



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

IN THE MATTER OF §
SANDRA ELIZABETH FAV GALLAGHER, § CAUSE NO. 73839
STATE BAR CARD NO. 24035585 §

FIRST AMENDED PETITION FOR RECIPROCAL DISCIPLINE

TO THE BOARD OF DISCIPLINARY APPEALS:

The Commission for Lawyer Discipline (hereinafter referred to as the “Commission”), brings this action against Respondent, Sandra Elizabeth Fav Gallagher, and would show the following:

1. This action is commenced by the Commission pursuant to Part IX of the Texas Rules of Disciplinary Procedure (the “TRDPs”). The Commission is also providing Respondent with 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 but not currently authorized to practice law in Texas. Respondent is currently administratively suspended. Respondent may be served with a true and correct copy of this First Amended Petition for Reciprocal Discipline at Sandra Elizabeth Fav Gallagher, 2116 Ralph Boone, Clovis, NM 88101.

3. On or about December 10, 2025, an Order was entered in No. S-1-SC-41094; styled *In the Matter of Sandra E. Gallagher, Esq., An Attorney Suspended from the Practice of Law before the Courts of the State of New Mexico*, In the Supreme Court of the State of New Mexico. See Exhibit 1. The Order was issued by the Supreme Court after the Respondent failed to comply

with the conditions of a deferred Formal Reprimand issued by the Disciplinary Board of the New Mexico Supreme Court. *See* Exhibit 2. The December 10th Order states in pertinent part as follows:

WHEREAS, this matter initially came on for consideration by the Court upon *verified motion for order to show cause* together with exhibits filed under Rule 17-206(G) NMRA, whereupon the Court entered an order on October 1, 2025, granting the motion and an order directing Respondent to show cause why her supervised probation should not be revoked and additional discipline imposed for failure to comply with the Disciplinary Board's March 17, 2025, order;

WHEREAS, Respondent filed a response to the order to show cause on October 20, 2025, and this matter thereafter came before the Court upon the oral argument of the parties on December 8, 2025;

WHEREAS, the Disciplinary Board issued a formal reprimand to Respondent under Rule 17-206(A)(5) NMRA, for failure to cooperate with the Disciplinary Board and disciplinary counsel in its disciplinary investigation of Respondent in violation of Rule 16-803(D) NMRA, whereupon the Disciplinary Board deferred the formal reprimand pursuant to a consent agreement and placed Respondent on supervised probation under Rule 17-206(B)(2) NMRA, with conditions including: (1) observing and complying with the Rules of Professional Conduct and the Rules Governing Discipline, (2) payment of costs of the proceeding within fifteen (15) days of receipt of the statement of costs, and (3) meeting with her supervising attorney monthly and providing reports of the same to disciplinary counsel;

WHEREAS, following the Disciplinary Board's March 17, 2025, order, four (4) complaints were filed with the Office of Disciplinary Counsel against Respondent which she failed to respond to for months despite multiple requests from disciplinary counsel for responses;

WHEREAS, while Respondent has now responded to the four (4) complaints, she admits she failed to comply with Disciplinary Board's order by not timely responding to complaints and communications from disciplinary counsel; that she did not pay the costs of the proceeding; and that she failed to submit the required reports;

WHEREAS, this Court has inherent authority to regulate and discipline New Mexico attorneys under the Court's power of "superintending control over all inferior courts," granted by the New Mexico Constitution, Article VI, Section 3, and the Court having considered

the foregoing and being sufficiently advised; Chief Justice David K. Thomson, Justice Michael E. Vigil, Justice C. Shannon Bacon, Justice Julie J. Vargas, and Justice Briana H. Zamora concurring;

NOW, THEREFORE, IT IS ORDERED that the deferral of Respondent's formal reprimand set forth in the Disciplinary Board's March 17, 2025, order is REVOKED;

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the Disciplinary Board shall issue a formal reprimand to Respondent forth with under Rule 17-206(A)(5) NMRA, and shall file a copy of the reprimand with the Court;

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Respondent's supervised probation is LIFTED, and Respondent is hereby SUSPENDED, effective immediately, for a period of no less than six (6) months under the Court's inherent authority and Rules 17-206(G) and 17-207(B)(4) NMRA;

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that during the period of suspension, Respondent shall observe and comply with the Rules of Professional Conduct and the Rules Governing Discipline, and shall promptly respond to and communicate with disciplinary counsel and the Disciplinary Board regarding all matters related to any of Respondent's disciplinary proceedings and/or complaints;

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that, prior to seeking reinstatement, Respondent shall meet the following conditions:

- (1) Respondent shall schedule mental health assessments with the State Bar of New Mexico's Lawyer Assistance Program (NM LAP) within forty-five (45) days from the date of this order, shall comply with all resulting recommendations from the NM LAP assessments, shall agree to waive confidentiality of NM LAP assessments and recommendations and share resulting assessments and recommendations with the Disciplinary Board and this Court, and shall provide proof of compliance to this Court;
- (2) Respondent shall pay the costs of this proceeding within fifteen (15) days of receipt of the statement of costs from the disciplinary board, and failure to timely and fully pay shall result in the accrual of interest at a rate of 8 ³/₄% per annum, until paid and may be reduced to a transcript of judgment;

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that, prior to reinstatement, disciplinary counsel shall file a certification with the Court under Rule 17-207(B)(4) certifying that any incompetency, incapacity, or substantial

probity of harm, loss, or damage to the public that gave rise to the filing of proceedings before this Court no longer exist;

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that should Respondent violate any of the foregoing terms and conditions, or if additional complaints are received by disciplinary counsel against Respondent which give rise to the filing of formal charges for similar misconduct, disciplinary counsel shall bring this violation to the attention of this Court by verified motion for order to show cause pursuant to Rule 17-206(G) NMRA, and Respondent may then be found in contempt of this Court, and if Respondent be found in contempt, Respondent may be fined, censured, suspended, disbarred;

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Respondent shall comply with the requirements of Rule 17-212 NMRA, as appropriate; and

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that this suspension shall be published in the *Bar Bulletin*.

IT IS SO ORDERED.

(Emphasis added in bold)

4. On or about January 9, 2026, a Formal Reprimand (Exhibit 3, 3-A) was entered in Supreme Court No. S-1-SC-41094; styled *In the Matter of Sandra E. Gallagher, Esq., An Attorney Suspended before the Courts of the State of New Mexico*, Before the Disciplinary Board of the Supreme Court of the State of New Mexico, that states in pertinent part as follows:

You are being issued this formal reprimand pursuant to a *Conditional Agreement Admitting the Allegations and Consent to Discipline*, which was approved by a Disciplinary Board Hearing Committee, a Disciplinary Board Panel, and pursuant to a December 10, 2025, Order of the New Mexico Supreme Court revoking the deferral of this formal reprimand.

You have agreed that the facts, as pleaded in the Specification of Charges demonstrate violations of the following Rules of Professional Conduct:

- Rule 16-803(D) - by failing to give full cooperation and assistance to the disciplinary board and disciplinary counsel in discharging the lawyer's respective functions and duties with respect to discipline and disciplinary procedures.

This disciplinary matter arose out of two (2) complaints from two (2) incarcerated clients you represented under contract with the Public Defender's Office. In order to comply with its mandated obligation to conduct a full investigation under the Rules Governing Discipline, disciplinary counsel must have a sufficient basis to conclude that no misconduct occurred. Disciplinary counsel was obligated to do a full investigation of both complaints filed against you, and was conducting that investigation in full accordance with the Rules Governing Discipline, and without evidence of any improper motive on the part of either of the complainants. During the investigation of the two (2) complaints against you, disciplinary counsel repeatedly asked you for your responses to the complaints, and you failed to respond, which subsequently led to the filing of the Specification of Charges against you on October 10, 2024, for violating Rule 16-803(D), NMRA.

You subsequently entered into a *Conditional Agreement Admitting the Allegations and Consent to Discipline* wherein, on March 17, 2025, the Disciplinary Board deferred this formal reprimand and you were placed on supervised probation for one year. The supervised probation included the following conditions: (1) observing and complying with the Rules of Professional Conduct and the Rules Governing Discipline, (2) payment of costs of the disciplinary proceeding within fifteen (15) days of receipt of the statement of costs, and (3) meeting with your supervising attorney and providing monthly reports to disciplinary counsel.

Following the Disciplinary Board's March 17, 2025, order, four (4) additional complaints were filed with the Office of Disciplinary Counsel against you [sic] Again you failed to respond to these complaints for months, despite multiple requests from disciplinary counsel for your responses. In addition, you failed to timely pay the costs of the disciplinary proceeding and failed to submit the required monthly reports to disciplinary counsel. The Supreme Court in an order effective December 8, 2025 revoked the the [sic] deferral of the formal reprimand, lifted the supervised probation, and **suspended your license for a period of no less than six (6) months**. While mitigating factors in your practice were considered, you are reminded that as an attorney your law license requires that, despite whatever challenging circumstances might be present, you must comport yourself professionally and within the confines of the Rules of Professional Conduct. You are hereby formally reprimanded for these acts of misconduct pursuant to Rule 17-206(A)(5) of the Rules Governing Discipline. This formal reprimand will be filed with the Supreme Court in accordance with 17-206(D) and will remain part of your permanent records with the Disciplinary Board, where it may be revealed upon any inquiry to the Disciplinary Board concerning any discipline ever imposed against you. In addition, in accordance with Rule 17-206(D), the entire text of this formal reprimand will be published in the State Bar of New Mexico *Bar Bulletin*.

(Emphasis added in bold).

5. On April 29, 2026, Respondent submitted a New Mexico Law License Voluntary Withdrawal Application. *See* Exhibit 3, 3-B.

6. On May 29, 2026, Elizabeth Garcia, the Clerk of the Supreme Court of the State of New Mexico issued a Certificate of Change certifying that Respondent voluntarily withdrew from the State Bar of New Mexico, effective that same day. *See* Exhibit 3, 3-C.

7. As a result, Respondent was formally reprimanded and suspended for six (6) months from the practice of law by the Disciplinary Board of the Supreme Court of the State of New Mexico.

8. Attached hereto is a true and correct copy of the following documents: December 10, 2025 Order entered by the Supreme Court of New Mexico (Exhibit 1), March 7, 2025 Order entered by the Disciplinary Board of the New Mexico Supreme Court (Exhibit 2), the Formal Reprimand entered by the Disciplinary Board of the Supreme Court of New Mexico (Exhibit 3, 3-A), the New Mexico Law License Voluntary Withdrawal Application (Exhibit 3, 3-B), and the Certificate of Change entered by the Clerk of the Supreme Court of the State of New Mexico (Exhibit 3, 3-C).

9. The Commission brings this disciplinary action in accordance with the Chief Disciplinary Counsel's mandatory administrative obligations, as set forth in TRDP 9.01.

10. Respondent was disciplined in another jurisdiction within the meaning of TRDP 9.01. The Disciplinary Board of the Supreme Court of State of New Mexico found that Respondent violated the following Rule of Professional Conduct:

- Rule 16-803(D) - by failing to give full cooperation and assistance to the disciplinary board and disciplinary counsel in discharging the lawyer's respective functions and duties with respect to discipline and disciplinary procedures.

11. Respondent's violation of Rule 16-803(D) of the New Mexico Rules of Professional Conduct ("NMRA") corresponds to a similar obligation in the Texas Disciplinary Rules of Professional Conduct ("TDRPC").

- a. TDRCP 8.04(a)(8) (Misconduct – A lawyer shall not fail to timely furnish to the Chief Disciplinary Counsel's office or a district grievance committee a response or other information as required by the Texas Rules of Disciplinary Procedure, unless he or she in good faith timely asserts a privilege or other legal ground for failure to do so.) *See* TEX. DISCIPLINARY R. PROF'L CONDUCT 8.04(a)(8).

12. The Commission prays that, pursuant to Rule 9.02, Texas Rules of Disciplinary Procedure, that this Board issue notice to Respondent, containing a copy of this First Amended 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. The Commission also prays that upon trial of this matter this Board enter a judgment imposing discipline identical, to the extent practicable, with that imposed by the Disciplinary Board of the Supreme Court of the State of New Mexico, and that the Commission have such other and further relief to which it may be entitled.

Respectfully submitted,

Seana Willing
Chief Disciplinary Counsel

Ramiro Canales

Assistant Disciplinary Counsel
Office of the Chief Disciplinary Counsel
State Bar of Texas
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Austin, Texas 78711
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Ramiro Canales

Ramiro Canales

Bar Card No. 24012377

ATTORNEYS FOR THE COMMISSION

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 First Amended Petition for Reciprocal Discipline and the Order to Show Cause on Sandra Elizabeth Fav Gallagher by personal service.

Sandra Elizabeth Fav Gallagher
2116 Ralph Boone
Clovis, NM 88101

Ramiro Canales

Ramiro Canales

[Signature]

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO

December 10, 2025



NO. S-1-SC-41094

IN THE MATTER OF
SANDRA E. GALLAGHER, ESQ.

An Attorney Suspended from the
Practice Law before the Courts
of the State of New Mexico

ORDER

WHEREAS, this matter initially came on for consideration by the Court upon *verified motion for order to show cause* together with exhibits filed under Rule 17-206(G) NMRA, whereupon the Court entered an order on October 1, 2025, granting the motion and an order directing Respondent to show cause why her supervised probation should not be revoked and additional discipline imposed for failure to comply with the Disciplinary Board's March 17, 2025, order;

WHEREAS, Respondent filed a response to the order to show cause on October 20, 2025, and this matter thereafter came before the Court upon the oral argument of the parties on December 8, 2025;

WHEREAS, the Disciplinary Board issued a formal reprimand to Respondent under Rule 17-206(A)(5) NMRA, for failure to cooperate with the Disciplinary Board and disciplinary counsel in its disciplinary investigation of Respondent in violation of Rule 16-803(D) NMRA, whereupon the Disciplinary Board deferred the formal reprimand pursuant to a consent agreement and placed Respondent on supervised probation under Rule 17-206(B)(2) NMRA, with conditions including: (1) observing and complying with the Rules of Professional Conduct and the Rules Governing Discipline, (2) payment of costs of the proceeding within fifteen (15)

1 days of receipt of the statement of costs, and (3) meeting with her supervising
2 attorney monthly and providing reports of the same to disciplinary counsel;

3 WHEREAS, following the Disciplinary Board's March 17, 2025, order, four
4 (4) complaints were filed with the Office of Disciplinary Counsel against
5 Respondent which she failed to respond to for months despite multiple requests from
6 disciplinary counsel for responses;

7 WHEREAS, while Respondent has now responded to the four (4) complaints,
8 she admits she failed to comply with Disciplinary Board's order by not timely
9 responding to complaints and communications from disciplinary counsel; that she
10 did not pay the costs of the proceeding; and that she failed to submit the required
11 reports;

12 WHEREAS, this Court has inherent authority to regulate and discipline New
13 Mexico attorneys under the Court's power of "superintending control over all
14 inferior courts," granted by the New Mexico Constitution, Article VI, Section 3, and
15 the Court having considered the foregoing and being sufficiently advised; Chief
16 Justice David K. Thomson, Justice Michael E. Vigil, Justice C. Shannon Bacon,
17 Justice Julie J. Vargas, and Justice Briana H. Zamora concurring;

18 NOW, THEREFORE, IT IS ORDERED that the deferral of Respondent's
19 formal reprimand set forth in the Disciplinary Board's March 17, 2025, order is
20 REVOKED;

21 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that the Disciplinary Board shall issue a formal
22 reprimand to Respondent forthwith under Rule 17-206(A)(5) NMRA, and shall file
23 a copy of the reprimand with the Court;

24 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Respondent's supervised probation is
25 LIFTED, and Respondent is hereby SUSPENDED, effective immediately, for a
26 period of no less than six (6) months under the Court's inherent authority and Rules

1 17-206(G) and 17-207(B)(4) NMRA;

2 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that during the period of suspension,
3 Respondent shall observe and comply with the Rules of Professional Conduct and
4 the Rules Governing Discipline, and shall promptly respond to and communicate
5 with disciplinary counsel and the Disciplinary Board regarding all matters related to
6 any of Respondent's disciplinary proceedings and/or complaints;

7 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that, prior to seeking reinstatement, Respondent
8 shall meet the following conditions:

9 (1) Respondent shall schedule mental health assessments with the State Bar of
10 New Mexico's Lawyer Assistance Program (NM LAP) within forty-five (45)
11 days from the date of this order, shall comply with all resulting
12 recommendations from the NM LAP assessments, shall agree to waive
13 confidentiality of NM LAP assessments and recommendations and share
14 resulting assessments and recommendations with the Disciplinary Board and
15 this Court, and shall provide proof of compliance to this Court;

16
17 (2) Respondent shall pay the costs of this proceeding within fifteen (15) days of
18 receipt of the statement of costs from the disciplinary board, and failure to
19 timely and fully pay shall result in the accrual of interest at a rate of 8 ³/₄% per
20 annum, until paid and may be reduced to a transcript of judgment;

21
22 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that, prior to reinstatement, disciplinary counsel
23 shall file a certification with the Court under Rule 17-207(B)(4) certifying that any
24 incompetency, incapacity, or substantial probity of harm, loss, or damage to the
25 public that gave rise to the filing of proceedings before this Court no longer exist;

26 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that should Respondent violate any of the
27 foregoing terms and conditions, or if additional complaints are received by
28 disciplinary counsel against Respondent which give rise to the filing of formal
29 charges for similar misconduct, disciplinary counsel shall bring this violation to the
30 attention of this Court by verified motion for order to show cause pursuant to Rule

1 17-206(G) NMRA, and Respondent may then be found in contempt of this Court,
2 and if Respondent be found in contempt, Respondent may be fined, censured,
3 suspended, disbarred;

4 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Respondent shall comply with the
5 requirements of Rule 17-212 NMRA, as appropriate; and

6 IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that this suspension shall be published in the
7 *Bar Bulletin*.

8 IT IS SO ORDERED.



WITNESS, the Honorable David K. Thomson, Chief
Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New
Mexico, and the seal of said Court this 10th day of
December, 2025.

Elizabeth A. Garcia, Clerk of Court
Supreme Court of New Mexico

By

Kristen R. Edwards

Deputy Clerk

I CERTIFY AND ATTEST:

A true copy was served on all parties
or their counsel of record on date filed.

Kristen Edwards

Deputy Clerk of the Supreme Court
of the State of New Mexico

BEFORE THE DISCIPLINE BOARD OF
THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO

In the Matter of

SANDRA E. GALLAGHER, ESQ.

Disciplinary No.: 2024-10-4583

An Attorney Licensed to
Practice Before the Courts
of the State of New Mexico

**ORDER RECOMMENDING ACCEPTANCE OF CONDITIONAL AGREEMENT NOT
TO CONTEST THE ALLEGATIONS AND CONSENT TO DISCIPLINE**

THIS MATTER came before the duly appointed Hearing Committee on the Conditional Agreement Not to Contest the Allegations and Consent to Discipline ("Conditional Agreement") submitted by the parties at a March 7, 2025 hearing which occurred via Zoom.

The Committee FINDS:

1. Respondent Sandra E. Gallagher freely involuntarily entered into the Conditional Agreement.
2. Respondent Sandra E. Gallagher had the benefit of assistance of counsel and, with assistance of counsel of her choosing, Tye Harmon; is satisfied with Mr. Harmon's representation; and, understands and agrees to the provision of the Conditional Agreement.
3. The proposed disposition is fair, reasonable and consistent with discipline for similar misconduct and supported by case and other authority and also sufficiently protects the public.

IT IS, THEREFORE, ORDERED THAT the Hearing Committee unanimously recommends that the Disciplinary Board accept the Conditional Agreement and impose

the discipline on Respondent Sandra E. Gallagher recommended in that Conditional Agreement.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read 'Andrew J. Cloutier', is written over a horizontal line.

ANDREW J. CLOUTIER, Chair
Hearing Committee

Dated: March 7, 2025

**BEFORE THE DISCIPLINARY BOARD OF
THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO**

In the Matter of

SANDRA E. GALLAGHER, ESQ.

Disciplinary No. 2024-10-4583

An Attorney Licensed to
Practice Before the Courts
of the State of New Mexico

**CONDITIONAL AGREEMENT NOT TO CONTEST THE ALLEGATIONS
AND CONSENT TO DISCIPLINE**

COMES NOW Sandra E. Gallagher, Respondent herein, and pursuant to
Rule 17-211(A), NMRA, hereby declares her intention not to contest the
allegations against her in this matter and agrees as follows:

FACTS

COUNT I

1. Respondent is an attorney currently licensed to practice law before the courts of the State of New Mexico, having been admitted in 1988.
2. This disciplinary matter arose out of two (2) complaints from two (2) incarcerated clients represented by Respondent under contract with the Public Defender's Office (LOPD).
3. In the first complaint, complainant Acosta alleged that Respondent failed to provide him with the discovery for his case, failed to visit with him while he was

incarcerated despite Respondent's assurances to do so made in court, failed to respond to his written communication, and failed to respond to his over twenty-five (25) attempts at telephone communication.

4. In the second complaint, complainant Whitlock alleged that Respondent failed to visit with him while he has been incarcerated, failed to respond to his written communication, failed to respond to his telephone communication, and that the only times he has met with Respondent have been during court appearances.
5. Disciplinary counsel must "resolve all doubts . . . in favor of conducting a formal hearing." Rule 17-307(B) NMRA. Thus, in order to comply with its mandated obligation to conduct a full investigation, disciplinary counsel must have a sufficient basis to conclude that no misconduct occurred.
6. Disciplinary counsel was obligated to do a full investigation of both complaints, and was conducting that investigation in full accordance with the Rules Governing Discipline, and without evidence of any improper motive on the part of the complainants.
7. Disciplinary counsel repeatedly asked Respondent for a response to both complaints, and Respondent failed to respond.

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

Respondent does not contest that the facts as plead demonstrate a violation of the following New Mexico Rules of Professional Conduct:

1. Rule 16-803(D) – by failing to give full cooperation and assistance to the disciplinary board and disciplinary counsel in discharging the lawyer's respective functions and duties with respect to discipline and disciplinary procedures.

AGGRAVATING AND MITIGATING FACTORS

Respondent does not contest the following aggravating and mitigating circumstances are present in this matter:

1. There is a pattern of misconduct. See ABA Standards for Imposing Lawyer Sanctions, Standard 9.22(b).
2. Respondent's clients were incarcerated and therefore vulnerable victims. See ABA Standards for Imposing Lawyer Sanctions, Standard 9.22(g).
3. Respondent has substantial experience in the practice of law. See ABA Standards for Imposing Lawyer Sanctions, Standard 9.32(i).
4. Respondent has no disciplinary record. See ABA Standards for Imposing Lawyer Sanctions, Standard 9.32(a).
5. There is an absence of a dishonest or selfish motive. See ABA Standards for Imposing Lawyer Sanctions, Standard 9.32(b).
6. Respondent had personal or emotional problems. See ABA Standards for Imposing Lawyer Sanctions, Standard 9.32(c).

SUPPORTING AUTHORITY

The following authority supports the recommended and agreed to discipline:

1. The Specification of Charges contain allegations which pursuant to the ABA Standards for Imposing Lawyer Sanctions would warrant the issuance of a Formal Reprimand. *See* Section 5.22, ABA Standards for Imposing Lawyer Sanctions.
2. *In re Stein*, 2008-NMSC-013, 143 NM 462, “In considering the appropriate level of discipline, this Court may consider aggravating and mitigating factors to either increase or reduce the degree of discipline imposed. *See* ABA Standards Sections 9.1 to 9.3”
3. *In re Salazar*, 2019-NMSC-010, ¶34 “In imposing discipline, we are guided by the American Bar Association's Standards for Imposing Lawyer Sanctions (ABA Standards). *In re Key*, 2005-NMSC-014, ¶ 5, 137 N.M. 517, 113 P.3d 340 (per curiam) (explaining that we look to these standards to “insure a certain degree of consistency” but noting that “each case is decided on the basis of its own merits”).”
4. The purpose of attorney discipline is primarily protection of the public, but also protection of the public’s perception of the legal profession. *See In re Key*, 2005-NMSC-014, ¶ 8, (“It is true that the ultimate purpose of attorney discipline is the protection of the public (citation omitted). It is not, however,

the only purpose. This court has made clear that it is equally concerned with the public's perception of the profession and the legal system.”)

5. *In re Romero*, 2001-NMSC-008, ¶ 8, “While an isolated instance of a failure to communicate, act diligently, or provide competent representation may not necessarily warrant the filing of formal charges of professional misconduct, a pattern of such behavior that is negligent or unreasonable ‘will not only constitute misconduct but will also result in the imposition of discipline.’” (quoting *In re Reif*, 1996-NMSC-026, ¶ 14, 121 N.M. 758, 762, 918 P.2d 344).
6. *In re Martinez*, 1986-NMSC-028, ¶ 7, “As licensed professionals, attorneys are expected to develop procedures which are adequate to assure that they will handle their cases in a proficient fashion and that they will not accept more cases than they can manage effectively. When an attorney fails to do this, he or she may be disciplined even where there is no showing of malicious intent or dishonesty. The purpose of attorney discipline is not to punish the attorney but to insure that members of the public can safely assume that the attorney to whom they entrust their cases is worthy of that trust.”
7. *In re Klipstine*, 1989-NMSC-036, ¶ 10, (“While members of this Court are well aware of the demands of solo practice, a failure to keep one’s case load

within manageable proportions cannot and does not excuse ... blatant neglect of cases.”)

8. *In re Sparks*, 1989-NMSC-017, ¶ 10, “While the judicial and disciplinary systems are not bereft of compassion for troubled lawyers, this consideration must be tempered with the understanding that protection of the public must be predominant in our determination of these matters.”
9. *In re Quintana*, 2001-NMSC-021, ¶ 6, “A fourth mitigating factor-that respondent had experienced personal and emotional problems-was noted by the committee with the statement that it was not an excuse for his misconduct. Because the purpose of lawyer discipline is the protection of the public, personal and emotional problems will not mitigate misconduct unless a meaningful and sustained period of rehabilitation can be shown.
10. The standard of proof in disciplinary cases is preponderance of the evidence absent an allegation of fraud or a statute or court rule requiring a higher standard. *See In re D’Angelo*, 1986-NMSC-052, ¶ 10; *see also In re Convisser*, 2010-NMSC-037, ¶ 17.

RECOMMENDED AND AGREED DISCIPLINE

Respondent states that this conditional agreement not contesting the allegations is tendered with the understanding that the following discipline shall be imposed against her:

- A. Respondent shall be issued a Formal Reprimand pursuant to Rule 17-206(A)(5) NMRA.
- B. The imposition of the Formal Reprimand will be deferred and Respondent will be placed on supervised probation pursuant to Rule 17-206(B)(2), NMRA for a period of twelve (12) months from the date this agreement is approved by the Disciplinary Board.
- C. The terms of Respondent's probation are:
 - 1. Respondent shall observe and comply with the Rules of Professional Conduct and the Rules Governing Discipline;
 - 2. Respondent shall pay costs of this proceeding within fifteen (15) days of receipt of the Cost Statement provided by the Office of Disciplinary Counsel. Failure to fully and timely pay costs in a timely manner will result in the accrual of interest at the rate of 8 ¾%;
 - 3. Respondent shall meet on a monthly basis with a supervising attorney (Benjamin Herrmann) to discuss her organization, client communication, etc., and a short report shall be provided to the Office of Disciplinary Counsel and Respondent's attorney that Respondent is meeting with them as requested;
 - 4. Respondent shall no longer accept public defender appointments outside of the 9th Judicial District;

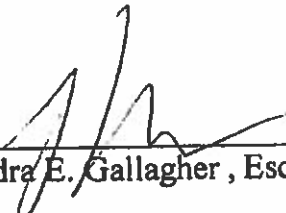
5. Respondent shall no longer accept public defender appointments to homicide cases;
 6. Respondent shall continue to attempt to obtain approval for co-counsel on her existing homicide cases;
 7. Respondent shall complete a CLE course in Office Management; and
 8. Respondent shall complete a CLE course in Client Communication.
- D. At the conclusion of twelve (12) month period Respondent must seek reinstatement to non-probationary status pursuant to 17-204(H) NMRA.
- E. At the conclusion of the twelve (12) month period and if Respondent was compliant with her probation, she will be issued an Informal Admonition pursuant to 17-206(A)(6)(b) in lieu of the Formal Reprimand.
- F. Respondent understands that should she violate any of the above terms and conditions, disciplinary counsel shall bring the violation to the attention of the Supreme Court of New Mexico pursuant to disciplinary counsel's duties under Rule 17-206(G), NMRA, and that should Respondent be found in contempt of that Court, she may be fined, censured, suspended, disbarred, and/or other discipline imposed.

G. Respondent further affirms that:

1. She understands the allegations against her;
2. She understands the proposed disposition of the proceedings;
3. She understands that if this agreement is accepted, she is waiving the right to a hearing before a hearing committee, the Disciplinary Board and/or the New Mexico Supreme Court, but that if this agreement is not accepted, the admissions contained herein may not be used against her in any subsequent proceeding;
4. She understands that this agreement not contesting the allegations and accepting discipline is voluntary and not the result of force, threats, or promises (other than those noted herein); and
5. She has conferred with her attorney, Tye C. Harmon, Esq., about this matter and is satisfied with any advice she has received.

DATED: March 3, 2025

Respectfully Submitted,



Sandra E. Gallagher, Esq.

STATE OF NEW MEXICO)
) ss.
COUNTY OF BERNALILLO)

AFFIDAVIT OF AUTHENTICITY

State of New Mexico)
)
 County of Bernalillo)

I, Anne L. Taylor, Chief Disciplinary Counsel for the New Mexico Disciplinary Board, upon my oath and based upon my own personal knowledge and under the penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of New Mexico, do hereby declare and affirm that the following documents, attached hereto, are authentic copies of those documents held in the Office of Disciplinary Counsel for the Disciplinary Board of the New Mexico Supreme Court:

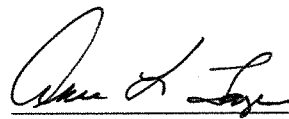
Disciplinary No. 2024-10-4583:

Formal Reprimand, issued on January 9, 2026, in Supreme Court No. S-1-SC-41094; styled *In the Matter of Sandra E. Gallagher, Esq., An Attorney Suspended before the Courts of the State of New Mexico*, Before the Disciplinary Board of the Supreme Court of the State of New Mexico.

Miscellaneous:

New Mexico Law License Voluntary Withdrawal Application of Sandra E. Gallagher (Bar ID # 5675), signed April 29, 2026.

Certificate of Change, Clerk of the Supreme Court of the State of New Mexico, signed May 29, 2026

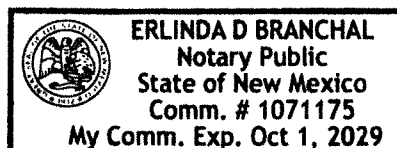


Anne L. Taylor
 Chief Disciplinary Counsel - NM

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21st day of September 2026, by Anne L. Taylor.



Notary Public



BEFORE THE DISCIPLINARY BOARD OF
THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW MEXICO

Supreme Court No. S-1-SC-41094

In the Matter of

Sandra E. Gallagher, Esq.

Disciplinary No. 2024-10-4583

An Attorney Suspended
Before the Courts
of the State of New Mexico

FORMAL REPRIMAND

You are being issued this formal reprimand pursuant to a *Conditional Agreement Admitting the Allegations and Consent to Discipline*, which was approved by a Disciplinary Board Hearing Committee, a Disciplinary Board Panel, and pursuant to a December 10, 2025, *Order* of the New Mexico Supreme Court revoking the deferral of this formal reprimand.

You have agreed that the facts, as pleaded in the Specification of Charges demonstrate violations of the following Rules of Professional Conduct:

- Rule 16-803(D) – by failing to give full cooperation and assistance to the disciplinary board and disciplinary counsel in discharging the lawyer's respective functions and duties with respect to discipline and disciplinary procedures.

This disciplinary matter arose out of two (2) complaints from two (2) incarcerated clients you represented under contract with the Public Defender's Office. In order to comply with its mandated obligation to conduct a full investigation under the Rules Governing Discipline, disciplinary counsel must have a sufficient basis to conclude that no misconduct occurred. Disciplinary counsel was obligated to do a full investigation of both complaints filed against you, and was conducting that investigation in full accordance with the Rules Governing Discipline, and without evidence of any improper motive on the part of either of the complainants. During the investigation of the two (2) complaints against you, disciplinary counsel repeatedly asked you for your responses to the complaints, and you failed to respond, which subsequently led to the filing of the Specification of Charges against you on October 10, 2024, for violating Rule 16-803(D), NMRA.

You subsequently entered into a *Conditional Agreement Admitting the Allegations and Consent to Discipline* wherein, on March 17, 2025, the Disciplinary Board deferred this formal reprimand and you were placed on supervised probation for one year. The supervised probation included the following conditions: (1) observing and complying with the Rules of Professional Conduct and the Rules Governing Discipline, (2) payment of costs of the disciplinary proceeding within fifteen (15) days of receipt of the

statement of costs, and (3) meeting with your supervising attorney and providing monthly reports to disciplinary counsel.

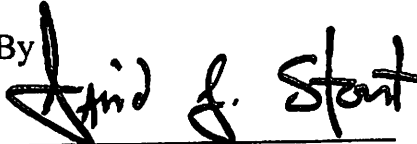
Following the Disciplinary Board's March 17, 2025, order, four (4) additional complaints were filed with the Office of Disciplinary Counsel against you. Again you failed to respond to these complaints for months, despite multiple requests from disciplinary counsel for your responses. In addition, you failed to timely pay the costs of the disciplinary proceeding and failed to submit the required monthly reports to disciplinary counsel. The Supreme Court in an order effective December 8, 2025 revoked the deferral of the formal reprimand, lifted the supervised probation, and suspended your license for a period of no less than six (6) months.

While mitigating factors in your practice were considered, you are reminded that as an attorney your law license requires that, despite whatever challenging circumstances might be present, you must comport yourself professionally and within the confines of the Rules of Professional Conduct. You are hereby formally reprimanded for these acts of misconduct pursuant to Rule 17-206(A)(5) of the Rules Governing Discipline. This formal reprimand will be filed with the Supreme Court in accordance with 17-206(D) and will remain part of your permanent records with the Disciplinary Board, where it may be revealed upon any inquiry to the Disciplinary Board.

concerning any discipline ever imposed against you. In addition, in accordance with Rule 17-206(D), the entire text of this formal reprimand will be published in the State Bar of New Mexico *Bar Bulletin*.

Dated: January 9, 2026

The Disciplinary Board of the New Mexico
Supreme Court

By 

David J. Stout, Esq.
Disciplinary Board Chair



State Bar of
New Mexico
Est. 1886

New Mexico Law License Voluntary Withdrawal Application

This form serves as a request to voluntarily withdraw from membership of the State Bar of New Mexico in accordance with Rule 24-102.2(G) NMRA. An attorney must be a member in good standing with the State Bar of New Mexico to request withdrawal.

Withdrawing from membership terminates an attorney's license to practice law in New Mexico. Rule 15-103 NMRA requires an attorney to reapply for membership after having withdrawn. To reapply for membership under Rule 15-103 NMRA, an attorney must take the bar examination or qualify for admission by motion under Rule 15-107 NMRA.

Alternatives to withdrawal are changing to Inactive Status under Rule 24-102.2 NMRA or changing to Emeritus Status under Rule 24-111 NMRA.

Name Sandra E. Gallagher Bar ID # 5675

Firm Name Gallagher Law Firm

Address of Record 209 S. Main Ave.

City Portales State NM Zip 88130

Phone (575) 226-3703 Fax (575) 226-3714 Email sandy@mygallagherlaw.com

Date of New Mexico Admission 10/88

Effective Date for Withdrawn Status 05 / 01 / 2026

Rule 24-102.1(G) NMRA. Withdrawn status.

Any member of the State Bar of New Mexico in good standing may file a written notice with the Supreme Court for voluntary withdrawal as a member of the bar of this state. Unless otherwise directed by the Supreme Court, on the filing of the written notice, the Supreme Court Clerk shall issue a certificate of withdrawal terminating the petitioner's membership in the State Bar of New Mexico, and the petitioner shall not thereafter be entitled to practice law in the courts of this state. No order of suspension for failure thereafter to meet any of the license renewal requirements in this rule or Rule 24-102 NMRA shall be entered against the member, and the member's withdrawal will not prejudice the member's record or standing during the period of membership in the bar of this state. Unless otherwise directed by the Supreme Court, a member who has voluntarily withdrawn or been placed on withdrawn status by the Supreme Court on or after December 31, 2016, shall be required to readmit under Rule 15-103 NMRA, including taking the bar examination or qualifying for admission by motion under Rule 15-107 NMRA.

Certification and Signature:

I hereby certify that I have read Rule 24-102.1(G) NMRA and understand that by submitting this form, I am requesting to withdraw from membership in the State Bar of New Mexico and, thereby, terminate my license to practice law in New Mexico. I further acknowledge that in to reinstate from withdrawn status, I must readmit under Rule 15-103 NMRA, including taking the bar examination or qualifying for admission by motion under Rule 15-107 NMRA.

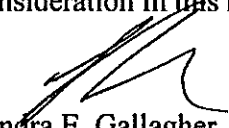
Signature [Signature] Date 04/29/2026

Return to:

State Bar of New Mexico, Attn: Licensing and Certification,
PO Box 92860, Albuquerque, NM 87199-2860 or email license@sbnm.org

To Whom it May Concern:

I am attaching this to my voluntary withdrawal application to explain the circumstances precipitating this application. My license is currently suspended, until at least June 10, 2026. My application, however, has nothing to do with that situation. My husband has terminal cancer. It has now metastasized to his bones in five places. He has been in remission for a while, but at his last oncology visit, they found signs that is changing. After I was home for a few months, after my suspension, I realized that he could no longer function, daily, at 100% without my help. In fact, he needs much more help than I realized. He is a retired district defender of 30 years, and he would never tell me that he needed help. He understands my work and would allow me to work all the time without telling me he is not doing well. I will be 65 years old in August, and I need to retire and take care of my husband. I do not wish to simply become inactive, as I have no idea if or when I will ever be able to practice law again. I appreciate your consideration in this matter.



Sandra E. Gallagher

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Mack E. With
Jurgens & With PA
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Santa Fe, NM 87505-6976

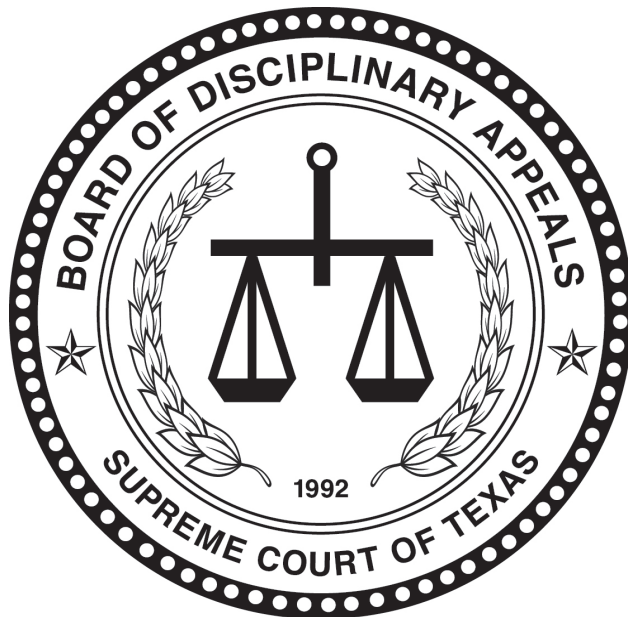
WITNESS, My official signature and the seal
of the Court this 29th day of May, 2026.

Chief Clerk of the Supreme Court
of the State of New Mexico

THE BOARD *of* DISCIPLINARY APPEALS
APPOINTED BY THE SUPREME COURT *of* TEXAS



INTERNAL PROCEDURAL RULES
(EFFECTIVE SEPTEMBER 24, 2024)



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INTERNAL PROCEDURAL RULES

BOARD OF DISCIPLINARY APPEALS

Current through September 24, 2024

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INTERNAL PROCEDURAL RULES

Board of Disciplinary Appeals

Current through September 24, 2024

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.

- (c) BODA may, upon decision of the Chair, conduct any business or proceedings—including any hearing, pretrial conference, or consideration of any matter or motion—remotely.

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 or a complaint 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. If a grievance is classified as a complaint, the CDC must notify both the Complainant and the Respondent of the Respondent's 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. For a grievance classified as a complaint, the CDC must send the Respondent an appeal notice form, approved by BODA, with notice of 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 not consider documents or other submissions that the Complainant or Respondent filed with the CDC or BODA after the CDC's classification. 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.

Rule 3.03. Disposition of Classification Appeal

(a) BODA may decide a classification appeal by doing any of the following:

(1) affirm the CDC's classification of the grievance as an inquiry and the dismissal of the grievance;

(2) reverse the CDC's classification of the grievance as an inquiry, reclassify the grievance as a complaint, and return the matter to the CDC for investigation, just cause determination, and further proceedings in accordance with the TRDP;

(3) affirm the CDC's classification of the grievance as a complaint and return the matter to the CDC to proceed with investigation, just cause determination, and further proceedings in accordance with the TRDP; or

(4) reverse the CDC's classification of the grievance as a complaint, reclassify the grievance as an inquiry, and dismiss the grievance.

(b) When BODA reverses the CDC's inquiry classification and reclassifies a grievance as a complaint, BODA must reference any provisions of the TDRPC under which BODA concludes professional misconduct is alleged. When BODA affirms the CDC's complaint classification, BODA may reference any provisions of the TDRPC under which BODA concludes professional misconduct is alleged. The scope of investigation will be determined by the CDC in accordance with TRDP 2.12.

(c) BODA's decision in a classification appeal is final and conclusive, and such decision is not subject to appeal or reconsideration.

(d) A classification appeal decision under (a)(1) or (4), which results in dismissal, has no bearing on whether the Complainant may amend the grievance and resubmit it to the CDC under TRDP 2.10.

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 [TRDP] 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.