001-1.pdf</a>	<p>Because GALs in Delaware are statutorily charged with representing the best interests of the child, no attorney-client relationship exists between the minor child and the GAL. As such, a GAL does not violate Rule 1.2 advocating for the child's best interest even if it differs from the child's expressed interest. A GAL can also reveal to the court information provided by the child but must advise the child that they represent only their best interest and that they may be required to disclose to the Court information revealed to them if that information is relevant to the best interest determination.</p> <p>To protect against becoming a material witness, the GAL can have an assistant accompany them to interview others. If the attorney inadvertently becomes a material</p>	<p>Rule 1.2: attorney must abide by a client's decision  Rule 1.6: confidentiality  Rule 3.7: attorney cannot act as an advocate at a trial in which the lawyer is likely to be a necessary witness</p>

			witness whose testimony is required, they should seek to withdraw as counsel and testify only as a witness. A GAL that presents their own observations and investigative results which have not been and are not expected to be received into evidence, violates Rule 3.7. Ethics Committee urges the Delaware Supreme Court to consider whether a modification of Rule 3.7 is appropriate to permit GALs to testify in the sense of restating their personal observations and opinions to the appointing Court.	
Georgia	Formal Advisory Opinion 16-2	<a href="https://www.gabar.org/docs/default-source/office-of-general-council/sc-orders_opinions/sc-order-fao-162.pdf?sfvrsn=4ea19b8c_1">https://www.gabar.org/docs/default-source/office-of-general-council/sc-orders_opinions/sc-order-fao-162.pdf?sfvrsn=4ea19b8c_1</a>	An attorney must withdraw from their role as GAL when it becomes clear that there is an irreconcilable conflict between the child's wishes and the attorney's considered opinion of the child's best interest.	Rule 1.14: diminished capacity Rule 1.7: conflicts of interest Rule 3.7: lawyer as a witness
Illinois	Opinion No. 13-06	<a href="https://www.isba.org/sites/default/files/ethicsopinions/13-06.pdf">https://www.isba.org/sites/default/files/ethicsopinions/13-06.pdf</a>	A lawyer serving as GAL of a minor in an adoption proceeding must obtain the consent of the lawyer for the petitioning parties before interviewing the petitioners and likewise must obtain consent before contacting the petitioners to request an interview with the minors	Rule 4.2: communications with represented parties

Indiana	Opinion #2 of 1997	<a href="https://cdn.ymaws.com/www.inbar.org/resource/resmgr/Ethics_Opinions/1997.pdf">https://cdn.ymaws.com/www.inbar.org/resource/resmgr/Ethics_Opinions/1997.pdf</a>	A lawyer who reports a client / a prospective client for child abuse under Ind. Code § 31-6-11-3(a), is in violation of their ethical duties under Rule 1.6	Rule 1.6: confidentiality Rule 1.7: conflicts of interests
Indiana	Opinion No. 2 of 2015	<a href="https://cdn.ymaws.com/www.inbar.org/resource/resmgr/2015-ethics-op-2.pdf">https://cdn.ymaws.com/www.inbar.org/resource/resmgr/2015-ethics-op-2.pdf</a>	A lawyer must report information relating to child abuse or neglect if they believe it necessary to prevent reasonably certain death or substantial bodily harm. However, if it is a lesser harm, a lawyer must maintain their duty of confidentiality.	Indiana Rule of Professional Conduct 1.6(a): confidentiality
Iowa	In re J.P.B. and C.R.B.		It is not a conflict of interest for an attorney to represent siblings in the same dependency proceeding, even if the express wishes of those siblings differ. If the attorney concludes that the child's expressed wishes are not in their best interest, the attorney must disclose this to the court. The attorney must then present to the court the basis for their determination that it is not in the child's best interest to live with the preferred parent.	Rule 1.7: conflict of interests
Iowa	Opinion No. 81-35	<a href="http://205.209.45.153/iabar/lowaEthicsOpinions.nsf/b6868944e3311dd0872581100042934f/d6e9980c1ca9b6e1872581100042b">http://205.209.45.153/iabar/lowaEthicsOpinions.nsf/b6868944e3311dd0872581100042934f/d6e9980c1ca9b6e1872581100042b</a>	An appointed attorney has no ethical obligation to advise minor client(s) as to the probable identity of their natural father(s) in a proceeding arising out of a modification hearing	

		7a7?OpenDocument&Highlight=0,children	affecting a dispositional order placing the custody of the children with a foster family	
Iowa	Opinion No. 99-06	<a href="http://205.209.45.153/iabar/lowaEthicsOpinions.nsf/b6868944e3311dd0872581100042934f/e392a9e0e73e50e2872581100042b8c9?OpenDocument&amp;Highlight=0,children">http://205.209.45.153/iabar/lowaEthicsOpinions.nsf/b6868944e3311dd0872581100042934f/e392a9e0e73e50e2872581100042b8c9?OpenDocument&amp;Highlight=0,children</a>	An attorney who is elected as member of the County Board of Supervisors may continue to accept Court appointments for criminal cases, CHINS, and juvenile cases.	Rule 1.7: conflicts of interest
Iowa	Opinion No. 83-26	<a href="http://205.209.45.153/iabar/lowaEthicsOpinions.nsf/b6868944e3311dd0872581100042934f/a91392bcd99ad540872581100042b7d3?OpenDocument&amp;Highlight=0,children">http://205.209.45.153/iabar/lowaEthicsOpinions.nsf/b6868944e3311dd0872581100042934f/a91392bcd99ad540872581100042b7d3?OpenDocument&amp;Highlight=0,children</a>	In a CINA proceeding, there is no impropriety in an attorney being appointed to represent the child and also appointed to act as the GAL. However, if a conflict arises, counsel should withdraw from one or the other assignment.	Rule 1.7: conflicts of interests
Iowa	Opinion No. 91-41	<a href="http://205.209.45.153/iabar/lowaEthicsOpinions.nsf/b6868944e3311dd0872581100042934f/96322205afec405f872581100042b682?OpenDocument&amp;Highlight=0,children">http://205.209.45.153/iabar/lowaEthicsOpinions.nsf/b6868944e3311dd0872581100042934f/96322205afec405f872581100042b682?OpenDocument&amp;Highlight=0,children</a>	As long as there is full disclosure that attorney represents the Sheriff in the civil matter, it is not improper for attorney and other association members to represent children in need of assistance, families in need of assistance, or to appear in juvenile proceedings.	DR 5-105(B),(C),(D),(E): Refusing to accept or continue employment if the interests of another client may impair the professional judgment of the lawyer
Iowa	Opinion No. 90-45	<a href="http://205.209.45.153/iabar/lowaEthicsOpinions.nsf/b6868944e3311dd0872581100042934f/f66e03f273d8f65f872581100042b6">http://205.209.45.153/iabar/lowaEthicsOpinions.nsf/b6868944e3311dd0872581100042934f/f66e03f273d8f65f872581100042b6</a>	As long as inquiring attorney's associate is employed as a part-time county attorney, it is improper for inquiring attorney to continue accepting appointments as GAL for	DR 5-104(E): If a lawyer is required to decline employment or to withdraw from employment, no partner or associate of their firm may accept or continue such employment

		bc?OpenDocument&Highlight=0,children	children or as legal representatives for parents in juvenile cases. Attorney must withdraw from current appointments and decline to accept such appointments in the future.	DR 5-105(A)(C), and (D): Lawyers may not represent person whose interests are adverse to those of existing clients
Iowa	Opinion No. 96-15	<a href="http://205.209.45.153/iabar/lowaEthicsOpinions.nsf/b6868944e3311dd0872581100042934f/2bec9904beee5ef2872581100042b58c?OpenDocument&amp;Highlight=0,children">http://205.209.45.153/iabar/lowaEthicsOpinions.nsf/b6868944e3311dd0872581100042934f/2bec9904beee5ef2872581100042b58c?OpenDocument&amp;Highlight=0,children</a>	When two attorneys share office space giving the impression that the attorneys are partners, it is improper for the two attorneys to continue practicing as they are now (in the same office), and to continue their respective practices involving the school board.	DR 2-102(B), EC 2-11, Canon 9: Avoiding the appearance of impropriety
Iowa	Opinion No. 01-06	<a href="http://205.209.45.153/iabar/lowaEthicsOpinions.nsf/b6868944e3311dd0872581100042934f/6f70f25e96f1c650872581100042b8ec?OpenDocument&amp;Highlight=0,children">http://205.209.45.153/iabar/lowaEthicsOpinions.nsf/b6868944e3311dd0872581100042934f/6f70f25e96f1c650872581100042b8ec?OpenDocument&amp;Highlight=0,children</a>	Scenarios where attorney who handles juvenile matters and is married to a non-attorney child protective worker with the local DHS office, may / may not undertake representation as GAL for children or as attorney for parents in CINA proceedings.	Rule 32:1.7 and Rule 32:1.8 conflicts of interest
Iowa	Opinion No. 93-36	<a href="http://205.209.45.153/iabar/lowaEthicsOpinions.nsf/b6868944e3311dd0872581100042934f/9f14733d30a0f5f6872581100042b636?OpenDocument&amp;Highlight=0,juvenile">http://205.209.45.153/iabar/lowaEthicsOpinions.nsf/b6868944e3311dd0872581100042934f/9f14733d30a0f5f6872581100042b636?OpenDocument&amp;Highlight=0,juvenile</a>	Extreme hardship can ensue in judicial districts where there are appointed full-time associate juvenile judges. In these judicial districts, members of law firms, members of the offices of the county attorney, the public defender, and the youth law center, may appear before a former associate in such office who has been appointed full-	Formal opinion 89-21, 89-50, and 92-8

			time juvenile judge at any time after such appointment, provided that during the first year after such appointment full disclosure of such previous association is made and consented to in writing by all parties and counsel.	
Kansas	Opinion 93-13	<a href="https://www.bloomberglaw.com/product/mopc/document/XC8MC7QO000000?criteria_id=24b3ff6b9bbf55ce5f0f99a737e272c6&amp;searchGuid=db50b131-3410-4ef9-9f54-9556be29c335">https://www.bloomberglaw.com/product/mopc/document/XC8MC7QO000000?criteria_id=24b3ff6b9bbf55ce5f0f99a737e272c6&amp;searchGuid=db50b131-3410-4ef9-9f54-9556be29c335</a>	An attorney who mediated a child custody and visitation dispute and who now serves as a county assistant court trustee may not appear in that capacity on behalf of one of the mediation parties regarding child support collection. However, another attorney in the lawyer's office may handle the collection matter	ABA Rule 1.11: Special conflicts of interest for former clients
Kentucky	KBA E-360	<a href="https://cdn.ymaws.com/www.kybar.org/resource/resmgr/Ethics_Opinions_(Part_2)/kba_e-360.pdf">https://cdn.ymaws.com/www.kybar.org/resource/resmgr/Ethics_Opinions_(Part_2)/kba_e-360.pdf</a>	An attorney can reveal child abuse by their client or someone else when the lawyer believes it is likely to result in imminent death or substantial bodily harm. However, privilege must be invoked when past conduct is involved.	Rule of Professional Conduct 1.6(b)(2) and (3)
Maryland	Ethics Docket No. 2010-01	<a href="https://www.msba.org/site/content/Resources-and-Tools-Content/Ethics-Opinions/2010/2010-">https://www.msba.org/site/content/Resources-and-Tools-Content/Ethics-Opinions/2010/2010-</a>	The committee cannot resolve the issue whether the attorney-client privilege under Rule 1.6 would extend to a nonlawyer social worker, who would otherwise be a mandatory	FL §5-504(a): mandatory reporting statute  Rule 1.6: confidentiality (and comment 17)

		01.aspx?WebsiteKey=5379acd8-e637-4c48-a814-b520fa60a952	reporter of suspected child abuse and neglect pursuant to FL § 5-704. That is an issue for the courts to resolve. However, the committee urges the attorney to consider comment 17 to Rule 1.6 which indicates that the attorney-client confidentiality protections set forth in Rule 1.6 may not supersede a social worker's statutory duty and may require disclosure.	Rule 5.3: responsibilities regarding nonlawyer assistance
Mass.	Ethics Opinion No. 76-1	<a href="https://www.massbar.org/publications/ethics-opinions/ethics-opinion-article/ethics-opinions-1976-opinion-no-76-1">https://www.massbar.org/publications/ethics-opinions/ethics-opinion-article/ethics-opinions-1976-opinion-no-76-1</a>	A lawyer who has been appointed by the court to represent a child in need of services (CINS) should handle the case in the best interest of the child, even if contrary to the wishes of the child or the child's parents.	Ethical Consideration 7-9 EC 7-12 DR 7-101(A)(3)
Mass.	Ethics Opinion No. 93-6	<a href="https://www.massbar.org/publications/ethics-opinions/ethics-opinion-article/ethics-opinions-1993-opinion-no-93-6">https://www.massbar.org/publications/ethics-opinions/ethics-opinion-article/ethics-opinions-1993-opinion-no-93-6</a>	Where a minor client instructs their lawyer to pursue a course of action in a care and protection proceeding which is not in accordance with the opinion of the lawyer and other professionals as to what is in the minor's best interest, the lawyer must follow the minor client's direction unless the lawyer determines that the minor is incapable of making a considered judgment on their own behalf (incompetent).	DR 7-101(A)(l): lawyer must seek lawful objective of client  Ethical Consideration 7-12: any mental or physical conditions of a client that renders them incapable of making a considered judgment on their own behalf casts additional responsibilities upon the lawyer

			<p>If the lawyer believes the minor client to be competent but the lawyer is unable to zealously represent the minor client's state position, the lawyer may attempt to withdraw from the representation.</p> <p>If the lawyer determines that the client's lack of maturity reaches a level of "incompetence," they make some decisions on behalf of the client. Such decisions should be made on the basis of what the child would desire if they were competent to understand their options and express their wishes.</p> <p>The lawyer may also seek the appointment of a GAL for the child, but should first discuss the appointment with the child</p>	
Michigan	RI-316	<a href="https://www.michbar.org/opinions/ethics/numbered_opinions/RI-316">https://www.michbar.org/opinions/ethics/numbered_opinions/RI-316</a>	A lawyer may communicate with a caseworker for the Family Independence Agency (FIA) in a case in which the FIA is a petitioner in Family Court, notwithstanding an appearance having been filed by an attorney indicating that FIA is represented by counsel.	MRPC 4.2: communication with a party represented by attorney MCL 712A: conflicts of interest In re Hill, 206 Mich App 689 (1994) In re Jagers Santovsky v. Kramer, 455 US 475 (1982)

Michigan	RI-250	<a href="https://www.michbar.org/opinions/ethics/numbered_opinions/RI-250">https://www.michbar.org/opinions/ethics/numbered_opinions/RI-250</a>	<p>A lawyer is not prohibited from accepting GAL appointments to represent abused and neglected children in protective proceedings merely b/c the lawyer's spouse is employed at a county youth home and the lawyer's parent-in-law is an investigator for the county prosecutor's office, where neither relative would be a witness in or have any other impact upon the lawyer's cases</p>	<p>MRPC 1.2(a): scope  MRPC 1.7(b): conflicts  MRPC 1.8(i): prohibited transactions  JI-61; ethics opinion re: absent actual bias, judge not disqualified  MCR 2.003(B)(6): disqualification of judge</p>
Michigan	CI - 955	<a href="https://www.michbar.org/opinions/ethics/numbered_opinions/CI-955">https://www.michbar.org/opinions/ethics/numbered_opinions/CI-955</a>	<p>(1) A lawyer employed by the state as a children's protective services worker but not as an attorney should follow department rules to properly perform duties and avoid interfering with those who have been assigned judicial and legal duties by the state.  (2) Neither the lawyer nor the lawyer's law partner should accept juvenile court work while the lawyer is employed by state protective services, because such cases would place the lawyer in an adversarial relationship with the employer  (3) Upon ceasing to be employed as a state child protective services worker, the lawyer may act as private attorney in juvenile court matters for</p>	<p>MCPR DR 2-102(E)  DR 7-104  DR 9-101(B)</p>

			which the lawyer had no responsibility as a public employee	
Michigan	CI-1016	<a href="https://www.michbar.org/opinions/ethics/numbered_opinions/CI-1016">https://www.michbar.org/opinions/ethics/numbered_opinions/CI-1016</a>	(1) a lawyer may represent a minor client in a civil action relating to a violation of the child protection law where the lawyer learned of the violation in his capacity as a court – appointed GAL, provided that the lawyer’s independent professional judgment on behalf of the client would not be likely to be adversely affected by representation of the client in the other capacity	MCPR DR 5-101: dual representation
Miss.	Ethics Opinion No. 204	<a href="https://www.msbar.org/ethics-discipline/ethics-opinions/formal-opinions/204/">https://www.msbar.org/ethics-discipline/ethics-opinions/formal-opinions/204/</a>	It is improper for an attorney who represents a guardian of minor wards to file a complaint against the guardian for the guardian’s inability to account for Social Security payments received by the guardian during the guardianship	Rule 1.6(a): confidentiality Rule 1.7(a): conflicts of interest
Missouri	Informal Opinion No: 980187	<a href="https://mo-legal-ethics.org/informal-opinion/980187/">https://mo-legal-ethics.org/informal-opinion/980187/</a>	An attorney who is appointed as GAL for 3 juveniles and subsequently believes that it is not in the best interest of one child to continue seeing their two siblings has a conflict of interest and should seek to withdraw from being GAL to all three children.	Rule 4-1.7: prohibits representation of opposing parties in the same litigation
Missouri	Informal Opinion	<a href="https://mo-legal-ethics.org/informal-opinion/960227/">https://mo-legal-ethics.org/informal-opinion/960227/</a>	An attorney who represents the Juvenile Officer in one county may not ethically assist another attorney	Rule 1.7: conflicts of interest

	No: 960227		in a case against the Juvenile Officer in another county.	
Missouri	Informal Opinion No: 980266	<a href="https://mo-legal-ethics.org/informal-opinion/980266/">https://mo-legal-ethics.org/informal-opinion/980266/</a>	An assistant prosecuting attorney has a conflict of interest and cannot serve as GAL in any cases in which the Juvenile Officer is an interested party.	Rule 1.7: conflicts of interest
Missouri	Informal Opinion No: 940148	<a href="https://mo-legal-ethics.org/informal-opinion/940148/">https://mo-legal-ethics.org/informal-opinion/940148/</a>	By representing the juvenile officer, Attorney is representing the interests of the state. Therefore, attorney may not take cases adverse to the state.	Rule 1.7: conflicts of interest
Nebraska	No. 15-04	<a href="https://supremecourt.nebraska.gov/sites/default/files/opinions/15-04_0.pdf">https://supremecourt.nebraska.gov/sites/default/files/opinions/15-04_0.pdf</a>	<p>(1) An attorney may enter directly into a contract for fees as GAL with a County Board, bypassing the administrative Court Orders for Court Ordered payment, when that County Attorney’s office files the original petition and represents a separate party in the case, unless there is a “significant risk” that the attorney’s representation would be materially limited by the attorney’s personal interest in maintaining the contractual arrangement</p> <p>(2) In the event that the attorney does have a conflict of interest, that conflict may not be waived because, under Neb. Rev. Stat. §43-272(2), an attorney appointed to perform GAL services is appointed both to</p>	<p>§3-501.7: conflict of interests: current clients</p> <p>§3-501.8: conflict of interests: current clients</p> <p>§3-501.6: confidentiality</p>

			<p>represent the juvenile and the “juvenile’s interests”, and the “juvenile’s interests” is not capable of providing informed consent necessary to waive the conflict.</p> <p>(3) An attorney appointed to perform GAL services must nevertheless obtain informed consent from the client to perform the representation because the attorney is to be compensated by someone other than the client. This is true regardless of whether the third-party payor is the court, another governmental entity, or anyone other than the client. In the event that the client is incapable of providing informed consent contemplated under §3-501.8(f)(1), the representation is impliedly authorized §3-501.8(f)(1) would not bar the representation</p> <p>(4) An attorney appointed to perform GAL services may submit itemized billing statements but must limit the detail provided in the itemization so as to prevent the disclosure of any confidential or other information that would negatively impact the client.</p>	
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Nebraska	No. 15-02	<a href="https://supremecourt.nebraska.gov/sites/default/files/opinions/15-02_0.pdf">https://supremecourt.nebraska.gov/sites/default/files/opinions/15-02_0.pdf</a>	<p>An attorney serving as County Attorney may not accept appointments as GAL in a juvenile court proceeding in any county in Nebraska. The prohibition also extends to other members of the lawyer’s private law practice. However, an attorney serving as a County Attorney may accept appointments as GAL in private civil cases in which the state of Nebraska has no interest and is not a party</p>	<p>§3-501.7: conflict of interests  §3-501.10: imputation of conflicts of interest</p>
Nebraska	No. 10-02	<a href="https://supremecourt.nebraska.gov/sites/default/files/opinions/10-02_0.pdf">https://supremecourt.nebraska.gov/sites/default/files/opinions/10-02_0.pdf</a>	<p>It is not unethical, or a conflict of interest, for an attorney to accept an appointment as GAL, or as counsel for the parents in a juvenile court proceeding simply because his spouse is employed by the Department of Health and Human Services as a child/family support worker in the jurisdiction of the juvenile court where the proceedings are held.</p> <p>If the attorney’s spouse has been involved in the minor’s case and this involvement could potentially lead to his spouse being called as a witness in the proceeding before the juvenile court, the attorney should not accept</p>	<p>§3-501.7: conflicts of interest</p>

			<p>an appointment as GAL or as counsel to the parents.</p> <p>If the attorney is currently involved in cases as GAL or counsel to the parents, and it appears that his spouse will be called as a witness he should seek the court's permission to withdraw.</p>	
Nebraska	No. 11-05	<a href="https://supremecourt.nebraska.gov/sites/default/files/opinions/11-05_0.pdf">https://supremecourt.nebraska.gov/sites/default/files/opinions/11-05_0.pdf</a>	A lawyer who is appointed GAL for a minor in a juvenile court case may not reveal information relating to their representation of the minor to a legislative committee without first asserting all nonfrivolous claims that the information requested is protected against disclosure by the attorney-client privilege.	<p>§3-501.9: duties to former clients</p> <p>§3-503.4: fairness to opposing party and counsel</p> <p>§3-501.14: client with diminished capacity</p>
Nebraska	No. 09-08	<a href="https://supremecourt.nebraska.gov/sites/default/files/opinions/09-08_0.pdf">https://supremecourt.nebraska.gov/sites/default/files/opinions/09-08_0.pdf</a>	A part-time city attorney or other member of their firm are not automatically prohibited from accepting GAL appointments in juvenile court proceedings involving abuse and neglect, truancy, or other behavioral issues as long as there are no special circumstances giving rise to a conflict of interest under the rules of professional conduct	<p>§3-501.7: conflicts of interests</p> <p>§3-501.10: imputation of conflicts of interests</p> <p>§3-501.11: special conflicts of interests for former and current government officers and employees</p>

			While each case must be evaluated on its own facts, particular care should be exercised when the juvenile proceedings originate within the city or village represented by the firm.	
Nebraska	No. 93-1	<a href="https://supremecourt.nebraska.gov/sites/default/files/opinions/93-1_0.pdf">https://supremecourt.nebraska.gov/sites/default/files/opinions/93-1_0.pdf</a>	It is ethically improper for an attorney to represent a deputy county attorney in a dissolution of marriage case and, at the same time, continue as GAL in juvenile court proceedings in which the deputy county attorney / client represents the interests of the state	DR 5-101: refusing employment when the interests of the lawyer may impair their independent professional judgment
Nebraska	No. 89-6	<a href="https://supremecourt.nebraska.gov/sites/default/files/opinions/89-6_0.pdf">https://supremecourt.nebraska.gov/sites/default/files/opinions/89-6_0.pdf</a>	A Deputy County Attorney whose duties include prosecution of cases in the juvenile court, in which the Department may be involved, may prosecute such cases in the same county in which his sister is employed as a social worker with the Department. However, the lawyer must fully disclose the familial relationship to the court, all lawyers, and the parties involved. The lawyer should also decline prosecution of the case should his professional judgment be adversely affected. If the Deputy County Attorney finds himself to be disqualified, the disqualification is not imputed to the	DR 5-101(A): refusing employment when the interests of the lawyer may impair the lawyer's independent professional judgment

			lawyers within his office, unless appearance of impropriety is created under the facts of a particular case	
Nevada	Formal Opinion No. 30	<a href="https://nvbar.org/wp-content/uploads/opinion_30.pdf">https://nvbar.org/wp-content/uploads/opinion_30.pdf</a>	This committee cannot definitively resolve the conflict between NRS 432B.220 and SCR 156, but since Nevada Supreme Court has made no exception to SCR 156 that would absolve an attorney for a violation when the violation was required by statute, committee concludes that SCR 156 continues to apply equally to confidential information both within and without the scope of mandatory reporting under NRS 432B.220. There is no reliable basis to conclude either that a disclosure required by the statute would be immune from discipline under SCR 156 or that a failure to report in violation of NRS 432B.220 would be excused on account of attorney's duty of confidentiality. However, the committee believes that the most likely resolution of this conflict should be in favor of preserving attorney-client confidentiality.	SCR 156 SCR 187 Rule 1.6: confidentiality
New Hampshire	Formal Opinion #1988-89/15	<a href="https://nhba.s3.amazonaws.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/04/15145829/FO-1988-89-15.pdf">https://nhba.s3.amazonaws.com/wp-content/uploads/2021/04/15145829/FO-1988-89-15.pdf</a>	An attorney GAL who is appointed to represent a child in a criminal matter and who acquires information in that criminal matter from the defendant	Rule 1.6: confidentiality Rule 1.7: conflicts of interest Rule 3.7: lawyer as witness

			may later commence a civil action against the defendant on behalf of the child-client. However, the attorney should determine whether it is likely that they may be a witness in the event of a trial of the civil action in which case, the prohibition of Rule 3.7 might apply.	
New Hampshire	Informal Opinion 1979	<a href="https://nhba.s3.amazonaws.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/11/30094807/IO-1979-04-24-79-2-07012004.pdf">https://nhba.s3.amazonaws.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/11/30094807/IO-1979-04-24-79-2-07012004.pdf</a>	It is a conflict for an attorney who previously represented a parent to then act as court-appointed GAL to child	Rule 1.7: conflicts of interest
New Jersey	Opinion 648	<a href="https://law.justia.com/cases/new-jersey/advisory-committee-on-professional-ethics/1991/acp648-1.html">https://law.justia.com/cases/new-jersey/advisory-committee-on-professional-ethics/1991/acp648-1.html</a>	An attorney cannot share office space with a private adoption agency because: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) parties to an adoption could easily conclude that the attorney had influence over the agency which is charged with the responsibility of providing independent and objective investigations</li> <li>(2) Abuse of the system might be facilitated</li> <li>(3) A reasonable member of the general public could conclude that there was</li> </ul>	Opinion 498 NJSA 9:3-37

			some inherent impropriety involved	
New Jersey	Opinion 280	<a href="https://law.justia.com/cases/new-jersey/advisory-committee-on-professional-ethics/1974/acp280-2.html">https://law.justia.com/cases/new-jersey/advisory-committee-on-professional-ethics/1974/acp280-2.html</a>	Where an attorney for a parent has facts that demonstrate a propensity of that parent to engage in child abuse and hence the continuing unfitness of that parent to raise its child, the attorney-client privilege does not apply and the information must be provided to the Children's Bureau	NJS 2A 84A-20: attorney-client privilege
New York	Ethics Opinion 1074	<a href="https://nysba.org/ethics-opinion-1074/">https://nysba.org/ethics-opinion-1074/</a>	A part-time lawyer for a county Department may not accept appointments as assigned counsel for indigent persons in which the Department is involved	Rule 1.0(h): reasonable definition Rule 1.7(a) + 1.7(b): conflicts of interest Rule 1.8(f): current clients Rule 1.10(a): imputation of conflicts
New York	Ethics Opinion 1069	<a href="https://nysba.org/ethics-opinion-1069/">https://nysba.org/ethics-opinion-1069/</a>	Despite the potential for conflict, a lawyer who represents an immigrant child in federal administrative removal proceedings may simultaneously represent the proposed guardian in a state family court proceeding provided that the lawyer reasonably believes he can competently and diligently represent both clients simultaneously and the lawyer obtains informed consent from each client, confirmed in writing.	Rules 1.0(e),(f), & (j) Rules 1.7(a) & (b): conflicts Rules 1.14: client with diminished capacity Rules 4.2: no contact rule Rules 4.3: dealing with an unrepresented person

			<p>An attorney can accept the consent of the child if the lawyer believes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) the child has the capacity to understand the conflict and to make a reasoned decision to consent, and</li> <li>(ii) the consent is voluntary. While there is no particular age when a child may be said to have such capacity, verbal children aged 12 and older will generally be capable of making such reasoned decisions after the lawyer makes full disclosure of the material risks and reasonably available alternatives.</li> </ul>	
New York	Opinion 1064	<a href="https://nysba.org/ethics-opinion-1064/">https://nysba.org/ethics-opinion-1064/</a>	<p>A lawyer who is a former family court judge is prohibited by Rule 1.12(a) from privately representing a client in a permanent neglect action when the same client appeared before the judge in a previous neglect action and the judge issued an order upon the merits to put the subject child in foster care.</p> <p>The conflict is not imputed to other members of the lawyer's firm if the firm acts promptly and reasonably to implement certain screening measures and no other circumstances in the particular</p>	<p>Rule 1.12(a): Former Judge, Arbitrator, Mediator or Other Third-Party Neutral  Rule 1.0(i): terminology  Rule 1.12: imputation of conflicts</p>

			representation create an appearance of impropriety.	
New York	Ethics Opinion 859	<a href="https://nysba.org/ethics-opinion-859/">https://nysba.org/ethics-opinion-859/</a>	A part-time Department attorney in a criminal proceeding, of a private client who is also a respondent in unrelated child abuse and neglect proceedings brought by the Department, creates an incurable conflict of interest that is imputed to other members of the Department legal unit.	Rules 1.0(f) and (h) Rule 1.7 Rue 1.8 Rule 1.9 Rule 1.10 Rule 1.11
New York	Ethics Opinion 941	<a href="https://nysba.org/ethics-opinion-941/">https://nysba.org/ethics-opinion-941/</a>	A lawyer of a county panel of the Attorneys for Children Program may serve as attorney for the child even though another party in the proceeding is represented by the lawyer's souse or by another lawyer who works in the same office as the lawyer's spouse, unless the circumstances creates a conflict of interest, and the child has no legal representative who can and does consent to the conflict on the child's behalf.	Rule 1.0(h) Rule 1.7(a) & (b) Rule 1.10(a), (d) & (h)
New York	Ethics Opinion 171	<a href="https://nysba.org/ethics-opinion-171/">https://nysba.org/ethics-opinion-171/</a>	It is not proper for a part-time district attorney to represent an infant in a juvenile delinquency proceeding	Cannon 9 EC 9-2 DR 9-101
North Carolina	2022 Formal Opinion 1	<a href="https://www.ncbar.gov/for-lawyers/ethics/adopted-opinions/2022-formal-ethics-">https://www.ncbar.gov/for-lawyers/ethics/adopted-opinions/2022-formal-ethics-</a>	An attorney appointed by the court as the GAL and the attorney advocate in an abuse, neglect, and dependency proceeding may not	Rule 3.7: lawyer as witness

		opinion-1/?opinionSearchTerm=children	testify as a witness unless directed to do so by the court	
North Carolina	RPC 175	<a href="https://www.ncbar.gov/for-lawyers/ethics/adopted-opinions/rpc-175/?opinionSearchTerm=child">https://www.ncbar.gov/for-lawyers/ethics/adopted-opinions/rpc-175/?opinionSearchTerm=child</a>	An attorney may ethically exercise their discretion to decide whether to reveal confidential information concerning child abuse or neglect pursuant to a statutory requirement	Rule 4: disclosure Rule 7.1(a)(3): communication regarding lawyer's services
North Carolina	RPC 120	<a href="https://www.ncbar.gov/for-lawyers/ethics/adopted-opinions/rpc-120/?opinionSearchTerm=children">https://www.ncbar.gov/for-lawyers/ethics/adopted-opinions/rpc-120/?opinionSearchTerm=children</a>	For the purpose of the Rules of Professional Conduct, a lawyer may, but need to necessarily, disclose confidential information concerning child abuse pursuant to a statutory requirement	Rule 4(a): disclosure Rule 7.1(a)(3): communication
North Carolina	RPC 14	<a href="https://www.ncbar.gov/for-lawyers/ethics/adopted-opinions/rpc-14/?opinionSearchTerm=children">https://www.ncbar.gov/for-lawyers/ethics/adopted-opinions/rpc-14/?opinionSearchTerm=children</a>	A county attorney who occasionally advises the Department may not act as GAL in child abuse cases	Rule 5.1 CPR 171
North Carolina	2006 Formal Ethics Opinion 19	<a href="https://www.ncbar.gov/for-lawyers/ethics/adopted-opinions/2006-formal-ethics-opinion-19/?opinionSearchTerm=child">https://www.ncbar.gov/for-lawyers/ethics/adopted-opinions/2006-formal-ethics-opinion-19/?opinionSearchTerm=child</a>	The prohibition against communications with represented persons does not apply to a lawyer acting solely as GAL	Rule 4.2: communication with represented parties
North Carolina	98 Formal Ethics Opinion 18	<a href="https://www.ncbar.gov/for-lawyers/ethics/adopted-opinions/98-formal-ethics-opinion-18/?opinionSearchTerm=child">https://www.ncbar.gov/for-lawyers/ethics/adopted-opinions/98-formal-ethics-opinion-18/?opinionSearchTerm=child</a>	A lawyer representing a minor owes the duty of confidentiality to the minor and may only disclose confidential information to the minor's parent, without the minor's consent, if the parent is the legal guardian of the minor and the disclosure is necessary to make a	Rule 1.14(a)

			binding legal decision about the subject matter of the representation	
North Dakota	Opinion No 92-16	<a href="https://cdn.ymaws.com/www.sband.org/resource/resmgr/docs/f or_lawyers/92-16.pdf">https://cdn.ymaws.com/www.sband.org/resource/resmgr/docs/f or_lawyers/92-16.pdf</a>	An attorney who has been appointed Assistant State’s Attorney for one county cannot ethically continue to represent a juvenile in another county in which he has an appointment as a Special Assistant State Attorney.	Rule 1.8(j): conflicts
North Dakota	RPC 249	<a href="https://www.ncbar.gov/for-lawyers/ethics/adopted-opinions/rpc-249/?opinionSearchTerm=child">https://www.ncbar.gov/for-lawyers/ethics/adopted-opinions/rpc-249/?opinionSearchTerm=child</a>	A lawyer may not communicate with a child who is represented by a GAL and an attorney advocate unless the lawyer obtains the consent of the attorney advocate	Rule 7.4(1): communications with represented parties
Ohio	Adv. Op. 2024-02	<a href="https://ohioadvop.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/02/Adv.-Op.-2024-02-Final.pdf">https://ohioadvop.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/02/Adv.-Op.-2024-02-Final.pdf</a>	When an attorney is appointed to serve in a dual role as a child’s lawyer and their GAL, Rule 4.2 is triggered, and the attorney may not communicate with a represented person without permission of counsel, unless the communication is authorized by court order, or the communication is solely to obtain information about how to contact the child / schedule an appointment with the child.	Prof.Cond.R. 4.2: Communication with person represented by counsel
Oregon	Formal Opinion No 2005-159	<a href="https://www.osbar.org/_docs/ethics/2005-159.pdf#xml=http://www.osbar.org/sitesearch/searchengine.asp?cmd=pdfhits&amp;DocId=158&amp;Inde">https://www.osbar.org/_docs/ethics/2005-159.pdf#xml=http://www.osbar.org/sitesearch/searchengine.asp?cmd=pdfhits&amp;DocId=158&amp;Inde</a>	A lawyer representing a parent in a juvenile dependency proceeding should only seek appointment of GAL for mentally ill parents if the parent is totally noncommunicative	RPC 1.14: diminished capacity

		<p>x=C%3a%5cSearchData%5cOSB%2dEthics&amp;HitCount=3&amp;hits=580+5df+6ce+&amp;hc=16&amp;req=children</p>	<p>or unavailable due to their condition because a finding by the court that a GAL is required arguably establishes a parent's unfitness.</p> <p>When a lawyer acts as a GAL, the lawyer is performing a nonlawyer function and does not have the same ethical duties, obligations, and power in the guardian-ward relationship as in a lawyer-client relationship.</p> <p>After appointment of a GAL, the lawyer for the parent generally must take direction for the GAL and can make stipulations and agreements and do other acts as the GAL's direction that the parent could do if the parent were competent.</p>	
Oregon	Formal Opinion 2005-76	<p><a href="https://www.osbar.org/_docs/ethics/2005-76.pdf#xml=http://www.osbar.org/sitesearch/searchengine.asp?cmd=pdfhits&amp;DocId=77&amp;Index=C%3a%5cSearchData%5cOSB%2dEthics&amp;HitCount=1&amp;hits=20+&amp;hc=40&amp;req=child">https://www.osbar.org/_docs/ethics/2005-76.pdf#xml=http://www.osbar.org/sitesearch/searchengine.asp?cmd=pdfhits&amp;DocId=77&amp;Index=C%3a%5cSearchData%5cOSB%2dEthics&amp;HitCount=1&amp;hits=20+&amp;hc=40&amp;req=child</a></p>	<p>In a representation for an adoption, if the lawyer has information about the identity and whereabouts of a birth parent and the information was not obtained in violation of law, the lawyer's fiduciary obligation to the client requires disclosure upon request</p>	<p>RPC 1.2(a): scope of representation RPC 1.4(a): communication</p>
Pennsylvania (Philadelphia)		<p><a href="https://philadelphiabar.org/?pg=EthicsOpinion89-29&amp;appNum=2">https://philadelphiabar.org/?pg=EthicsOpinion89-29&amp;appNum=2</a></p>	<p>Queries whether there is a conflict of interest where an attorney represents a client whose opposing</p>	<p>Rule 1.7 conflicts Rule 1.16 terminating representation</p>

Bar Association)	Opinion 89-29		counsel if represented by a member of the Board of Directors of the attorney's employer. Attorney may continue with representation if: they (1) reasonably believe the representation will not be adversely affected by the circumstances, and (2) the client consents after full disclosure and consultation.	
Rhode Island	Opinion No. 2012-07	<a href="https://www.courts.ri.gov/Opinions/EAP%2012-07.pdf">https://www.courts.ri.gov/Opinions/EAP%2012-07.pdf</a>	Attorney is prohibited from representing a person in the same, or substantially related matter in which another Rhode Island Legal Service's lawyer, while under the supervision of the inquiring attorney, represented a client whose interests are materially adverse to that person and about whom the inquiring attorney actually had acquired protected information that is material to the matter	Rule 1.9: duties to former clients
Rhode Island	Opinion 2012-08	<a href="https://www.courts.ri.gov/Opinions/EAP%2012-08.pdf">https://www.courts.ri.gov/Opinions/EAP%2012-08.pdf</a>	If an out-of-state client is indigent and unable to afford transportation costs to attend court hearings in a DCYF matter, attorney may pay the client's transportation costs in order to ensure access to the courts, regardless of whether those costs will be repaid.	Rule 1.8(e): conflicts of interest: current clients
South Carolina	Ethics Advisory	<a href="https://www.scbar.org/for-lawyers/quicklinks/legal-">https://www.scbar.org/for-lawyers/quicklinks/legal-</a>	A lawyer who previously served as GAL for three minor children in an	Rule 3.7: lawyer as advocate Rule 1.9: duties to former clients

	Opinion 09-12	<a href="https://www.scbar.org/resources/ethics-advisory-opinions/ethics-advisory-opinion-09-12/">resources/ethics-advisory-opinions/ethics-advisory-opinion-09-12/</a>	abuse and neglect action should represent the custodial parent / grandparent in a later action to enforce or modify child support	
South Carolina	Ethics Advisory Opinion 89-01	<a href="https://www.scbar.org/resources/ethics-advisory-opinions/ethics-advisory-opinion-89-01/">https://www.scbar.org/resources/ethics-advisory-opinions/ethics-advisory-opinion-89-01/</a>	An attorney should not enter into a contract to represent DSS at any review hearing involving a child which the attorney represented at the initial stages of the case. An attorney can represent S.C. DSS at a review hearing concerning a case in which the attorney has not been involved. Attorneys can generally represent children at initial stages of certain child abuse cases and represent DSS at review hearings concerning child abuse cases in which they have not been involved. Such action should not create a dual representation problem since the County Dept of SS and SC DSS are not identical agencies	S.C. Code Ann. § 20-7-110(a)
South Carolina	Ethics Advisory Opinion 95-10	<a href="https://www.scbar.org/resources/ethics-advisory-opinions/ethics-advisory-opinion-95-10/">https://www.scbar.org/resources/ethics-advisory-opinions/ethics-advisory-opinion-95-10/</a>	The chief public defender is disqualified from representing a juvenile in a Family Court case because the juvenile is also subject to school discipline. All attorneys in the public defender's office are also disqualified.	Rule 1.10(a) Rule 1.7 Rule 1.8 Rule 1.9 Rule 2.2

			It is conflict of interest for a chief public defender to undertake representation of a juvenile who wishes to plead guilty to all charges because the public defender cannot give the candid legal advice that the juvenile is entitled to receive.	
South Carolina	Ethics Advisory Opinion 97-15	<a href="https://www.scbare.org/for-lawyers/quicklinks/legal-resources/ethics-advisory-opinions/ethics-advisory-opinion-97-15/">https://www.scbare.org/for-lawyers/quicklinks/legal-resources/ethics-advisory-opinions/ethics-advisory-opinion-97-15/</a>	Under Rule 4.2, a parent's lawyer must notify the GAL and GAL's counsel and gain consent prior to communicating with a child when there are court proceedings involving allegations that parents abuse their minor children.	Rule 4.2: communication with represented party
South Carolina	Ethics Advisory Opinion 08-04	<a href="https://www.scbare.org/for-lawyers/quicklinks/legal-resources/ethics-advisory-opinions/ethics-advisory-opinion-08-04/">https://www.scbare.org/for-lawyers/quicklinks/legal-resources/ethics-advisory-opinions/ethics-advisory-opinion-08-04/</a>	<p>A lawyer may serve as GAL and legal counsel for the GAL but must exercise caution.</p> <p>A lawyer must not serve as the GAL and lawyer for the child and consequently cannot serve in three roles as the GAL, the lawyer for the child, and lawyer for the GAL.</p> <p>A child is considered to have diminished capacity by reasons of minority and therefore, cannot give informed consent required under Rule 1.7(b)</p>	<p>Rule 1.7</p> <p>Rule 1.14</p> <p>Rule 3.7</p>

South Carolina	Ethics Advisory Opinion 98-02	<a href="https://www.sctbar.org/for-lawyers/quicklinks/legal-resources/ethics-advisory-opinions/ethics-advisory-opinion-98-02/">https://www.sctbar.org/for-lawyers/quicklinks/legal-resources/ethics-advisory-opinions/ethics-advisory-opinion-98-02/</a>	<p>A GAL, not acting also as the attorney for the ward, may reveal confidences of the child to the court as necessary to carry out the functions of the guardianship or to protect the interests of the child.</p> <p>In the present inquiry, an attorney-client relationship would be created at such time as the position of the ward was advocated to the court by the guardian.</p>	Rule 3.7
South Dakota	Advisory Opinion 2019-03	<a href="https://growthzonecmsprodeast.us.azureedge.net/sites/1386/2021/08/1037_4357_2019-03-3c9b83ce-dedb-4f2f-b444-358dfbbdae41.pdf">https://growthzonecmsprodeast.us.azureedge.net/sites/1386/2021/08/1037_4357_2019-03-3c9b83ce-dedb-4f2f-b444-358dfbbdae41.pdf</a>	A lawyer appointed to represent a child in abuse and neglect proceedings does not have to follow ABA standards which conflict with South Dakota law and can try to protect the interests of a minor child inconsistent with the child's wishes	Rule 1.2 Rule 1.14
South Dakota	Ethics Opinion 2012-05	<a href="https://growthzonecmsprodeast.us.azureedge.net/sites/1386/2021/08/183_262_2012-05-38dba114-75b4-432d-bbba-1f849d8889b6.pdf">https://growthzonecmsprodeast.us.azureedge.net/sites/1386/2021/08/183_262_2012-05-38dba114-75b4-432d-bbba-1f849d8889b6.pdf</a>	Attorney's service on non-profit board for organization that provides advocates for children in abuse and neglect cases conflicts with Attorney's representation of parents and children in abuse and neglect cases	Rule 1.7
South Dakota	Ethics Opinion 2004-5	<a href="https://growthzonecmsprodeast.us.azureedge.net/sites/1386/2021/08/173_252_2004-5-">https://growthzonecmsprodeast.us.azureedge.net/sites/1386/2021/08/173_252_2004-5-</a>	It is the opinion of the Committee that an attorney appointed to represent a minor	Rule 1.2 Rule 1.14

		17ce8474-8e81-4cfe-acc0-f68cdabd83a0.pdf	pursuant to SDCL 26-8A-18 may take protective actions including representing the best interests of the child rather than the child's stated wishes, or requesting the appointment of a guardian ad litem, consistently with Rule 1.14. Both the Rules and the Committee recognize that Lawyer's position is a difficult one.	
Tennessee	Formal Ethics Opinion 2013-F-157	<a href="https://www.tbpr.org/ethic_opinions/2013-F-157">https://www.tbpr.org/ethic_opinions/2013-F-157</a>	An attorney who formerly represented the child or the child's interest as GAL can represent adoptive parents in the subsequent adoption proceeding only if the adoption is consistent with the interests of the former client / child. To ensure that the subsequent representation of another interest is not inconsistent with the interests of the child, it would be advisable to secure consent or permission from the judge who appointed the lawyer as GAL.	Rule 1.7
Tennessee	Formal Ethics Opinion 96-F-140	<a href="https://www.tbpr.org/ethic_opinions/96-f-140">https://www.tbpr.org/ethic_opinions/96-f-140</a>	An attorney that represents a minor before the Juvenile Court who have elected to petition the Court for waivers of the parental consent requirement to obtain an abortion	DR 7-102(A)(2) DR 7-101(A)(3) DR 7-101(A)(4)(a)

			<p>represents the client within the bounds of the law and does not violate DR 7-102(A)(2).</p> <p>Since the attorney is representing the minor, the attorney has to follow DR 7-101(A)(3). Whether informing the minor about alternatives to abortion and suggesting that she discuss the potential procedure with her parents or legal guardian is ethically appropriate may depend on a case-by-case analysis. If the minor is truly mature and well-informed enough to go forward and make the decision on her own, then counsel's hesitation and advice for the client to consult with others could possibly implicate a lack of zealous representation under DR 7-101(A)(4)(a) and (c). Counsel also has a duty of undivided loyalty to his client and should not allow any other persons or entities to regulate, direct, compromise, control or interfere with his professional judgment.</p> <p>If the client is believed to be incompetent or insane, appointed counsel would appear to have the same obligation to advise the court</p>	
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			<p>as is required for defense counsel in criminal cases.</p> <p>If an attorney wants to decline the appointment due to moral, religious, or malpractice insurance reasons, attorney should allow the juvenile court to determine as a matter of law the propriety of his withdrawal after motion and hearing to develop an adequate record</p>	
Texas	Opinion 73	<a href="https://www.legalethicstexas.com/resources/opinions/opinion-703/">https://www.legalethicstexas.com/resources/opinions/opinion-703/</a>	<p>When parents are represented by an attorney for a child's IEP meeting under IDEA, and the attorney is not present at the IEP meeting, the school's lawyer may attend an IEP meeting as an observer and as an advisor to the school's representative, may respond to questions from the school's representative privately, and may privately offer advice to the school's representative about the issues involved. But the lawyer violates Rule 4.02(a) if they communicate directly with the parents about the subject matter of the meeting, or they cause or encourages the school's representative to deliver to the parents what is in essence a communication from the lawyer.</p>	Rule 4.02: communication with represented persons

Utah	Ethics Opinion 95-06	<a href="https://www.utahbar.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/12/1995-06.pdf">https://www.utahbar.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/12/1995-06.pdf</a>	If an attorney believes a child has been abused or neglected, the attorney may notify certain officials of the attorney's belief without violating the Rules of Professional Conduct.	Rule 1.6
Utah	Ethics Opinions 97-12	<a href="https://www.utahbar.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/12/1997-12.pdf">https://www.utahbar.org/wp-content/uploads/2022/12/1997-12.pdf</a>	It is not a violation of the Rules of Professional Conduct if an attorney does not report a client's conduct that falls under Utah Code Ann. §62A-4a-403 (child abuse/neglect reporting statute) when the attorney learns of such conduct from the client and the client refuses to consent to such disclosure. However, under Rule 1.6(b), the attorney may, to the extent they believe necessary, disclose attorney-client information.	Rule 1.6(b)
Virginia	Legal Ethics Opinion 1870	<a href="https://www.vsb.org/common/Uploaded%20files/LEOs/1870.pdf">https://www.vsb.org/common/Uploaded%20files/LEOs/1870.pdf</a>	When a lawyer has been appointed to serve as a GAL for a child in a civil proceeding, Rule 4.2 applies and prohibits counsel for another party in that proceeding from communicating ex parte with the child about the subject matter of that proceeding, unless the GAL consents to such communication or unless the law or court order authorizes that lawyer to communicate ex parte with the represented child.	Rule 4.2: communication with represented persons Rule 8.4(a): third party communications with represented persons

			<p>The lawyer serving as GAL for the child is also bound by Rule 4.2 and may not have ex parte communications with another represented party in that proceeding, unless counsel for that party consents, or unless the GAL is authorized by law or court order to have such communication.</p> <p>A government lawyer does not violate Rule 4.2 merely by requesting a social worker or investigator to communicate with a represented person, including a child for whom a GAL has been appointed, if the law entitles or charges the investigator or social worker to have such communication. W</p>	
Virginia	Legal Ethics Opinion 1463	<a href="https://www.vsb.org/common/Uploaded%20files/LEOs/1463.pdf">https://www.vsb.org/common/Uploaded%20files/LEOs/1463.pdf</a>	No conflict of interest found in part-time Assistant Commonwealth Attorney who prosecutes in Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court to serve as GAL as private practitioner in proceedings in the Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court when (1) the Department has no interest or involvement in the case other than the preparation of a home study, and (2) when the department has	DR 8-101(A)(2) DR 9 -101(B)

			initiated the proceedings for which the GAL is named	
Washington	Advisory Opinion 1014	<a href="https://ao.wsba.org/print.aspx?ID=125">https://ao.wsba.org/print.aspx?ID=125</a>	In a dependency and neglect proceeding, where the parents retain private counsel to represent the dependent child and a GAL has also been appointed, the GAL must consent to any representation and communication by that attorney.	RPC 1.8(f): contact with represented party
Washington	Advisory Opinion 1651	<a href="https://ao.wsba.org/print.aspx?ID=733">https://ao.wsba.org/print.aspx?ID=733</a>	In a medical malpractice claim, where the father of the child has directed the attorney to take no further action on behalf of the minor child, the attorney must withdraw from representation of the minor child and also has a responsibility to seek appointment of a GAL to protect the interests of the minor child and allow the minor child to adequately act in their own interests.	RPC 1.1 RPC 1.4 RPC 1.6 RPC 1.7 RPC 1.8 RPC 1.9 RPC 1.13 RPC 1.15 RPC 2.1
Washington	Advisory Opinion 1092	<a href="https://ao.wsba.org/print.aspx?ID=1134">https://ao.wsba.org/print.aspx?ID=1134</a>	Prior to a lawyer continuing to represent the mother of a child whom the lawyer previously served as GAL for in a dependency matter, it is necessary to disclose to the present GAL the prior involvement of the former GAL and have the present GAL's consent to the continued representation of the mother by lawyer.	RPC 1.7(b)

Washington	Advisory Opinion 971	<a href="https://ao.wsba.org/print.aspx?ID=82">https://ao.wsba.org/print.aspx?ID=82</a>	Issue: Whether the establishment of an appointment system in certain juvenile cases was ethical. Holding: The proposed program appears to be fully consistent with the Rules of Professional Conduct. Attorney has taken into account the requirements of the rules regarding conflicts of interest and RPC 1.5(e)	RPC 1.5(e)
Washington	Advisory Opinion 960	<a href="https://ao.wsba.org/print.aspx?ID=71">https://ao.wsba.org/print.aspx?ID=71</a>	When a parent retains an attorney to represent a minor child and subsequently instructs the attorney to cease the representation, the attorney must withdraw but may seek appointment of a GAL. If the GAL wishes to re-employ the attorney, nothing in the Rules of Professional Conduct would prohibit the attorney from accepting.	RPC 1.13
Washington	Advisory Opinion 2185	<a href="https://ao.wsba.org/print.aspx?ID=1629">https://ao.wsba.org/print.aspx?ID=1629</a>	Dependency hearings are open to the public, but court files are sealed. ODP has asked the defender agencies to provide certain information about dependency cases in which the agency attorney represent either a parent or a child (names, case numbers, results). Issue: Would compliance with OPD's request violate RPC 1.6? Holding: The case result of a dependency and neglect proceeding	RCW 42.56.030 RCW 13.50.100 RPC 1.6

			is protected under Rule 1.6 and attorney should not disclose this information	
Washington, D.C.	Ethics Opinion 252	<a href="https://www.dcbar.org/for-lawyers/legal-ethics/ethics-opinions-210-present/ethics-opinion-252">https://www.dcbar.org/for-lawyers/legal-ethics/ethics-opinions-210-present/ethics-opinion-252</a>	<p>A lawyer who is appointed GAL in a D&amp;N proceeding does not have an obligation to initiate tort claims on behalf of the minor. However, if the GAL identifies significant potential claims against third parties, the GAL is obligated to notify the child or those responsible for their claims. When necessary to preserve these claims, the GAL is obligated to take reasonable steps to file notices that are required by statute.</p> <p>A lawyer GAL cannot enter into a retainer agreement in a tort action on the child's behalf or represent the child unless a proper third-party represents the child's interests in that case</p>	<p>Rule 1.2: scope  Rule 1.3: diligence  Rule 1.4: communication  Rule 1.7: conflict of interest  Rule 1.14: representing a client with a disability</p>
Washington D.C.	Ethics Opinion 265	<a href="https://www.dcbar.org/for-lawyers/legal-ethics/ethics-opinions-210-present/ethics-opinion-265">https://www.dcbar.org/for-lawyers/legal-ethics/ethics-opinions-210-present/ethics-opinion-265</a>	When a lawyer is asked to represent an entity that takes positions on matters of law in a subject area in which the lawyer practices regularly on behalf of other clients, the lawyer may not, without the informed consent of all affected parties, accept simultaneous representation of both clients where such	Rule 1.7: conflicts of interest

			representation creates a substantial risk that representation of one client will adversely affect the representation of the other	
Washington D.C.	Ethics Opinion 295	<a href="https://www.dcbbar.org/for-lawyers/legal-ethics/ethics-opinions-210-present/ethics-opinion-295">https://www.dcbbar.org/for-lawyers/legal-ethics/ethics-opinions-210-present/ethics-opinion-295</a>	A lawyer appointed to act as GAL in a child abuse and neglect proceeding represents the child and the best interest of the child. In the absence of a conflict between the two interests, the GAL is the child's lawyer. Under Rule 4.2, the GAL may not communicate about the subject of the representation with either of the child's parents without notification and consent from the parent's lawyer. However, the GAL may communicate directly with a represented parent if the sole purpose of the communication is to obtain information about how to contact the child or schedule a meeting with the child. This is an administrative communication and is not considered to be "about the subject of the representation."	Rule 3.5: impartiality and decorum of the tribunal Rule 4.2: communication between lawyer and opposing parties Rule 8.4(a): misconduct
West Virginia	Legal Ethics Inquiry 83-9	<a href="https://storage.googleapis.com/msgsndr/Rgd68xOkcVdteTsBkf6O/media/66a7ea7e8f6655f8955ace4f.pdf">https://storage.googleapis.com/msgsndr/Rgd68xOkcVdteTsBkf6O/media/66a7ea7e8f6655f8955ace4f.pdf</a>	A lawyer representing parents in neglect and abuse proceedings may not directly or indirectly arrange for medical examination of children who are the subject of the proceedings without first obtaining the	DR 1-102(A)(2) DR 1-102(A)(5) DR 7-104(A)(1)

			permission of the lawyer appointed GAL of those children.	
West Virginia	Legal Ethics Inquiry 88-02	<a href="https://storage.googleapis.com/msgsndr/Rgd68xOkcVdteTsBkf6O/media/66a7ea7e4fc34de726386043.pdf">https://storage.googleapis.com/msgsndr/Rgd68xOkcVdteTsBkf6O/media/66a7ea7e4fc34de726386043.pdf</a>	Lawyers who are Family Law Masters, Partners, Associates or others affiliated with the Child Advocate are precluded from representing clients on any domestic relation matter in the geographic region covered by the Child Advocate. However, they may represent clients in other areas. Disqualification is also imputed to the Child Advocate's partners, associates, or others affiliated with them.	LEI 87-07
Wisconsin	Ethics Opinion EF 23-02	<a href="https://www.wisbar.org/formembers/ethics/Ethics%20Opinions/EF-23-02%20GAL%20Conflict.pdf">https://www.wisbar.org/formembers/ethics/Ethics%20Opinions/EF-23-02%20GAL%20Conflict.pdf</a>	In Wisconsin, GALs must be lawyers and are governed by Rules of Professional conduct, even though lawyers who represent the best interest of the child do not a client in the traditional sense. This opinion provided an overview of what Rules of Professional Conduct apply to GALs in Wisconsin.	SCR 20:1.6: confidentiality SCR 20:4.2: contact with represented party SCR 20:1.18: duties to prospective clients SCR 20:1.10: imputed disqualifications SCR 20:1.9: conflicts of interest: former clients SCR 20:1.8: conflicts of interest: prohibited transactions SCR 20:1.7: conflicts of interest: current clients

Wisconsin	E-96-3	<a href="https://www.wisbar.org/formembers/ethics/Ethics%20Opinions/E-96-3.pdf">https://www.wisbar.org/formembers/ethics/Ethics%20Opinions/E-96-3.pdf</a>	<p>Department workers are authorized by law to communicate with represented parents when carrying out their statutory responsibilities. If the Department goes outside their statutory responsibilities, communication with represented parents is no longer authorized by law and the DA who directs such communication violates SCR 20:4.2. A DA who is aware such contacts are being committed and authorizes such contacts by not acting to stop the contact committed by a person over whom the DA has direct supervisory authority also violates SCR 20:4.2</p>	<p>SCR 20:4.2: communication with represented parties  SCR 20:8.4(a): violating rules through acts of another</p>
Wisconsin	E-88-11	<a href="https://www.wisbar.org/formembers/ethics/Ethics%20Opinions/E-88-11.pdf">https://www.wisbar.org/formembers/ethics/Ethics%20Opinions/E-88-11.pdf</a>	<p>If the abuser is the client and the lawyer reasonably believes that the abuse will continue in spite of the lawyer's efforts to encourage the client to desist and to seek appropriate counseling, the lawyer must report the necessary information to appropriate authorities, whether the client consents or not, to prevent the commission of a continuing crime involving likely substantial bodily or emotional harm.</p>	<p>SCR 20:1.6(b)  State v. Williquette</p>

Wisconsin	E-86-8	<a href="https://www.wisbar.org/formembers/ethics/Ethics%20Opinions/E-86-8.pdf">https://www.wisbar.org/formembers/ethics/Ethics%20Opinions/E-86-8.pdf</a>	A DA who prior to taking office, represented criminal defendants and juveniles involved in delinquency petitions or other juvenile court matters, is precluded from prosecuting all matters in which they once appeared as opposing counsel. This conflict is imputed to the assistant DA who works in the same office.	SCR 20.28
Wisconsin	E-75-18	<a href="https://www.wisbar.org/formembers/ethics/Ethics%20Opinions/E-75-18.pdf">https://www.wisbar.org/formembers/ethics/Ethics%20Opinions/E-75-18.pdf</a>	<p>The Legal Services Center's attorneys are not forbidden to accept, nor are they automatically required to withdraw from, representation of indigent co-defendants in criminal actions.</p> <p>The staff attorney should exercise individual judgment in determining whether a specific situation requires him to withdraw or to seek the court's permission to withdraw.</p> <p>The Board of Directors may set general ethical guidelines for representation of multiple defendants but must leave the decision to withdraw from a specific case to the judgment of staff attorneys.</p>	<p>Canon 2  DR 2-110  DR 2-110(B)(2)  DR 5-105  DR 4-101</p>

Wisconsin	Ethics Opinion E- 89-13	<a href="https://www.wisbar.org/formembers/ethics/Ethics%20Opinions/E-89-13.pdf">https://www.wisbar.org/formembers/ethics/Ethics%20Opinions/E-89-13.pdf</a>	There is no inherent conflict of interest when an attorney acts simultaneously as attorney of record and as GAL. However, when a reasonably prudent and competent lawyer detects, or should detect, a divergence between the client's wishes and the best child's best interest, the lawyer should petition the court for a substitution as GAL.	SCR 20:1.2: scope of representation and allocation of authority between lawyer and client  SCR 20:1.14(b): client with diminished capacity
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