

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



FILED
Mar 26 2025

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

IN THE MATTER OF
SHERRI LEN WASHINGTON
STATE BAR CARD NO. 24049862

§
§
§

CAUSE NO. 70708

AFFIDAVIT

THE STATE OF GEORGIA
COUNTY OF Rockdale

BEFORE ME, the undersigned authority, on this day personally appeared EUGENE P. KILGUS, who, being by me duly sworn, deposed as follows:

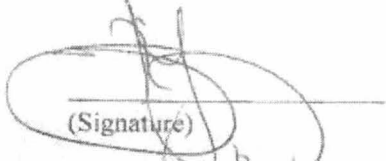
"My name is EUGENE P. KILGUS. I am employed by EXETER PROPERTIES as a ADDRESS SERVANT. I am over the age of 18 years, of sound mind, capable of making this affidavit, and state the following:

I have no interest pecuniary or otherwise in Cause No. 70708; *In the Matter of Sherri Len Washington, State Bar Card No. 24049862*, Before the Board of Disciplinary Appeals, Appointed by the Supreme Court of Texas

The following documents came to hand for service on 3-14, 2025, at 1:00 o'clock P.m.: A letter dated March 6, 2025, addressed to Sherri Len Washington, an Order to Show Cause on Petition for Reciprocal Discipline and Hearing Notice issued by the Board of Disciplinary Appeals, and a copy of the Commission for Lawyer Discipline's Petition for Reciprocal Discipline.

On 3-18, 2025, at 6:30 o'clock P.m., I delivered in hand to a person known to me to be Sherri Len Washington at 1501 Colburny Loop, Colleyville, GA 30027 (full address, city, state and zip code), a letter dated March 6, 2025, addressed to Sherri Len Washington, an Order to Show Cause on Petition for Reciprocal Discipline and Hearing Notice issued by the Board of Disciplinary Appeals, and a copy of the Commission for Lawyer Discipline's Petition for Reciprocal Discipline, true and correct copies of which are attached hereto."

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing statements and facts are true and correct.


(Signature)
EUGENE P. KILGUS
(Printed Name)

STATE BAR OF TEXAS



Office of the Chief Disciplinary Counsel

March 6, 2025

Via Personal Service

Sherril Washington
1501 Callaway Loop
Conyers, Georgia 30012-3689

Re: Cause No. 70708; *In the Matter of Sherril Washington, State Bar Card No. 24049862*,
Before the Board of Disciplinary Appeals, Appointed by the Supreme Court of Texas

Dear Ms. Washington:

Attached please find the following documents in connection with the above-styled and numbered cause:

1. Order to Show Cause on Petition for Reciprocal Discipline and Hearing Notice issued by the Board of Disciplinary Appeals which includes notice setting this matter for 9:00 a.m., Friday, April 25, 2025, in the courtroom of the Supreme Court of Texas, Austin, Texas; and
2. Petition for Reciprocal Discipline, which includes Supreme Court of Texas, Board of Disciplinary Appeals Internal Procedural Rules.

The Chief Disciplinary Counsel is required to proceed with the initiation of reciprocal discipline as set out in the Texas Rules of Disciplinary Procedure, Part IX, Reciprocal Discipline, which states:

Rule 9.01 Orders From Other Jurisdictions: Upon receipt of information indicating that an attorney licensed to practice law in Texas has been disciplined in another jurisdiction, the Chief Disciplinary Counsel shall diligently seek to obtain a certified copy of the order or judgment of discipline from the other jurisdiction, and file it with the

Board of Disciplinary Appeals along with a petition requesting that the attorney be disciplined in Texas. A certified copy of the order or judgment is prima facie evidence of the matters contained therein, and a final adjudication in another jurisdiction that an attorney

Sherrí Len Washington

March 6, 2025

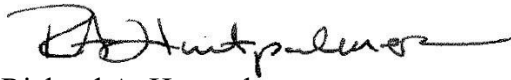
Page Two

licensed to practice law in Texas has committed Professional Misconduct is conclusive for the purposes of a Disciplinary Action in this state...

The Texas Rules of Disciplinary Procedure mandate that the Chief Disciplinary Counsel of the State Bar of Texas seek reciprocal discipline against a Texas-licensed lawyer when discipline has been imposed upon him or her in another jurisdiction. Our office has no discretion in this regard under the Rules.

Please contact me if you wish to discuss this matter further.

Sincerely,



Richard A. Huntpalmer
Assistant Disciplinary Counsel
Office of the Chief Disciplinary Counsel
State Bar of Texas

RAH/tbg

Attachments: Order to Show Cause on Petition for Reciprocal Discipline
Petition for Reciprocal Discipline



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

**IN THE MATTER OF
SHERRI LEN WASHINGTON,
STATE BAR CARD NO. 24049862**

§
§
§

CAUSE NO. 70708

**ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE ON
PETITION FOR RECIPROCAL DISCIPLINE
AND HEARING NOTICE**

Pursuant to Texas Rules of Disciplinary Procedure (“TRDP”) Part IX, the Commission for Lawyer Discipline, Petitioner, filed its Petition for Reciprocal Discipline against Sherri Len Washington, Respondent, on February 28, 2025. The Petition states that on June 22, 2022, the Supreme Court of the State of Georgia issued an Order Per Curiam in a matter styled *In the Matter of Sherri Len Washington*, Case No. S22Y0803, disbaring Respondent from the practice of law in Georgia. Respondent was found to have violated Georgia Rules of Professional Conduct 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, and 9.3 in connection with three separate client matters. On October 31, 2024, the District of Columbia Court of Appeals issued an Order Per Curiam in a matter styled *In re Sherri L. Washington*, Case No. 24-BG-0783, DDN: 2024-D058, disbaring Respondent from the practice of law in the District of Columbia and conditioning reinstatement upon reinstatement in Georgia. A true and correct copy of the Petition for Reciprocal Discipline, which includes the Georgia Order Per Curiam and the District of Columbia Order Per Curiam, is attached hereto and incorporated herein for all purposes as if set forth in full.

It is, therefore, **ORDERED** that Respondent Sherri Len Washington shall, within thirty (30) days from the date of service, show cause why the imposition of identical discipline, to the extent practicable, in Texas by the Board of Disciplinary Appeals pursuant to Texas Rule of

Disciplinary Procedure 9.02, would be unwarranted. If Respondent is served by mail, Respondent shall show cause within thirty (30) days from the date of mailing of this Order to Show Cause. Respondent should consult Part IX of the Texas Rules of Disciplinary Procedure regarding the failure to file an answer. Failure to file a timely answer may waive Respondent's right to raise the defenses set forth in Texas Rule of Disciplinary Procedure 9.04 and limit the scope of the hearing to exclude presentation of any such defenses. *See* TEX. RULES DISCIPLINARY P. R. 9.01–04; BODA INTERNAL PROCEDURAL RULES R. 7.03.

It is further **ORDERED** that this reciprocal discipline matter is set for hearing before the Board on Friday, April 25, 2025, at 9:00 a.m. in the courtroom of the Supreme Court of Texas, Austin, Texas.

SIGNED this 5th day of March 2025.

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'W. Skelton', written over a horizontal line.

CHAIR PRESIDING

STATE BAR OF TEXAS



FILED

Feb 28 2025

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

Office of the Chief Disciplinary Counsel

February 28, 2025

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

Via e-filing to filing@txboda.org

Re: *In the Matter of Sherri Len Washington, State Bar Card No. 24049862; Before the Board of Disciplinary Appeals, Appointed by the Supreme Court of Texas*

Dear Ms. Hodgkins:

Attached please find the Petition for Reciprocal Discipline of Respondent, Sherri Len Washington. Please file the original Petition with the Board and return a copy to me.

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

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

Sincerely,

Richard A. Huntpalmer
Assistant Disciplinary Counsel
State Bar of Texas

RAH/tbg



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

**IN THE MATTER OF
SHERRI LEN WASHINGTON
STATE BAR CARD NO. 24049862**

§
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§

CAUSE NO. 70708

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, Sherri Len Washington, (hereinafter referred to as “Respondent”), showing as follows:

1. This action is commenced by the Commission pursuant to Part IX of the Texas Rules of Disciplinary Procedure. 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 licensed member of the State Bar of Texas and is currently authorized to practice law in Texas. Respondent may be served with a true and correct copy of this Petition for Reciprocal Discipline at Sherri Len Washington, 1501 Callaway Loop, Conyers, Georgia 30012-3689.

3. On or about June 22, 2022, an Order Per Curium (Exhibit 1) was entered in the Supreme Court of the State of Georgia in a matter styled, *S22Y0803, In the Matter of Sherri Len Washington*, that states in pertinent part as follows:

This disciplinary matter is before the Court on the report and recommendation of the State Disciplinary Review Board, which recommends disbarring respondent Sherri Len Washington (State Bar No. 107007) for her multiple violations of the Georgia Rules of Professional Conduct ("GRPC") in connection with three separate client matters. Despite being personally served with the formal complaint, Washington, who has been a member of the State Bar since

2007, failed to timely answer or otherwise respond, and the special master, Catherine Koura, therefore found her to be in default such that the factual allegations and the disciplinary violations charged in the formal complaint were deemed admitted. See Bar Rule 4-212 (a). After assessing Washington's conduct in the context of the American Bar Association Standards for Imposing Lawyer Sanctions, see *In the Matter of Morse*, 266 Ga. 652, 653 (470 SE2d 232) (1996) (stating that this Court looks to the ABA Standards for guidance in determining appropriate disciplinary sanction), the special master recommended that Washington be disbarred from the practice of law. Thereafter, Washington hired counsel, who filed objections and initiated a late defense before the Review Board, but counsel later withdrew and Washington failed to further support her objections, which resulted in the Review Board's correctly declining to consider the objections and essentially adopting the special master's report and recommendation as to discipline. Washington has filed no exceptions to the Review Board's report and recommendation, and we agree that the circumstances of this matter warrant disbarment.

The facts, as deemed admitted by Washington's default, show the following. With regard to State Disciplinary Board Docket ("SDBD") No. 7444, a client retained Washington to represent her in a simple divorce case in March 2017. The client sought a division of her husband's 401(k) retirement account, temporary and permanent spousal support, and division of marital assets, and she asked Washington to file the divorce as quickly as possible because she feared her husband would take steps to remove her from his health insurance and to request a protective order because she feared for her safety. Washington failed to file the divorce promptly, which led to her client's loss of her health insurance, and failed to seek a protective order. As the case proceeded, Washington failed to keep her client advised of the status of the case, failed to respond to court notices, failed to exchange mandatory discovery, failed to attend the pretrial status conference, failed to provide the required domestic relations financial affidavit, failed to complete the consolidated pretrial order required by the court, failed to respond to requests from opposing counsel for this information, and failed to participate in a conference call with the court on the subject of outstanding discovery and the incomplete pretrial order. Eventually, the case was set for trial on October 27, 2017, but neither Washington nor her client appeared for the court date. The trial court granted the divorce on terms which were very unfavorable to Washington's client.

Throughout this time period, Washington's client was not aware of the status of her case because Washington would not respond to any of the client's numerous calls or e-mails. Indeed, the client discovered the final judgment of divorce on the clerk's website. When the client sent Washington a "screenshot" of the divorce decree via text message, Washington acknowledged the text but did not call her client. Instead, Washington immediately filed a motion to reconsider the divorce judgment, which was unsuccessful. In addition, Washington told both her client and the trial court that she was sick on the evening of October 24, 2017, and therefore had overlooked the trial notice, which was sent to her electronically on that date, but her client found pictures posted on Facebook of Washington at a

sorority function the same night that she claimed to be sick. Despite repeated requests, the client never received a copy of her final divorce decree from Washington's office, and she ultimately retained new counsel and obtained, by default, a malpractice judgment against Washington. The judgment has not yet been paid.

With regard to SDBD No. 7445, the admitted facts are that Washington was paid \$515 to represent a client who had been convicted of child molestation in 2011 and resentenced in November 2015. She was asked to perfect the record and pursue an appeal from the new sentence - tasks that obviously were time sensitive. After receiving payment of the fee, however, Washington stopped communicating with her client and his family; the deadline to perfect the record passed; and her client's appeal was dismissed. Washington has not refunded the fee.

With regard to SDBD No. 7446, the admitted facts are that a client retained Washington in March 2019 to file suit against her contractor for negligent work on her bathroom. The client was worried about the statute of limitation and asked Washington to proceed with the case as soon as possible. The client paid a retainer of \$3,000, but Washington failed to take any action in the case and failed to communicate with her client. Eventually, the client terminated the relationship and requested a refund of her fee in a certified letter to Washington, but Washington refused to accept the certified letter and did not refund the fee until after the Bar filed its notice of investigation in this matter.

Finally, with regard to all three matters, Washington failed to timely respond during the investigation of the grievances, and despite being personally served with the notices of investigation in each matter, failed to timely and properly respond thereto. Instead, she submitted a brief statement regarding circumstances in her practice, which did not specifically address the issues raised in these three cases. See Bar Rule 4-204.3.

Based on those facts, we agree with the Review Board and the special master that Washington violated Rules 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, and 9.3 of the GRPC, see Bar Rule 4-102 (d), in all three of the underlying disciplinary matters. Specifically, she failed to abide by her clients' decisions, desires, and directions regarding the scope and objectives of the representations; she failed to act diligently in filing, pursuing, or responding in any of these clients' matters; she failed to communicate or consult with these clients (or respond to their inquiries) about matters of importance in, or even the status of, their cases; and she failed to properly and timely respond to the personally served notices of investigation relating to each of these matters. We further agree that Washington violated Rules 1.1 and 3.2 in SDBD No. 7444 because her lack of thoroughness and preparation caused her competence to fall below the level reasonably necessary for the representation and because she failed to take any steps to expedite that litigation as requested by her client. Moreover, we agree that Washington violated Rule 8.4 (a) (4) in SDBD No. 7444 when she made false representations to the court and her client about an October 24, 2017 illness affecting her ability to recognize the court's e-mailed trial notice; when she made

misrepresentations to the Bar about attending status conferences in her client's case; and when she attempted to mislead her client as to the status of her case after entry of the final decree. See *In the Matter of Golub*, 313 Ga. 686, 691, (872 SE2d 699) (2022) (addressing manners of violating Rule 8.4 (a) (4)).

The record further shows that Washington violated Rule 1.5 in both SDBD Nos. 7445 and 7446 because she collected a fee that was unreasonable in light of the fact that she did no work in either case and because in SDBD No. 7 445 she failed to communicate a basis for her fee to her client or his family. Finally, we agree that Washington violated Rule 1.16 in SDBD No. 7445 because she failed to refund the advance payment of a fee that she did not earn. We note that the maximum punishment for a single violation of Rules 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, and 8.4 (a) (4) is disbarment and the maximum penalty for a single violation of Rules 1.4, 1.5, 1.16, 3.2, and 9.3 is a public reprimand. We further agree with the Review Board and the special master that this case implicates Bar Rule 4-103 because Washington received a formal letter of admonition in February 2013 and Investigative Panel reprimands in May 2011, January 2013, and July 2015.¹

We further agree with the special master and the Review Board's application of the ABA Standards for Imposing Lawyer Discipline in this case. Here, the record demonstrates that Washington knowingly or intentionally violated the duties she owed to her clients, the courts, and the legal system and that her conduct resulted in serious or potentially serious harm to her clients. Moreover, there are no factors in mitigation of discipline and a multitude of factors in aggravation, including prior discipline, dishonest or selfish motive, a pattern of misconduct, multiple offenses, refusal to acknowledge wrongful nature of conduct, vulnerability of victims, experience in the practice of law, and indifference to making restitution.

Having considered the entire record, we agree that disbarment is the appropriate sanction in this matter and is consistent with the discipline imposed in similar circumstances. See, e.g., *In the Matter of Wadsworth*, 312 Ga. 159 (861 SE2d 104) (2021) (disbarring attorney, after default, where attorney abandoned several clients' civil actions, forcing them to proceed pro se to their detriment; four prior formal letters of admonition and other aggravating factors); *In the Matter of Larson*, 305 Ga. 522, 522 (826 SE2d 99) (2019) (disbarring attorney after default, where attorney accepted fee to represent four different criminal clients but thereafter abandoned their cases, failing to appear at hearings, to communicate with his clients, or to respond to inquiries or notices from the court, and where attorney "made misrepresentations to [one] client's family about the status of the matter" in violation of Rule 8.4 (a) (4); one prior disciplinary sanction); *In the Matter of Lenoir*, 282 Ga. 311, 311-312 (647 SE2d 572) (2007) (disbarring attorney, after default, for abandoning two clients' matters; four prior disciplinary sanctions). Accordingly, it is hereby ordered that the name Sherri Len Washington be removed from the rolls of persons authorized to practice law in the State of Georgia. Washington is reminded of her duties pursuant to Bar Rule 4-219 (b).

¹ We note that the July 2015 reprimand involved two separate client matters.

Disbarred. All the Justices concur.

Decided June 22, 2022.

Disbarment.

4. On or about October 15, 2024, a Statement Regarding Reciprocal Discipline was filed in the District of Columbia, Court of Appeals, DCCA No. 24-BG-0783, *In Re Sherri L. Washington, Respondent*, Bar Registration No. 975044, Date Admitted: June 11, 2007, (Exhibit 2) which states in pertinent part as follows:

STATEMENT REGARDING RECIPROCAL DISCIPLINE

The Supreme Court of Georgia disbarred Respondent. Because none of the exceptions found in D.C. Bar Rule XI, § 1 l(c) apply, the Court should impose functionally identical discipline and disbar Respondent with the right to seek reinstatement also conditioned on prior reinstatement in Georgia.

I. GEORGIA DISCIPLINE

The Supreme Court of Georgia disbarred Respondent for misconduct involving three separate client matters. Attachment A (Order).

A. SDBD No. 7444

In State Disciplinary Board Docket ("SDBD") No. 7444, the State Disciplinary Board found Respondent failed to promptly file a divorce for her client, seek a protective order, keep her client informed, attend mandatory court proceedings, respond to the court and opposing counsel's request for information, and provide competent representation. Attachment A at 3-4. Respondent also made misrepresentations to the Georgia State Bar about attending a status conference for her client, misled her client about the status of her divorce decree, and lied to her client and the court about why she failed to appear for an October 27, 2017, trial date. Attachment [sic] A at 7; *see also* Attachment A at 4 ("Washington told both her client and the trial court that she was sick on the evening of October 24, 2017, and therefore had overlooked the trial notice which was sent to her electronically on that date, but her client found pictures posted on Facebook of Washington at a sorority function on the same night that she claimed to be sick").

B. SBDB No. 7445

SBDB No. 7445 involved Respondent's representation of a defendant in a criminal case. Attachment A at 5. record and failed to communicate with the client about the status of the representation or explain the basis of her unreasonable flat

fee, failed to earn the fee or provide a refund, missed the deadline to perfect the record, and missed the deadline to file an appeal. Attachment A at 5 and 8.

C. SBDB No. 7446

SBDB No. 7446 involved Respondent's conduct while representing a client in a negligence suit. Attachment A at 5. Respondent failed to act promptly or communicate with her client, sought an unreasonable flat fee, and did not refund the fee until after Georgia notified her of its bar investigation. Attachment A at 5-6.

Respondent also failed to timely respond to the Georgia State Bar's inquiries in all three matters. Attachment A at 6; *see also* Attachment A at 1-2.

D. Georgia's Sanction

The State Review Board found there were no mitigating factors at sanction. Attachment A at 9 ("there were no factors in mitigation of discipline and a multitude of factors in aggravation, including prior discipline, dishonest or selfish motive, a pattern of misconduct, multiple offenses, refusal to acknowledge wrongful nature of misconduct, vulnerability of victims, experience in the practice of law, and indifference to making restitution").

II. PROCEDURAL HISTORY

Respondent failed to notify Disciplinary Counsel of her Georgia disbarment, as required by D.C. Bar Rule XI, § 1 l(b). On August 28, 2024, this Court suspended Respondent on an interim basis, directed her to comply with D.C. Bar Rule XI, § 14, and ordered her to show cause why she should not be disbarred. Respondent has not opposed reciprocal discipline, nor has she filed an affidavit in compliance with D.C. Bar Rule XI, § 14. Notices of this proceeding were sent to Respondent's current e-mail address of record with the Bar and no messages were returned undeliverable. Respondent received sufficient notice of this proceeding. *In re Steinberg*, 953 A.2d 306, 307 n.3 (D.C. 2008).

III. ISSUES PRESENTED

D.C. Bar R. XI, § 11 (c) establishes a rebuttable presumption in favor of the imposition of discipline identical to that imposed by the original disciplining jurisdiction. *In re Sibley*, 990 A.2d 483, 487 (D.C. 2010) (citations omitted). This Rule "imposes a 'rigid standard,' as to which exceptions 'should be rare,'" *id.* at 488 (citation omitted), because "another jurisdiction has already afforded the attorney a disciplinary procedure that includes notice, an opportunity to be heard, sufficient proof of misconduct, and a determined sanction." *In re Velasquez*, 507 A.2d 145, 147 (D.C. 1986). When neither Disciplinary Counsel nor Respondent opposes the imposition of identical discipline, "we impose identical reciprocal discipline almost automatically, with minimum review to ensure that no obvious miscarriage of justice results." *In re Goffer*, 121 A.3d 1252, 1254 (D.C. 2015) (citations omitted).

Failing to impose identical discipline in unopposed matters is "a situation that we anticipate would rarely, if ever, present itself." *In re Spann*, 711 A.2d 1262, 1265 (D.C. 1998).

Applying the heightened deference applied in unopposed reciprocal discipline matters, there is no reason why identical discipline should not be imposed. None of the exceptions to reciprocal discipline found in D.C. Bar R. XI, § 11(c), apply: (1) Respondent had notice and an opportunity to respond, thus there was no deprivation of due process in Georgia disciplinary proceedings; (2) there was no infirmity of proof in the Georgia disciplinary proceedings; (3) no grave injustice would result from the imposition of reciprocal discipline; (4) disbarment is within the range of sanctions that would be imposed in this jurisdiction for dishonesty and repeated neglect of client matters, *see, e.g., In re Bleecker*, 11 A.3d 1224 (D.C. 2011) (disbarring attorney in reciprocal matter because disbarment was within the range of sanctions for neglect of a client matter, failure to correct a false statement to a tribunal, and failure to respond to disciplinary inquiries); *In re Stuart*, 942 A.2d 1118, 1120 (D.C. 2008) ("Dishonesty by attorneys to the court is very serious misconduct, with sanctions ranging up to and including disbarment"); *In re Steinberg*, 953 A.2d 306 (D.C. 2008) (disbarring attorney in reciprocal matter because disbarment was within the range of sanctions for protracted neglect and dishonesty to clients); *In re Foster*, 699 A.2d 1110 (D.C. 1997) (original discipline case disbarring attorney for neglect, lying to court and clients, missing hearings, failing to file pleadings or keep clients informed, and failure to respond to disciplinary inquiries); and (5) the misconduct found in Georgia would also constitute misconduct in the District of Columbia.

To ensure identical discipline, this Court should condition Respondent's eligibility to seek reinstatement on her prior reinstatement in Georgia. *See, generally, In re Kardian*, 284 A.3d 1052 (D.C. 2022) (conditioning eligibility to seek reinstatement on attorney's reinstatement in Maryland, where he had consented to discipline). Because Respondent consented to disbarment in Georgia, the record here is limited to summarized facts. Respondent currently lives in Georgia and maintains an office in that jurisdiction. Conditioning prior reinstatement in Georgia ensures Disciplinary Counsel has access to additional evidence of misconduct if Respondent seeks reinstatement to the D.C. Bar.

IV. CONCLUSION

Because none of the exceptions to reciprocal discipline apply, Disciplinary Counsel recommends the Court disbar Respondent with the right to seek reinstatement also conditioned on prior reinstatement in Georgia.

5. On or about October 31, 2024, an Order Per Curium was filed in the District of Columbia Court of Appeals, No. 24-BG-0783, DDN: 2024-D058, *In re SHERRI L. WASHINGTON, A Suspended Member of the Bar of the District of Columbia Court of Appeals*,

Bar Registration No. 975044 (Exhibit 3) which states in pertinent part as follows:

ORDER
(FILED-October 31, 2024)

On consideration of the certified order from the Supreme Court of Georgia disbaring respondent from the practice of law; this court's August 28, 2024, order suspending respondent pending disposition of this matter and directing her to show cause why reciprocal discipline should not be imposed; and the statement of Disciplinary Counsel requesting that reinstatement be conditioned upon respondent's reinstatement in Georgia; and it appearing that respondent has not filed a response or her D.C. Bar R. XI, § 14(g) affidavit; and it further appearing that respondent has not opposed Disciplinary Counsel's proposed reinstatement condition, it is

ORDERED that Sherri L. Washington is hereby disbarred from the practice of law in the District of Columbia with reinstatement conditioned upon her reinstatement in Georgia. *See In re Sibley*, 990 A.2d 483, 487-88 (D.C. 2010) (explaining that there is a rebuttable presumption in favor of imposition of identical discipline and exceptions to this presumption should be rare); *In re Fuller*, 930 A.2d 194, 198 (D.C. 2007) (explaining that a rebuttable presumption of identical reciprocal discipline applies unless one of the exceptions is established); *see also In re Gonzalez*, 318 A.3d 1208, 1219 (D.C. 2024) (where respondent acquiesced, imposing requirement of reinstatement in New Jersey in addition to proof of fitness in the District of Columbia). It is

FURTHER ORDERED that, for purposes of reinstatement, Ms. Washington's disbarment will not begin to run until such time as she files an affidavit that fully complies with the requirements of D.C. Bar R. XI, § 14(g).

PERCURIAM

6. A copy of the Opinion entered by the Supreme Court of the State of Georgia (Exhibit 1), the Statement Regarding Reciprocal Discipline entered by the District of Columbia Court of Appeals (Exhibit 2), and the Order entered by the District of Columbia Court of Appeals are attached hereto as the Commission's Exhibits 1, 2, and 3, and made a part hereof for all intents and purposes as if the same was copied verbatim herein. The Commission expects to introduce a certified copy of Exhibits 1, 2, and 3, at the time of hearing of this cause.

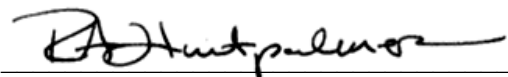
7. The Commission prays that, pursuant to Rule 9.02, Texas Rules of Disciplinary

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 further prays that upon trial of this matter this Board enters a judgment imposing discipline identical with that imposed by the District of Columbia Court of Appeals and/or the Supreme Court of Georgia and that the Commission have such other and further relief to which it may be entitled.

Respectfully submitted,

Seana Willing
Chief Disciplinary Counsel

Richard A. Huntpalmer
Assistant Disciplinary Counsel
Office of the Chief Disciplinary Counsel
State Bar of Texas
P.O. Box 12487
Austin, Texas 78711
Telephone: 512.427.1350
Telecopier: 512.427.4253
Email: richard.huntpalmer@texasbar.com

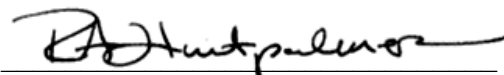


Richard A. Huntpalmer
Bar Card No. 24097857

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

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

Sherri Len Washington
1501 Callaway Loop
Conyers, Georgia 30012-3689



Richard A. Huntpalmer

S22Y0803. IN THE MATTER OF SHERRI LEN WASHINGTON.

PER CURIAM.

This disciplinary matter is before the Court on the report and recommendation of the State Disciplinary Review Board, which recommends disbarring respondent Sherri Len Washington (State Bar No. 107007) for her multiple violations of the Georgia Rules of Professional Conduct (“GRPC”) in connection with three separate client matters. Despite being personally served with the formal complaint, Washington, who has been a member of the State Bar since 2007, failed to timely answer or otherwise respond, and the special master, Catherine Koura, therefore found her to be in default such that the factual allegations and the disciplinary violations charged in the formal complaint were deemed admitted. See Bar Rule 4-212 (a). After assessing Washington’s conduct in the context of the American Bar Association Standards for Imposing Lawyer



Sanctions, see *In the Matter of Morse*, 266 Ga. 652, 653 (470 SE2d 232) (1996) (stating that this Court looks to the ABA Standards for guidance in determining appropriate disciplinary sanction), the special master recommended that Washington be disbarred from the practice of law. Thereafter, Washington hired counsel, who filed objections and initiated a late defense before the Review Board, but counsel later withdrew and Washington failed to further support her objections, which resulted in the Review Board's correctly declining to consider the objections and essentially adopting the special master's report and recommendation as to discipline. Washington has filed no exceptions to the Review Board's report and recommendation, and we agree that the circumstances of this matter warrant disbarment.

The facts, as deemed admitted by Washington's default, show the following. With regard to State Disciplinary Board Docket ("SDBD") No. 7444, a client retained Washington to represent her in a simple divorce case in March 2017. The client sought a division of her husband's 401(k) retirement account, temporary and permanent

spousal support, and division of marital assets, and she asked Washington to file the divorce as quickly as possible because she feared her husband would take steps to remove her from his health insurance and to request a protective order because she feared for her safety. Washington failed to file the divorce promptly, which led to her client's loss of her health insurance, and failed to seek a protective order. As the case proceeded, Washington failed to keep her client advised of the status of the case, failed to respond to court notices, failed to exchange mandatory discovery, failed to attend the pretrial status conference, failed to provide the required domestic relations financial affidavit, failed to complete the consolidated pretrial order required by the court, failed to respond to requests from opposing counsel for this information, and failed to participate in a conference call with the court on the subject of outstanding discovery and the incomplete pretrial order. Eventually, the case was set for trial on October 27, 2017, but neither Washington nor her client appeared for the court date. The trial court granted the

divorce on terms which were very unfavorable to Washington's client.

Throughout this time period, Washington's client was not aware of the status of her case because Washington would not respond to any of the client's numerous calls or e-mails. Indeed, the client discovered the final judgment of divorce on the clerk's website. When the client sent Washington a "screenshot" of the divorce decree via text message, Washington acknowledged the text but did not call her client. Instead, Washington immediately filed a motion to reconsider the divorce judgment, which was unsuccessful. In addition, Washington told both her client and the trial court that she was sick on the evening of October 24, 2017, and therefore had overlooked the trial notice, which was sent to her electronically on that date, but her client found pictures posted on Facebook of Washington at a sorority function the same night that she claimed to be sick. Despite repeated requests, the client never received a copy of her final divorce decree from Washington's office, and she ultimately retained new counsel and obtained, by default, a

malpractice judgment against Washington. The judgment has not yet been paid.

With regard to SDBD No. 7445, the admitted facts are that Washington was paid \$515 to represent a client who had been convicted of child molestation in 2011 and resentenced in November 2015. She was asked to perfect the record and pursue an appeal from the new sentence — tasks that obviously were time sensitive. After receiving payment of the fee, however, Washington stopped communicating with her client and his family; the deadline to perfect the record passed; and her client's appeal was dismissed. Washington has not refunded the fee.

With regard to SDBD No. 7446, the admitted facts are that a client retained Washington in March 2019 to file suit against her contractor for negligent work on her bathroom. The client was worried about the statute of limitation and asked Washington to proceed with the case as soon as possible. The client paid a retainer of \$3,000, but Washington failed to take any action in the case and failed to communicate with her client. Eventually, the client

terminated the relationship and requested a refund of her fee in a certified letter to Washington, but Washington refused to accept the certified letter and did not refund the fee until after the Bar filed its notice of investigation in this matter.

Finally, with regard to all three matters, Washington failed to timely respond during the investigation of the grievances, and despite being personally served with the notices of investigation in each matter, failed to timely and properly respond thereto. Instead, she submitted a brief statement regarding circumstances in her practice, which did not specifically address the issues raised in these three cases. See Bar Rule 4-204.3.

Based on those facts, we agree with the Review Board and the special master that Washington violated Rules 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, and 9.3 of the GRPC, see Bar Rule 4-102 (d), in all three of the underlying disciplinary matters. Specifically, she failed to abide by her clients' decisions, desires, and directions regarding the scope and objectives of the representations; she failed to act diligently in filing, pursuing, or responding in any of these clients' matters; she failed to

communicate or consult with these clients (or respond to their inquiries) about matters of importance in, or even the status of, their cases; and she failed to properly and timely respond to the personally served notices of investigation relating to each of these matters. We further agree that Washington violated Rules 1.1 and 3.2 in SDBD No. 7444 because her lack of thoroughness and preparation caused her competence to fall below the level reasonably necessary for the representation and because she failed to take any steps to expedite that litigation as requested by her client. Moreover, we agree that Washington violated Rule 8.4 (a) (4) in SDBD No. 7444 when she made false representations to the court and her client about an October 24, 2017 illness affecting her ability to recognize the court's e-mailed trial notice; when she made misrepresentations to the Bar about attending status conferences in her client's case; and when she attempted to mislead her client as to the status of her case after entry of the final decree. See *In the Matter of Golub*, 313 Ga. 686, 691, (872 SE2d 699) (2022) (addressing manners of violating Rule 8.4 (a) (4)).

The record further shows that Washington violated Rule 1.5 in both SDBD Nos. 7445 and 7446 because she collected a fee that was unreasonable in light of the fact that she did no work in either case and because in SDBD No. 7445 she failed to communicate a basis for her fee to her client or his family. Finally, we agree that Washington violated Rule 1.16 in SDBD No. 7445 because she failed to refund the advance payment of a fee that she did not earn. We note that the maximum punishment for a single violation of Rules 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, and 8.4 (a) (4) is disbarment and the maximum penalty for a single violation of Rules 1.4, 1.5, 1.16, 3.2, and 9.3 is a public reprimand. We further agree with the Review Board and the special master that this case implicates Bar Rule 4-103 because Washington received a formal letter of admonition in February 2013 and Investigative Panel reprimands in May 2011, January 2013, and July 2015.¹

We further agree with the special master and the Review Board's application of the ABA Standards for Imposing Lawyer

¹ We note that the July 2015 reprimand involved two separate client matters.

Discipline in this case. Here, the record demonstrates that Washington knowingly or intentionally violated the duties she owed to her clients, the courts, and the legal system and that her conduct resulted in serious or potentially serious harm to her clients. Moreover, there are no factors in mitigation of discipline and a multitude of factors in aggravation, including prior discipline, dishonest or selfish motive, a pattern of misconduct, multiple offenses, refusal to acknowledge wrongful nature of conduct, vulnerability of victims, experience in the practice of law, and indifference to making restitution.

Having considered the entire record, we agree that disbarment is the appropriate sanction in this matter and is consistent with the discipline imposed in similar circumstances. See, e.g., *In the Matter of Wadsworth*, 312 Ga. 159 (861 SE2d 104) (2021) (disbarring attorney, after default, where attorney abandoned several clients' civil actions, forcing them to proceed pro se to their detriment; four prior formal letters of admonition and other aggravating factors); *In the Matter of Larson*, 305 Ga. 522, 522 (826 SE2d 99) (2019)

(disbarring attorney after default, where attorney accepted fee to represent four different criminal clients but thereafter abandoned their cases, failing to appear at hearings, to communicate with his clients, or to respond to inquiries or notices from the court, and where attorney “made misrepresentations to [one] client’s family about the status of the matter” in violation of Rule 8.4 (a) (4); one prior disciplinary sanction); *In the Matter of Lenoir*, 282 Ga. 311, 311-312 (647 SE2d 572) (2007) (disbarring attorney, after default, for abandoning two clients’ matters; four prior disciplinary sanctions). Accordingly, it is hereby ordered that the name Sherri Len Washington be removed from the rolls of persons authorized to practice law in the State of Georgia. Washington is reminded of her duties pursuant to Bar Rule 4-219 (b).

Disbarred. All the Justices concur.

Decided June 22, 2022.

Disbarment.

Paula J. Frederick, General Counsel State Bar, William D. NeSmith III, Deputy General Counsel State Bar, Jenny K. Mittelman, James S. Lewis, Assistant General Counsel State Bar, for State Bar of Georgia.



Supreme Court
State of Georgia

NATHAN DEAL JUDICIAL CENTER

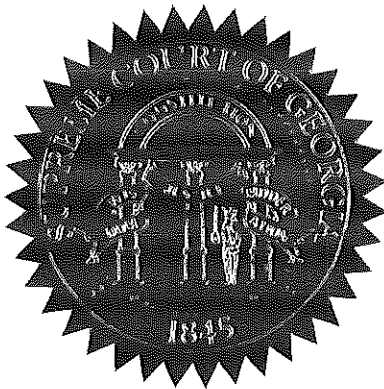
Atlanta 30334

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF GEORGIA
CLERK'S OFFICE, ATLANTA

November 1, 2024

I, Therese "Tee" Barnes, Clerk, of the Supreme Court of Georgia, do hereby certify that the foregoing Opinion, hereto attached, is a true and correct copy, in the Supreme Court of Georgia Case No. **S22Y0803**, as appears from the records and files in this office.

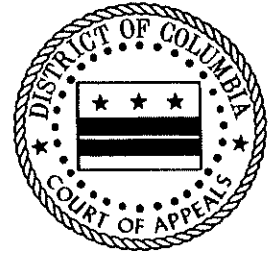
Witness my signature and the seal of this Court hereto
affixed the day and year first above written.



Therese S Barnes, Clerk

DCCA No. 24-BG-0783

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
COURT OF APPEALS



Clerk of the Court
Received 10/15/2024 01:03 PM
Filed 10/15/2024 01:03 PM

IN RE SHERRI L. WASHINGTON	:	Disciplinary Docket No. 2024-D058
	:	
Respondent,	:	
	:	
Bar Registration No. 975044	:	
Date Admitted: June 11, 2007	:	

STATEMENT REGARDING RECIPROCAL DISCIPLINE

The Supreme Court of Georgia disbarred Respondent. Because none of the exceptions found in D.C. Bar Rule XI, § 11(c) apply, the Court should impose functionally identical discipline and disbar Respondent with the right to seek reinstatement also conditioned on prior reinstatement in Georgia.

I. GEORGIA DISCIPLINE

The Supreme Court of Georgia disbarred Respondent for misconduct involving three separate client matters. Attachment A (Order).

A. SDBD No. 7444

In State Disciplinary Board Docket (“SDBD”) No. 7444, the State Disciplinary Board found Respondent failed to promptly file a divorce for her client, seek a protective order, keep her client informed, attend mandatory court



proceedings, respond to the court and opposing counsel's request for information, and provide competent representation. Attachment A at 3-4. Respondent also made misrepresentations to the Georgia State Bar about attending a status conference for her client, misled her client about the status of her divorce decree, and lied to her client and the court about why she failed to appear for an October 27, 2017, trial date. Attachment A at 7; *see also* Attachment A at 4 ("Washington told both her client and the trial court that she was sick on the evening of October 24, 2017, and therefore had overlooked the trial notice which was sent to her electronically on that date, but her client found pictures posted on Facebook of Washington at a sorority function on the same night that she claimed to be sick").

B. SBDB No. 7445

SBDB No. 7445 involved Respondent's representation of a defendant in a criminal case. Attachment A at 5. record and failed to communicate with the client about the status of the representation or explain the basis of her unreasonable flat fee, failed to earn the fee or provide a refund, missed the deadline to perfect the record, and missed the deadline to file an appeal. Attachment A at 5 and 8.

C. SBDB No. 7446

SBDB No. 7446 involved Respondent's conduct while representing a client in a negligence suit. Attachment A at 5. Respondent failed to act promptly or

communicate with her client, sought an unreasonable flat fee, and did not refund the fee until after Georgia notified her of its bar investigation. Attachment A at 5-6.

Respondent also failed to timely respond to the Georgia State Bar's inquiries in all three matters. Attachment A at 6; *see also* Attachment A at 1-2.

D. Georgia's Sanction

The State Review Board found there were no mitigating factors at sanction. Attachment A at 9 ("there were no factors in mitigation of discipline and a multitude of factors in aggravation, including prior discipline, dishonest or selfish motive, a pattern of misconduct, multiple offenses, refusal to acknowledge wrongful nature of misconduct, vulnerability of victims, experience in the practice of law, and indifference to making restitution").

II. PROCEDURAL HISTORY

Respondent failed to notify Disciplinary Counsel of her Georgia disbarment, as required by D.C. Bar Rule XI, § 11(b).

On August 28, 2024, this Court suspended Respondent on an interim basis, directed her to comply with D.C. Bar Rule XI, § 14, and ordered her to show cause why she should not be disbarred. Respondent has not opposed reciprocal discipline, nor has she filed an affidavit in compliance with D.C. Bar Rule XI, § 14. Notices of

this proceeding were sent to Respondent's current e-mail address of record with the Bar and no messages were returned undeliverable. Respondent received sufficient notice of this proceeding. *In re Steinberg*, 953 A.2d 306, 307 n.3 (D.C. 2008).

III. ISSUES PRESENTED

D.C. Bar R. XI, § 11(c) establishes a rebuttable presumption in favor of the imposition of discipline identical to that imposed by the original disciplining jurisdiction. *In re Sibley*, 990 A.2d 483, 487 (D.C. 2010) (citations omitted). This Rule “imposes a ‘rigid standard,’ as to which exceptions ‘should be rare,’” *id.* at 488 (citation omitted), because “another jurisdiction has already afforded the attorney a disciplinary procedure that includes notice, an opportunity to be heard, sufficient proof of misconduct, and a determined sanction.” *In re Velasquez*, 507 A.2d 145, 147 (D.C. 1986). When neither Disciplinary Counsel nor Respondent opposes the imposition of identical discipline, “we impose identical reciprocal discipline almost automatically, with minimum review to ensure that no obvious miscarriage of justice results.” *In re Goffer*, 121 A.3d 1252, 1254 (D.C. 2015) (citations omitted). Failing to impose identical discipline in unopposed matters is “a situation that we anticipate would rarely, if ever, present itself.” *In re Spann*, 711 A.2d 1262, 1265 (D.C. 1998).

Applying the heightened deference applied in unopposed reciprocal discipline matters, there is no reason why identical discipline should not be imposed. None of the exceptions to reciprocal discipline found in D.C. Bar R. XI, § 11(c), apply: (1) Respondent had notice and an opportunity to respond, thus there was no deprivation of due process in Georgia disciplinary proceedings; (2) there was no infirmity of proof in the Georgia disciplinary proceedings; (3) no grave injustice would result from the imposition of reciprocal discipline; (4) disbarment is within the range of sanctions that would be imposed in this jurisdiction for dishonesty and repeated neglect of client matters, *see, e.g., In re Bleecker*, 11 A.3d 1224 (D.C. 2011) (disbarring attorney in reciprocal matter because disbarment was within the range of sanctions for neglect of a client matter, failure to correct a false statement to a tribunal, and failure to respond to disciplinary inquiries); *In re Stuart*, 942 A.2d 1118, 1120 (D.C. 2008) (“Dishonesty by attorneys to the court is very serious misconduct, with sanctions ranging up to and including disbarment”); *In re Steinberg*, 953 A.2d 306 (D.C. 2008) (disbarring attorney in reciprocal matter because disbarment was within the range of sanctions for protracted neglect and dishonesty to clients); *In re Foster*, 699 A.2d 1110 (D.C. 1997) (original discipline case disbarring attorney for neglect, lying to court and clients, missing hearings, failing to file pleadings or keep clients informed, and failure to respond to

disciplinary inquiries); and (5) the misconduct found in Georgia would also constitute misconduct in the District of Columbia.

To ensure identical discipline, this Court should condition Respondent's eligibility to seek reinstatement on her prior reinstatement in Georgia. *See, generally, In re Kardian*, 284 A.3d 1052 (D.C. 2022) (conditioning eligibility to seek reinstatement on attorney's reinstatement in Maryland, where he had consented to discipline). Because Respondent consented to disbarment in Georgia, the record here is limited to summarized facts. Respondent currently lives in Georgia and maintains an office in that jurisdiction. Conditioning prior reinstatement in Georgia ensures Disciplinary Counsel has access to additional evidence of misconduct if Respondent seeks reinstatement to the D.C. Bar.

IV. CONCLUSION

Because none of the exceptions to reciprocal discipline apply, Disciplinary Counsel recommends the Court disbar Respondent with the right to seek reinstatement also conditioned on prior reinstatement in Georgia.

Respectfully submitted,

s/ Hamilton P. Fox, III

Disciplinary Counsel

D.C. Bar No. 113050

s/ Angela M. Walker
Staff Attorney
D.C. Bar No. 230917

OFFICE OF DISCIPLINARY COUNSEL
515 Fifth Street, N.W.
Building A, Room 117
Washington, D.C. 20001
(202) 638-1501

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I HEREBY CERTIFY that on this 15th day of October 2024, I caused the foregoing to be delivered electronically via the Court's e-filing system to James T. Phalen, Esquire, Executive Attorney, Board on Professional Responsibility, and by e-mail to Sherri L. Washington at sherri@carlingtonashaylaw.com.

s/ Angela M. Walker
Staff Attorney

Attachment

A

NOTICE: This opinion is subject to modification resulting from motions for reconsideration under Supreme Court Rule 27, the Court's reconsideration, and editorial revisions by the Reporter of Decisions. The version of the opinion published in the Advance Sheets for the Georgia Reports, designated as the "Final Copy," will replace any prior version on the Court's website and docket. A bound volume of the Georgia Reports will contain the final and official text of the opinion.

In the Supreme Court of Georgia

Decided: June 22, 2022

S22Y0803. IN THE MATTER OF SHERRI LEN WASHINGTON.

PER CURIAM.

This disciplinary matter is before the Court on the report and recommendation of the State Disciplinary Review Board, which recommends disbarring respondent Sherri Len Washington (State Bar No. 107007) for her multiple violations of the Georgia Rules of Professional Conduct ("GRPC") in connection with three separate client matters. Despite being personally served with the formal complaint, Washington, who has been a member of the State Bar since 2007, failed to timely answer or otherwise respond, and the special master, Catherine Koura, therefore found her to be in default such that the factual allegations and the disciplinary violations charged in the formal complaint were deemed admitted. See Bar Rule 4-212 (a). After assessing Washington's conduct in the context

of the American Bar Association Standards for Imposing Lawyer Sanctions, see *In the Matter of Morse*, 266 Ga. 652, 653 (470 SE2d 232) (1996) (stating that this Court looks to the ABA Standards for guidance in determining appropriate disciplinary sanction), the special master recommended that Washington be disbarred from the practice of law. Thereafter, Washington hired counsel, who filed objections and initiated a late defense before the Review Board, but counsel later withdrew and Washington failed to further support her objections, which resulted in the Review Board's correctly declining to consider the objections and essentially adopting the special master's report and recommendation as to discipline. Washington has filed no exceptions to the Review Board's report and recommendation, and we agree that the circumstances of this matter warrant disbarment.

The facts, as deemed admitted by Washington's default, show the following. With regard to State Disciplinary Board Docket ("SDBD") No. 7444, a client retained Washington to represent her in a simple divorce case in March 2017. The client sought a division of

her husband's 401(k) retirement account, temporary and permanent spousal support, and division of marital assets, and she asked Washington to file the divorce as quickly as possible because she feared her husband would take steps to remove her from his health insurance and to request a protective order because she feared for her safety. Washington failed to file the divorce promptly, which led to her client's loss of her health insurance, and failed to seek a protective order. As the case proceeded, Washington failed to keep her client advised of the status of the case, failed to respond to court notices, failed to exchange mandatory discovery, failed to attend the pretrial status conference, failed to provide the required domestic relations financial affidavit, failed to complete the consolidated pretrial order required by the court, failed to respond to requests from opposing counsel for this information, and failed to participate in a conference call with the court on the subject of outstanding discovery and the incomplete pretrial order. Eventually, the case was set for trial on October 27, 2017, but neither Washington nor her client appeared for the court date. The trial court granted the

divorce on terms which were very unfavorable to Washington's client.

Throughout this time period, Washington's client was not aware of the status of her case because Washington would not respond to any of the client's numerous calls or emails. Indeed, the client discovered the final judgment of divorce on the clerk's website. When the client sent Washington a "screenshot" of the divorce decree via text message, Washington acknowledged the text but did not call her client. Instead, Washington immediately filed a motion to reconsider the divorce judgment, which was unsuccessful. In addition, Washington told both her client and the trial court that she was sick on the evening of October 24, 2017, and therefore had overlooked the trial notice, which was sent to her electronically on that date, but her client found pictures posted on Facebook of Washington at a sorority function the same night that she claimed to be sick. Despite repeated requests, the client never received a copy of her final divorce decree from Washington's office, and she ultimately retained new counsel and obtained, by default, a

malpractice judgment against Washington. The judgment has not yet been paid.

With regard to SDBD No. 7445, the admitted facts are that Washington was paid \$515 to represent a client, who had been convicted of child molestation in 2011 and resentenced in November 2015. She was asked to perfect the record and pursue an appeal from the new sentence – tasks that obviously were time sensitive. After receiving payment of the fee, however, Washington stopped communicating with her client and his family; the deadline to perfect the record passed; and her client's appeal was dismissed. Washington has not refunded the fee.

With regard to SDBD No. 7446, the admitted facts are that a client retained Washington in March 2019 to file suit against her contractor for negligent work on her bathroom. The client was worried about the statute of limitations and asked Washington to proceed with the case as soon as possible. The client paid a retainer of \$3,000, but Washington failed to take any action in the case and failed to communicate with her client. Eventually, the client

terminated the relationship and requested a refund of her fee in a certified letter to Washington, but Washington refused to accept the certified letter and did not refund the fee until after the Bar filed its notice of investigation in this matter.

Finally, with regard to all three matters, Washington failed to timely respond during the investigation of the grievances, and despite being personally served with the notices of investigation in each matter, failed to timely and properly respond thereto. Instead, she submitted a brief statement regarding circumstances in her practice, which did not specifically address the issues raised in these three cases. See Bar Rule 4-204.3.

Based on those facts, we agree with the Review Board and the special master that Washington violated Rules 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, and 9.3 of the GRPC, see Bar Rule 4-102 (d), in all three of the underlying disciplinary matters. Specifically, she failed to abide by her clients' decisions, desires, and directions regarding the scope and objectives of the representations; she failed to act diligently in filing, pursuing, or responding in any of these clients' matters; she failed to

communicate or consult with these clients (or respond to their inquiries) about matters of importance in, or even the status of, their cases; and she failed to properly and timely respond to the personally served notices of investigation relating to each of these matters. We further agree that Washington violated Rules 1.1 and 3.2 in SDBD No. 7444 because her lack of thoroughness and preparation caused her competence to fall below the level reasonably necessary for the representation and because she failed to take any steps to expedite that litigation as requested by her client. Moreover, we agree that Washington violated Rule 8.4 (a) (4) in SDBD No. 7444 when she made false representations to the court and her client about an October 24, 2017 illness affecting her ability to recognize the court's emailed trial notice; when she made misrepresentations to the Bar about attending status conferences in her client's case; and when she attempted to mislead her client as to the status of her case after entry of the final decree. See *In the Matter of Golub*, ___ Ga. ___, 2022 Ga. LEXIS 131 at *10-11 (May 3, 2022) (addressing manners of violating Rule 8.4 (a) (4)).

The record further shows that Washington violated Rule 1.5 in both SDBD Nos. 7445 and 7446 because she collected a fee that was unreasonable in light of the fact that she did no work in either case and because in SDBD No. 7445 she failed to communicate a basis for her fee to her client or his family. Finally, we agree that Washington violated Rule 1.16 in SDBD No. 7445 because she failed to refund the advance payment of a fee that she did not earn. We note that the maximum punishment for a single violation of Rules 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, and 8.4 (a) (4) is disbarment and the maximum penalty for a single violation of Rules 1.4, 1.5, 1.16, 3.2, and 9.3 is a public reprimand. We further agree with the Review Board and the special master that this case implicates Bar Rule 4-103 because Washington received a formal letter of admonition in February 2013 and Investigative Panel reprimands in May 2011, January 2013, and July 2015.¹

We further agree with the special master and the Review Board's application of the ABA Standards for Imposing Lawyer

¹ We note that the July 2015 reprimand involved two separate client matters.

Discipline in this case. Here, the record demonstrates that Washington knowingly or intentionally violated the duties she owed to her clients, the courts, and the legal system and that her conduct resulted in serious or potentially serious harm to her clients. Moreover, there are no factors in mitigation of discipline and a multitude of factors in aggravation, including prior discipline, dishonest or selfish motive, a pattern of misconduct, multiple offenses, refusal to acknowledge wrongful nature of conduct, vulnerability of victims, experience in the practice of law, and indifference to making restitution.

Having considered the entire record, we agree that disbarment is the appropriate sanction in this matter and is consistent with the discipline imposed in similar circumstances. See, e.g., *In the Matter of Wadsworth*, 312 Ga. 159 (861 SE2d 104) (2021) (disbarring attorney, after default, where attorney abandoned several clients' civil actions, forcing them to proceed pro se to their detriment; four prior formal letters of admonition and other aggravating factors); *In the Matter of Larson*, 305 Ga. 522, 522 (826 SE2d 99) (2019)

(disbarring attorney after default, where attorney accepted fee to represent four different criminal clients but thereafter abandoned their cases, failing to appear at hearings, to communicate with his clients, or to respond to inquiries or notices from the court, and where attorney “made misrepresentations to [one] client’s family about the status of the matter” in violation of Rule 8.4 (a) (4); one prior disciplinary sanction); *In the Matter of Lenoir*, 282 Ga. 311, 311-312 (647 SE2d 572) (2007) (disbarring attorney, after default, for abandoning two clients’ matters; four prior disciplinary sanctions). Accordingly, it is hereby ordered that the name Sherri Len Washington be removed from the rolls of persons authorized to practice law in the State of Georgia. Washington is reminded of her duties pursuant to Bar Rule 4-219 (b).

Disbarred. All the Justices concur.

Notice: This opinion is subject to formal revision before publication in the Atlantic and Maryland Reporters. Users are requested to notify the Clerk of the Court of any formal errors so that corrections may be made before the bound volumes go to press.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA COURT OF APPEALS

No. 24-BG-0783

In re SHERRI L. WASHINGTON,

DDN:2024-D058

A Suspended Member of the Bar of the
District of Columbia Court of Appeals

Bar Registration No. 975044

BEFORE: Easterly, McLeese, and Shanker, Associate Judges.

FILED 10/31/2024
District of Columbia
Court of Appeals
Julio A. Castillo
Julio Castillo
Clerk of Court

ORDER

(FILED—October 31, 2024)

On consideration of the certified order from the Supreme Court of Georgia disbaring respondent from the practice of law; this court’s August 28, 2024, order suspending respondent pending disposition of this matter and directing her to show cause why reciprocal discipline should not be imposed; and the statement of Disciplinary Counsel requesting that reinstatement be conditioned upon respondent’s reinstatement in Georgia; and it appearing that respondent has not filed a response or her D.C. Bar R. XI, § 14(g) affidavit; and it further appearing that respondent has not opposed Disciplinary Counsel’s proposed reinstatement condition, it is

ORDERED that Sherri L. Washington is hereby disbarred from the practice of law in the District of Columbia with reinstatement conditioned upon her reinstatement in Georgia. *See In re Sibley*, 990 A.2d 483, 487-88 (D.C. 2010) (explaining that there is a rebuttable presumption in favor of imposition of identical discipline and exceptions to this presumption should be rare); *In re Fuller*, 930 A.2d 194, 198 (D.C. 2007) (explaining that a rebuttable presumption of identical reciprocal discipline applies unless one of the exceptions is established); *see also In re Gonzalez*, 318 A.3d 1208, 1219 (D.C. 2024) (where respondent acquiesced, imposing requirement of reinstatement in New Jersey in addition to proof of fitness in the District of Columbia). It is

EXHIBIT
3

No. 24-BG-0783

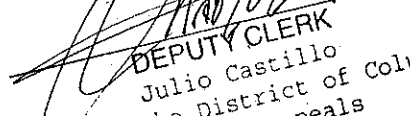
FURTHER ORDERED that, for purposes of reinstatement, Ms. Washington's disbarment will not begin to run until such time as she files an affidavit that fully complies with the requirements of D.C. Bar R. XI, § 14(g).

PER CURIAM

A true Copy
Test:

Julio Castillo
Clerk of the District of Columbia Court
of Appeals

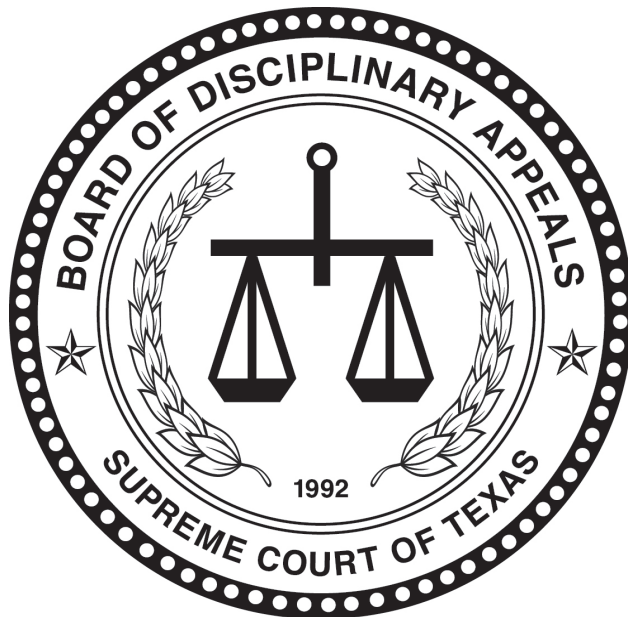
BY


DEPUTY CLERK
Julio Castillo
Clerk of the District of Columbia
Court of Appeals

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.