

STATE BAR OF TEXAS



FILED

Jun. 09, 2021

THE BOARD of DISCIPLINARY APPEALS
Appointed by the Supreme Court of Texas

Office of the Chief Disciplinary Counsel

June 9, 2021

65570

Ms. Jenny Hodgkins
Board of Disciplinary Appeals
Supreme Court of Texas
P. O. Box 12426
Austin, Texas 78711

Via e-filing to filing@txboda.org

Re: *In the Matter of Carl B. Duke, Jr., State Bar Card No. 24059184; Before the Board of Disciplinary Appeals, Appointed by the Supreme Court of Texas*

Dear Ms. Hodgkins:

Attached please find the Petition for Reciprocal Discipline of Respondent, Carl B. Duke, Jr. Please file the original Petition with the Board and return a copy to me.

Pursuant to Rule 9.02 of the Texas Rules of Disciplinary Procedure, request is hereby made that the Board issue a show cause order directing Respondent to show cause within thirty (30) days from the date of the mailing of the notice why the imposition of the identical discipline upon Respondent in this State would be unwarranted.

Thank you for your assistance in this matter. Please do not hesitate to call if you have any questions.

Sincerely,

Luis J. Marin
Assistant Disciplinary Counsel
State Bar of Texas

LJM/tbg



F I L E D

Jun. 09, 2021

THE BOARD OF DISCIPLINARY APPEALS
Appointed by the Supreme Court of Texas

**BEFORE THE BOARD OF DISCIPLINARY APPEALS
APPOINTED BY
THE SUPREME COURT OF TEXAS**

IN THE MATTER OF §
CARL B. DUKE, JR. § CAUSE NO. 65570
STATE BAR CARD NO. 24059184 §

PETITION FOR RECIPROCAL DISCIPLINE

TO THE BOARD OF DISCIPLINARY APPEALS:

Petitioner, the Commission for Lawyer Discipline (hereinafter called "Petitioner"), brings this action against Respondent, Carl B. Duke, Jr., (hereinafter called "Respondent"), showing as follows:

1. This action is commenced by Petitioner pursuant to Part IX of the Texas Rules of Disciplinary Procedure. Petitioner is also providing Respondent a copy of Section 7 of this Board's Internal Procedural Rules, relating to Reciprocal Discipline Matters.
2. Respondent is a member of the State Bar of Texas and is licensed and authorized to practice law in Texas. Respondent may be served with a true and correct copy of this Petition for Reciprocal Discipline at Carl B. Duke, Jr., 1149 Hollmig Lane, Fredericksburg, TX 78624.
3. On or before February 17, 2021, a Revised Joint Petition for Consent Discipline Pursuant to Rule XIX, § 20, which includes a Revised Joint Memorandum in Support of Petition for Discipline on Consent Pursuant to Rule XIX, §20 and Stipulations of Fact in Support of Joint Petition for Discipline on Consent (Exhibit 1) was filed in the Supreme Court of Louisiana in a matter styled: *In Re: Confidential Party*, Docket No. 2020-B-1272.

4. On or about February 17, 2021, an Order/Per Curiam (Exhibit 2) was entered by the Supreme Court of the State of Louisiana in a matter styled: *In Re: Carl Binus Duke, Jr.*, No. 2020-B-1272, stating the following:

...Respondent was arrested in two-alcohol related incidents. Following the filing of formal charges, respondent and the Office of Disciplinary Counsel submitted a joint petition for consent discipline. Having reviewed the petition, IT IS ORDERED that the Petition for Consent Discipline be accepted and that Carl Binus Duke, Jr., Louisiana Bar Roll number 25655, be and he hereby is suspended from the practice of law for a period of two years, with all but one year and one day deferred. This suspension shall be retroactive to July 31, 2019, the date of respondent's interim suspension.

5. The Stipulations of Fact contained in the Revised Joint Petition for Discipline on Consent Pursuant to Rule XIX, §20 (Exhibit 1) are as follows:

I.

The Respondent Carl Binus Duke, Jr. (Bar # 25655) is a 59 year old Louisiana licensed attorney admitted October 9, 1998 after graduating from the LSU Law Center. Respondent is also licensed in Texas having gained admission there September 27, 2007. He was intermily suspended in Louisiana July 31, 2019 for the matters which form the basis of this joint petition for consent. In Re: Duke 2019-B-1215 (La. 07/31/2019), -- So.3d--. The Respondent has no other discipline of any kind on his record, either public or private, and has never been the subject of a diversion opportunity.

II.

At all relevant times, Respondent was married to Cassandra Linnae Duke with whom he had a strained marital relationship arising out of actions committed by Cassandra before the couple moved to Louisiana. A harmful feature of that relationship was the occasional consumption of excessive amounts of alcohol. On the evening of September 30, 2018 Respondent and his wife had each consumed significant amounts of alcohol when the anxiety and stress of living in an as yet unrepaired home damaged in the August 2016 flooding event coupled with the underlying strains of their underlying marital difficulties resulted in an altercation which included the Respondent striking his wife. Cassandra sustained minor bruising but no permanent injuries of any kind. Respondent was arrested by Baton Rouge City Police. Thereafter, the couple ended their marital relationship and they no longer reside together. This incident is the subject of ODC investigative file number 0037192.

III.

On July 20, 2019 in the early morning hours of approximately 12:20 a.m. Respondent began operating a motor vehicle on Tara Boulevard and turned onto Airline Highway in Baton Rouge accelerating to a high rate of speed often reaching 100 mph and while he was highly intoxicated. Respondent avoided efforts by law enforcement to stop and pull him over resulting in a crash between Respondent's vehicle and a Baton Rouge Police Unit before coming to a halt. This matter is the subject of ODC investigative file# 0037816.

IV.

The culmination of these self-destructive events led Respondent to realize and accept that he required the professional help and assistance offered by the professionals with the Louisiana Judges and Lawyers Assistance Program. Respondent agreed to, and together with ODC did, file a joint petition for his interim suspension with the Louisiana Supreme Court and which was granted effective July 31, 2019. Thereafter, Respondent entered into The Farley Center at Williamsburg Place located in Williamsburg, Virginia, a JLAP approved treatment facility for those who suffer from a substance use disorder. Respondent completed his treatment program, was discharged October 14, 2019 and returned to Louisiana to enter into an intensive outpatient treatment program at the Recovery Center of Baton Rouge on October 21, 2019. Respondent successfully completed his outpatient treatment program and was discharged December 4, 2019 at which point he contacted JLAP to enter into a monitoring and recovery agreement which he executed on that same date. JLAP periodic reports to ODC confirm that Respondent remains fully compliant with his recovery agreement and he has entered into and maintains ongoing successful recovery and sobriety, to which he remains committed.

V.

As outlined hereinabove, Respondent faced criminal charges arising out of each of the events described above. The domestic battery charge was dismissed, and the subsequent criminal charges arising out of his DWI and related misconduct have qualified for an enhanced felony diversion program with which he is currently enrolled and fully compliant. As a specific feature of that diversion opportunity, Respondent was required to and did in fact pay for the physical damages done to the Baton Rouge Police Unit caused by the impact during the events of July 20, 2019.

VI.

Respondent's conduct reflects violations of Rule 8.4(b)-it is a violation of the Rules of Professional Conduct for a lawyer to commit a criminal act; and Rule 8.4(a)-a lawyer shall not violate or attempt to violate the Rules of Professional Conduct.

VII.

Respondent's conduct reflect violations of duties owed to the public; his mental element was "knowing" if not "intentional"; the Respondent's actions caused actual harm to his former wife in the first incident, and to the police unit in the second incident as well as the potential for more serious harm to his both former wife and others in each incident.

VIII.

The following aggravating factors are present:

- Multiple offenses
- Substantial experience in the practice of law

The following mitigating factors are present:

- Absence of a prior disciplinary offenses
- Absence of a dishonest or selfish motive
- Personal and emotional problems (as they relate to his troubled marital relationship)
- Substance use disorder that was directly related to his misconduct and which has been successfully treated by JLAP approved providers such that his order is in recovery and his misconduct is unlikely to occur
- Cooperative attitude with the ODC investigation
- Reputation for good character
- Imposition of other sanctions and penalties (in the criminal justice system)
- Remorse

IX.

Respondent currently resides in the San Antonio, Texas area near his elderly parents whose care has become his primary responsibility. Respondent is licensed to practice law in Texas (although currently listed as "non-practicing") and it is his intention to return to the practice of law both in the state of Louisiana and in the state of Texas should his consent discipline be approved by the Court.

Respondent admitted to having violated the following of the Louisiana Rules of Professional Conduct:

- 8.4(b) It is professional misconduct for a lawyer to Commit a criminal act especially one that reflects adversely on the lawyer's honesty, trustworthiness or fitness as a lawyer in other respects; and
- 8.4(a) It is professional misconduct for a lawyer to violate or attempt to violate the Rules of Professional Conduct, knowingly assist or induce another to do so, or do so through the acts of another.

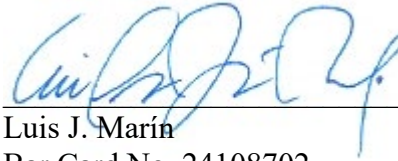
6. A copy of Petitioner's Exhibits 1 and 2 are attached hereto and made a part hereof for all intents and purposes as if the same were copied verbatim herein. Petitioner expects to introduce certified copies of Exhibits 1 and 2 at the time of the hearing in this case.

7. Petitioner prays that, pursuant to Rule 9.02, Texas Rules of Disciplinary Procedure, this Board issue notice to Respondent, containing a copy of this Petition with exhibits, and an order directing Respondent to show cause within thirty (30) days from the date of the mailing of the notice, why the imposition of the identical discipline in this state would be unwarranted. Petitioner further prays that upon trial of this matter that this Board enter a judgment imposing discipline identical, to the extent practicable, with that imposed by the Supreme Court of the State of Louisiana and that Petitioner have such other and further relief to which it may be entitled.

Respectfully submitted,

Seana Willing
Chief Disciplinary Counsel

Luis J. Marín
Administrative Attorney
Office of the Chief Disciplinary Counsel
State Bar of Texas
P.O. Box 12487
Austin, Texas 78711
Telephone: 512.427.1350
Telecopier: 512.427.4167
Email: lmarin@texasbar.com



Luis J. Marín
Bar Card No. 24108702

ATTORNEYS FOR PETITIONER

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I certify that upon receipt of the Order to Show Cause from the Board of Disciplinary Appeals, I will serve a copy of this Petition for Reciprocal Discipline and the Order to Show Cause on Carl B. Duke, Jr., by personal service.

Carl B. Duke, Jr.
1149 Hollmig Lane
Fredericksburg, TX 78624.



Luis J. Marín

SUPREME COURT OF LOUISIANA

IN RE: CONFIDENTIAL PARTY

SUPREME COURT DOCKET NO. 2020-B-1272

REVISED JOINT PETITION FOR DISCIPLINE ON CONSENT
PURSUANT TO RULE XIX §20

NOW INTO THESE PROCEEDINGS comes the Office of Disciplinary Counsel through undersigned Chief Disciplinary Counsel and Carl Binus Duke, Jr. appearing in proper person who jointly move this Honorable Court for an order of discipline by consent on the following basis, to wit:

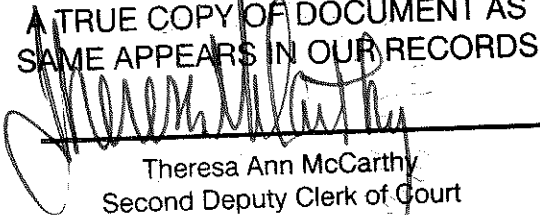
I.

The Respondent is Carl Binus Duke, Jr. (Bar # 25655) is a 59 year old Louisiana licensed attorney admitted October 9, 1998 after graduating from the LSU Law Center. Respondent is also licensed in Texas having gained admission there September 27, 2007. He was interimly suspended in Louisiana July 31, 2019 for the matters which form the basis of this joint petition for consent. *In Re: Duke 2019-B-1215 (La. 07/31/2019), -- So.3d--*. The Respondent has no other discipline of any kind on his record, either public or private, and has never been the subject of a diversion opportunity. Other than these matters, he has had no other prior or current disciplinary complaints.

II.

The ODC and Respondent seek an order imposing discipline on consent on the basis of two events which are summarized here. On or about October 24, 2018 the ODC was notified that Respondent had been arrested and charged in the Baton Rouge City Court with Domestic Abuse Battery in violation of 13:35.5 under the Baton Rouge City Ordinances and arising out of his arrest on September 30, 2018. After investigation, ODC sought and obtained permission to file formal charges which were lodged against Respondent April 16, 2019. (A copy of those formal charges is attached.)

SUPREME COURT OF LOUISIANA
A TRUE COPY OF DOCUMENT AS
SAME APPEARS IN OUR RECORDS


Theresa Ann McCarthy
Second Deputy Clerk of Court

III.

Prior to a hearing on the formal charges filed in connection with his domestic battery incident, ODC learned that on July 20, 2019 Respondent was arrested again, this time on multiple counts including Driving While Intoxicated, Speeding, Resisting an Officer, Flight From an Officer, and Aggravated Criminal Damage to Property.

IV.

In each of the incidents summarized above, alcohol played a central role in Respondent's conduct. Respondent acceded to the recommendations of the ODC, sought the assistance of the professionals with the Judges and Lawyers Assistance Program, and checked into a JLAP approved treatment facility.

V.

Due to the Respondent's cooperation, treatment and agreement to be placed on interim suspension status in his disciplinary proceedings, the District Attorney's office for the 19th Judicial District Court has accepted him into the enhanced felony diversion program with which he is currently fully compliant.

VI.

In accordance with the provisions of Rule XIX, Section 20 Respondent wishes to conditionally admit that he has violated the provisions of Rules 8.4(b) and 8.4(a) by his commission of criminal acts, in exchange for a stated form of discipline to wit: a two (2) year period of suspension with all but one (1) year and one (1) deferred, retroactive to the effective date of his interim suspension.

VII.


Respondent acknowledges that his consent is freely and voluntarily submitted; that he is not being subjected to coercion or duress; that he is fully aware of the implications of submitting the consent; and that he consents because he knows that if formal charges were

filed and tried on the basis of the matters forming this consent discipline submission, he could not successfully defend against them.

WHEREFORE the Office of Disciplinary Counsel and Respondent pray that this Joint Petition for Discipline on Consent be filed and that upon review that this Honorable Court give it favorable consideration and impose the agreed upon discipline as set forth hereinabove.

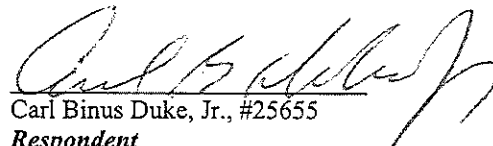
Respectfully submitted,

BY:



CHARLES B. PLATTSMIER, #11021
Chief Disciplinary Counsel
Office of Disciplinary Counsel
4000 S. Sherwood Forest Blvd., Ste. 607
Baton Rouge, LA 70816
Phone: (225) 293-3900

BY:



Carl Binus Duke, Jr., #25655
Respondent
8611 Datapoint Drive, Unit #47
San Antonio, Texas 78229
830-383-0575

LOUISIANA ATTORNEY DISCIPLINARY BOARD

IN RE: CARL B. DUKE, JR.
(Bar Roll No.: 25655)

DOCKET NO.: _____

FORMAL CHARGES

NOW INTO THESE PROCEEDINGS comes the Office of Disciplinary Counsel through undersigned Chief Disciplinary Counsel who alleges that the Respondent Carl B. Duke, Jr. (Bar No. 25655) is guilty of violations of the Rules of Professional Conduct warranting the imposition of discipline on the following basis, to wit:

I.

The Respondent is Carl B. Duke, Jr. (La. Bar No. 25655), a fifty-eight year old Louisiana attorney admitted to the practice of law in the State of Louisiana on October 9, 1998 after graduating from the LSU Law Center. Respondent is also licensed in the State of Texas reportedly effective September 27, 2007.

II.

On October 24, 2018 the Office of Disciplinary Counsel received notice from the City Prosecutor in Baton Rouge City Court advising that the Respondent had been arrested September 30, 2018 and charged with domestic abuse battery. On January 9, 2019 the Respondent provided a response to the inquiry of the Office of Disciplinary Counsel wherein he acknowledged that he and his wife had been having serious marital problems. He acknowledged drinking more than he should have on the evening in



question when he had a physical confrontation with his wife. The facts of the beating he administered to his wife are not contested. Photographs have been obtained which depict the severity of the injuries sustained by her.

III.

The Respondent's conduct on September 30, 2018 reflect domestic abuse battery in violation R.S. 13:35.3.

IV.

The Respondent's criminal acts on the evening in question reflect violations of Rule 8.4(b)—the commission of a criminal act; and a violation of Rule 8.4(a)—violate or attempt to violate the Rules of Professional Conduct.

V.

There is evidence that Respondent has an unresolved substance use disorder for which recommendations for treatment have been made, but which he has chosen to leave unaddressed.

WHEREFORE, the Office of Disciplinary Counsel prays that the Respondent be served with a copy of these Formal Charges and cited to answer same within the legal delays allowed by Supreme Court Rule XIX; then, after the lapse of all appropriate delays and due proceedings had that there be a finding that the Respondent has violated the Rules of Professional Conduct as set forth hereinabove and that appropriate discipline be imposed. The Respondent should be cast for all costs associated with these proceedings.

Respectfully submitted:

OFFICE OF DISCIPLINARY COUNSEL



BY:

CHARLES B. PLATTSMIER, #11021
Chief Disciplinary Counsel
4000 S. Sherwood Forest Blvd. – Ste. 607
Baton Rouge, LA 70816
Phone: (225) 293-3900

Please serve the respondent, Carl B. Duke, Jr. at the following address:

9244 Drew Ct.
Baton Rouge, LA 70809

SUPREME COURT OF LOUISIANA

IN RE: CONFIDENTIAL PARTY

SUPREME COURT DOCKET NO. 2020-B-1272

REVISED JOINT MEMORANDUM IN SUPPORT OF PETITION FOR
DISCIPLINE ON CONSENT PURSUANT TO RULE XIX, §20

MAY IT PLEASE THE COURT:

The Respondent Carl Binus Duke, Jr. (Bar # 25655) is a 59 year old Louisiana licensed attorney admitted October 9, 1998 after graduating from the LSU Law Center. Respondent is also licensed in Texas having gained admission there September 27, 2007. He was interimly suspended in Louisiana July 31, 2019 for the matters which form the basis of this joint petition for consent. *In Re: Duke 2019-B-1215 (La. 07/31/2019), -- So.3d--*. The Respondent has no other discipline of any kind on his record, either public or private, and has never been the subject of a diversion opportunity. Indeed, but for these matters he has never been the subject of any disciplinary complaint—either before or since.

Underlying Facts

At all relevant times, Respondent was married to Cassandra Linnae Duke with whom he had a strained relationship and failing marriage arising out of an act of misconduct committed by Cassandra before the couple moved to Louisiana. An additional harmful feature of that relationship (beyond the emotional toll stemming from her misconduct) was his occasional consumption of excessive amounts of alcohol. On the evening of September 30, 2018 Respondent and his wife had each consumed significant amounts of alcohol when the anxiety and stress of living in an as yet unrepaired home damaged in the August 2016 flooding event coupled with the underlying strains of their failing marriage resulted in an altercation which included the Respondent striking his wife. Law enforcement arrived and arrested Respondent. Cassandra sustained minor bruising but no permanent injuries of any kind. The couple has since ended their marital relationship and they no longer reside together. This incident became the subject of an ODC investigation under investigative file number 0037192.

That domestic battery incident became the subject of formal charges filed against Respondent by ODC in April of 2019. While that matter was pending, ODC came to learn of another event which also appeared to implicate Respondent's alcohol issues.

On July 20, 2019 in the early morning hours around 12:20 a.m. the Respondent was observed by law enforcement operating a motor vehicle on Tara Boulevard at a high rate of speed. Despite efforts to have him stop, the Respondent turned onto Airline Highway in Baton Rouge and accelerated to a high rate of speed often reaching 100 mph, all the while highly intoxicated. Respondent initially, avoided efforts by law enforcement to stop and pull him over, but their pursuit resulted in a crash between Respondent's vehicle and a Baton Rouge Police Unit before coming to a stop. This matter became the subject of ODC investigative file # 0037816.

The culmination of these self-destructive events led Respondent to realize and accept, when confronted by ODC, that he required the help and assistance offered by the professionals with the Louisiana Judges and Lawyers Assistance Program. Respondent agreed, and together with ODC did file a joint petition for his interim suspension. The Court granted that joint petition effective July 31, 2019.

Thereafter, Respondent entered into The Farley Center at Williamsburg Place located in Williamsburg, Virginia, a JLAP approved treatment facility for those who suffer from a substance use disorder. Respondent completed his treatment program, was discharged October 14, 2019 and returned to Louisiana to enter into an intensive outpatient treatment program at the Recovery Center of Baton Rouge on October 21, 2019. Respondent successfully completed his outpatient treatment program and was discharged December 4, 2019 at which point he contacted JLAP to enter into a monitoring and recovery agreement which he executed on that same date. JLAP periodic reports supplied to ODC since December of 2019 confirm that Respondent remains fully compliant with his recovery agreement and he has entered into and maintains successful recovery and sobriety, to which he remains committed.

Respondent faced criminal charges arising out of each of the events described hereinabove. The domestic battery charge was dismissed. Owing largely to his voluntary treatment and JLAP compliance, the subsequent criminal charges arising out of his DWI and related misconduct have qualified for an enhanced felony diversion program in which he is currently enrolled and with which he is fully compliant. As a specific feature of that diversion opportunity, Respondent was required to and did in fact pay for the physical damages done to the Baton Rouge Police Unit caused by the impact during the events of July 20, 2019.

The Respondent has now been interimly suspended and not permitted to practice law since July 30, 2019, a period of nearly 18 months. He has moved to the San Antonio, Texas area to be near his elderly parents as he has become their principal caregiver. Should his disciplinary matters be resolved, his avowed intention is to remain in Texas to practice law where he is already licensed and so as to continue to attend to his elderly parents.

Jurisprudence

There are two separate events of misconduct which gives rise to this consent submission to the Court: the initial domestic battery incident and the subsequent DWI incident with property damage to a police unit. None of the disciplinary jurisprudence captures those two separate events together so as to provide identical guidance. However, there are cases which address such behavior separately and which are instructive. The parties here believe in good faith that the jurisprudence cited hereinafter will support the consent discipline opportunity placed before the Court.

This Court has made clear that lawyers who engage in alcohol related misconduct may be subject to discipline. In the matter of *In Re: Baer*, 2009-1795 (La. 11/20/2009), 21 So.3d 941 the Supreme Court stated:

“We have imposed sanctions ranging from actual periods of suspension to fully deferred suspensions in prior cases involving attorneys who drive while under the influence of alcohol. However, as a general rule, we tend to impose an actual suspension in those instances in which multiple DWI offenses are at issue, as well as in cases in which the DWI stems from a substance abuse problem that appears to remain unresolved. Both of these concerns are implicated in the instant case.

Therefore, we find it is appropriate to impose a one year and one day suspension, with no portion of the suspension deferred. Should respondent wish to resume the practice of law in the future, she will be required to go through the reinstatement process set forth in Supreme Court Rule XIX, § 24 and demonstrate to our satisfaction that she is healthy enough to resume the representation of her clients in a competent fashion.” (Emphasis added)

Here, Respondent has a single DWI and eventually sought appropriate JLAP approved treatment resulting in a sustained period of recovery now subject to a monitoring agreement with which he is in full compliance. The factors of a high speed chase with property damage (albeit fully reimbursed) may have warranted a short period of actual suspension rather than one fully deferred had this been the only incident at issue.

The initial incident at issue is the domestic battery matter. As indicated, alcohol was a factor in this incident as well. The criminal charges were not prosecuted by the district attorney but rather were dismissed. The unstable marriage ultimately failed and the couple no longer resides together. Moreover, neither the Respondent nor his former wife suffered serious injuries as a result of the altercation. Cassandra did not wish for the matter to be criminally prosecuted.

In analyzing the jurisprudence involving acts of violence by lawyers, this Court note that sanctions have ranged from a 1 year and 1 day suspension to disbarment. (See *In Re: Willis 09-0211 (La. 05/13/2009)*, 8 So.3d 548. It is noted, however, that discipline imposed for acts of domestic battery are fact specific and may vary significantly. In the matter of *In Re: Cardenas 2011-0031 (La. 05/06/11)*, 60 So.3d 609 the Supreme Court noted that by its very nature the Respondent’s conduct (domestic abuse battery) was intentional. Cardenas argued with his wife and a battery occurred. He was prosecuted and found guilty of one count of misdemeanor domestic battery. The court imposed a period of suspension of one (1) year with all but six (6) months deferred subject to a two (2) year period of probation with specific conditions.


Thereafter, the Court addressed yet another domestic battery case in *In Re: Bowman 12-2410 (La. 03/19/2013)*, 111 So.3d 317). There the couple had been married for 18 years before getting divorced. A dispute over the exchange of a child on the date set for

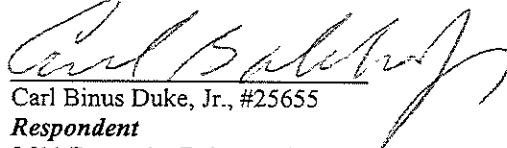
Respondent's visitation resulted his pushing of the former wife and pinning her to the wall with his forearm pressed against her chest and throat. He raised his fist, but did not actually strike her. Respondent was ultimately found guilty in a bench trial of the crime of domestic abuse battery. In reviewing the applicable jurisprudence, the Court noted that there was a wide divergence in the sanctions imposed in cases where lawyers engaged in acts of violence rendering it difficult to draw much guidance from the jurisprudence. Noting that criminal convictions arising out of an act of violence typically results in the imposition of an actual period of suspension, Bowman was suspended for six (6) months with all but 30 days deferred and placed on 2 years unsupervised probation.

More recently, the Court addressed an act of domestic battery coupled with entry into an inhabited dwelling, an act of simple battery and criminal damage to property in the matter of *In Re: DeBlieux 2019-01515 (La. 01/29/2020), --So.3d--*. There, Respondent acknowledged his underlying conduct and rule violations and asked the only that he be heard in mitigation. Neither the Hearing Committee, the Disciplinary Board nor the Court found a factual basis for Respondent's claims that his irregular medication use played any causal role in his criminal misconduct. The Court imposed a one (1) year suspension. See also *In Re: Sterling 2008-2399 (La. 01/30/2009), 2 So.3d 408* with underlying facts similar to *DeBlieux* and where a two (2) year suspension was imposed.

As guided by this Court's conditional rejection of the original consent proposal, the parties now submit that an appropriate discipline is Respondent's two (2) year suspension with all but one (1) year and one (1) day deferred and that he be ordered to pay all costs associated with these proceedings.

Respectfully submitted,

BY: 
CHARLES B. PLATTSMIER, #11021
Chief Disciplinary Counsel
Office of Disciplinary Counsel
4000 S. Sherwood Forest Blvd., Ste. 607
Baton Rouge, LA 70816
Phone: (225) 293-3900

BY: 
Carl Binus Duke, Jr., #25655
Respondent
8611 Datapoint Drive, Unit #47
San Antonio, Texas 78229
830-383-0575

SUPREME COURT OF LOUISIANA

IN RE: CONFIDENTIAL PARTY

SUPREME COURT DOCKET NO. 2020-B-1272

STIPULATIONS OF FACT IN SUPPORT OF JOINT PETITION FOR
DISCIPLINE ON CONSENT

NOW INTO THESE PROCEEDINGS comes the Office of Disciplinary Counsel through undersigned Chief Disciplinary Counsel and Carl Binus Duke, Jr. in proper person who stipulate to the following facts:

I.

The Respondent Carl Binus Duke, Jr. (Bar # 25655) is a 59 year old Louisiana licensed attorney admitted October 9, 1998 after graduating from the LSU Law Center. Respondent is also licensed in Texas having gained admission there September 27, 2007. He was interimly suspended in Louisiana July 31, 2019 for the matters which form the basis of this joint petition for consent. *In Re: Duke 2019-B-1215 (La. 07/31/2019), -- So.3d--*. The Respondent has no other discipline of any kind on his record, either public or private, and has never been the subject of a diversion opportunity.

II.

At all relevant times, Respondent was married to Cassandra Linnae Duke with whom he had a strained marital relationship arising out of actions committed by Cassandra before the couple moved to Louisiana. A harmful feature of that relationship was the occasional consumption of excessive amounts of alcohol. On the evening of September 30, 2018 Respondent and his wife had each consumed significant amounts of alcohol when the anxiety and stress of living in an as yet unrepaired home damaged in the August 2016 flooding event coupled with the underlying strains of their underlying marital difficulties

resulted in an altercation which included the Respondent striking his wife. Cassandra sustained minor bruising but no permanent injuries of any kind. Respondent was arrested by Baton Rouge City Police. Thereafter, the couple ended their marital relationship and they no longer reside together. This incident is the subject of ODC investigative file number 0037192.

III.

On July 20, 2019 in the early morning hours of approximately 12:20 a.m. Respondent began operating a motor vehicle on Tara Boulevard and turned onto Airline Highway in Baton Rouge accelerating to a high rate of speed often reaching 100 mph and while he was highly intoxicated. Respondent avoided efforts by law enforcement to stop and pull him over resulting in a crash between Respondent's vehicle and a Baton Rouge Police Unit before coming to a halt. This matter is the subject of ODC investigative file # 0037816.

IV.

The culmination of these self-destructive events led Respondent to realize and accept that he required the professional help and assistance offered by the professionals with the Louisiana Judges and Lawyers Assistance Program. Respondent agreed to, and together with ODC did, file a joint petition for his interim suspension with the Louisiana Supreme Court and which was granted effective July 31, 2019. Thereafter, Respondent entered into The Farley Center at Williamsburg Place located in Williamsburg, Virginia, a JLAP approved treatment facility for those who suffer from a substance use disorder. Respondent completed his treatment program, was discharged October 14, 2019 and returned to Louisiana to enter into an intensive outpatient treatment program at the Recovery Center of Baton Rouge on October 21, 2019. Respondent successfully completed his outpatient treatment program and was discharged December 4, 2019 at

which point he contacted JLAP to enter into a monitoring and recovery agreement which he executed on that same date. JLAP periodic reports to ODC confirm that Respondent remains fully compliant with his recovery agreement and he has entered into and maintains ongoing successful recovery and sobriety, to which he remains committed.

V.

As outlined hereinabove, Respondent faced criminal charges arising out of each of the events described above. The domestic battery charge was dismissed, and the subsequent criminal charges arising out of his DWI and related misconduct have qualified for an enhanced felony diversion program with which he is currently enrolled and fully compliant. As a specific feature of that diversion opportunity, Respondent was required to and did in fact pay for the physical damages done to the Baton Rouge Police Unit caused by the impact during the events of July 20, 2019.

VI.

Respondent's conduct reflects violations of Rule 8.4(b)—it is a violation of the Rules of Professional Conduct for a lawyer to commit a criminal act; and Rule 8.4(a)—a lawyer shall not violate or attempt to violate the Rules of Professional Conduct.

VII.

Respondent's conduct reflect violations of duties owed to the public; his mental element was "knowing" if not "intentional"; the Respondent's actions caused actual harm to his former wife in the first incident, and to the police unit in the second incident as well as the potential for more serious harm to his both former wife and others in each incident.

VIII.

The following aggravating factors are present:

- Multiple offenses

- Substantial experience in the practice of law


The following mitigating factors are present:

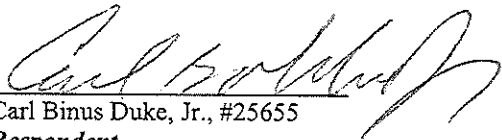
- Absence of a prior disciplinary offenses
- Absence of a dishonest or selfish motive
- Personal and emotional problems (as they relate to his troubled marital relationship)
- Substance use disorder that was directly related to his misconduct and which has been successfully treated by JLAP approved providers such that his order is in recovery and his misconduct is unlikely to reoccur
- Cooperative attitude with the ODC investigation
- Reputation for good character
- Imposition of other sanctions and penalties (in the criminal justice system)
- Remorse

IX.

Respondent currently resides in the San Antonio, Texas area near his elderly parents whose care has become his primary responsibility. Respondent is licensed to practice law in Texas (although currently listed as “non-practicing”) and it is his intention to return to the practice of law both in the state of Louisiana and in the state of Texas should his consent discipline be approved by the Court.

Respectfully submitted,

BY: 
CHARLES B. PLATTSMIER, #11021
Chief Disciplinary Counsel
Office of Disciplinary Counsel
4000 S. Sherwood Forest Blvd., Ste. 607
Baton Rouge, LA 70816
Phone: (225) 293-3900

BY: 
Carl Binus Duke, Jr., #25655
Respondent
8611 Datapoint Drive, Unit #47
San Antonio, Texas 78229
830-383-0575

SUPREME COURT OF LOUISIANA

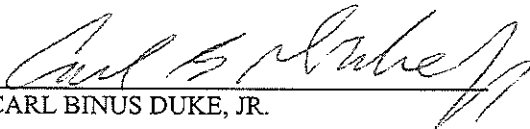
IN RE: CONFIDENTIAL PARTY

SUPREME COURT DOCKET NO. _____

WAIVER OF OPPORTUNITY TO WITHDRAW

NOW INTO THESE DISCIPLINARY PROCEEDINGS comes Respondent, Carl Binus Duke, Jr. (Bar Roll No. 25655), who has submitted a Joint Petition for Consent Discipline in the above numbered and entitled cause. As a specific material consideration for the agreement, consent, and concurrence by the Office of Disciplinary Counsel, Respondent specifically and irrevocably waives any opportunity to withdraw his consent prior to the final disposition of these proceedings.

Respectfully submitted,


CARL BINUS DUKE, JR.

SUPREME COURT OF LOUISIANA

IN RE: CONFIDENTIAL PARTY

SUPREME COURT DOCKET NO. _____

ORDER

Considering the Revised Joint Petition for Discipline on Consent submitted to this Court pursuant to provisions of Supreme Court Rule XIX §20;

IT IS ORDERED that Carl Binus Duke, Jr. (Bar Roll No. 25655) be and he is hereby suspended from the practice of law for a period of two (2) years with all but one (1) year and one (1) day deferred, to be retroactive to the effective date of his July 31, 2019 interim suspension.

IT IS FURTHER ORDER THAT Respondent is to pay all costs associated with these disciplinary proceedings within thirty (30) days.

THIS ORDER READ, RENDERED AND SIGNED in New Orleans, Louisiana, this _____ day of _____, 2021.

SUPREME COURT JUSTICE

The Supreme Court of the State of Louisiana

IN RE: CARL BINUS DUKE, JR.

No.2020-B-01272

IN RE: Carl Binus Duke, Jr. – Applicant Other; Office of the Disciplinary Counsel
- Applicant Other; Joint Petition for Consent Discipline;

February 17, 2021

Joint petition for consent discipline accepted. See per curiam.

JDH

JLW

SJC

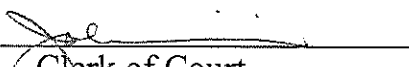
JTG

WJC

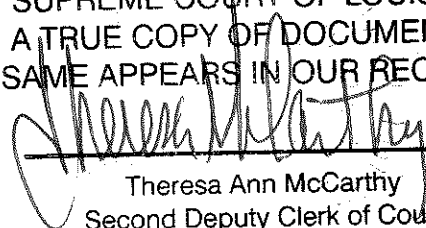
JBM

PDG

Supreme Court of Louisiana
February 17, 2021


Clerk of Court
For the Court

SUPREME COURT OF LOUISIANA
A TRUE COPY OF DOCUMENT AS
SAME APPEARS IN OUR RECORDS


Theresa Ann McCarthy
Second Deputy Clerk of Court

02/17/21

SUPREME COURT OF LOUISIANA

NO. 2020-B-1272

IN RE: CARL BINUS DUKE, JR.

ATTORNEY DISCIPLINARY PROCEEDING

PER CURIAM

Respondent was arrested in two-alcohol related incidents. Following the filing of formal charges, respondent and the Office of Disciplinary Counsel submitted a joint petition for consent discipline. Having reviewed the petition,

IT IS ORDERED that the Petition for Consent Discipline be accepted and that Carl Binus Duke, Jr., Louisiana Bar Roll number 25655, be and he hereby is suspended from the practice of law for a period of two years, with all but one year and one day deferred. This suspension shall be retroactive to July 31, 2019, the date of respondent's interim suspension.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that all costs and expenses in the matter are assessed against respondent in accordance with Supreme Court Rule XIX, § 10.1, with legal interest to commence thirty days from the date of finality of this court's judgment until paid.

INTERNAL PROCEDURAL RULES

BOARD OF DISCIPLINARY APPEALS

Current through June 21, 2018

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INTERNAL PROCEDURAL RULES

Board of Disciplinary Appeals

Current through June 21, 2018

I. GENERAL PROVISIONS

Rule 1.01. Definitions

- (a) “BODA” is the Board of Disciplinary Appeals.
- (b) “Chair” is the member elected by BODA to serve as chair or, in the Chair’s absence, the member elected by BODA to serve as vice-chair.
- (c) “Classification” is the determination by the CDC under TRDP 2.10 or by BODA under TRDP 7.08(C) whether a grievance constitutes a “complaint” or an “inquiry.”
- (d) “BODA Clerk” is the executive director of BODA or other person appointed by BODA to assume all duties normally performed by the clerk of a court.
- (e) “CDC” is the Chief Disciplinary Counsel for the State Bar of Texas and his or her assistants.
- (f) “Commission” is the Commission for Lawyer Discipline, a permanent committee of the State Bar of Texas.
- (g) “Executive Director” is the executive director of BODA.
- (h) “Panel” is any three-member grouping of BODA under TRDP 7.05.
- (i) “Party” is a Complainant, a Respondent, or the Commission.
- (j) “TDRPC” is the Texas Disciplinary Rules of Professional Conduct.
- (k) “TRAP” is the Texas Rules of Appellate Procedure.
- (l) “TRCP” is the Texas Rules of Civil Procedure.
- (m) “TRDP” is the Texas Rules of Disciplinary Procedure.
- (n) “TRE” is the Texas Rules of Evidence.

Rule 1.02. General Powers

Under TRDP 7.08, BODA has and may exercise all the powers of either a trial court or an appellate court, as the case may be, in hearing and determining disciplinary proceedings. But TRDP 15.01 [17.01] applies to the enforcement of a judgment of BODA.

Rule 1.03. Additional Rules in Disciplinary Matters

Except as varied by these rules and to the extent applicable, the TRCP, TRAP, and TRE apply to all disciplinary matters before BODA, except for appeals from classification decisions, which are governed by TRDP 2.10 and by Section 3 of these rules.

Rule 1.04. Appointment of Panels

- (a) BODA may consider any matter or motion by panel,

except as specified in (b). The Chair may delegate to the Executive Director the duty to appoint a panel for any BODA action. Decisions are made by a majority vote of the panel; however, any panel member may refer a matter for consideration by BODA sitting en banc. Nothing in these rules gives a party the right to be heard by BODA sitting en banc.

- (b) Any disciplinary matter naming a BODA member as Respondent must be considered by BODA sitting en banc. A disciplinary matter naming a BODA staff member as Respondent need not be heard en banc.

Rule 1.05. Filing of Pleadings, Motions, and Other Papers

- (a) **Electronic Filing.** All documents must be filed electronically. Unrepresented persons or those without the means to file electronically may electronically file documents, but it is not required.

- (1) Email Address. The email address of an attorney or an unrepresented party who electronically files a document must be included on the document.

- (2) Timely Filing. Documents are filed electronically by emailing the document to the BODA Clerk at the email address designated by BODA for that purpose. A document filed by email will be considered filed the day that the email is sent. The date sent is the date shown for the message in the inbox of the email account designated for receiving filings. If a document is sent after 5:00 p.m. or on a weekend or holiday officially observed by the State of Texas, it is considered filed the next business day.

- (3) It is the responsibility of the party filing a document by email to obtain the correct email address for BODA and to confirm that the document was received by BODA in legible form. Any document that is illegible or that cannot be opened as part of an email attachment will not be considered filed. If a document is untimely due to a technical failure or a system outage, the filing party may seek appropriate relief from BODA.

- (4) Exceptions.

- (i) An appeal to BODA of a decision by the CDC to classify a grievance as an inquiry is not required to be filed electronically.

- (ii) The following documents must not be filed electronically:

- a) documents that are filed under seal or subject to a pending motion to seal; and

- b) documents to which access is otherwise restricted by court order.

- (iii) For good cause, BODA may permit a party to file other documents in paper form in a particular case.

- (5) Format. An electronically filed document must:

- (i) be in text-searchable portable document format (PDF);
- (ii) be directly converted to PDF rather than scanned, if possible; and
- (iii) not be locked.

(b) A paper will not be deemed filed if it is sent to an individual BODA member or to another address other than the address designated by BODA under Rule 1.05(a)(2).

(c) **Signing.** Each brief, motion, or other paper filed must be signed by at least one attorney for the party or by the party pro se and must give the State Bar of Texas card number, mailing address, telephone number, email address, and fax number, if any, of each attorney whose name is signed or of the party (if applicable). A document is considered signed if the document includes:

- (1) an “/s/” and name typed in the space where the signature would otherwise appear, unless the document is notarized or sworn; or
- (2) an electronic image or scanned image of the signature.

(d) **Paper Copies.** Unless required by BODA, a party need not file a paper copy of an electronically filed document.

(e) **Service.** Copies of all documents filed by any party other than the record filed by the evidentiary panel clerk or the court reporter must, at or before the time of filing, be served on all other parties as required and authorized by the TRAP.

Rule 1.06. Service of Petition

In any disciplinary proceeding before BODA initiated by service of a petition on the Respondent, the petition must be served by personal service; by certified mail with return receipt requested; or, if permitted by BODA, in any other manner that is authorized by the TRCP and reasonably calculated under all the circumstances to apprise the Respondent of the proceeding and to give him or her reasonable time to appear and answer. To establish service by certified mail, the return receipt must contain the Respondent’s signature.

Rule 1.07. Hearing Setting and Notice

(a) **Original Petitions.** In any kind of case initiated by the CDC’s filing a petition or motion with BODA, the CDC may contact the BODA Clerk for the next regularly available hearing date before filing the original petition. If a hearing is set before the petition is filed, the petition must state the date, time, and place of the hearing. Except in the case of a petition to revoke probation under TRDP 2.23 [2.22], the hearing date must be at least 30 days from the date that the petition is served on the Respondent.

(b) **Expedited Settings.** If a party desires a hearing on a matter on a date earlier than the next regularly available BODA hearing date, the party may request an expedited setting in a written motion setting out the reasons for the

request. Unless the parties agree otherwise, and except in the case of a petition to revoke probation under TRDP 2.23 [2.22], the expedited hearing setting must be at least 30 days from the date of service of the petition, motion, or other pleading. BODA has the sole discretion to grant or deny a request for an expedited hearing date.

(c) **Setting Notices.** BODA must notify the parties of any hearing date that is not noticed in an original petition or motion.

(d) **Announcement Docket.** Attorneys and parties appearing before BODA must confirm their presence and present any questions regarding procedure to the BODA Clerk in the courtroom immediately prior to the time docket call is scheduled to begin. Each party with a matter on the docket must appear at the docket call to give an announcement of readiness, to give a time estimate for the hearing, and to present any preliminary motions or matters. Immediately following the docket call, the Chair will set and announce the order of cases to be heard.

Rule 1.08. Time to Answer

The Respondent may file an answer at any time, except where expressly provided otherwise by these rules or the TRDP, or when an answer date has been set by prior order of BODA. BODA may, but is not required to, consider an answer filed the day of the hearing.

Rule 1.09. Pretrial Procedure

(a) Motions.

(1) Generally. To request an order or other relief, a party must file a motion supported by sufficient cause with proof of service on all other parties. The motion must state with particularity the grounds on which it is based and set forth the relief sought. All supporting briefs, affidavits, or other documents must be served and filed with the motion. A party may file a response to a motion at any time before BODA rules on the motion or by any deadline set by BODA. Unless otherwise required by these rules or the TRDP, the form of a motion must comply with the TRCP or the TRAP.

(2) For Extension of Time. All motions for extension of time in any matter before BODA must be in writing, comply with (a)(1), and specify the following:

- (i) if applicable, the date of notice of decision of the evidentiary panel, together with the number and style of the case;
- (ii) if an appeal has been perfected, the date when the appeal was perfected;
- (iii) the original deadline for filing the item in question;
- (iv) the length of time requested for the extension;
- (v) the number of extensions of time that have been granted previously regarding the item in question; and

(vi) the facts relied on to reasonably explain the need for an extension.

(b) **Pretrial Scheduling Conference.** Any party may request a pretrial scheduling conference, or BODA on its own motion may require a pretrial scheduling conference.

(c) **Trial Briefs.** In any disciplinary proceeding before BODA, except with leave, all trial briefs and memoranda must be filed with the BODA Clerk no later than ten days before the day of the hearing.

(d) **Hearing Exhibits, Witness Lists, and Exhibits Tendered for Argument.** A party may file a witness list, exhibit, or any other document to be used at a hearing or oral argument before the hearing or argument. A party must bring to the hearing an original and 12 copies of any document that was not filed at least one business day before the hearing. The original and copies must be:

- (1) marked;
- (2) indexed with the title or description of the item offered as an exhibit; and
- (3) if voluminous, bound to lie flat when open and tabbed in accordance with the index.

All documents must be marked and provided to the opposing party before the hearing or argument begins.

Rule 1.10. Decisions

(a) **Notice of Decisions.** The BODA Clerk must give notice of all decisions and opinions to the parties or their attorneys of record.

(b) **Publication of Decisions.** BODA must report judgments or orders of public discipline:

- (1) as required by the TRDP; and
- (2) on its website for a period of at least ten years following the date of the disciplinary judgment or order.

(c) **Abstracts of Classification Appeals.** BODA may, in its discretion, prepare an abstract of a classification appeal for a public reporting service.

Rule 1.11. Board of Disciplinary Appeals Opinions

(a) BODA may render judgment in any disciplinary matter with or without written opinion. In accordance with TRDP 6.06, all written opinions of BODA are open to the public and must be made available to the public reporting services, print or electronic, for publishing. A majority of the members who participate in considering the disciplinary matter must determine if an opinion will be written. The names of the participating members must be noted on all written opinions of BODA.

(b) Only a BODA member who participated in the decision of a disciplinary matter may file or join in a written opinion concurring in or dissenting from the judgment of BODA. For purposes of this rule, in hearings in which evidence is taken, no member may participate in

the decision unless that member was present at the hearing. In all other proceedings, no member may participate unless that member has reviewed the record. Any member of BODA may file a written opinion in connection with the denial of a hearing or rehearing en banc.

(c) A BODA determination in an appeal from a grievance classification decision under TRDP 2.10 is not a judgment for purposes of this rule and may be issued without a written opinion.

Rule 1.12. BODA Work Product and Drafts

A document or record of any nature—regardless of its form, characteristics, or means of transmission—that is created or produced in connection with or related to BODA’s adjudicative decision-making process is not subject to disclosure or discovery. This includes documents prepared by any BODA member, BODA staff, or any other person acting on behalf of or at the direction of BODA.

Rule 1.13. Record Retention

Records of appeals from classification decisions must be retained by the BODA Clerk for a period of at least three years from the date of disposition. Records of other disciplinary matters must be retained for a period of at least five years from the date of final judgment, or for at least one year after the date a suspension or disbarment ends, whichever is later. For purposes of this rule, a record is any document, paper, letter, map, book, tape, photograph, film, recording, or other material filed with BODA, regardless of its form, characteristics, or means of transmission.

Rule 1.14. Costs of Reproduction of Records

The BODA Clerk may charge a reasonable amount for the reproduction of nonconfidential records filed with BODA. The fee must be paid in advance to the BODA Clerk.

Rule 1.15. Publication of These Rules

These rules will be published as part of the TDRPC and TRDP.

II. ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS

Rule 2.01. Representing or Counseling Parties in Disciplinary Matters and Legal Malpractice Cases

(a) A current member of BODA must not represent a party or testify voluntarily in a disciplinary action or proceeding. Any BODA member who is subpoenaed or otherwise compelled to appear at a disciplinary action or proceeding, including at a deposition, must promptly notify the BODA Chair.

(b) A current BODA member must not serve as an expert witness on the TDRPC.

(c) A BODA member may represent a party in a legal malpractice case, provided that he or she is later recused in accordance with these rules from any proceeding before BODA arising out of the same facts.

Rule 2.02. Confidentiality

(a) BODA deliberations are confidential, must not be disclosed by BODA members or staff, and are not subject to disclosure or discovery.

(b) Classification appeals, appeals from evidentiary judgments of private reprimand, appeals from an evidentiary judgment dismissing a case, interlocutory appeals or any interim proceedings from an ongoing evidentiary case, and disability cases are confidential under the TRDP. BODA must maintain all records associated with these cases as confidential, subject to disclosure only as provided in the TRDP and these rules.

(c) If a member of BODA is subpoenaed or otherwise compelled by law to testify in any proceeding, the member must not disclose a matter that was discussed in conference in connection with a disciplinary case unless the member is required to do so by a court of competent jurisdiction

Rule 2.03. Disqualification and Recusal of BODA Members

(a) BODA members are subject to disqualification and recusal as provided in TRCP 18b.

(b) BODA members may, in addition to recusals under (a), voluntarily recuse themselves from any discussion and voting for any reason. The reasons that a BODA member is recused from a case are not subject to discovery.

(c) These rules do not disqualify a lawyer who is a member of, or associated with, the law firm of a BODA member from serving on a grievance committee or representing a party in a disciplinary proceeding or legal malpractice case. But a BODA member must recuse him or herself from any matter in which a lawyer who is a member of, or associated with, the BODA member's firm is a party or represents a party.

III. CLASSIFICATION APPEALS

Rule 3.01. Notice of Right to Appeal

(a) If a grievance filed by the Complainant under TRDP 2.10 is classified as an inquiry, the CDC must notify the Complainant of his or her right to appeal as set out in TRDP 2.10 or another applicable rule.

(b) To facilitate the potential filing of an appeal of a grievance classified as an inquiry, the CDC must send the Complainant an appeal notice form, approved by BODA, with the classification disposition. The form must include the docket number of the matter; the deadline for appealing; and information for mailing, faxing, or emailing the appeal notice form to BODA. The appeal notice form must be available in English and Spanish.

Rule 3.02. Record on Appeal

BODA must only consider documents that were filed with the CDC prior to the classification decision. When a notice of appeal from a classification decision has been filed, the CDC must forward to BODA a copy of the grievance and

all supporting documentation. If the appeal challenges the classification of an amended grievance, the CDC must also send BODA a copy of the initial grievance, unless it has been destroyed.

IV. APPEALS FROM EVIDENTIARY PANEL HEARINGS

Rule 4.01. Perfecting Appeal

(a) **Appellate Timetable.** The date that the evidentiary judgment is signed starts the appellate timetable under this section. To make TRDP 2.21 [2.20] consistent with this requirement, the date that the judgment is signed is the "date of notice" under Rule 2.21 [2.20].

(b) **Notification of the Evidentiary Judgment.** The clerk of the evidentiary panel must notify the parties of the judgment as set out in TRDP 2.21 [2.20].

(1) The evidentiary panel clerk must notify the Commission and the Respondent in writing of the judgment. The notice must contain a clear statement that any appeal of the judgment must be filed with BODA within 30 days of the date that the judgment was signed. The notice must include a copy of the judgment rendered.

(2) The evidentiary panel clerk must notify the Complainant that a judgment has been rendered and provide a copy of the judgment, unless the evidentiary panel dismissed the case or imposed a private reprimand. In the case of a dismissal or private reprimand, the evidentiary panel clerk must notify the Complainant of the decision and that the contents of the judgment are confidential. Under TRDP 2.16, no additional information regarding the contents of a judgment of dismissal or private reprimand may be disclosed to the Complainant.

(c) **Filing Notice of Appeal.** An appeal is perfected when a written notice of appeal is filed with BODA. If a notice of appeal and any other accompanying documents are mistakenly filed with the evidentiary panel clerk, the notice is deemed to have been filed the same day with BODA, and the evidentiary panel clerk must immediately send the BODA Clerk a copy of the notice and any accompanying documents.

(d) **Time to File.** In accordance with TRDP 2.24 [2.23], the notice of appeal must be filed within 30 days after the date the judgment is signed. In the event a motion for new trial or motion to modify the judgment is timely filed with the evidentiary panel, the notice of appeal must be filed with BODA within 90 days from the date the judgment is signed.

(e) **Extension of Time.** A motion for an extension of time to file the notice of appeal must be filed no later than 15 days after the last day allowed for filing the notice of appeal. The motion must comply with Rule 1.09.

Rule 4.02. Record on Appeal

(a) **Contents.** The record on appeal consists of the evidentiary panel clerk's record and, where necessary to the appeal, a reporter's record of the evidentiary panel hearing.

(b) **Stipulation as to Record.** The parties may designate parts of the clerk's record and the reporter's record to be included in the record on appeal by written stipulation filed with the clerk of the evidentiary panel.

(c) Responsibility for Filing Record.

(1) Clerk's Record.

(i) After receiving notice that an appeal has been filed, the clerk of the evidentiary panel is responsible for preparing, certifying, and timely filing the clerk's record.

(ii) Unless the parties stipulate otherwise, the clerk's record on appeal must contain the items listed in TRAP 34.5(a) and any other paper on file with the evidentiary panel, including the election letter, all pleadings on which the hearing was held, the docket sheet, the evidentiary panel's charge, any findings of fact and conclusions of law, all other pleadings, the judgment or other orders appealed from, the notice of decision sent to each party, any postsubmission pleadings and briefs, and the notice of appeal.

(iii) If the clerk of the evidentiary panel is unable for any reason to prepare and transmit the clerk's record by the due date, he or she must promptly notify BODA and the parties, explain why the clerk's record cannot be timely filed, and give the date by which he or she expects the clerk's record to be filed.

(2) Reporter's Record.

(i) The court reporter for the evidentiary panel is responsible for timely filing the reporter's record if:

- a) a notice of appeal has been filed;
- b) a party has requested that all or part of the reporter's record be prepared; and
- c) the party requesting all or part of the reporter's record has paid the reporter's fee or has made satisfactory arrangements with the reporter.

(ii) If the court reporter is unable for any reason to prepare and transmit the reporter's record by the due date, he or she must promptly notify BODA and the parties, explain the reasons why the reporter's record cannot be timely filed, and give the date by which he or she expects the reporter's record to be filed.

(d) Preparation of Clerk's Record.

(1) To prepare the clerk's record, the evidentiary panel clerk must:

- (i) gather the documents designated by the parties'

written stipulation or, if no stipulation was filed, the documents required under (c)(1)(ii);

(ii) start each document on a new page;

(iii) include the date of filing on each document;

(iv) arrange the documents in chronological order, either by the date of filing or the date of occurrence;

(v) number the pages of the clerk's record in the manner required by (d)(2);

(vi) prepare and include, after the front cover of the clerk's record, a detailed table of contents that complies with (d)(3); and

(vii) certify the clerk's record.

(2) The clerk must start the page numbering on the front cover of the first volume of the clerk's record and continue to number all pages consecutively—including the front and back covers, tables of contents, certification page, and separator pages, if any—until the final page of the clerk's record, without regard for the number of volumes in the clerk's record, and place each page number at the bottom of each page.

(3) The table of contents must:

(i) identify each document in the entire record (including sealed documents); the date each document was filed; and, except for sealed documents, the page on which each document begins;

(ii) be double-spaced;

(iii) conform to the order in which documents appear in the clerk's record, rather than in alphabetical order;

(iv) contain bookmarks linking each description in the table of contents (except for descriptions of sealed documents) to the page on which the document begins; and

(v) if the record consists of multiple volumes, indicate the page on which each volume begins.

(e) **Electronic Filing of the Clerk's Record.** The evidentiary panel clerk must file the record electronically. When filing a clerk's record in electronic form, the evidentiary panel clerk must:

(1) file each computer file in text-searchable Portable Document Format (PDF);

(2) create electronic bookmarks to mark the first page of each document in the clerk's record;

(3) limit the size of each computer file to 100 MB or less, if possible; and

(4) directly convert, rather than scan, the record to PDF, if possible.

(f) **Preparation of the Reporter's Record.**

(1) The appellant, at or before the time prescribed for

perfecting the appeal, must make a written request for the reporter's record to the court reporter for the evidentiary panel. The request must designate the portion of the evidence and other proceedings to be included. A copy of the request must be filed with the evidentiary panel and BODA and must be served on the appellee. The reporter's record must be certified by the court reporter for the evidentiary panel.

(2) The court reporter or recorder must prepare and file the reporter's record in accordance with TRAP 34.6 and 35 and the Uniform Format Manual for Texas Reporters' Records.

(3) The court reporter or recorder must file the reporter's record in an electronic format by emailing the document to the email address designated by BODA for that purpose.

(4) The court reporter or recorder must include either a scanned image of any required signature or "/s/" and name typed in the space where the signature would otherwise

(6¹) In exhibit volumes, the court reporter or recorder must create bookmarks to mark the first page of each exhibit document.

(g) **Other Requests.** At any time before the clerk's record is prepared, or within ten days after service of a copy of appellant's request for the reporter's record, any party may file a written designation requesting that additional exhibits and portions of testimony be included in the record. The request must be filed with the evidentiary panel and BODA and must be served on the other party.

(h) **Inaccuracies or Defects.** If the clerk's record is found to be defective or inaccurate, the BODA Clerk must inform the clerk of the evidentiary panel of the defect or inaccuracy and instruct the clerk to make the correction. Any inaccuracies in the reporter's record may be corrected by agreement of the parties without the court reporter's recertification. Any dispute regarding the reporter's record that the parties are unable to resolve by agreement must be resolved by the evidentiary panel.

(i) **Appeal from Private Reprimand.** Under TRDP 2.16, in an appeal from a judgment of private reprimand, BODA must mark the record as confidential, remove the attorney's name from the case style, and take any other steps necessary to preserve the confidentiality of the private reprimand.

¹ So in original.

Rule 4.03. Time to File Record

(a) **Timetable.** The clerk's record and reporter's record must be filed within 60 days after the date the judgment is signed. If a motion for new trial or motion to modify the judgment is filed with the evidentiary panel, the clerk's record and the reporter's record must be filed within 120 days from the date the original judgment is signed, unless

a modified judgment is signed, in which case the clerk's record and the reporter's record must be filed within 60 days of the signing of the modified judgment. Failure to file either the clerk's record or the reporter's record on time does not affect BODA's jurisdiction, but may result in BODA's exercising its discretion to dismiss the appeal, affirm the judgment appealed from, disregard materials filed late, or apply presumptions against the appellant.

(b) If No Record Filed.

(1) If the clerk's record or reporter's record has not been timely filed, the BODA Clerk must send notice to the party responsible for filing it, stating that the record is late and requesting that the record be filed within 30 days. The BODA Clerk must send a copy of this notice to all the parties and the clerk of the evidentiary panel.

(2) If no reporter's record is filed due to appellant's fault, and if the clerk's record has been filed, BODA may, after first giving the appellant notice and a reasonable opportunity to cure, consider and decide those issues or points that do not require a reporter's record for a decision. BODA may do this if no reporter's record has been filed because:

(i) the appellant failed to request a reporter's record; or

(ii) the appellant failed to pay or make arrangements to pay the reporter's fee to prepare the reporter's record, and the appellant is not entitled to proceed without payment of costs.

(c) Extension of Time to File the Reporter's Record.

When an extension of time is requested for filing the reporter's record, the facts relied on to reasonably explain the need for an extension must be supported by an affidavit of the court reporter. The affidavit must include the court reporter's estimate of the earliest date when the reporter's record will be available for filing.

(d) **Supplemental Record.** If anything material to either party is omitted from the clerk's record or reporter's record, BODA may, on written motion of a party or on its own motion, direct a supplemental record to be certified and transmitted by the clerk for the evidentiary panel or the court reporter for the evidentiary panel.

Rule 4.04. Copies of the Record

The record may not be withdrawn from the custody of the BODA Clerk. Any party may obtain a copy of the record or any designated part thereof by making a written request to the BODA Clerk and paying any charges for reproduction in advance.

Rule 4.05. Requisites of Briefs

(a) **Appellant's Filing Date.** Appellant's brief must be filed within 30 days after the clerk's record or the reporter's record is filed, whichever is later.

(b) **Appellee's Filing Date.** Appellee's brief must be filed

within 30 days after the appellant's brief is filed.

(c) Contents. Briefs must contain:

- (1) a complete list of the names and addresses of all parties to the final decision and their counsel;
- (2) a table of contents indicating the subject matter of each issue or point, or group of issues or points, with page references where the discussion of each point relied on may be found;
- (3) an index of authorities arranged alphabetically and indicating the pages where the authorities are cited;
- (4) a statement of the case containing a brief general statement of the nature of the cause or offense and the result;
- (5) a statement, without argument, of the basis of BODA's jurisdiction;
- (6) a statement of the issues presented for review or points of error on which the appeal is predicated;
- (7) a statement of facts that is without argument, is supported by record references, and details the facts relating to the issues or points relied on in the appeal;
- (8) the argument and authorities;
- (9) conclusion and prayer for relief;
- (10) a certificate of service; and
- (11) an appendix of record excerpts pertinent to the issues presented for review.

(d) Length of Briefs; Contents Included and Excluded.

In calculating the length of a document, every word and every part of the document, including headings, footnotes, and quotations, must be counted except the following: caption, identity of the parties and counsel, statement regarding oral argument, table of contents, index of authorities, statement of the case, statement of issues presented, statement of the jurisdiction, signature, proof of service, certificate of compliance, and appendix. Briefs must not exceed 15,000 words if computer-generated, and 50 pages if not, except on leave of BODA. A reply brief must not exceed 7,500 words if computer-generated, and 25 pages if not, except on leave of BODA. A computer generated document must include a certificate by counsel or the unrepresented party stating the number of words in the document. The person who signs the certification may rely on the word count of the computer program used to prepare the document.

(e) Amendment or Supplementation. BODA has discretion to grant leave to amend or supplement briefs.

(f) Failure of the Appellant to File a Brief. If the appellant fails to timely file a brief, BODA may:

- (1) dismiss the appeal for want of prosecution, unless the appellant reasonably explains the failure, and the appellee is not significantly injured by the appellant's

failure to timely file a brief;

(2) decline to dismiss the appeal and make further orders within its discretion as it considers proper; or

(3) if an appellee's brief is filed, regard that brief as correctly presenting the case and affirm the evidentiary panel's judgment on that brief without examining the record.

Rule 4.06. Oral Argument

(a) Request. A party desiring oral argument must note the request on the front cover of the party's brief. A party's failure to timely request oral argument waives the party's right to argue. A party who has requested argument may later withdraw the request. But even if a party has waived oral argument, BODA may direct the party to appear and argue. If oral argument is granted, the clerk will notify the parties of the time and place for submission.

(b) Right to Oral Argument. A party who has filed a brief and who has timely requested oral argument may argue the case to BODA unless BODA, after examining the briefs, decides that oral argument is unnecessary for any of the following reasons:

- (1) the appeal is frivolous;
- (2) the dispositive issue or issues have been authoritatively decided;
- (3) the facts and legal arguments are adequately presented in the briefs and record; or
- (4) the decisional process would not be significantly aided by oral argument.

(c) Time Allowed. Each party will have 20 minutes to argue. BODA may, on the request of a party or on its own, extend or shorten the time allowed for oral argument. The appellant may reserve a portion of his or her allotted time for rebuttal.

Rule 4.07. Decision and Judgment

(a) Decision. BODA may do any of the following:

- (1) affirm in whole or in part the decision of the evidentiary panel;
- (2) modify the panel's findings and affirm the findings as modified;
- (3) reverse in whole or in part the panel's findings and render the decision that the panel should have rendered; or
- (4) reverse the panel's findings and remand the cause for further proceedings to be conducted by:
 - (i) the panel that entered the findings; or
 - (ii) a statewide grievance committee panel appointed by BODA and composed of members selected from the state bar districts other than the district from which the appeal was taken.

(b) Mandate. In every appeal, the BODA Clerk must issue a mandate in accordance with BODA's judgment and send it to the evidentiary panel and to all the parties.

Rule 4.08. Appointment of Statewide Grievance Committee

If BODA remands a cause for further proceedings before a statewide grievance committee, the BODA Chair will appoint the statewide grievance committee in accordance with TRDP 2.27 [2.26]. The committee must consist of six members: four attorney members and two public members randomly selected from the current pool of grievance committee members. Two alternates, consisting of one attorney and one public member, must also be selected. BODA will appoint the initial chair who will serve until the members of the statewide grievance committee elect a chair of the committee at the first meeting. The BODA Clerk will notify the Respondent and the CDC that a committee has been appointed.

Rule 4.09. Involuntary Dismissal

Under the following circumstances and on any party's motion or on its own initiative after giving at least ten days' notice to all parties, BODA may dismiss the appeal or affirm the appealed judgment or order. Dismissal or affirmance may occur if the appeal is subject to dismissal:

- (a) for want of jurisdiction;
- (b) for want of prosecution; or
- (c) because the appellant has failed to comply with a requirement of these rules, a court order, or a notice from the clerk requiring a response or other action within a specified time.

V. PETITIONS TO REVOKE PROBATION

Rule 5.01. Initiation and Service

(a) Before filing a motion to revoke the probation of an attorney who has been sanctioned, the CDC must contact the BODA Clerk to confirm whether the next regularly available hearing date will comply with the 30-day requirement of TRDP. The Chair may designate a three-member panel to hear the motion, if necessary, to meet the 30-day requirement of TRDP 2.23 [2.22].

(b) Upon filing the motion, the CDC must serve the Respondent with the motion and any supporting documents in accordance with TRDP 2.23 [2.22], the TRCP, and these rules. The CDC must notify BODA of the date that service is obtained on the Respondent.

Rule 5.02. Hearing

Within 30 days of service of the motion on the Respondent, BODA must docket and set the matter for a hearing and notify the parties of the time and place of the hearing. On a showing of good cause by a party or on its own motion, BODA may continue the case to a future hearing date as circumstances require.

VI. COMPULSORY DISCIPLINE

Rule 6.01. Initiation of Proceeding

Under TRDP 8.03, the CDC must file a petition for compulsory discipline with BODA and serve the Respondent in accordance with the TRDP and Rule 1.06 of these rules.

Rule 6.02. Interlocutory Suspension

(a) **Interlocutory Suspension.** In any compulsory proceeding under TRDP Part VIII in which BODA determines that the Respondent has been convicted of an Intentional Crime and that the criminal conviction is on direct appeal, BODA must suspend the Respondent's license to practice law by interlocutory order. In any compulsory case in which BODA has imposed an interlocutory order of suspension, BODA retains jurisdiction to render final judgment after the direct appeal of the criminal conviction is final. For purposes of rendering final judgment in a compulsory discipline case, the direct appeal of the criminal conviction is final when the appellate court issues its mandate.

(b) **Criminal Conviction Affirmed.** If the criminal conviction made the basis of a compulsory interlocutory suspension is affirmed and becomes final, the CDC must file a motion for final judgment that complies with TRDP 8.05.

(1) If the criminal sentence is fully probated or is an order of deferred adjudication, the motion for final judgment must contain notice of a hearing date. The motion will be set on BODA's next available hearing date.

(2) If the criminal sentence is not fully probated:

- (i) BODA may proceed to decide the motion without a hearing if the attorney does not file a verified denial within ten days of service of the motion; or
- (ii) BODA may set the motion for a hearing on the next available hearing date if the attorney timely files a verified denial.

(c) **Criminal Conviction Reversed.** If an appellate court issues a mandate reversing the criminal conviction while a Respondent is subject to an interlocutory suspension, the Respondent may file a motion to terminate the interlocutory suspension. The motion to terminate the interlocutory suspension must have certified copies of the decision and mandate of the reversing court attached. If the CDC does not file an opposition to the termination within ten days of being served with the motion, BODA may proceed to decide the motion without a hearing or set the matter for a hearing on its own motion. If the CDC timely opposes the motion, BODA must set the motion for a hearing on its next available hearing date. An order terminating an interlocutory order of suspension does not automatically reinstate a Respondent's license.

VII. RECIPROCAL DISCIPLINE

Rule 7.01. Initiation of Proceeding

To initiate an action for reciprocal discipline under TRDP Part IX, the CDC must file a petition with BODA and request an Order to Show Cause. The petition must request that the Respondent be disciplined in Texas and have attached to it any information concerning the disciplinary matter from the other jurisdiction, including a certified copy of the order or judgment rendered against the Respondent.

Rule 7.02. Order to Show Cause

When a petition is filed, the Chair immediately issues a show cause order and a hearing notice and forwards them to the CDC, who must serve the order and notice on the Respondent. The CDC must notify BODA of the date that service is obtained.

Rule 7.03. Attorney's Response

If the Respondent does not file an answer within 30 days of being served with the order and notice but thereafter appears at the hearing, BODA may, at the discretion of the Chair, receive testimony from the Respondent relating to the merits of the petition.

VIII. DISTRICT DISABILITY COMMITTEE HEARINGS

Rule 8.01. Appointment of District Disability Committee

(a) If the evidentiary panel of the grievance committee finds under TRDP 2.17(P)(2), or the CDC reasonably believes under TRDP 2.14(C), that a Respondent is suffering from a disability, the rules in this section will apply to the de novo proceeding before the District Disability Committee held under TRDP Part XII.

(b) Upon receiving an evidentiary panel's finding or the CDC's referral that an attorney is believed to be suffering from a disability, the BODA Chair must appoint a District Disability Committee in compliance with TRDP 12.02 and designate a chair. BODA will reimburse District Disability Committee members for reasonable expenses directly related to service on the District Disability Committee. The BODA Clerk must notify the CDC and the Respondent that a committee has been appointed and notify the Respondent where to locate the procedural rules governing disability proceedings.

(c) A Respondent who has been notified that a disability referral will be or has been made to BODA may, at any time, waive in writing the appointment of the District Disability Committee or the hearing before the District Disability Committee and enter into an agreed judgment of indefinite disability suspension, provided that the Respondent is competent to waive the hearing. If the Respondent is not represented, the waiver must include a statement affirming that the Respondent has been advised of the right to appointed counsel and waives that right as well.

(d) All pleadings, motions, briefs, or other matters to be filed with the District Disability Committee must be filed with the BODA Clerk.

(e) Should any member of the District Disability Committee become unable to serve, the BODA Chair must appoint a substitute member.

Rule 8.02. Petition and Answer

(a) **Petition.** Upon being notified that the District Disability Committee has been appointed by BODA, the CDC must, within 20 days, file with the BODA Clerk and serve on the Respondent a copy of a petition for indefinite disability suspension. Service must comply with Rule 1.06.

(b) **Answer.** The Respondent must, within 30 days after service of the petition for indefinite disability suspension, file an answer with the BODA Clerk and serve a copy of the answer on the CDC.

(c) **Hearing Setting.** The BODA Clerk must set the final hearing as instructed by the chair of the District Disability Committee and send notice of the hearing to the parties.

Rule 8.03. Discovery

(a) **Limited Discovery.** The District Disability Committee may permit limited discovery. The party seeking discovery must file with the BODA Clerk a written request that makes a clear showing of good cause and substantial need and a proposed order. If the District Disability Committee authorizes discovery in a case, it must issue a written order. The order may impose limitations or deadlines on the discovery.

(b) **Physical or Mental Examinations.** On written motion by the Commission or on its own motion, the District Disability Committee may order the Respondent to submit to a physical or mental examination by a qualified healthcare or mental healthcare professional. Nothing in this rule limits the Respondent's right to an examination by a professional of his or her choice in addition to any exam ordered by the District Disability Committee.

(1) **Motion.** The Respondent must be given reasonable notice of the examination by written order specifying the name, address, and telephone number of the person conducting the examination.

(2) **Report.** The examining professional must file with the BODA Clerk a detailed, written report that includes the results of all tests performed and the professional's findings, diagnoses, and conclusions. The professional must send a copy of the report to the CDC and the Respondent.

(c) **Objections.** A party must make any objection to a request for discovery within 15 days of receiving the motion by filing a written objection with the BODA Clerk. BODA may decide any objection or contest to a discovery motion.

Rule 8.04. Ability to Compel Attendance

The Respondent and the CDC may confront and cross-examine witnesses at the hearing. Compulsory process to compel the attendance of witnesses by subpoena, enforceable by an order of a district court of proper jurisdiction, is available to the Respondent and the CDC as provided in TRCP 176.

Rule 8.05. Respondent's Right to Counsel

(a) The notice to the Respondent that a District Disability Committee has been appointed and the petition for indefinite disability suspension must state that the Respondent may request appointment of counsel by BODA to represent him or her at the disability hearing. BODA will reimburse appointed counsel for reasonable expenses directly related to representation of the Respondent.

(b) To receive appointed counsel under TRDP 12.02, the Respondent must file a written request with the BODA Clerk within 30 days of the date that Respondent is served with the petition for indefinite disability suspension. A late request must demonstrate good cause for the Respondent's failure to file a timely request.

Rule 8.06. Hearing

The party seeking to establish the disability must prove by a preponderance of the evidence that the Respondent is suffering from a disability as defined in the TRDP. The chair of the District Disability Committee must admit all relevant evidence that is necessary for a fair and complete hearing. The TRE are advisory but not binding on the chair.

Rule 8.07. Notice of Decision

The District Disability Committee must certify its finding regarding disability to BODA, which will issue the final judgment in the matter.

Rule 8.08. Confidentiality

All proceedings before the District Disability Committee and BODA, if necessary, are closed to the public. All matters before the District Disability Committee are confidential and are not subject to disclosure or discovery, except as allowed by the TRDP or as may be required in the event of an appeal to the Supreme Court of Texas.

IX. DISABILITY REINSTATEMENTS

Rule 9.01. Petition for Reinstatement

(a) An attorney under an indefinite disability suspension may, at any time after he or she has been suspended, file a verified petition with BODA to have the suspension terminated and to be reinstated to the practice of law. The petitioner must serve a copy of the petition on the CDC in the manner required by TRDP 12.06. The TRCP apply to a reinstatement proceeding unless they conflict with these rules.

(b) The petition must include the information required by TRDP 12.06. If the judgment of disability suspension

contained terms or conditions relating to misconduct by the petitioner prior to the suspension, the petition must affirmatively demonstrate that those terms have been complied with or explain why they have not been satisfied. The petitioner has a duty to amend and keep current all information in the petition until the final hearing on the merits. Failure to do so may result in dismissal without notice.

(c) Disability reinstatement proceedings before BODA are not confidential; however, BODA may make all or any part of the record of the proceeding confidential.

Rule 9.02. Discovery

The discovery period is 60 days from the date that the petition for reinstatement is filed. The BODA Clerk will set the petition for a hearing on the first date available after the close of the discovery period and must notify the parties of the time and place of the hearing. BODA may continue the hearing for good cause shown.

Rule 9.03. Physical or Mental Examinations

(a) On written motion by the Commission or on its own, BODA may order the petitioner seeking reinstatement to submit to a physical or mental examination by a qualified healthcare or mental healthcare professional. The petitioner must be served with a copy of the motion and given at least seven days to respond. BODA may hold a hearing before ruling on the motion but is not required to do so.

(b) The petitioner must be given reasonable notice of the examination by written order specifying the name, address, and telephone number of the person conducting the examination.

(c) The examining professional must file a detailed, written report that includes the results of all tests performed and the professional's findings, diagnoses, and conclusions. The professional must send a copy of the report to the parties.

(d) If the petitioner fails to submit to an examination as ordered, BODA may dismiss the petition without notice.

(e) Nothing in this rule limits the petitioner's right to an examination by a professional of his or her choice in addition to any exam ordered by BODA.

Rule 9.04. Judgment

If, after hearing all the evidence, BODA determines that the petitioner is not eligible for reinstatement, BODA may, in its discretion, either enter an order denying the petition or direct that the petition be held in abeyance for a reasonable period of time until the petitioner provides additional proof as directed by BODA. The judgment may include other orders necessary to protect the public and the petitioner's potential clients.

X. APPEALS FROM BODA TO THE SUPREME COURT OF TEXAS

Rule 10.01. Appeals to the Supreme Court

(a) A final decision by BODA, except a determination that a statement constitutes an inquiry or a complaint under TRDP 2.10, may be appealed to the Supreme Court of Texas. The clerk of the Supreme Court of Texas must docket an appeal from a decision by BODA in the same manner as a petition for review without fee.

(b) The appealing party must file the notice of appeal directly with the clerk of the Supreme Court of Texas within 14 days of receiving notice of a final determination by BODA. The record must be filed within 60 days after BODA's determination. The appealing party's brief is due 30 days after the record is filed, and the responding party's brief is due 30 days thereafter. The BODA Clerk must send the parties a notice of BODA's final decision that includes the information in this paragraph.

(c) An appeal to the Supreme Court is governed by TRDP 7.11 and the TRAP.