Rule 1.4. Communication.

1	(a) A licensed paralegal practitioner shall:
2	(a)(1) promptly inform the client of any decision or circumstance with respect to which the
3	client's informed consent, as defined in Rule 1.0(f), is required by these Rules;
4	(a)(2) reasonably consult with the client about the means by which the client's objectives are
5	to be accomplished;
6	(a)(3) keep the client reasonably informed about the status of the matter;
7	(a)(4) promptly comply with reasonable requests for information; and
8	(a)(5) consult with the client about any relevant limitation on the licensed paralegal
9	practitioner's conduct when the licensed paralegal practitioner knows that the client expects
10	assistance not permitted by the Licensed Paralegal Practitioner Rules of Professional Conduct or
11	other law.
12	(b) A licensed paralegal practitioner shall explain a matter to the extent reasonably necessary
13	to permit the client to make informed decisions regarding the representation.
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15	<u>Comment</u>
16	[1] Reasonable communication between the licensed paralegal practitioner and the client is
17	necessary for the client effectively to participate in the representation.
18	Communicating with Client
19	[2] If these Rules require that a particular decision about the representation be made by the
20	client, paragraph (a)(1) requires that the licensed paralegal practitioner promptly consult with
21	and secure the client's consent prior to taking action unless prior discussions with the client have
22	resolved what action the client wants the licensed paralegal practitioner to take. For example, a
23	licensed paralegal practitioner who receives from opposing counsel an offer of settlement in a
24	civil controversy must promptly inform the client of its substance unless the client has previously
25	indicated that the proposal will be acceptable or unacceptable or has authorized the licensed
26	paralegal practitioner to accept or to reject the offer. See Rule 1.2(a).
27	[3] Paragraph (a)(2) requires the licensed paralegal practitioner to reasonably consult with the
28	client about the means to be used to accomplish the client's objectives. In some situations—
29	depending on both the importance of the action under consideration and the feasibility of
30	consulting with the client—this duty will require consultation prior to taking action.

31	Additionally, paragraph (a)(3) requires that the licensed paralegal practitioner keep the client
32	reasonably informed about the status of the matter, such as significant developments affecting
33	the timing or the substance of the representation.
34	[4] A licensed paralegal practitioner's regular communication with clients will minimize the
35	occasions on which a client will need to request information concerning the representation.
36	When a client makes a reasonable request for information, however, paragraph (a)(4) requires
37	prompt compliance with the request, or if a prompt response is not feasible, that the licensed
38	paralegal practitioner, or a member of the licensed paralegal practitioner's staff, acknowledge
39	receipt of the request and advise the client when a response may be expected. A licensed
40	paralegal practitioner should promptly respond to or acknowledge client communications.
41	Explaining Matters
42	[5] The client should have sufficient information to participate intelligently in decisions
43	concerning the objectives of the representation and the means by which they are to be pursued, to
44	the extent the client is willing and able to do so. Adequacy of communication depends in part on
45	the kind of advice or assistance that is involved. For example, when there is time to explain a
46	proposal made in a negotiation, the licensed paralegal practitioner should review all important
47	provisions with the client before proceeding to an agreement. On the other hand, a licensed
48	paralegal practitioner ordinarily will not be expected to describe negotiation strategy in detail.
49	The guiding principle is that the licensed paralegal practitioner should fulfill reasonable client
50	expectations for information consistent with the duty to act in the client's best interests and the
51	client's overall requirements as to the character of representation. In certain circumstances, such
52	as when a licensed paralegal practitioner asks a client to consent to a representation affected by a
53	conflict of interest, the client must give informed consent, as defined in Rule 1.0(f).
54	[6] Ordinarily, the information to be provided is that appropriate for a client who is a
55	comprehending and responsible adult. However, fully informing the client according to this
56	standard may be impracticable, for example, where the client suffers from diminished capacity.
57	See Rule 1.14. When the client is an organization or group, it is often impossible or inappropriate
58	to inform every one of its members about its legal affairs; ordinarily, the licensed paralegal
59	practitioner should address communications to the appropriate officials of the organization. See
60	<u>Rule 1.13.</u>
61	Withholding Information

62	[7] In some circumstances, a licensed paralegal practitioner may be justified in delaying
63	transmission of information when the client would be likely to react imprudently to an immediate
64	communication. Thus, a licensed paralegal practitioner might withhold a psychiatric diagnosis of
65	a client when the examining psychiatrist indicates that disclosure would harm the client. A
66	licensed paralegal practitioner may not withhold information to serve the licensed paralegal
67	practitioner's own interest or convenience or the interests or convenience of another person.
68	Rules or court orders governing litigation may provide that information supplied to a licensed
69	paralegal practitioner may not be disclosed to the client. Rule 3.4(c) directs compliance with
70	such rules or orders.
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