22

23

24

FILED

JUL 16 2012

DISCIPLINARY BOARD

BEFORE THE DISCIPLINARY BOARD OF THE WASHINGTON STATE BAR ASSOCIATION

In re

RYAN J. WEST,

Lawyer (Bar No. 29745).

Proceeding No. 10#00062

STIPULATION TO DISBARMENT

Under Rule 9.1 of the Rules for Enforcement of Lawyer Conduct (ELC), the following Stipulation to disbarment is entered into by the Washington State Bar Association (Association), through disciplinary counsel Kathleen A. T. Dassel and Respondent lawyer Ryan J. West.

Respondent understands that he is entitled under the ELC to a hearing, to present exhibits and witnesses on his behalf, and to have a hearing officer determine the facts, misconduct and sanction in this case. Respondent further understands that he is entitled under the ELC to appeal the outcome of a hearing to the Disciplinary Board, and, in certain cases, the Supreme Court. Respondent further understands that a hearing and appeal could result in an outcome more favorable or less favorable to him. Respondent chooses to resolve this proceeding now by entering into the following stipulation to facts, misconduct and sanction to avoid the risk, time, expense attendant to further proceedings.

- 9. On May 19, 2009, Respondent sent Mr. Dick's unrepresented ex-wife, Debra Lancaster, a letter for review and approval of a child support worksheet and proposed order for the modification.
- 10. On June 11, 2009, Mr. Dick emailed Respondent that his child support case was sent to the Snohomish County Prosecutor and that Respondent needed to file a notice of appearance on his behalf. Respondent did not enter his appearance or respond to Mr. Dick's email.
- 11. From that point forward, Respondent stopped communicating with Mr. Dick and failed to provide information or respond to telephone messages repeatedly left by Mr. Dick.
- 12. On June 29, 2009, Ms. Lancaster wrote Respondent a letter that she did not agree with the order Respondent prepared, but that she would be willing to agree to an order with certain modifications. Respondent did not inform Mr. Dick about the letter and did not respond to Ms. Lancaster.
- 13. Mr. Dick hired another lawyer who sent a letter to Respondent requesting the return of Mr. Dick's original materials, an accounting, a refund of money due him, and the Lancaster correspondence. Respondent did not respond and did not provide the requested information, documents and refund.
- 14. On November 16, 2009, Mr. Dick sent a letter to Respondent requesting an explanation of how much of his fee had been used. Respondent did not respond to Mr. Dick. After Mr. Dick filed a grievance with the Association on December 29, 2009, Respondent refunded \$1,000 to Mr. Dick.
- 15. Between January 4, 2010 and March 16, 2010, when it issued a subpoena, the Association requested Respondent's written response to the grievance, a copy of Mr. Dick's

1	client file, and client financial records. Respondent did not respond or provide the materials.
2	The Association required Respondent to appear at a non-cooperation deposition on April 27,
3	2010, nearly five months after the Association's initial requests. At that time he produced an
4	incomplete copy of Mr. Dick's file. Respondent failed to produce financial records.
5	C. Musso Matter
6	16. In July 2008, Donald Musso, who lives in Pennsylvania, hired Respondent to file a
7	modification of a parenting plan in Whatcom County Superior Court and paid him a \$2,500
8	flat fee that Mr. Musso believed covered the entire representation. All communications
9	between them were by telephone or email. There was no fee agreement.
10	17. Respondent deposited the \$2,500 into his trust account on July 21, 2008. By
11	September 4, 2008, although at least \$1,900 of Mr. Musso's funds remained unearned,
12	Respondent had withdrawn the entire \$2,500 from his trust account. Respondent did not send
13	billing or accounting statements to Mr. Musso either before or after withdrawing the money
14	from his trust account.
15	18. On September 5, 2008, Respondent filed a petition and proposed order to modify
16	Mr. Musso's parenting plan. On October 8, 2008, after Mr. Musso was criminally-charged
17	with violating a no-contact order preventing contact with his wife, Respondent agreed to
18	represent him for that too.
19	19. Respondent told Mr. Musso that he would resolve the criminal matter before the
20	modification. Respondent did not prepare a fee agreement for the criminal matter and did not
21	tell Mr. Musso that the criminal representation would involve additional attorney's fees. On
22	July 30, 2009, Mr. Musso pled guilty and received a suspended sentence, but his no-contact
23	order was extended for another year.
24	

20. On August 1, 2009, Respondent told Mr. Musso that he would appear at a court hearing on October 29, 2009 to seek modification of the parenting plan. Respondent did not prepare and file the modification and did not schedule a hearing for October 29, 2009. Respondent performed no further work for Mr. Musso.

21. After October 29, 2009, Mr. Musso attempted to get information about his case by repeatedly emailing, telephoning, and leaving messages for Respondent, who did not respond. Respondent did not provide Mr. Musso with a billing statement or accounting and did not refund any funds due him.

22. On January 19, 2010, Mr. Musso filed a grievance with the Association. Between January 21, 2010 and March 16, 2010, when it issued a subpoena, the Association requested Respondent's written response to the grievance, a copy of Mr. Musso's client file, and client financial records. Respondent did not respond or provide the materials. The Association required Respondent to appear at a non-cooperation deposition on April 27, 2010, nearly five months after the Association's initial requests. At that time he produced an incomplete copy of Mr. Musso's file. Respondent failed to produce financial records.

D. Peterson Matter

23. In November 2009, Norman Peterson hired Respondent to represent him in a divorce and an alleged criminal restraining order violation filed by his estranged wife. Mr. Peterson paid him an advance fee deposit of \$1,918.75.

24. A hearing on the on the restraining order violation was scheduled for December 2, 2009. When Mr. Peterson appeared at court on that date, he learned that Respondent had continued the hearing without his consent or knowledge.

25. Although Mr. Peterson and his wife reconciled by the end of December 2009, the

criminal charg
because Resp
rescheduled o
Peterson's wif
26. Af
and failed to
fee deposit, a
the next sever
27. On
Between Nov
requested Res
and client fir
Association re
nearly five i
incomplete cl
E. <u>Pickard Ma</u>
On May 9, 2
him an advar
28. Dı
by filing a pe
Respondent to
29. Af
leaving daily

ges could not be dismissed and they could not resume their marital relationship It was repeatedly condent failed to withdraw or appear for the hearing. over the next five months, requiring Mr. Peterson, the prosecutor, and Mr. fe to appear on each new hearing date.

fter late November 2009, Respondent stopped communicating with Mr. Peterson provide information about his case, an accounting, and a refund of his advance nd did not respond to telephone messages repeatedly left by Mr. Peterson over al months.

November 4, 2010, Mr. Peterson filed a grievance with the Association. ember 8, 2010 and February 9, 2011, when it issued a subpoena, the Association spondent's written response to the grievance, a copy of Mr. Peterson's client file, nancial records. Respondent did not respond or provide the materials. The equired Respondent to appear at a non-cooperation deposition on April 27, 2011, months after the Association's initial requests. Respondent produced an ient file and incomplete financial records.

atter

2010. Carol Pickard hired Respondent to obtain an uncontested divorce and paid nce fee deposit of \$1,750. Respondent did not prepare a fee agreement.

uring their meeting, Respondent told Ms. Pickard that he would begin the divorce etition for legal separation to ensure her retention of health insurance benefits. old her that the divorce would be final 90 days after he filed the petition.

fter two months with no contact from Respondent, Ms. Pickard began calling and messages for Respondent asking about the status of her divorce. Respondent did parenting plan and paid him an advance fee deposit of \$2,500.

36. In March 2010, Respondent served, prepared and filed Mr. Green's petition for modification and proposed parenting plan in Snohomish County Superior Court. Respondent did nothing further on the matter.

- 37. From that point forward, Respondent stopped communicating with Mr. Green and failed to provide information or respond to email and telephone messages repeatedly left by Mr. Green.
- 38. Mr. Green hired another lawyer to handle the matter. In June 2010, Mr. Green sent Respondent a letter terminating his representation, requesting the return of his documents and file, an itemized billing, and the return of his advance fee deposit. Respondent did not respond to Mr. Green and did not provide any of the information requested. Respondent did not return any of Mr. Green's advance fee deposit. On October 5, 2010, Mr. Green filed a grievance with the Association.
- 39. Between October 5, 2010 and December 9, 2010, when it issued a subpoena, the Association requested Respondent's written response to the grievance, a copy of Mr. Green's client file and client financial records. Respondent did not respond or provide the materials. The Association required Respondent to appear at a non-cooperation deposition on April 27, 2011, nearly five months after the Association's initial requests. Respondent produced an incomplete client file and incomplete financial records.

G. Sprinkle Matter

- 40. On July 2, 2010, Jason Sprinkle hired Respondent to obtain an uncontested divorce and paid him an advance fee deposit of \$2,000.
 - 41. On July 2, 2010, Respondent prepared and filed Mr. Sprinkle's petition, summons

divorce would be final 90 days after the petition was filed.

48. On August 22, 2010, Respondent prepared a petition, summons and "order of dissolution." Respondent did not file the dissolution documents in Whatcom County Superior Court until September 10, 2010. Respondent performed no further work for Ms. Austin.

- 49. Between August 11, 2010 and February 2011, Ms. Austin attempted to contact Respondent to obtain information about her case, including questions about property division and bankruptcy, by repeatedly emailing, telephoning, and leaving messages for Respondent, who did not respond.
- 50. On February 1, 2011, believing she was divorced, Ms. Austin learned from the clerk of the court that Respondent had failed to file proper documents, including joinder materials, and that she was not divorced. As a result, Ms. Austin was required to file income tax jointly with her estranged husband since they were still married, and to quitclaim property to her husband that had been significantly devalued by the extended waiting period for a divorce. Ms. Austin then prepared the necessary documents to obtain the uncontested divorce.
- 51. Ms. Austin continued to contact Respondent, requesting a refund of her flat fee, an accounting, and her documents and file. Respondent did not respond, did not provide the information and materials, and did not refund her fee. On February 2, 2011, Ms. Austin filed a grievance with the Association.
- 52. On February 3, 2011 and February 4, 2011, when it issued a subpoena, the Association requested Respondent's written response to the grievance, a copy of Ms. Austin's client file and client financial records. Respondent did not respond or provide the materials. The Association required Respondent to appear at a non-cooperation deposition on March 7, 2011. Respondent failed to produce a complete client file and produced no financial records.

1	RPC 1.4(a), and RPC 3.2.
2	66. By failing to communicate the scope of his representation and his fee to Mr.
3	Musso, Respondent violated RPC 1.5(b).
4	67. By failing to promptly withdraw from his clients' matters when he was discharged
5	by his clients, by failing to give notice of removal of Mr. Garrison's and Mr. Musso's fees and
6	to maintain their unearned fees in his trust account, Respondent violated RPC 1.15A(c), RPC
7	1.15A(f), RPC 1.15A(h)(3), RPC 1.16(a)(3) and RPC 1.16(d).
8	68. By failing to provide his clients with a written accounting of their funds,
9	Respondent violated RPC 1.15A(e).
10	69. By engaging in a dishonest pattern of conduct by failing to perform his clients'
11	legal work and converting the fees that they paid to him for his own use, Respondent violated
12	RPC 1.15A(b) and RPC 8.4(c).
12	
	IV. PRIOR DISCIPLINE
13	IV. PRIOR DISCIPLINE70. Respondent has no history of prior discipline.
13 14 15	
13 14 15	70. Respondent has no history of prior discipline.
13 14 15 16	70. Respondent has no history of prior discipline. V. APPLICATION OF ABA STANDARDS
13 14	 70. Respondent has no history of prior discipline. V. APPLICATION OF ABA STANDARDS 71. The following American Bar Association Standards for Imposing Lawyer
13 14 15 16	70. Respondent has no history of prior discipline. V. APPLICATION OF ABA STANDARDS 71. The following American Bar Association Standards for Imposing Lawyer Sanctions (1991 ed. & Feb. 1992 Supp.) apply to this case:
113 114 115 116 117 118	70. Respondent has no history of prior discipline. V. APPLICATION OF ABA STANDARDS 71. The following American Bar Association Standards for Imposing Lawyer Sanctions (1991 ed. & Feb. 1992 Supp.) apply to this case: Standard 4.4 – Lack of Diligence [RPC 1.3, 1.4(a), 1.5(b), and 3.2 violations] 4.41 Disbarment is generally appropriate when: (a) a lawyer abandons the practice and causes serious or potentially serious
113 114 115 116 117 118	70. Respondent has no history of prior discipline. V. APPLICATION OF ABA STANDARDS 71. The following American Bar Association Standards for Imposing Lawyer Sanctions (1991 ed. & Feb. 1992 Supp.) apply to this case: Standard 4.4 – Lack of Diligence [RPC 1.3, 1.4(a), 1.5(b), and 3.2 violations] 4.41 Disbarment is generally appropriate when: (a) a lawyer abandons the practice and causes serious or potentially serious injury to a client; or (b) a lawyer knowingly fails to perform services for a client and causes
13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20	70. Respondent has no history of prior discipline. V. APPLICATION OF ABA STANDARDS 71. The following American Bar Association Standards for Imposing Lawyer Sanctions (1991 ed. & Feb. 1992 Supp.) apply to this case: Standard 4.4 – Lack of Diligence [RPC 1.3, 1.4(a), 1.5(b), and 3.2 violations] 4.41 Disbarment is generally appropriate when: (a) a lawyer abandons the practice and causes serious or potentially serious injury to a client; or (b) a lawyer knowingly fails to perform services for a client and causes serious or potentially serious injury to a client; or (c) a lawyer engages in a pattern of neglect with respect to client matters and
13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21	70. Respondent has no history of prior discipline. V. APPLICATION OF ABA STANDARDS 71. The following American Bar Association Standards for Imposing Lawyer Sanctions (1991 ed. & Feb. 1992 Supp.) apply to this case: Standard 4.4 – Lack of Diligence [RPC 1.3, 1.4(a), 1.5(b), and 3.2 violations] 4.41 Disbarment is generally appropriate when: (a) a lawyer abandons the practice and causes serious or potentially serious injury to a client; or (b) a lawyer knowingly fails to perform services for a client and causes serious or potentially serious injury to a client; or

1	(a) a lawyer knowingly fails to perform services for a client and caus injury or potential injury to a client, or
2	(b) a lawyer engages in a pattern of neglect and causes injury or potenti
3	injury to a client. 4.43 Reprimand is generally appropriate when a lawyer is negligent and does not a with reasonable diligence in representing a client, and causes injury or potential.
4	injury to a client.
5	4.44 Admonition is generally appropriate when a lawyer is negligent and does not a with reasonable diligence in representing a client, and causes little or no actual potential injury to a client.
6 7	72. Respondent abandoned his practice, engaged in a pattern of neglect, and knowing
	failed to perform services for clients.
8	73. The presumptive sanction is disbarment.
9	74. All of Respondent's clients suffered actual injury, and some suffered serious injury
10	due to delay in their litigation.
11	Standard 4.1Failure to Preserve the Client's Property
12	4.11 Disbarment is generally appropriate when a lawyer knowingly converts clie
13 14	property and causes injury or potential injury to a client. 4.12 Suspension is generally appropriate when a lawyer knows or should know that is dealing improperly with client property and causes injury or potential injury to
	client.
15 16	 4.13 Reprimand is generally appropriate when a lawyer is negligent in dealing winchest client property and causes injury or potential injury to a client. 4.14 Admonition is generally appropriate when a lawyer is negligent in dealing winchest.
17	client property and causes little or no actual or potential injury to a client.
	75. Standard 4.11 is applicable to the following violations: 1.15A(b) (conversion
18	client funds), RPC 1.15A(c) (holding client property separate from Respondent's property
19	RPC 1.15A (e) (written accounting), RPC 1.15A(f) (unearned fee refund), RPC 1.15A(h)(
20	(notice of withdrawal of fees), RPC 1.16(d) (obligation to return unearned fees up
21	termination), and RPC 8.4(c) (deceit and dishonesty).
22	76. Respondent knew and intended to convert client funds to his own use with the inte
23	to financially benefit himself, knew that he should have held client funds separate from h
24	
	ALL ALL SELECTIONS AND ACCOMINATIONS.

1	own, knew that he should have provided a written accounting of those funds to the clients, and
2	intended to and knew that he would not, and still has not, refunded unearned fees to his
3	clients.
4	77. These actions seriously injured clients who lost their money. Respondent
5	intentionally engaged in conduct involving dishonesty and deceit that seriously adversely
6	reflects on his fitness to practice law.
7	78. The presumptive sanction is disbarment.
8	Standard 7.0 — Duties Owed as a Professional [RPC 1.16(a)(3) (failing to withdraw after
9	termination) and RPC 8.4(<i>l</i>) through violation of ELC 5.3(e)(non-cooperation)]
10	7.1 Disbarment is generally appropriate when a lawyer knowingly engages in conduct that is a violation of a duty owed as a professional with the intent to
11	obtain a benefit for the lawyer or another, and causes serious or potentially serious injury to a client, the public, or the legal system.
12	7.2 Suspension is generally appropriate when a lawyer knowingly engages in conduct that is a violation of a duty owed as a professional and causes injury or
13 14	potential injury to a client, the public, or the legal system. 7.3 Reprimand is generally appropriate when a lawyer negligently engages in conduct that is a violation of a duty owed as a professional and causes injury or
15	potential injury to a client, the public, or the legal system. 7.4 Admonition is generally appropriate when a lawyer engages in an isolated
16	instance of negligence that is a violation of a duty owed as a professional, and causes little or no actual or potential injury to a client, the public, or the legal system.
17	79. Respondent acted knowingly.
18	80. Respondent engaged in conduct that seriously harmed his clients in their pursuit of
19	swift resolution of their matters and that burdened and harmed the legal system. Respondent
20	impeded the substitution of subsequent counsel and the processing of family and criminal
21	matters. He abandoned cases that did not move forward. By failing to cooperate with the
22	Association, Respondent gave himself more time to obtain clients and hinder the
23	investigations necessary for the Association to carry out its mandate of protecting the public.
24	

1	81. The presumptive sanction is disbarment.
2	82. The following aggravating factors apply under ABA Standards Section 9.22:
3	(d) multiple offenses; and(i) substantial experience in the practice of law.
4	83. The following mitigating factors apply under ABA Standards Section 9.32:
5 6	(a) absence of a prior disciplinary record; and(c) personal or emotional problems.
7	84. On balance, the aggravating and mitigating factors do not require a departure from
8	the presumptive sanction.
9	VI. STIPULATED DISCIPLINE AND RESTITUTION
10	85. The parties stipulate to disbarment. Reinstatement from disbarment is conditioned
11	on payment of restitution to the Lawyers' Fund for Client Protection.
12	VII. COSTS AND EXPENSES
13	86. In light of Respondent's willingness to resolve this matter by stipulation, Respondent
14	shall pay attorney fees and administrative costs of \$1,000 in accordance with ELC 13.9(i).
15	The Association will seek a money judgment under ELC 13.9(1) if these costs are not paid
16	within 30 days of approval of this stipulation. Reinstatement from disbarment is condition on
17	payment of costs.
18	VIII. VOLUNTARY AGREEMENT
19	87. Respondent states that prior to entering into this Stipulation he had an opportunity to
20	consult independent legal counsel regarding this Stipulation, that Respondent is entering into
21	this Stipulation voluntarily, and that no promises or threats have been made by the
22	Association, nor by any representative thereof, to induce the Respondent to enter into this
23	Stipulation except as provided herein.
24	

3

4 5

6

7

8

9

10

11 12

13

14

15

16

17

18

19

20

21 22

23

24

IX. LIMITATIONS

88. This Stipulation is a compromise agreement intended to resolve this matter in accordance with the purposes of lawyer discipline while avoiding further proceedings and the expenditure of additional resources by the Respondent and the Association. Respondent lawyer and the Association acknowledge that the result after further proceedings in this matter might differ from the result agreed to herein.

89. This Stipulation is not binding upon the Association or the respondent as a statement of all existing facts relating to the professional conduct of the respondent lawyer, and any additional existing facts may be proven in any subsequent disciplinary proceedings.

90. This Stipulation results from the consideration of various factors by both parties, including the benefits to both by promptly resolving this matter without the time and expense of hearings, Disciplinary Board appeals, and Supreme Court appeals or petitions for review. As such, approval of this Stipulation will not constitute precedent in determining the appropriate sanction to be imposed in other cases; but, if approved, this Stipulation will be admissible in subsequent proceedings against Respondent to the same extent as any other approved Stipulation.

91. Under Disciplinary Board policy, in addition to the Stipulation, the Disciplinary Board shall have available to it for consideration all documents that the parties agree to submit to the Disciplinary Board, and all public documents. Under ELC 3.1(b), all documents that form the record before the Board for its review become public information on approval of the Stipulation by the Board, unless disclosure is restricted by order or rule of law.

92. If this Stipulation is approved by the Disciplinary Board and Supreme Court, it will be followed by the disciplinary action agreed to in this Stipulation. All notices required in the