

SUPREME COURT OF SOUTH CAROLINA

In the Matter of Tasha Jean Kotz

Opinion No. 28317; Appellate Case No. 2025-002189 · No. 2025-002189 · Decided February 18, 2026

SUMMARY

The South Carolina Supreme Court accepted an Agreement for Discipline by Consent and suspended attorney Tasha Jean Kotz from practicing law for six months. The misconduct involved misrepresentations concerning COVID-19 continuances, disclosure of confidential client information on Facebook, and submission of an improperly signed and notarized affidavit in a family court matter. The Court also imposed costs, notarization-training requirements, office staff training, and eight additional continuing legal education hours.

CASE DETAILS

COURT	Supreme Court of South Carolina
WRITING FOR THE COURT	Per Curiam; KITTREDGE, C.J.; FEW, J.; JAMES, J.; HILL, J.; VERDIN, J.
JURISDICTION	South Carolina Supreme Court
DECIDED	February 18, 2026
DOCKET	2025-002189
DISPOSITION	other
PROCEDURAL POSTURE	Attorney disciplinary proceeding based on an Agreement for Discipline by Consent entered under Rule 21 of the Rules for Lawyer Disciplinary Enforcement.
PRECEDENTIAL VALUE	Published
PARTIES	Office of Disciplinary Counsel

TOPICS

- family law
- appellate procedure
- family law procedure

PRACTICE AREAS

- legal ethics
- attorney discipline
- professional responsibility
- family law

QUESTIONS PRESENTED

1. Whether the Supreme Court should accept Respondent's Agreement for Discipline by Consent.
2. What sanction should be imposed for Respondent's admitted violations of the Rules of Professional Conduct and Rules for Lawyer Disciplinary Enforcement.
3. What remedial, educational, cost-payment, and compliance conditions should accompany the disciplinary sanction.

HOLDINGS

1. The Court accepted the Agreement for Discipline by Consent after considering Respondent's admitted misconduct and the mitigating circumstances.
2. A definite suspension from the practice of law for six months was an adequate sanction for Respondent's misconduct.
3. Respondent was required to pay disciplinary costs, complete specified notarization and continuing-legal-education training, implement a written law-office notarization training program, hold annual employee reviews concerning notarization, and file an affidavit demonstrating compliance with Rule 30.

KEY QUOTATIONS

“In light of both the seriousness of Respondent's misconduct and the mitigating factors present, including Respondent's lack of prior disciplinary history, genuine remorse, voluntary remedial action, and consent to educational conditions designed to prevent future similar misconduct, we find a six-month definite suspension is an adequate sanction in this matter.” (Section III)

“Accordingly, we suspend Respondent from the practice of law in this state for a definite period of six months from the date of this opinion.” (Section III)

FACTUAL BACKGROUND

Respondent, an attorney admitted in 2017 with no prior disciplinary history, used the same photograph of positive COVID-19 tests to support continuance requests in three separate family court matters, despite initially telling disciplinary counsel that the photographs were different. She publicly disclosed confidential information about a former family-law client in Facebook comments responding to the client's negative review. She also submitted an improperly signed and notarized affidavit in a family court filing and failed to correct the misrepresentation directly with the court after learning of the problem.

PROCEDURAL HISTORY

The Office of Disciplinary Counsel investigated three disciplinary complaints concerning Respondent's conduct in family court matters. Respondent admitted the misconduct, agreed to costs and possible discipline of a public reprimand or definite suspension of up to six months, and consented to remedial and educational conditions. The Commission on Lawyer Conduct recommended acceptance of the Agreement and a six-month definite suspension, which the Supreme Court accepted and imposed.

DISPOSITION

OPINION

PER CURIAM.

THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA In The Supreme Court In the Matter of Tasha Jean Kotz, Respondent. Appellate Case No. 2025-002189 Opinion No. 28317 Submitted December 11, 2025 – Filed February 18, 2026 DEFINITE SUSPENSION Disciplinary Counsel William M. Blitch, Jr. and Assistant Disciplinary Counsel Phylicia Yvette Christine Coleman, both of Columbia, for the Office of Disciplinary Counsel.

Barbara Marie Seymour, of Clawson & Staubes, LLC, of Columbia, for Respondent. PER CURIAM: In this attorney disciplinary matter, Respondent and the Office of Disciplinary Counsel (ODC) have entered into an Agreement for Discipline by Consent (Agreement) pursuant to Rule 21 of the Rules for Lawyer Disciplinary Enforcement (RLDE) contained in Rule 413 of the South Carolina Appellate Court Rules (SCACR).

In the Agreement, Respondent admits misconduct, agrees to pay costs, and consents to the imposition of a public reprimand or a definite suspension of up to six months, along with other conditions. We accept the Agreement and suspend Respondent from the practice of law in this state for six months.

I. Respondent was admitted to practice in 2017, and she has no prior disciplinary history. In 2023 and 2024, a total of three disciplinary complaints were filed against Respondent alleging practice-related misconduct.

The pertinent facts of these complaints are as follows. Matter A The first disciplinary complaint involves three instances—June 2, 2022; January 2, 2023; and July 28, 2023—in which Respondent requested a continuance in various family court matters on the basis that she had tested positive for Covid-19.

To demonstrate that she actually had contracted Covid-19, Respondent texted a photograph of two positive Covid-19 tests sitting on a countertop to opposing counsel in each case. The three different opposing lawyers became aware of these recurrences and compared the photos they had each received. Believing them to all be the same photograph, the lawyers filed a complaint with ODC.

In her initial response to ODC, Respondent claimed they were different pictures. However, ODC's investigation subsequently revealed Respondent sent the same photo in each of the three instances, and the metadata from the photograph indicated it was taken on April 20, 2022—forty-three days prior to the first scheduled hearing, 245 days prior to the second, and 464 days prior to the third.

Matter B In the second matter, a family court client left a negative review of Respondent's services on her firm's Facebook page. From her personal Facebook profile, Respondent commented on the client's post, sharing private details about the case including the statement that "Parents who don't listen to their attorneys, do not win custody battles," and "Parents who post affairs during marriage on social media, do not win custody cases."

The second statement was accompanied by a photograph of the client and another person (presumably the client's paramour). Respondent claims she has no recollection of the client's negative review or her responses to it; however, she does not deny she made the improper comments. Matter C In the third matter, Respondent submitted an improperly signed and notarized affidavit in a family court filing.¹ The client's ex-wife informed Respondent that the signature on the affidavit was not the client's signature, but Respondent did not look into the matter, claiming she "had reason to believe that the ex-wife was not 1 The affidavit was signed by the client's mother and notarized by Respondent's husband at a later date. credible."² The ex-wife subsequently retained counsel, who filed a Rule 60 motion, arguing that Respondent's client submitted a fraudulent affidavit he never signed and filed a motion to remove Respondent from the case.

A consent order of substitution was subsequently filed, and Respondent informed the client's new attorney that the improperly signed affidavit needed to be corrected, rather than informing the court herself as she should have done. Respondent admits that submission of the affidavit constituted a misrepresentation to the family court and the opposing party that the signature on the document was genuine and that the document had been properly notarized.

II. Respondent admits that her conduct in Matter A violated the following Rules of Professional Conduct, Rule 407, SCACR: Rule 4.1(a) (requiring truthfulness in statements to others); Rule 8.4(d) (prohibiting conduct involving dishonesty or misrepresentation); and Rule 8.4(e) (prohibiting conduct prejudicial to the administration of justice). Respondent also admits that her conduct in Matter B violated Rule 1.9(c)(2), RPC, Rule 407, SCACR (prohibiting a lawyer who has formerly represented a client to thereafter reveal information relating to the representation).

Respondent further admits her conduct in Matter C violated the following Rules of Professional Conduct, Rule 407, SCACR: Rule 1.1 (requiring competence); Rule 3.3(a)(1) (requiring a lawyer to correct a false statement of material fact previously made to the tribunal by the lawyer); 3.3(a)(3) (prohibiting a lawyer from offering false evidence); Rule 5.3(c)(2) (providing a lawyer is responsible for the conduct of a non-lawyer assistant that would be a violation of the Rules of Professional Conduct of engaged in by a lawyer); and Rule 8.4(e) (prohibiting conduct prejudicial to the administration of justice).

Lastly, Respondent admits her misconduct constitutes grounds for discipline under Rule 7(a)(1), RLDE, Rule 413, SCACR (prohibiting a violation of the Rules of Professional Conduct). In her

affidavit in mitigation, Respondent accepts full responsibility and offers no excuses for her conduct. Respondent explains that she has a medical condition that makes her particularly susceptible to Covid-19 and that she contracted the virus several times.

However, Respondent insists that she never intended to leverage 2 The ex-wife apparently also included a photo of the client's actual signature for comparison and explained that the client was in New Jersey on the date the document was notarized. being sick as an excuse for delaying her clients' cases. Rather, she emphasizes her primary goal was to avoid spreading the virus.

Respondent states she understands she is responsible for ensuring honesty with opposing counsel and the Court, including ensuring the authenticity and propriety of affidavits. Respondent avers she is "committed to ensuring that all affidavits filed in her clients' cases are properly prepared, executed, and notarized" in the future.

As for the Facebook comments, Respondent acknowledges that regardless of how misplaced she feels online criticism from a client might be, she should never publicly share information about a client matter, particularly for purposes of self-vindication. Respondent maintains that she will not allow her personal feelings to cloud her ethical judgment in the future.

Enclosed with her affidavit in mitigation were three character letters describing Respondent as a conscientious and involved member of the Charleston County family court bar. Respondent also urges the Court to consider her lack of prior discipline, her acknowledgement of mistakes and expression of genuine remorse, her lack of dishonest or selfish motive, and her willingness to take voluntary remedial action by implementing an ongoing law firm training program regarding proper notarization of documents.

As noted above, Respondent agrees to the imposition of a public reprimand or a definite suspension of up to six months. Respondent has already attended the LEAPP Ethics School in March 2024, and she also agrees to pay costs, undergo additional training on proper notary procedures, and adopt a detailed, written training program for her office staff on the law of notarization in South Carolina.

Respondent also agrees to conduct an additional four CLE hours on topics relating to law office management and staff supervision and four extra CLE hours on litigation ethics—a total of eight hours in addition to the annual CLE requirements.

The Commission on Lawyer Conduct recommends the Court accept the Agreement and impose a six-month definite suspension. III. In light of both the seriousness of Respondent's misconduct and the mitigating factors present, including Respondent's lack of prior disciplinary history, genuine remorse, voluntary remedial action, and consent to educational conditions designed to prevent future similar misconduct, we find a six-month definite suspension is an adequate sanction in this matter.

Accordingly, we suspend Respondent from the practice of law in this state for a definite period of six months from the date of this opinion. Within thirty days, Respondent shall: (1) pay the costs incurred in the investigation and prosecution of this matter by ODC and the Commission; (2) view the South Carolina Notaries Public Webinar presented by the Secretary of State and adopt a detailed, written training program for existing and future law firm employees on the law of notarization in South Carolina, which shall include reading the South Carolina Notary Public Reference Manual, watching the South Carolina Notaries Public Webinar, and in-person training with Respondent on the appropriate process for witnessing and notarizing documents.

Respondent shall also facilitate an annual meeting of all law firm employees to review the process and law related to notarization with particular emphasis on changes to the Notary Public statute, if any; and (3) within one year, Respondent shall complete four extra hours of continuing legal education on topics related to law office management and staff supervision and four extra hours of continuing legal education on litigation ethics, for a combined total of eight extra hours of continuing legal education beyond the annual MCLE requirements.

Within fifteen days of the date of this opinion, Respondent shall file an affidavit with the Clerk of Court showing that she has complied with Rule 30, RLDE, Rule 413, SCACR. DEFINITE SUSPENSION. KITTREDGE, C.J., FEW, JAMES, HILL and VERDIN, JJ., concur.