ABC's of ODC

DCDC Rebecca Salwin

ADC Ryan Little

ADC Chloe Fasi

ODC's Main Functions

• Ethics Hotline: 521-4591 ** dbhawaii.org

Education & Outreach

Trusteeships

• Disciplinary Cases - Misconduct

Trusteeships - RSCH 2.20

When there is no successor, ODC appoints trustee

- Paid from YOUR estate
- average: \$60,000
- worst: \$150,000

Over 1,300 solos

 only 139 solos identified a successor

Trusteeships - what YOU can do

1. Succession plan

2. Tell your friends

3. When in doubt, throw it out!!



Disciplinary Cases

How cases are initiated

How Complaints Are Initiated

RSCH Rule 2.6(b)(2)

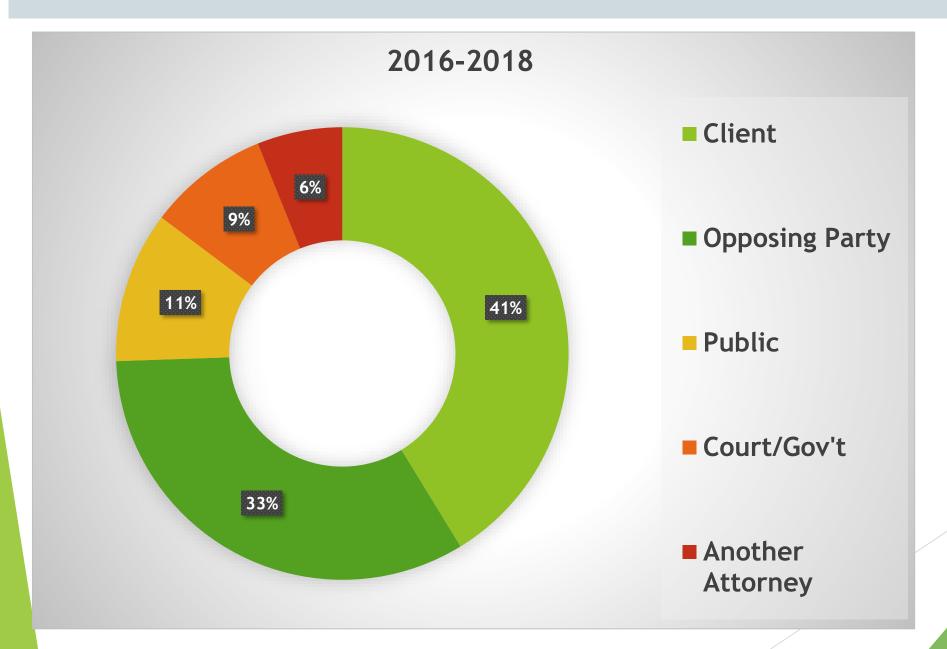
ODC has a duty to investigate all alleged misconduct

Allegations Are Made by "Complaint or Otherwise"

C.	fice of Disciplinary Counsel omplaint Form c form 1 (4/12/2019): t this complaint must be submitted on pa nt. 000 does not accept on line submiss for		ODC use of Date Royd: Case No: Cark:	only:	
	e space, please attach addition our documents.	nalpages. Please	only provide <u>copie</u> :	<u>s</u> – not	
Your Name: Your Mailing A City:	ddress:	, State:	, Zip Code:		
Your telephone preferred alternate:	:				ich is the s or
(optional) Size of a 1 attorney	if any):	eparate firms, you ut: attorneys Go	vernment Agency	○ Unknown	
Yes [d	y the attorney(s)? late of hire:	amount paid: \$ with this attorney(s)	:	<u> </u>	
Title of th Name of Case nun Approx. d	court or agency:) plaint:
ħ	fail to: Office of Disciplin Complaint Proces 201 Merchant Str Honolulu, Hawaii	ssing Dept. reet, Suite 1600			



Sources of Complaints

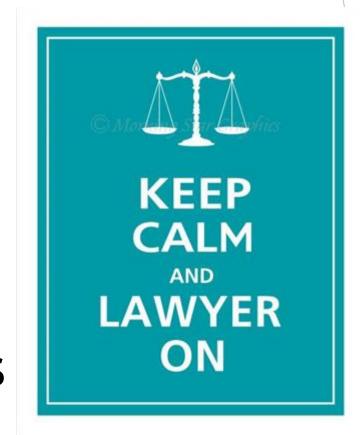


What If I Get a Complaint Against Me?

1.Breathe

2. Work with us during investigation

3. Respond to our letters



What If I Get a Complaint Against Me?

Common Mistakes

1.Don't ignore it

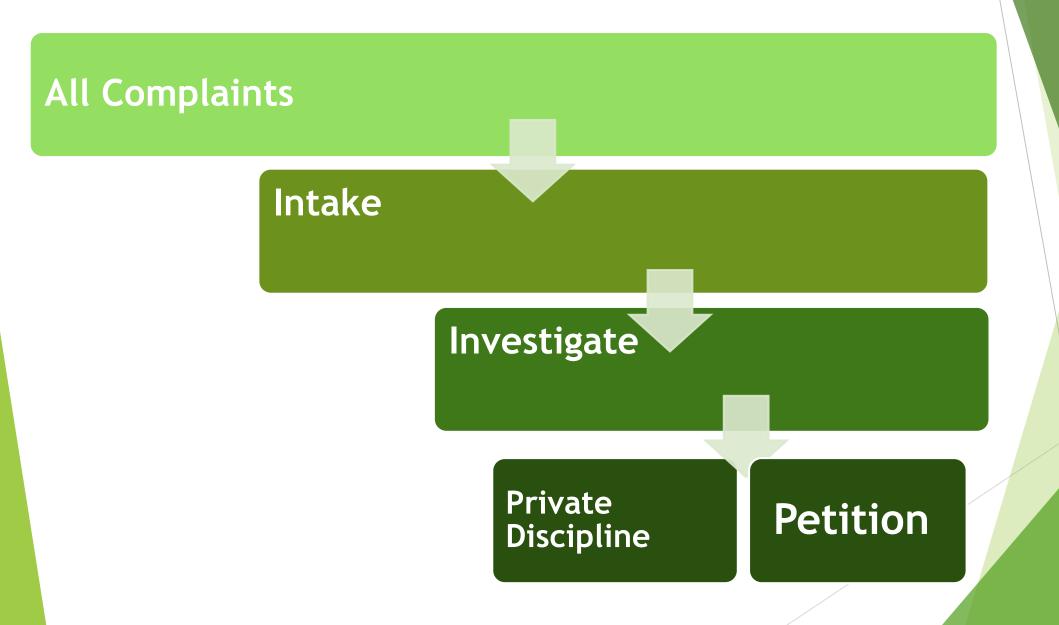
2.Don't play hardball

3.Don't go on the warpath

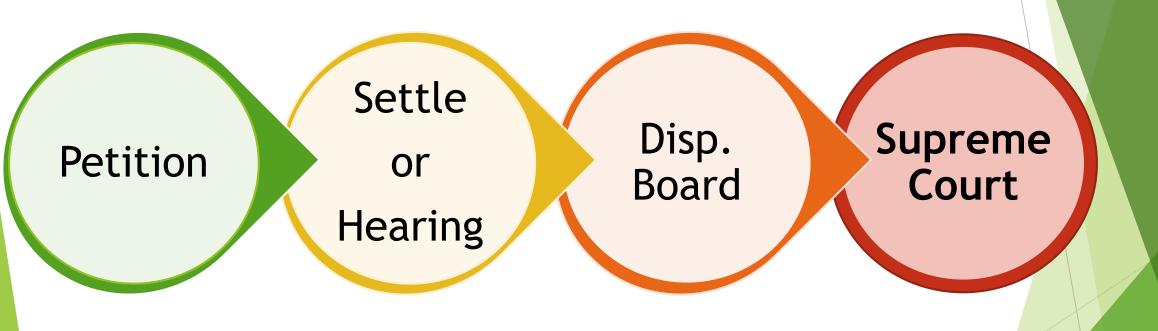


How cases are resolved

What Happens to Complaints



What Happens to Petitions: Formal Discipline



Most common cases

Most Common Complaints

- Practice Management 100 cases/ year
 - IOLTA, miss deadlines, neglect client calls

- Civility 55 cases/ year
 - abusiveness/harassment, fraud, intimidation

- General incompetence 20 cases/ year
 - HRPC Rule 1.1 requires preparation, knowledge, skill

Practice Management

- HRPC 1.4 communication with client
- HRPC 1.15, RGTA trust accounting









Civility

- HRPC 3.5(c) likely to disrupt tribunal
- HRPC 4.4(a) purpose is to embarrass or burden

ODC v. Kendal Luke

- SCAD-16-834
- February 17, 2017
- Suspended 1 month → <u>3</u> months

How Attorney Sanctions Work

Types of sanctions and when they are appropriate

Possible Sanctions

- ► RSCH Rule 2.3(a) governs sanctions
- ► Types of Sanctions:
 - ▶ **Dismissals:** dismiss, minor misconduct, caution letter
 - ► Private Scoldings: caution letter, informal admonition, private reprimand
 - ► Public Scoldings: public reprimand, censure
 - Suspension
 - ▶ Disbarment

But wait - there's more! Bonus Suspensions!

- Other suspensions are provided for under the RSCH
 - ▶ 2.12A Failure to cooperate with ODC's investigation
 - ▶ 2.13 Felonies, would-be felonies, lying crimes
 - ▶ 2.15 Reciprocal discipline
 - ► 2.19 Incapacity
 - ► 2.20(e) Trusteeship
 - ▶ 2.23 Substantial threat of serious harm to public

Additional "Sanctions"

"As a condition of reinstatement following suspension or disbarment or as a condition in connection with the imposition of any lesser discipline, the Disciplinary Board or the supreme court may require a respondent, at the respondent's expense, to successfully complete the bar examination or some portion of it." - RSCH Rule 2.3(d)

▶ Costs

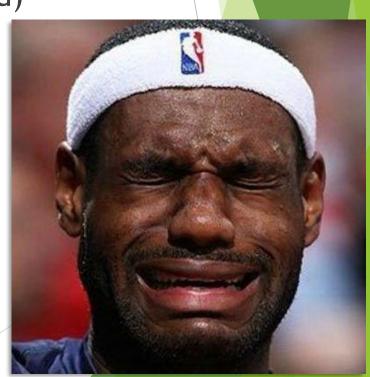
CLE

Restitution

PALMS

► MPRE

Bar



How does the Court determine which sanction is appropriate?

Hawai'i Supreme Court refers to the ABA Standards for Imposing Lawyer Sanctions when determining appropriate discipline

▶ ODC v. Ronald Au, 107 Haw. 327 (2005)

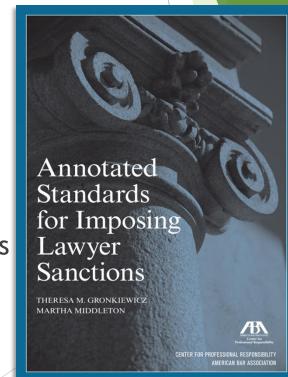
► ABA Standards Analyze 4 Primary Factors:

1. Duty Violated

3. Injury/Potential Injury

2. Mental State

4. Aggravating/Mitigating Factors

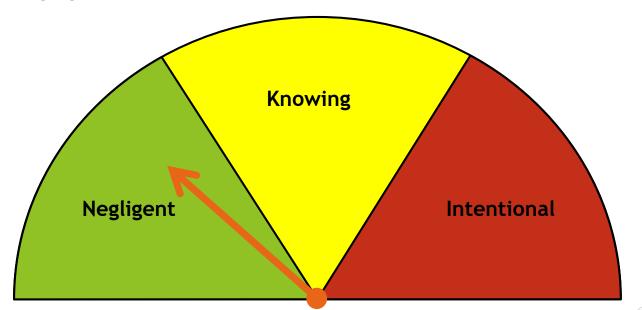


Duty Violated What'd you do?

- Duties Imposed by the ABA Standards generally mirror those imposed by the HRPC
- Duties may be owed to:
 - Clients
 - ► E.g. Loyalty, diligence, preserve client property
 - Public
 - ► E.g. Refrain from dishonesty, interference w/ administration of justice
 - Legal System
 - ► E.g. Refrain from creating false evidence or engaging in illegal conduct
 - Legal profession
 - ► E.g. Advertising restrictions, reasonable fees, UPL, maintain integrity of prof.

Mental State It better not be intentional.

- Three Mental States
 - ► Intentional conscious objective to accomplish particular result
 - Knowing conscious awareness that nature of conduct could produce result
 - ▶ Negligent fails to be aware of substantial risk that result will follow



Injury

No one has to actually get hurt for you to get pinched.

- Injury means harm to client, public, legal system, or profession, which results from a lawyer's misconduct
- ► Ranges from:
 - Little or no to
 - Serious

- Potential injury means harm to client, public, legal system, or profession, that is reasonably foreseeable at the time of the lawyer's misconduct, and which, but for some intervening factor or event, would probably have resulted from the lawyer's misconduct
- Actual injury not required

Aggravating and Mitigating Factors How can you make it better or worse?

- Standard 9.2 Any factor can aggravate or mitigate
- Aggravating FactorsMitigating Factors
 - ► Repeat Offender
 - ▶ Dishonest/Selfish motive
 - ▶ Pattern of misconduct
 - ► Multiple offenses
 - ► False Statements
 - Lack of remorse

► Absence of prior record

► Absence of dishonest motive

- ► Restitution
- **▶** Cooperation
- ► Inexperience



The Curious Case of Frank Fernandez

- Not that curious
- Stole a bunch of money from clients
 - ► Claiming his fees were "earned on receipt"
- Also served as several clients' bail bondsman and attorney
- Fernandez required clients to waive their rights to an accounting

The New Flat Fee Rule (HRPC Rule 1.5) Do you know it?

- Frank Fernandez' Legacy?
- New Rule's Requirements
 - ▶ All flat fee agreements must be in writing and must include:
 - ▶ Nature and scope of services
 - ► Total amount of fee and terms of payment
 - ▶ Basis or rate at which flat fee may be earned (Milestones or Hourly)
 - ► That lawyer will hold fee in trust account
 - ▶ That client is entitled to accounting
 - ► Lawyer will refund any unearned portion of flat fee if representation is termination
 - ▶ Reasonable efforts to notify client of fee withdrawal



Common Types of Complaints

...and some things to consider

IOLTA ("Interest on Lawyers Trust Accounts") Account Violations

Keeping track of your finances—Relevant Rules are HRPC 1.15, and the Rules Governing Trust Accounting ("RGTA")

HRPC Rule 1.15—Preserving Identity of Funds and Property of a Client or Third Person

- (a) A Lawyer is <u>required</u> to hold property (in connection with legal representation) of Client *or* another, as a fiduciary.
 - Cannot commingle or use for yourself
 - Funds MUST be kept in a separate account
 - Keep records for 6 years



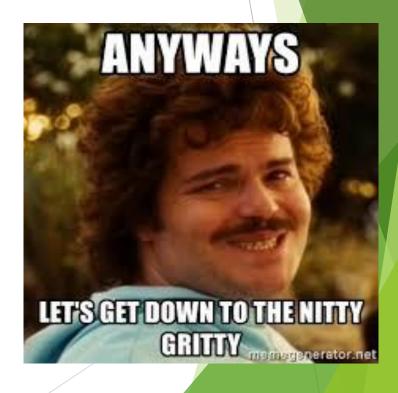
HRPC Rule 1.15—Cont'd

- b) Never put your own money into the CTA (exception)
- c) All legal fees go into CTA until earned
- d) Keep client informed as to what is happening to their money
- e) Disputed funds stay in the CTA



RGTA Rule 4—Trust Account Regulations and Minimum Trust Accounting records

- a) First part basically a repeat of HRPC Rule 1.15:
- No commingling, no misappropriating, prepaid legal fees go into CTA, etc.
- CTA must be in the lawyer's name
- Account, deposit slips, checks must be prominently labeled "Client Trust Account"



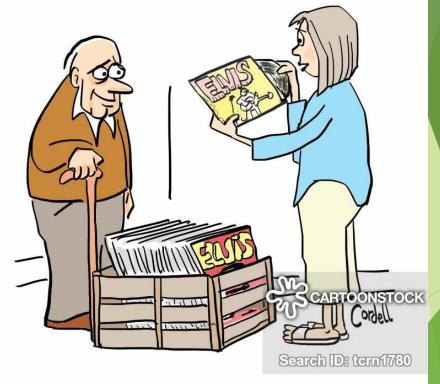
RGTA Rule 4—Cont'd

- b) Withdrawals— either <u>authorized electronic</u> <u>bank transfer</u> OR check <u>payable to named</u> <u>payee</u>
- Only attorney can be authorized signatory
- Earned fees can only be paid to named lawyer
- NO personal or business expenses can be paid out of CTA



RGTA Rule 4—Cont'd

- c) Keep financial records for <u>6 years</u>.
 Records must include:
- Receipt and Disbursement journals
- Subsidiary ledgers
- Retainer agreements
- Statements of accounting
- Monthly Reconciliations



"Very impressive collection of Elvis records, Dad, but have you kept any financial ones?"

Rules Governing Trust Accounting RGTA Rule 4—Cont'd

- d) Maintenance of Records
- Records can be maintained electronically, but back up records!
- Must be readily available for inspection and copying by ODC
- e) If law firm is dissolved or sold, make sure records are taken care of



RGTA Rule 5—Minimum Trust Accounting Procedures

- Get quarterly statements from the bank.
- Reconcile statement with books within 45 days of receipt,
- Correct any discrepancies within 60 days.

RGTA Rule 6—Immediate Reporting of Discrepancies

- Notify ODC within 10 days, of any (i) discrepancy in excess of \$100, or (ii) check being returned for insufficient funds.
- Notice to ODC must be in writing.

RGTA Rule 7—Annual Certificate and Report

 Annual requirement to file certificate of compliance with trust accounting and record keeping procedures

RGTA Rule 8—Audit

- Bar notifies ODC if you fail to file your annual certificate
- ODC may order an audit for bounced checks
- If do not correct error within 60 days, noncompliance matter gets referred to ODC

Trust Accounting Takeaway's

- When in doubt, reread the rules!
- Keep organized records of everything.
- If you're struggling to keep track of finances on your own, consider:
 - Hiring additional staff or a bookkeeper
 - Get newer software (HSBA discounts!)
 - Ask for help!

HRPC Rule 1.4—Client Communication

- a) Communication duties to clients:
- Inform client of decisions made
- Discuss how to accomplish his/her objectives
- Keep client reasonably informed
- Respond to reasonable requests for information
- Inform client of any settlement offers/plea offers.
- b) Lawyer must explain matters well enough that client is able to make informed decisions.

*Keep good records of your communications with your client!

