



BOARD OF PROFESSIONAL RESPONSIBILITY
of the
SUPREME COURT OF TENNESSEE

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RELEASE OF INFORMATION
RE: JOHN HOUSER PARKER, #10326
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BOARD OF PROFESSIONAL RESPONSIBILITY
615-361-7500

December 11, 2006

MEMPHIS LAWYER DISBARRED

John Houser Parker, a Memphis lawyer, was disbarred from the practice of law by order of the Supreme Court of Tennessee filed on November 30, 2006. Pursuant to Section 18.5 of Supreme Court Rule 9, the disbarment becomes effective ten days after the filing date of this order, or on December 11, 2006. Parker has been temporarily suspended from the practice of law since July 29, 2004 - - the date of the Tennessee Supreme Court's order finding that he misappropriated client funds to his own use, and that he posed a substantial threat of irreparable harm to the public.

Parker's disbarment arose out of a petition for discipline which was filed against him on August 9, 2005 and which was heard before a Hearing Committee Panel of the Board on May 23, 2006. By Judgment of the Hearing Panel entered on July 24, 2006, the Panel concluded that Parker had violated the authorities as cited by the Board in the petition and recommended that he be disbarred.

The Hearing Panel found that between 1999 and June of 2004, Parker had misappropriated and stolen in excess of \$300,000 from the client escrow account of his former law firm, Rossie, Luckett & Ridder, and from private trust accounts and Probate estates, regarding which he served as trustee and Administrator, CTA.

Accordingly, the Hearing Panel ordered as a prerequisite to any petition for reinstatement which he may file, that Parker make restitution of all misappropriated and stolen amounts to his former law firm, and to the private trusts or such trusts' representatives, with proper credit to be given him for any amounts covered by insurance, fidelity bond or other sources. The Panel also ordered as a prerequisite to the filing of any reinstatement petition, that Parker is required to pay any further amounts to any of the victims of his theft as required by final judgments of courts with competent jurisdiction, or final arbitration awards which may include additional amounts such as fines, interest and attorney fees. Finally, the Panel concluded in its Judgment that Parker is required to pay further amounts to different entities or individuals, or to the Tennessee Lawyers' Fund for Client Protection,

which represents any additional amounts he is adjudged to have stolen by an appropriate reinstatement hearing committee panel.

Parker did not appeal the Hearing Panel's Judgment to the Circuit or Chancery Court having jurisdiction within 60 days after the mailing of said Judgment to him, as is required. Accordingly, the Supreme Court found that the July 24, 2006 Hearing Panel Judgment was final and unappealable, and adopted the Panel's Judgment in its November 30, 2006 disbarment order.

This disciplinary matter was held pursuant to Supreme Court Rules 8 and 9. In Tennessee, disbarred lawyers may, after five years, apply for reinstatement, but they must carry the burden of proof by clear and convincing evidence that their reinstatement will not be detrimental to the integrity and standing of the bar, or the administration of justice, or be subversive to the public interest.

Parker 1533-9 rel.doc

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