education credits or lawyer continuing legal education credits may be applied to the credit requirement for judicial members; if judicial continuing education credits are applied, the standards for determining accreditation for judicial continuing education courses will be accepted as establishing compliance.

9. Legal, legislative, and policy positions and resolutions taken by the BOG are not taken on behalf of Judicial members, are not considered to be those of Judicial members, and are not binding on Judicial members.

10. The Bar’s disciplinary authority over Judicial members is governed exclusively by ELC 1.2 and RPC 8.5.

4. Emeritus Pro Bono

A member may become an Emeritus Pro Bono member by complying with the requirements of APR 3(g), including payment of any required license fee and passing a character and fitness review.

Emeritus Pro Bono members must not engage in the practice of law except as permitted under APR 3(g), but may:

1. Be appointed to serve on any task force, council, or Institute of the Bar. In addition, up to two Emeritus Pro Bono members are permitted to serve on the Pro Bono and Public Service CommitteeLegal Aid Committee (PBPSCLAC) and may be appointed to serve as Chair, Co-Chair, or Vice-Chair of that committee;
2. Join Bar sections;
3. Request a free subscription to the Bar’s official publication; and
4. Receive member benefits available to Emeritus-Pro Bono members.

5. Suspended

Members of any type and status can have their membership suspended by order of the Washington Supreme Court. Although suspended members remain members of the Bar, they lose all rights and privileges associated with that membership, including their authorization and license to practice law in Washington.

May 19, 2020, ed.

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REGISTER OF MEMBERS

All Bar members, including Judicial members who wish to preserve eligibility to transfer to another membership status upon leaving service as a judicial officer, must furnish the information below to the Bar:

a. physical residence address; 9