

FILED

Jun 22, 2026

Disciplinary
Board

Docket # 006

DISCIPLINARY BOARD
WASHINGTON STATE BAR ASSOCIATION

In re
JEREMIAH SPENCER STYLES,
Lawyer (Bar No. 49543).

Proceeding No. 26#00025

ODC File Nos. 25-00122, 25-00498, 25-00681, 25-01503

STIPULATION TO DISBARMENT

Under Rule 9.1 of the Washington Supreme Court's Rules for Enforcement of Lawyer Conduct (ELC), the following Stipulation to Disbarment is entered into by the Office of Disciplinary Counsel (ODC) of the Washington State Bar Association (Association) through disciplinary counsel Henry Cruz and Respondent lawyer Jeremiah Spencer Styles.

Respondent understands that Respondent is entitled under the ELC to a hearing, to present exhibits and witnesses on Respondent's behalf, and to have a hearing officer determine the facts, misconduct and sanction in this case. Respondent further understands that Respondent 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 Respondent. Respondent chooses to resolve this proceeding now by entering into the following stipulation to facts, misconduct, and sanction to

1 avoid the risk, time, and expense attendant to further proceedings.

2 I. ADMISSION TO PRACTICE

3 1. Respondent was admitted to practice law in the State of Washington on September 18,
4 2015. On June 11, 2025, Respondent was suspended from the practice of law for three years.

5 II. STIPULATED FACTS

6 2. At all relevant times, Respondent was the owner and managing lawyer at Styles Law
7 PLLC, which primarily handled personal injury, immigration, and criminal matters.

8 **Cheryl Tracey Anderson Johnson Grievance (ODC File No. 25-00122)**

9 3. In 2019, Respondent was hired to represent ARG in a felony matter. ARG was charged
10 with one count of Child Molestation in the Third Degree, a class C felony (State v. Ramos-Garcia,
11 Snohomish County Superior Court Case No. 19-1-01194-31).

12 4. On September 16, 2019, Respondent filed a notice of appearance on behalf of ARG.

13 5. Respondent and ARG failed to appear for trial call on October 9, 2020, July 29, 2022,
14 August 12, 2022, and July 21, 2023. Each time Respondent failed to appear, the court set over the
15 matter one week.

16 6. On July 28, 2023, the court granted a continuance of the trial date to October 6, 2023,
17 because ARG rejected the State's offer and "Defendant needs time to interview the State's
18 witnesses."

19 7. Respondent scheduled a two-hour interview of the alleged victim on September 12,
20 2023. Adam Dennaoui, an associate lawyer at Styles Law, appeared with Respondent at the
21 interview. After being informed that the State's offer would expire once Respondent interviewed
22 the alleged victim, Respondent cancelled the interview to further discuss the plea offer with ARG.
23 That same day, Respondent informed the prosecutor that ARG would accept the State's offer.

1 8. On September 13, 2023, Dennaoui, at Respondent's direction, appeared at a change
2 of plea hearing, but did not file a notice of appearance. Respondent did not appear. The hearing
3 was continued to allow the alleged victim to observe the change of plea.

4 9. On September 19, 2023, Dennaoui informed the prosecutor that ARG decided not to
5 accept the State's offer and that the matter would proceed to trial. At that point, Respondent
6 assigned the matter to Dennaoui, who had no experience handling felony or sex offense matters
7 and had handled only one misdemeanor trial. Respondent was aware of Dennaoui's limited
8 experience at the time of assigning ARG's matter to Dennaoui. Neither Respondent nor Dennaoui
9 informed ARG of Dennaoui's limited experience. Respondent did not assist or supervise
10 Dennaoui on ARG's matter.

11 10. On October 6, 2023, neither Respondent, Dennaoui, nor ARG appeared at trial call.
12 The court authorized the bench warrant held until October 20, 2023, when the matter was set over.

13 11. On October 20, 2023, Dennaoui appeared with ARG, but still had not filed a notice of
14 appearance. On January 5, 2024, the court reset the trial date by agreement to March 15, 2024.

15 12. The State noted a CrR 3.5 hearing on the admissibility of ARG's recorded statements
16 to law enforcement and arraignment on amended information for March 7, 2024. The CrR 3.5
17 hearing was pivotal in the case because according to the investigating detective, ARG, during a
18 videotaped police interview, admitted to having sexual contact with the alleged victim when the
19 alleged victim was 13 years old.

20 13. At 10:08 p.m. on March 6, 2024, Dennaoui filed an untimely motion to suppress the
21 videotaped police interview of ARG. In an email to the judge providing a working copy of the
22 motion, Dennaoui stated "I know that it is very late, but there was nothing I could do. I am
23 swamped at work and trying to tackle 20 million things at the same time."

1 14. At the March 7, 2024 hearing, Dennaoui, still without having filed a notice of
2 appearance, and ARG appeared, but Respondent did not. The State filed an amended information
3 charging ARG with three counts of Child Molestation in the Second Degree, a class B felony.
4 ARG would be subject to a standard sentencing range of 57-75 months if convicted of all three
5 counts. ARG would also have to register as a sex offender if convicted. Dennaoui informed the
6 court that Dennaoui had not reviewed the amended information with ARG and that “[Respondent]
7 hasn’t really had a chance to manage the case” after it was assigned to Dennaoui. The court
8 declined to hear the State’s CrR 3.5 motion or ARG’s motion to suppress or proceed with the
9 arraignment and continued the hearing to March 15, 2024, due to concerns that Respondent was
10 not present because the court had not authorized a withdrawal and substitution of counsel under
11 CrR 3.1(e). The court ordered Respondent to appear at the March 15, 2024 hearing 30 minutes
12 early.

13 15. On March 13, 2024, two days before trial, Respondent and Dennaoui filed a notice of
14 withdrawal and substitution of counsel.

15 16. On March 15, 2024, Dennaoui and ARG appeared for the hearing, but Respondent
16 appeared over one hour late. The court asked Respondent the reason for the withdrawal and
17 substitution. Respondent told the court that Dennaoui had been handling the matter for “several
18 months” and, since assigning the matter to Dennaoui, Respondent had been “much less engaged”
19 in the matter. Dennaoui explained Dennaoui’s limited experience to the court. Dennaoui also told
20 the court that Dennaoui had not reviewed the amended information with ARG prior to the March
21 7, 2024 hearing because Dennaoui was not aware of the amended information “until late” because
22 Respondent had been receiving correspondence from the prosecutor and Dennaoui did not know
23 if Respondent had reviewed the amended information with ARG.

1 17. Dennaoui further informed the court that Dennaoui had not interviewed any of the
2 State's witnesses, including the alleged victim. Respondent told the court that it was a strategic
3 decision not to interview any of the State's witnesses but could not reveal what that strategy was
4 for confidentiality reasons. Neither the judge nor the prosecutor could think of a valid strategy for
5 not interviewing the alleged victim. Respondent told the court that, if the court would not grant
6 the substitution, Respondent would not be prepared for trial as scheduled.

7 18. ARG requested a continuance to hire another lawyer because ARG had lost confidence
8 in Respondent and Dennaoui after hearing what was stated at the hearing. The court granted the
9 continuance, finding that there was a "substantial likelihood that there would be prejudice" if a
10 continuance was denied and either Respondent or Dennaoui represented ARG at trial the
11 following day. The court described the situation as a "disaster." The court also found good and
12 sufficient reason for Respondent and Dennaoui to withdraw from the matter.

13 **ODC Grievance (ODC File No. 25-0498)**

14 19. In June 2017, Elva Mojarro Chavez, a citizen of Mexico, entered the United States
15 without inspection. In January 2020, Guadalupe Lazaro Mojarro, a U.S. citizen, and Mojarro
16 Chavez were married.

17 20. In April 2020, Lazaro Mojarro and Mojarro Chavez (collectively "the clients") hired
18 Respondent to obtain lawful permanent residency for Mojarro Chavez through a spousal visa
19 petition. Respondent collected a flat fee of \$4,760, as well as \$1,500 for reimbursable expenses
20 related to a filing fee for a waiver.

21 21. Respondent was aware of Mojarro Chavez's immigration history and advised the
22 clients that Mojarro Chavez could apply for adjustment of status in the United States. Mojarro
23 Chavez was not eligible to apply for adjustment of status; instead, Mojarro Chavez would have

1 to apply for an immigrant visa abroad and a waiver.

2 22. Respondent prepared, inter alia, a Petition for Alien Relative (Form I-130) and an
3 Application to Register Permanent Residence or Adjust Status (Form I-485). In both forms,
4 Respondent stated that Mojarro Chavez entered the United States without admission or parole
5 and never held any lawful immigration status in the United States. In the Form I-130, Respondent
6 stated that Mojarro Chavez would apply for adjustment of status in the United States and did not
7 provide a U.S. embassy or U.S. consulate at which Mojarro Chavez would apply for an immigrant
8 visa in lieu of adjustment of status. Respondent signed both forms as the preparer.

9 23. On June 25, 2020, Respondent filed both forms with U.S. Citizenship and Immigration
10 Services (USCIS) on behalf of the clients.

11 24. On August 26, 2020, USCIS denied the Form I-485 because Respondent failed to
12 establish Mojarro Chavez's eligibility for adjustment of status. Respondent received a copy of the
13 I-485 denial notice. Respondent did not inform the clients of the Form I-485 denial.

14 25. On May 9, 2022, USCIS approved the Form I-130. Because Respondent did not
15 indicate on the Form I-130 any U.S. embassy or U.S. consulate at which Mojarro Chavez would
16 seek an immigrant visa, Mojarro Chavez had to file an Application for Action on an Approved
17 Application or Petition (Form I-824). Once the Form I-824 was approved, USCIS would transfer
18 the approved visa petition to the National Visa Center (NVC) to begin consular processing.

19 26. At the time, Respondent did not know what a Form I-824 was nor the correct
20 procedure to advance the clients' matter. Respondent neither informed the clients of the
21 requirement to file a Form I-824 nor filed a Form I-824.

22 27. On April 18, 2023, Lazaro Mojarro called Styles Law asking for an update,
23 complaining about communication problems with the firm, and requesting an appointment with

Respondent. Respondent did not appear for the appointment.

28. On October 17, 2023, Lazaro Mojarro emailed Respondent asking for a case status update and whether the Form I-485 was filed. Respondent did not respond to Lazaro Mojarro's email.

29. On or about December 18, 2023, the clients requested Respondent to withdraw from the matter because Respondent did not complete the job. On December 18, 2023, Lusanth Castro, a paralegal at Styles Law, told Respondent "per USCIS the I-485 is under continuous review by USCIS." Respondent did not correct Castro's mistaken impression that the Form I-485 was still pending.

30. On December 23, 2023, the clients came into Respondent's office to pick up their file and sign a withdrawal notice. The clients also requested a refund but was told by Castro that a refund was not possible because "the job was completed on [Respondent's] end [and] USCIS [was] still reviewing the application." Based on Castro's representations, the clients decided to keep Respondent as their lawyer. Castro's representations were incorrect because the matter was not completed and USCIS had already denied the adjustment of status application.

31. On March 22, 2024, the clients asked Neyra Rodriguez, a legal assistant at Styles Law, about the status of the waiver application. Rodriguez informed Respondent that the waiver application had not yet been filed. On April 16, 2024, Rodriguez emailed the clients that Styles Law would resubmit the Form I-485 along with a waiver application (Form I-601A). A Form I-601A is not filed with Form I-485. A Form I-601A, an application for a provisional unlawful presence waiver of inadmissibility, is submitted when a noncitizen unlawfully in the United States but ineligible for adjustment of status seeks lawful permanent residency through consular processing abroad. Respondent did not know what a Form I-601A was at the time. Respondent

1 never filed the Form I-601A.

2 32. On August 18, 2024, Respondent contacted USCIS about the status of Form I-130. On
3 August 19, 2024, USCIS issued Respondent a written response stating the I-130 was approved
4 and that Respondent needed to file Form I-824 to request action on the approved petition. Soon
5 thereafter, Respondent assigned the matter to Tanisha Sudarshan, an associate lawyer at Styles
6 Law. In September 2024, Sudarshan informed the clients about the need to file Form I-824 and
7 that the matter should proceed through consular processing. This was the first time the clients
8 were informed that Mojarro Chavez could not apply for adjustment of status.

9 33. On October 29, 2024, Respondent was suspended from practicing law on an interim
10 basis. In February 2025, Sudarshan left Styles Law. Another lawyer at Styles Law was not
11 assigned to the clients' matter. No one at Styles Law ever informed the clients about Respondent's
12 error in filing the Form I-485.

13 34. In April 2025, the clients terminated representation.

14 35. In May 2025, after ODC opened the grievance, Respondent issued a full refund to the
15 clients.

16 **Carlos Calero Mairena Grievance (ODC File No. 25-01503)**

17 36. Carlos Calero Mairena and Janira Aguilar Rivera (collectively "the clients") are
18 citizens and nationals of Nicaragua. In July 2021, the clients were married in Nicaragua.

19 37. On or about September 17, 2021, Aguilar Rivera arrived at the United States and was
20 detained by immigration authorities. On September 20, 2021, Aguilar Rivera was issued an
21 expedited removal order but expressed a fear of returning to Nicaragua. USCIS and an
22 immigration judge determined Aguilar Rivera did not have a credible fear, and the removal order
23 became final.

1 38. On or about September 21, 2021, Calero Mairena arrived at the United States seeking
2 asylum and was paroled pending removal proceedings. On January 6, 2022, Aguilar Rivera was
3 also paroled into the United States. Calero Mairena was never placed in removal proceedings.

4 39. On May 5, 2022, Respondent was hired by the clients to represent them in an asylum
5 application for a flat fee of \$10,000, the entire amount of which the clients eventually paid. The
6 clients had one year after the date of their arrival in the United States to file their asylum
7 application.

8 40. Respondent received a copy of the clients' immigration records that contained
9 evidence of their border arrests and their respective alien registration ("A") numbers. Despite
10 having this information, Respondent did not request a copy of the clients' respective immigration
11 files to ensure the clients were eligible to seek asylum. Due to Aguilar Rivera's final expedited
12 removal order, Aguilar Rivera was ineligible to seek asylum.

13 41. Respondent finalized the clients' asylum declarations by July 7, 2022. Respondent
14 prepared separate asylum applications for the clients but failed to file the asylum applications
15 prior to the one-year deadline.

16 42. On or about October 6, 2022, Diana Rojas, a nonlawyer staff member at Styles Law,
17 told the clients that the one-year deadline had passed but that Styles Law intended to file the
18 applications anyway. That same day, Rojas and Sam Styles, a paralegal at Styles Law, reviewed
19 the asylum applications with the clients, and the clients signed the applications. Respondent never
20 filed the asylum applications nor adequately supervised staff to ensure the applications were filed.

21 43. On August 1, 2023, the clients requested an update on their asylum applications. No
22 effort was made by anyone at Styles Law to investigate whether the asylum applications were
23 filed.

1 44. On May 6, 2024, the clients requested another update. No effort was made by anyone
2 at Styles Law to investigate whether the asylum applications were filed.

3 45. On September 6, 2024, Respondent filed employment authorization applications
4 (Form I-765) on behalf of the clients based on their purported pending asylum applications.
5 USCIS denied the clients' Form I-765s because neither had a pending asylum application. The
6 clients were first aware that the asylum applications had not been filed when they received the I-
7 765 denial notices.

8 46. On October 29, 2024, Respondent was suspended from the practice of law on an
9 interim basis. The asylum applications were never filed.

10 47. In October 2025, after the grievance was filed, Respondent issued a full refund to the
11 clients.

12 **ODC Grievance (ODC File No. 25-00681)**

13 48. On October 29, 2024, the Washington Supreme Court ordered Respondent suspended
14 from the practice of law on an interim basis effective immediately. Respondent remained
15 suspended on an interim basis until Respondent was ordered suspended for three years, effective
16 June 11, 2025.

17 ***Failure to Comply with Duties on Suspension and Dishonest Conduct***

18 49. On October 30, 2024, ODC emailed Respondent's lawyer at the time a letter
19 explaining some of Respondent's duties on suspension along with a copy of ELC Title 14. Among
20 the duties outlined in ODC's October 30, 2024 letter were the following:

- 21 1. ELC 14.1(c) provides that within 10 days of your client's
22 suspension, your client must notify all clients of the suspension and
23 inability to further represent them, and give similar notice to the
24 lawyer or lawyers for any adverse party. If a client in pending
proceedings does not substitute counsel within 10 days, your client
must notify the court or tribunal of your client's inability to act in

1 that case.

2 2. Within 25 days of your client's suspension, your client must file
3 an affidavit with this office in compliance with ELC 14.3, showing
4 full compliance with the notice provisions of Title 14. If your client
5 in fact had no clients at the time of the suspension, your client is
6 still obligated to file the required affidavit, although that affidavit
7 may simply state the lack of any clients at the time of Respondent's
8 suspension. Please note that ELC 1.5 makes failure to notify clients
9 and failure to file this affidavit grounds for possible discipline.

10 3. ELC 14.2 provides that your client is prohibited from any further
11 practice of law whatsoever. Violation of that provision may subject
12 Respondent to discipline.

13 50. Respondent received and reviewed ODC's October 30, 2024 letter and copy of ELC
14 Title 14 in 2024 and understood Respondent's duties under ELC Title 14.

15 51. On November 25, 2024, Respondent's lawyer emailed ODC Respondent's affidavit
16 of compliance under ELC 14.3. In the affidavit of compliance, Respondent stated under penalty
17 of perjury that all contents were "true and correct to the best of my knowledge." Respondent
18 further stated in the affidavit of compliance: "I have notified my clients, opposing counsel, and/or
19 parties of my suspension and my consequent inability to act."

20 52. This statement was false or misleading because Respondent had not notified all clients
21 or any opposing counsel of Respondent's suspension or inability to act as counsel.

22 ***Practicing Law While Suspended***

23 53. On multiple occasions during Respondent's suspension, Respondent gave legal advice
24 to others and negotiated legal rights on behalf of another person. Between October 30, 2024, and
June 2, 2025, Respondent discussed settlement offers and other legal matters with Styles Law
clients, proposed and negotiated settlement offers with opposing counsel, accepted settlement
offers on behalf of Styles Law clients, authorized opposing counsel to sign for Respondent on a
joint motion filed with the court, and communicated with opposing counsel on behalf of Styles

1 Law clients on other legal matters.

2 54. On multiple occasions during Respondent's suspension, Respondent discussed legal
3 strategies and ethical issues with associate lawyers at Styles Law, directed associate lawyers at
4 Styles Law to represent new clients, and directed staff to file legal documents and take other legal
5 action in client matters.

6 55. Respondent's position is that Respondent's post-suspension conduct in client matters
7 was intended to protect clients from prejudice in their respective matters.

8 **III. STIPULATION TO MISCONDUCT**

9 56. By failing to interview any State witnesses, failing to be prepared for trial, and failing
10 to appear at multiple trial call hearings in ARG's matter, Respondent violated RPC 1.3, RPC 3.2,
11 and RPC 8.4(d).

12 57. By failing to explain Dennaoui's limited legal experience to ARG, Respondent
13 violated RPC 1.4.

14 58. By failing to request the court's authorization to withdraw from ARG's matter after
15 trial was set, Respondent violated RPC 3.4(c) and RPC 8.4(d).

16 59. By assigning ARG's trial to Dennaoui, by ratifying Dennaoui's decision not to
17 interview any of the State's witnesses, and by failing to supervise Dennaoui in ARG's matter,
18 Respondent violated RPC 5.1(a), RPC 5.1(b), and RPC 5.1(c)(1).

19 60. By failing to provide competent representation to clients in immigration matters,
20 Respondent violated RPC 1.1.

21 61. By unreasonably delaying clients' immigration matters, by preparing applications for
22 immigration benefits for which the client was ineligible, and/or by failing to investigate a client's
23 immigration record, Respondent violated RPC 1.3.

62. By failing to inform or timely inform clients in immigration matters of the denial of their application, their ineligibility for benefits, and/or Respondent's failure to file an application, Respondent violated RPC 1.4.

63. By failing to comply with all duties under ELC Title 14, Respondent violated RPC 8.4(l) (by violating ELC 1.5, 14.1, 14.2, and 14.3).

64. By practicing law during Respondent's suspension, Respondent violated RPC 5.5(a), RPC 5.8(a), RPC 1.16(a)(1), RPC 8.4(j), and RPC 8.4(l) (by violating ELC 14.2).

65. By making false or misleading statements in Respondent's affidavit of compliance, Respondent violated RPC 8.1(a), RPC 8.4(c), RPC 8.4(d), and RPC 8.4(l) (by violating ELC 5.3(g)).

IV. PRIOR DISCIPLINE

66. On June 11, 2025, Respondent was suspended from the practice of law for three years for violating the following Rules of Professional Conduct (RPC) in connection with Respondent's representation of clients in four immigration matters: 1.2(f) (Scope of Representation and Allocation of Authority Between Client and Lawyer), 1.3 (Diligence), 1.4 (Communication), 1.5(a) (Fees), 1.16(d) (Declining or Terminating Representation), 3.2 (Expediting Litigation), 3.3(a)(1) (Candor Toward the Tribunal), 5.1 (Responsibilities of a Partner or Supervisory Lawyer), 5.3 (Responsibilities Regarding Nonlawyer Assistants), 8.1(a) (Bar Admission and Disciplinary Matters), 8.4(c) (Dishonesty, Fraud, Deceit, or Misrepresentation), and 8.4(d) (Prejudicial to the Administration of Justice).

V. APPLICATION OF ABA STANDARDS

67. The following American Bar Association Standards for Imposing Lawyer Sanctions (1991 ed. & Feb. 1992 Supp.) apply to this case: see Attachment A.

1 68. Respondent acted at least knowingly in all misconduct.

2 69. Respondent's misconduct in ARG's matter caused potentially serious injury to the
3 client, who faced a standard sentencing range of 57-75 months and the duty to register as a sex
4 offender if convicted. Respondent's misconduct in ARG's matter also caused injury to the State
5 and the legal proceeding.

6 70. The presumptive sanction for Respondent's lack of diligence in ARG's matter is
7 disbarment under ABA Standard 4.41(b). The presumptive sanction for Respondent's other
8 misconduct in ARG's matter is suspension under ABA Standards 6.22 and 7.2.

9 71. Respondent engaged in a pattern of neglect in the immigration matters. Respondent's
10 misconduct in the immigration matters caused potentially serious injury to the clients because
11 without lawful immigration status the clients were at risk of deportation and loss of the ability to
12 lawfully reside in the United States.

13 72. The presumptive sanction for Respondent's misconduct in the immigration matters is
14 disbarment under ABA Standards 4.41(b) and (c).

15 73. Respondent knowingly practiced law in violation of the Supreme Court's order
16 suspending Respondent from the practice of law. Respondent's conduct caused at least potential
17 injury to Respondent's clients, who were deprived of the opportunity to make informed decisions
18 regarding the representation and interfered with the client's right to be represented by a licensed
19 lawyer.

20 74. The presumptive sanction for Respondent's practicing law while suspended is
21 disbarment under ABA Standard 8.1(a).

22 75. Respondent's failure to comply with all duties under ELC Title 14 and false or
23 misleading statements to ODC caused potential injury to the disciplinary system where the

1 disciplinary system depends on a lawyer's compliance with their suspension and honest
2 cooperation.

3 76. The presumptive sanction for Respondent's failure to comply with all duties under
4 ELC Title 14 and false or misleading statements to ODC is suspension under ABA Standard 7.2.

5 77. The following aggravating factors apply under ABA Standard 9.22:

- 6 (a) prior disciplinary offenses [three-year suspension in July 2025];
- 7 (c) a pattern of misconduct; and
- 8 (d) multiple offenses.

9 78. Respondent's prior disciplinary offense is given great weight because, although
10 Respondent was ordered suspended after some of the grievances in this proceeding were filed,
11 Respondent was aware of the disciplinary investigations upon which the suspension was based
12 when Respondent committed the misconduct in this proceeding.

13 79. The following mitigating factors apply under ABA Standard 9.32:

- 14 (c) personal or emotional problems.

15 80. It is an additional mitigating factor that Respondent has agreed to resolve this matter
16 at an early stage of the proceedings.

17 81. On balance, the aggravating and mitigating factors do not require a departure from the
18 presumptive sanction.

19 **VI. STIPULATED DISCIPLINE**

20 82. The parties stipulate that Respondent shall be disbarred.

21 **VII. CONDITIONS OF REINSTATEMENT**

22 83. Reinstatement from disbarment is conditioned on payment of costs and expenses, as
23 provided below.

1 **VIII. RESTITUTION**

2 84. This stipulation requires no restitution.

3 **IX. COSTS AND EXPENSES**

4 85. In light of Respondent's willingness to resolve this matter by stipulation at an early
5 stage of the proceedings, Respondent shall pay attorney fees and administrative costs of \$1,000,
6 plus actual costs in the amount of \$3,884.09, in accordance with ELC 13.9(i). The Association
7 will seek a money judgment under ELC 13.9(l) if these costs are not paid within 30 days of
8 approval of this stipulation.

9 **X. VOLUNTARY AGREEMENT**

10 86. Respondent states that prior to entering into this Stipulation Respondent had an
11 opportunity to consult independent legal counsel regarding this Stipulation, that Respondent is
12 entering into this Stipulation voluntarily, and that no promises or threats have been made by ODC,
13 the Association, nor by any representative thereof, to induce the Respondent to enter into this
14 Stipulation except as provided herein.

15 87. Once fully executed, this stipulation is a contract governed by the legal principles
16 applicable to contracts, and may not be unilaterally revoked or modified by either party.

17 **XI. LIMITATIONS**

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

23 89. This Stipulation is not binding upon ODC or the respondent as a statement of all

1 existing facts relating to the professional conduct of the Respondent, and any additional existing
2 facts may be proven in any subsequent disciplinary proceedings.

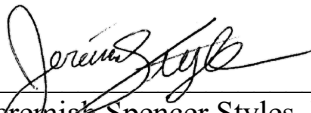
3 90. This Stipulation results from the consideration of various factors by both parties,
4 including the benefits to both by promptly resolving this matter without the time and expense of
5 hearings, Disciplinary Board appeals, and Supreme Court appeals or petitions for review. As
6 such, approval of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

10 91. Under ELC 9.1(d)(4), the Disciplinary Board reviews a stipulation based solely on the
11 record agreed to by the parties. Under ELC 3.1(b), all documents that form the record before the
12 Board for its review become public information on approval of the Stipulation by the Board,
13 unless disclosure is restricted by order or rule of law.

14 92. If this Stipulation is approved by the Disciplinary Board and Supreme Court, it will
15 be followed by the disciplinary action agreed to in this Stipulation. All notices required in the
16 Rules for Enforcement of Lawyer Conduct will be made. Respondent represents that, in addition
17 to Washington, Respondent also is admitted to practice law in the following jurisdictions, whether
18 current status is active, inactive, or suspended: Oregon and United States District Court for the
19 Western District of Washington.

20 93. If this Stipulation is not approved by the Disciplinary Board and Supreme Court, this
21 Stipulation will have no force or effect, and neither it nor the fact of its execution will be
22 admissible as evidence in the pending disciplinary proceeding, in any subsequent disciplinary
23 proceeding, or in any civil or criminal action.

1 WHEREFORE the undersigned being fully advised, adopt and agree to this Stipulation to
2 Disbarment as set forth above.

3 
4 _____
Jeremiah Spencer Styles, Bar No. 49543
Respondent

Dated: 5/13/2026

5 
6 _____
Henry Cruz, Bar No. 38799
Senior Disciplinary Counsel

Dated: 05/13/2026

ATTACHMENT A

ABA Standard 4.4 - Lack of Diligence

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 causes serious or potentially serious injury to a client.

4.42 Suspension is generally appropriate when:

- (a) a lawyer knowingly fails to perform services for a client and causes injury or potential injury to a client, or
- (b) a lawyer engages in a pattern of neglect and causes injury or potential injury to a client.

4.43 Reprimand is generally appropriate when a lawyer is negligent and does not act with reasonable diligence in representing a client, and causes injury or potential injury to a client.

4.44 Admonition is generally appropriate when a lawyer is negligent and does not act with reasonable diligence in representing a client, and causes little or no actual or potential injury to a client.

ABA Standard 6.2 - Abuse of the Legal Process

6.21 Disbarment is generally appropriate when a lawyer knowingly violates a court order or rule with the intent to obtain a benefit for the lawyer or another, and causes serious injury or potentially serious injury to a party or causes serious or potentially serious interference with a legal proceeding.

6.22 Suspension is generally appropriate when a lawyer knows that he or she is violating a court order or rule, and causes injury or potential injury to a client or a party, or causes interference or potential interference with a legal proceeding.

6.23 Reprimand is generally appropriate when a lawyer negligently fails to comply with a court order or rule, and causes injury or potential injury to a client or other party, or causes interference or potential interference with a legal proceeding.

6.24 Admonition is generally appropriate when a lawyer engages in an isolated instance of negligence in complying with a court order or rule, and causes little or no actual or potential injury to a party, or causes little or no actual or potential interference with a legal proceeding.

ABA Standard 7.0 - Violations of Duties Owed as a Professional

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 obtain a benefit for the lawyer or another, and causes serious or potentially serious injury to a client, the public, or the legal system.

- 1 7.2 Suspension is generally appropriate when a lawyer knowingly engages in conduct that is
2 a violation of a duty owed as a professional and causes injury or potential injury to a client,
3 the public, or the legal system.
- 4 7.3 Reprimand is generally appropriate when a lawyer negligently engages in conduct that is
5 a violation of a duty owed as a professional and causes injury or potential injury to a client,
6 the public, or the legal system.
- 7 7.4 Admonition is generally appropriate when a lawyer engages in an isolated instance of
8 negligence that is a violation of a duty owed as a professional, and causes little or no actual
9 or potential injury to a client, the public, or the legal system.

10 **ABA Standard 8.0 - Prior Discipline Orders**

- 11 8.1 Disbarment is generally appropriate when a lawyer:
12 (a) intentionally or knowingly violates the terms of a prior disciplinary order and such
13 violation causes injury or potential injury to a client, the public, the legal system,
14 or the profession; or
15 (b) has been suspended for the same or similar misconduct, and intentionally or
16 knowingly engages in further similar acts of misconduct that cause injury or
17 potential injury to a client, the public, the legal system, or the profession.
- 18 8.2 Suspension is generally appropriate when a lawyer has been reprimanded for the same or
19 similar misconduct and engages in further similar acts of misconduct that cause injury or
20 potential injury to a client, the public, the legal system, or the profession.
- 21 8.3 Reprimand is generally appropriate when a lawyer:
22 (a) negligently violates the terms of a prior disciplinary order and such violation
23 causes injury or potential injury to a client, the public, the legal system, or the
24 profession; or
25 (b) has received an admonition for the same or similar misconduct and engages in
further similar acts of misconduct that cause injury or potential injury to a client,
the public, the legal system, or the profession.
- 26 8.4 An admonition is generally not an appropriate sanction when a lawyer violates the terms
of a prior disciplinary order or when a lawyer has engaged in the same or similar
misconduct in the past.