SUPREME COURT OF NEW JERSEY
Disciplinary Review Board
Docket No. DRB 12-211
District Docket Nos. XIV-2010-0453E and VIII-2011-0900E

IN THE MATTER OF

SUZANNE L. ENGELHARDT

AN ATTORNEY AT LAW

Decision

Argued: September 20, 2012

Decided: December 12, 2012

Michael J. Sweeney appeared on behalf of the Office of Attorney Ethics.

Respondent did not appear for oral argument, despite proper service.

To the Honorable Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of New Jersey.

This matter was originally before us at our May 19, 2012 session on a recommendation for discipline (admonition) filed by the District VIII Ethics Committee (DEC), which we determined to treat as a recommendation for greater discipline. R. 1:20-15(f)(4). The complaint charged respondent with practicing law while ineligible to do so for having been listed as a retired attorney on the annual attorney assessment form (RPC 5.5(a)(1))

and for failing to cooperate with an ethics investigation (RPC 8.1(b)). We voted to impose a reprimand, the discipline recommended by the OAE.

Respondent was admitted to the New Jersey bar in 1991. She has no prior discipline.

According to the New Jersey Lawyers' Fund for Client Protection (CPF), respondent was previously ineligible to practice law from September 30, 2002 to October 16, 2002 and from September 29, 2008 to October 27, 2010 for failure to pay the CPF annual attorney assessment.

Gary Stroz, the Office of Attorney Ethics (OAE) auditor assigned to investigate respondent's case, testified at the December 2, 2011 DEC hearing that, on September 30, 2010, the OAE notified respondent that her former employer, William Saxton, Esq., of an entity called "I've Got You Covered - Associates on the Go!," had filed a grievance alleging that, while in his employ, respondent had practiced law while ineligible to do so because she was "retired." The OAE requested respondent's written reply to the grievance.

According to Stroz, on October 4, 2010, respondent called the OAE for help, claiming that she did not know how to reply to the letter. She was advised to send an explanatory letter

detailing whether she had practiced law while ineligible to do so when retired.

Stroz recalled that, on October 6, 2010, respondent paid the CPF assessment for 2010. On October 27, 2010, she paid additional outstanding assessments for 2008 and 2009. She then wrote to Stroz, stating that she had paid the 2010 CPF assessment, was "off the ineligible list," and was now eligible to practice law. She also thanked the OAE for bringing the matter to her attention.

By letter dated October 19, 2010, the OAE advised respondent that, if Saxton's allegations were true, and if respondent had engaged in the practice of law, while on retired status, she would have violated RPC 5.5(a)(1). On that basis, the OAE scheduled a November 15, 2010 demand interview to question respondent about her activities during the period in question. The interview was to be held at the OAE's Ewing offices. The OAE attached a courtesy copy of In re Steiert, 201 N.J. 119 (2010), a disciplinary case where an attorney was disciplined (reprimand) for practicing law while ineligible. The purpose of the attachment was to reinforce the importance of the investigation into respondent's legal work for attorney Saxton and perhaps others.

On October 25, 2010, respondent informed Stroz that she had paid the 2010 fee and that she "did not feel it was necessary to come in for an interview, [because the OAE] was 'making a mountain out of a molehill'." When she advised Stroz that she could not attend the November 15, 2010 interview, she was directed to speak with an OAE deputy ethics counsel to reschedule the interview.

Stroz recalled that, the next day, October 26, 2010, respondent wrote to the OAE complaining about her interactions with the OAE deputy ethics counsel assigned to her case and reiterating that she had paid the CPF fee. She objected to the required interview, stating, "if you need to punish me, then punish me, I will accept my punishment willingly and with humility."

On November 12, 2010, Stroz called respondent about the pending November 15, 2010 interview. In a return call, respondent again told him that she would not appear, as she did not live in New Jersey, did not have a current address, and only received mail at her mother's home, in Plainsboro, New Jersey. Respondent then asked Stroz why a meeting was necessary at all, since she had paid the delinquent CPF fees necessary to remove her from the list of ineligible attorneys. Respondent was advised that her failure to appear for the interview would be

deemed a violation of the RPCs. Respondent then became belligerent, claiming that Stroz was "f---ing harassing" her, whereupon Stroz terminated the call.

On November 19, 2010, four days after respondent's non-appearance, the OAE deputy ethics counsel sent respondent a letter reiterating the importance of her appearance for demand interviews and that any failure to appear could constitute failure to cooperate in an ethics investigation, "in itself an ethics violation, specifically a violation of RPC 8.1(b)." The OAE deputy ethics counsel's letter also rescheduled the interview for December 13, 2010.

On November 23, 2010, OAE First Assistant Ethics Counsel Michael J. Sweeney wrote to respondent to clear up any lingering misunderstanding that she may have harbored about her obligations to the attorney ethics system. He advised her that the deputy ethics counsel assigned to the case was "merely following standard office procedure" by scheduling an interview, given that respondent's initial reply had not been fully responsive to the inquiry. Sweeney's letter confirmed the date and time of the December 13, 2010 interview.

In an undated reply letter, received by the OAE on December 10, 2010, respondent again complained, this time that the OAE deputy ethics counsel had scheduled the December interview on a

Monday, knowing that respondent was unavailable on Mondays, which constituted "an abuse of power." Respondent also stated that the OAE should accept what "[Saxton] says as the facts. Just take what he says as true - he has no reason to lie. If you would like me to sign something, I will and you can give me a punishment."

Respondent failed to appear at the December 13, 2010 demand interview.

On March 28, 2011, the OAE filed a complaint charging respondent with practicing law while on retired status and failing to cooperate with an ethics investigation. The matter was thereafter assigned to the District VIII Ethics Committee.

In respondent's May 2, 2011 answer, she admitted having been on retired status from April 26, 2004 through October 6, 2010 and having practiced law during that period of ineligibility, specifically 2009 and 2010.

At the DEC hearing, respondent stated that she was "willing to be punished accordingly" for having practiced while ineligible. She worked for Saxton's office on a per diem basis, from July 2008 to July 2010, earning about $11,850 in 2009 and $11,555 in 2010. As evidenced by Saxton's own payment records, respondent made scores of appearances for him in various matters

over the period in question. Respondent acknowledged that she had earned the amounts in question.

She denied, however, having failed to cooperate with ethics authorities, stating, in both her answer and during her testimony, that she had been in Massachusetts and could not attend an OAE interview in New Jersey. She again questioned the need for an in-person interview. At the ethics hearing, she stated, "I tried to cooperate the best I could. I wrote letters to Mr. Sweeney, Mr. McGill. I wrote letters -- and I never, ever said that I didn't do it. I always said that I did it, and that I am very sorry."

According to Stroz, there were legitimate reasons for requiring respondent's presence for an OAE interview, even if it meant traveling to New Jersey from Massachusetts. In addition to information obtained from Saxton about respondent's having practiced law for him while retired, the OAE "would be looking for whether there were any additional payments to her, if she worked for any other employers, to determine the full amount of payment to her. And for what years also."

At the DEC hearing, Stroz discussed respondent's assertion that the OAE had sought to harass her. At the presenter's request, Stroz read into the record that portion of his own

memorandum to the file, memorializing his telephone conversation with respondent:

> Q. The third paragraph, did she question you as to why she was still required to appear?
>
> A. Yes, since she had already paid the lawyers fee, she was asking why she was required to appear. And I informed her that she was or else she can be held in violation of the RPCs.
>
> Q. Read the third sentence in the last paragraph of your memorandum.
>
> A. "I informed Respondent" --
>
> Q. "Respondent then."
>
> A. "Respondent then started to get nasty and said I was a" -- "that I was f---ing harassing her and she did not want to come to the meeting."
>
> Q. And what did you inform her after that?
>
> A. I told her if she wished, she can reschedule the meeting. She said she didn't want to appear and she continued to shout at me, using the F word, and I told her I was going to terminate the telephone conversation, which I did.
>
> Q. During that conversation at any time did she try to reschedule it for another day, other than on a Monday?
>
> A. No.
>
> [T19-6 to T20-3;Ex.7][1]

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[1] "T" refers to the transcript of the December 2, 2011 DEC hearing.

For her part, respondent sought to explain her absence from the OAE interview:

> I wasn't in the state. I was not here. After I stopped working for [Saxton], I was in Massachusetts, and I felt that having me come to Trenton was onerous. And I couldn't even be asked on the phone. I felt that I could have been asked on the phone or told something. But making me – demanding that I appear there. And after our conversation, Melissa, and asking for someone else to be put on the case and then demanding that I show up in Trenton from another state I felt was onerous and not warranted by the situation, and I felt it was making a mountain out of a molehill.
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> [T46-1 to 12.]

With regard to respondent's practicing law while retired, Stroz told the hearing panel that, during each year that respondent was listed as retired, the CPF had sent her a notice listing her status as retired. Stroz and the presenter engaged in the following exchange:

> A. This is the Annual Attorney Registration and Billing Form, and this one relates to a status of retired.
>
> Q. And OAE Exhibit 15, let's compare it with that. What is 15?
>
> A. 15 is the Annual Attorney Registration and Billing Form also for an attorney who is in an active status.
>
> Q. Look at the bottom right-hand side of that form for Exhibit OAE 15, where someone is in active status. Does it request an amount due?
>
> A. Yes.

Q. For the year you are looking at, what is it requesting, how much?

A. $204 if paid by April 29, 2011. This is for the 2011 year.

Q. Now, compare that with OAE Exhibit 16 that someone on retired status gets.

A. Under amount due it says, "Retired, no fee due. If active, see instructions."

Q. Where did you find the instructions?

A. Instructions are on the back.

Q. If you get that form and it says right on there that you are on retired status and if you are practicing law you need to change it, what do you have to do?

A. If you become active, then on the back you have to note your status that -- you have to notify on the form that you have changed your status to active.

Q. I am going to show you OAE Exhibit 15, which is the one that goes out to -- and should come back with a payment. If you turn to the back and you want to go on retired status, is there something you have to select?

A. Retired exemption.

Q. That is an affirmative thing that you have to check off?

A. Yes.

Q. So, would Ms. Engelhardt have received for all of the years that she is on retired status a form indicating that she was, in fact, on retired status? Would it state that on the actual form that she received?

A. Yes.

[T26-25 to T28-18.]

Respondent did not recall sending anything back to the CPF, during her period of retirement. She thought, at the time, that

she did not have to take any further action, once she decided to resume the practice of law. The following exchange took place, during respondent's cross-examination of Stroz:

> MR. SHIH [Panel Member]: The question was did she send back the forms.
>
> MR. STROZ: The years she is in retired status, there would be nothing sent in.
>
> [MR. SHIH:] A. The latest year, I believe it is 2010, the information I have is that you filed on-line. I don't know if you recall.
>
> MS. ENGLEHARDT [sic][2]: Yes. But I guess what I am saying is that I didn't know that I needed to send in the forms because I thought I was cool, because of the real estate. You know, they were telling me that I had the letter from them saying that I was in good status and I thought that I was in good status. I didn't know that I needed to pay this fee. I mean, I thought that unauthorized practice of law would be someone who did not go to law school or did not pass the bar. I didn't understand that it was not -- if you don't pay the fee you cannot do any type of work, or where an attorney had at any point in time. I fully understand that now. I was retired because I had not -- I was not working. I tried working full-time for a firm and I was not doing that. I went completely out of the practice of law. And when I started working full-time — I mean part-time sporadically for Mr. Saxton, I did not realize that I needed to go back -- I mean, it wasn't like I filled out these forms and said yes, I am

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[2] Respondent's last name is misspelled throughout the hearing transcript.

retired. I thought I was good, and I found out that I wasn't good.

[T30-24 to T32-2.]

At the hearing, the following exchange took place between respondent and the presenter, regarding the purported letter of good standing that respondent recalled having requested from the New Jersey bar (the hearing panel report referred to the document as a certificate from the Supreme Court), in her bid for a real estate license:

> MS. CZARTORYSKI: Can I just ask a few things, just very gently? This letter that you keep referring to, do you have it?
>
> MS. ENGLEHARDT: Which letter?
>
> MS. CZARTORYSKI: The letter about – the letter in good standing that you keep referring to.
>
> MS. ENGLEHARDT: I didn't keep it because I don't have my real estate license anymore.
>
> MS. CZARTORYSKI: That's okay. Do you know what year?
>
> MS. ENGLEHARDT: Yes, I do, I do, I do. I had that. It was -- here.
>
> MS. CZARTORYSKI: Can I see what you are referring to?
>
> MS. ENGLEHARDT: That is when I got my real estate license in 2007. In 2007 in order for me to get that license, I had to produce a letter from the New Jersey bar saying that I was in good standing, and I did that. I don't have a copy of the letter, but I guess I -- I don't have it at home.
>
> MS. CZARTORYSKI: Do you know what that means, in good standing? Do you know, specifically are they just trying to look at

whether or not you have been suspended or lost your license?

MS. ENGLEHARDT: I don't know.

MS. CZARTORYSKI: So, you don't know?

MS. ENGLEHARDT: I thought good standing was good standing.

MS. CZARTORYSKI: You thought good standing referred to not only have you been disbarred or suspended, but it had some reflection on the issue of whether or not you paid your fee?

MS. ENGLEHARDT: I didn't understand about paying the fee. When I knew that I had to pay the fee, I paid the fee. I went back and I paid the fee for the years.

MS. CZARTORYSKI: And you paid the fee for the first ten years that you practiced?

MS. ENGLEHARDT: Yes.

MS. CZARTORYSKI: But when you practiced for Ward Saxton [sic], you didn't think you had to pay the fee?

MS. ENGLEHARDT: But when I figured out that I did, I went back and paid it. And I understand that not knowing is not a defense.

[T38-17 to T40-10.]

The DEC found respondent guilty of the admitted violation of RPC 5.5(a)(1), specifically, that she had practiced law for Saxton, while ineligible to do so for being a retired New Jersey attorney.

The DEC also found respondent guilty of having violated RPC 8.1(b) and R. 1:20-3(g)(3) for her failure to appear at the

demand interview with the OAE scheduled for November 15, 2010 and, later, December 13, 2010.

The DEC considered as mitigating factors, that respondent has no prior discipline since her 1991 admission to the bar, and that, when seeking a license to sell real estate, she obtained a 2007 certificate of good standing from the Supreme Court, thereby believing that she could practice law.

To a degree, the DEC excused respondent's dealings with the OAE:

> Based upon the Exhibits presented at the Hearing, and the testimony provided by Respondent, the Panel concludes that Respondent sincerely felt that she had rectified the matter by retroactively changing her status from retired to active, and that she did not comprehend why additional investigation was necessary. This conclusion is supported by Respondent's repeated admissions in writing and orally to the charge of practicing law while on retired status, Respondent's communications with the OAE and Respondent's December 10, 2010 letter to the OAE, wherein she provided a complete response to the Grievance after learning that the OAE was within its authority to demand an interview when a response to a grievance was deemed deficient, and Respondent's repeated statements that she was willing to accept whatever "punishment" the OAE was willing to impose upon her.
>
> While not an excuse, the Panel finds that once Respondent had admitted the allegations against her in the Grievance and took the necessary steps to return her status from retired to active, Respondent viewed the matter as complete and awaited disciplinary

action against her. Respondent did not understand or comprehend that the OAE must follow protocol in its investigation process, so that all allegations can be fully and completely investigated. As such, Respondent viewed each additional request for an interview as being an act of unnecessary persecution upon Respondent. Respondent's perception of the OAE's request for an interview as "harassing" clouded her judgment with respect to the proper method of responding to the OAE's requirements and requests for an interview. Thus, the Panel concludes that Respondent's failure to cooperate was not done with willingness, intent to evade disciplinary action or otherwise mislead the OAE.

[HPR¶21n-¶21o.][3]

In an April 23, 2012 letter-brief to us, the OAE made a case for a reprimand, citing two cases, In re Hess, 174 N.J. 346 (2002) (reprimand for practicing law while ineligible and failure to cooperate with disciplinary authorities) and In re Steiert, 201 N.J. 119 (2010) (reprimand for practicing law while on retired status and misrepresentation to a third party that he had authorization to settle his client's case).

In an undated letter-brief to us, received on June 13, 2012, respondent argued that her action -- practicing law while ineligible -- was not knowing and not as serious as the misconduct present in the two reprimand cases cited by the OAE.

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[3] "HPPR" refers to the DEC hearing panel report.

In addition, respondent argued that the OAE had not presented clear and convincing evidence that she had knowingly practiced law, while ineligible to do so.

The DEC recommended an admonition, without supporting case law for that sanction.

Upon a de novo review of the record, we are satisfied that the DEC's conclusion that respondent's conduct was unethical was fully supported by clear and convincing evidence.

Respondent voluntarily retired from the practice of law in New Jersey, in April 2004. She did not return to the roll of active attorneys until December 2010, when she paid the annual assessments necessary to be reactivated. Between July 2008 and July 2010, however, she worked on a per diem basis for attorney Saxton, earning $11,850 in 2009 and $11,555 in 2010.

To her credit, respondent readily admitted that transgression in correspondence to the OAE, in her verified answer, and at the ethics hearing. Specifically, she admitted having practiced law from July 2008 to July 2010, while on the CPF list of retired attorneys, a violation of RPC 5.5(a)(1). She sought to mitigate her misbehavior, however, stating that she had obtained a letter of good standing from the New Jersey Supreme Court, in a 2007 bid for a real estate license. She did not recall what the letter said, nor did she produce it for the

DEC hearing. As seen below, she claimed to have thought that it permitted her to practice law.[4] In respondent's view, she did not practice law "knowingly" while retired, as had the reprimanded attorneys cited by the OAE.

Respondent also denied that her failure to attend the OAE's November 15, 2010 demand interview and the rescheduled December 13, 2010 interview constituted a violation of RPC 8.1(b). She unilaterally concluded that the interview was unnecessary, because she had admitted the RPC 5.5(a). She accused the OAE of abusing its power, when scheduling the interview. We find respondent's arguments to be without merit.

The OAE has the right to compel a respondent's presence at an interview and to ask questions about allegations of unethical conduct. R. 1:20-3(g)(4). Interviews are an integral part of the OAE's investigatory process. In fact, the scope of the interview was not limited to respondent's work for Saxton. There were other questions the OAE wanted to pose to her. Moreover, respondent was on repeated notice that her attendance was compulsory. The OAE went to significant lengths to explain the importance of the demand interview to respondent in several correspondences to her, well before the interview dates arrived.

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[4] As seen below, we discounted that claim.

Respondent's refusal to cooperate with the OAE in this vital aspect of its investigation, thus, violated RPC 8.1(b).

Generally, failure to cooperate with an ethics investigation results in an admonition, if the attorney does not have an ethics history. See, e.g., In the Matter of Lora M. Privatera, DRB 11-414 (February 21, 2012); In the Matter of Douglas Joseph Del Tufo, DRB 11-241 (October 28, 2011); In the Matter of James M. Docherty, DRB 11-029 (April 29, 2011); and In the Matter of Marvin Blakely, DRB 10-325 (January 28, 2011).

Likewise, practicing law while ineligible, without more, is generally met with an admonition, if the attorney is unaware of the ineligibility. See, e.g., In the Matter of Matthew George Connolly, DRB 08-419 (March 31, 2009); In the Matter of William C. Brummel, DRB 06-031 (March 28, 2006); and In the Matter of Richard J. Cohen, DRB 04-209 (July 16, 2004).

Reprimands have been imposed for practicing law while ineligible, when the attorney is aware of the ineligibility and practices law nevertheless. A reprimand may result even when the misconduct is found alongside other ethics improprieties or prior discipline for conduct of the same sort. See, e.g., In re Payton, 207 N.J. 31 (2011) (attorney practiced law during a 2009-2010 period of ineligibility; the attorney explained that, due to the hospitalization of her husband, also an attorney and

her law partner, she was in dire financial straits and unable to pay the CPF annual assessment; she stipulated that she was aware of her ineligibility; prior admonition for similar misconduct); In re Steiert, supra, 201 N.J. 119 (attorney practiced law while ineligible to do so while retired for the years 2003 through 2006; the attorney also made a $100,000 settlement offer that his client had not authorized, then attempted to automatically trigger his client's authorization to settle by requiring his reply within two days; later, the attorney misrepresented that he had the client's authorization to present the offer and that the client intended to settle the matter for $100,000); In re Austin, 198 N.J. 599 (2009) (during one-year period of ineligibility, attorney made three court appearances on behalf of an attorney-friend who was not admitted in New Jersey, receiving a $500 fee for each of the three matters; the attorney knew that he was ineligible; also, the attorney did not keep a trust and a business account in New Jersey and misrepresented, on his annual registration form, that he did so; several mitigating factors considered, including the attorney's unblemished disciplinary record); In re Kaniper, 192 N.J. 40 (2007) (attorney practiced law during two periods of ineligibility; although the attorney's employer gave her a check for the annual attorney assessment, she negotiated the check

instead of mailing it to the CPF; later, her personal check to the CPF was returned for insufficient funds; the attorney's excuses that she had not received the CPF's letters about her ineligibility were deemed improbable and viewed as an aggravating factor); In re Hess, 174 N.J. 346 (2002) (attorney practiced law while ineligible and failed to cooperate with disciplinary authorities; the attorney had received a prior admonition for practicing law while ineligible and failing to maintain a bona fide office in New Jersey); and In re Ellis, 165 N.J. 493 (2000) (one month after being reinstated from an earlier period of ineligibility, the attorney was notified of his 1999 annual assessment obligation, failed to make timely payment, was again declared ineligible to practice law, and continued to perform legal work for two clients; he had received a prior reprimand for unrelated violations). But see In the Matter of Maria M. Dias, DRB 08-138 (July 29, 2008) (although attorney knew of her ineligibility, compelling mitigation warranted only an admonition; in an interview with the OAE, the attorney admitted that, while ineligible to practice law, she had appeared for other attorneys forty-eight times on a part-time, per diem basis, and in two of her own matters; the attorney was unable to afford the payment of the annual attorney

assessment because of her status as a single mother of two young children).

Here, notwithstanding respondent's claim to the contrary, she had to know that she could not practice law, while she was retired from the practice of law. As Stroz noted in his testimony, respondent made payments to the CPF every year, from 1991 to 2004. She retired in 2004. From 1991 to 2004, she had ample time to become familiar with the CPF's registration documents. Every year during her retirement, she received CPF documents containing an option to change her status to active and to pay the assessment. She was on notice that a change to "active" was required and that she had to pay the assessment, in order to resume the practice of law. She chose not to do so.

Respondent's reliance on a certificate of good standing, obtained when seeking a real estate license, even though her status with the CPF was "retired," did not mean that she could return to the practice of law without fulfilling her obligations to the CPF. Although a retired attorney does not have to pay annual assessments, the CPF form makes clear that respondent had to pay in order to return to the practice of law.

Had respondent produced the letter of good standing, we would have considered it. It is not, however, in the record, and respondent could not recall what language in that letter had led

her to believe that she could resume the practice of law. Therefore, we find absolutely no support for her assertion.

So, too, respondent never sought guidance from the CPF or the Court and simply returned to the practice of law while aware of her retired status.

Respondent's misconduct is most similar to that of the attorneys in Hess and Steiert, above. Hess and respondent practiced law while ineligible and failed to cooperate in the ethics investigation. In aggravation, Hess allowed his single client matter to proceed to us as a default and had a prior admonition for similar misconduct. Respondent, on the other hand, practiced law over a considerable period of time, in connection with numerous matters, and received over $23,000 in fees, while ineligible. She also refused to appear for a mandatory OAE interview, a violation of RPC 8.1(b). In aggravation, respondent engaged in an expletive-laden rant with the OAE auditor, whom she alleged was "making a mountain out of a molehill."

The attorney in Steiert, like respondent, voluntarily retired from the practice of law and then practiced while ineligible, albeit in a single matter. Here, respondent practiced law in numerous matters over a two-year period, for which she was paid over $23,000. Steiert's false statements to

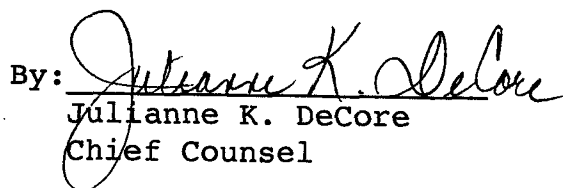
third persons, in violation of RPC 4.1(a)(1) and RPC 8.4(c), counterbalance with respondent's refusal to appear at an OAE interview (RPC 8.1(b)). Again, respondent's expletive-ridden rant with the OAE investigator, a seriously disrespectful act toward the disciplinary system, is an aggravating factor.

The sole mitigating factor here is respondent's lack of final discipline since her admission to the bar in 1991.

Upon consideration of the relevant circumstances, we determine that a reprimand is the suitable sanction for respondent's misconduct.

We further determine to require respondent to reimburse the Disciplinary Oversight Committee for administrative costs and actual expenses incurred in the prosecution of this matter, as provided in R. 1:20-17.

Disciplinary Review Board
Louis Pashman, Chair



By: Julianne K. DeCore
Chief Counsel

SUPREME COURT OF NEW JERSEY
DISCIPLINARY REVIEW BOARD
VOTING RECORD

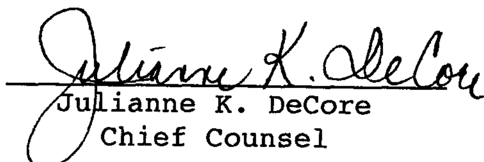
In the Matter of Suzanne L. Engelhardt
Docket No. DRB 12-211

Argued: September 20, 2012

Decided: December 12, 2012

Disposition: Reprimand

Members	**Disbar**	**Suspension**	**Censure**	**Reprimand**	**Admonition**	**Did not participate**
Pashman				X		
Frost				X		
Baugh				X		
Clark				X		
Doremus				X		
Gallipoli				X		
Wissinger				X		
Yamner				X		
Zmirich				X		
Total:				9		



Julianne K. DeCore
Chief Counsel