1 <u>Rule 11-551. Circumstances warranting diversion.</u>

(ac) Less serious Prohibited misconduct. Conduct which may only be considered less 2 serious misconduct warranting diversion if it does not would result in a suspension or 3 disbarment delicensure is not considered to be less serious misconduct. Conduct is not 4 ordinarily considered less serious misconduct if any of the following considerations 5 apply: 6 7 (1) the misconduct involves the misappropriation of client funds; (2) the misconduct results in or is likely to result in substantial prejudice to a 8 9 client or other person, absent adequate provisions for restitution; 10 (3) the **r**Respondent has been sanctioned in the last three years; (4) the misconduct is of the same nature as misconduct for which the 11 **r**Respondent has been sanctioned in the last three years; 12 13 (5) the misconduct involves dishonesty, deceit, fraud, or misrepresentation; (6) the misconduct constitutes a substantial threat of irreparable harm to the 14 public; a felony; or a misdemeanor which reflects adversely on the  $\frac{R}{R}$  espondent's 15 honesty, trustworthiness or fitness as a Llawyer; or 16 17 (7) the misconduct is part of a pattern of similar misconduct. (bd) Factors for consideration. The Diversion Committee OPC considers the 18 following these factors in negotiating and executing the diversion contract: 19 20 (1) whether in the OPC's opinion, the presumptive sanction that would be imposed, in the opinion of OPC or the Diversion Committee is likely to be no 21 more severe than a public reprimand or private admonition; 22 (2) whether participation in diversion is likely to improve the **r**Respondent's 23 future professional conduct and accomplish the goals of Llawyer discipline; 24 25 (3) whether aggravating or mitigating factors exist; and

- 26 (4) whether diversion was already tried.
- 27 <u>Effective December 15, 2020</u>