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State Bar Court of California Hearing Department Los Angeles DISBARMENT		
<p>Counsel For The State Bar</p> <p>Juan M. Valles Deputy Trial Counsel 845 S. Figueroa St. Los Angeles, CA 90017 (213) 765-1229</p> <p>Bar # 266683</p>	<p>Case Number(s): 14-C-04929-WKM</p>	<p>For Court use only</p> <div style="text-align: center; padding: 20px;"> <p>FILED</p> <p>SEP 08 2016</p> <p>STATE BAR COURT CLERK'S OFFICE LOS ANGELES</p> </div>
<p>Counsel For Respondent</p> <p>Brian Slome Lewis Brisbois Bisgaard & Smith LLP 333 Bush St., Ste. 1100 San Francisco, CA 94104 (415) 362-2580</p> <p>Bar # 238134</p>	<p>Submitted to: Settlement Judge</p> <p>STIPULATION RE FACTS, CONCLUSIONS OF LAW AND DISPOSITION AND ORDER APPROVING; ORDER OF INVOLUNTARY INACTIVE ENROLLMENT</p> <p>DISBARMENT</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> PREVIOUS STIPULATION REJECTED</p>	
<p>In the Matter of: CHARLES CONRAD LOBELLO</p> <p>Bar # 136597</p> <p>A Member of the State Bar of California (Respondent)</p>		

Note: All information required by this form and any additional information which cannot be provided in the space provided, must be set forth in an attachment to this stipulation under specific headings, e.g., "Facts," "Dismissals," "Conclusions of Law," "Supporting Authority," etc.

A. Parties' Acknowledgments:

- (1) Respondent is a member of the State Bar of California, admitted **December 7, 1988**.
- (2) The parties agree to be bound by the factual stipulations contained herein even if conclusions of law or disposition are rejected or changed by the Supreme Court.
- (3) All investigations or proceedings listed by case number in the caption of this stipulation are resolved by this stipulation and are deemed consolidated. Dismissed charge(s)/count(s) are listed under "Dismissals." The stipulation consists of **(12)** pages, not including the order.
- (4) A statement of acts or omissions acknowledged by respondent as cause or causes for discipline is included under "Facts."



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- (5) Conclusions of law, drawn from and specifically referring to the facts are also included under "Conclusions of Law."
- (6) The parties must include supporting authority for the recommended level of discipline under the heading "Supporting Authority."
- (7) No more than 30 days prior to the filing of this stipulation, respondent has been advised in writing of any pending investigation/proceeding not resolved by this stipulation, except for criminal investigations.
- (8) Payment of Disciplinary Costs—Respondent acknowledges the provisions of Bus. & Prof. Code §§6086.10 & 6140.7. (Check one option only):
- Costs to be awarded to the State Bar.
 - Costs are waived in part as set forth in a separate attachment entitled "Partial Waiver of Costs".
 - Costs are entirely waived.
- (9) ORDER OF INACTIVE ENROLLMENT:
The parties are aware that if this stipulation is approved, the judge will issue an order of inactive enrollment under Business and Professions Code section 6007, subdivision (c)(4), and Rules of Procedure of the State Bar, rule 5.111(D)(1).

B. Aggravating Circumstances [Standards for Attorney Sanctions for Professional Misconduct, standards 1.2(h) & 1.5]. Facts supporting aggravating circumstances are required.

- (1) **Prior record of discipline**
- (a) State Bar Court case # of prior case
 - (b) Date prior discipline effective
 - (c) Rules of Professional Conduct/ State Bar Act violations:
 - (d) Degree of prior discipline
 - (e) If respondent has two or more incidents of prior discipline, use space provided below:
- (2) **Intentional/Bad Faith/Dishonesty:** Respondent's misconduct was dishonest, intentional, or surrounded by, or followed by bad faith.
- (3) **Misrepresentation:** Respondent's misconduct was surrounded by, or followed by misrepresentation.
- (4) **Concealment:** Respondent's misconduct was surrounded by, or followed by concealment.
- (5) **Overreaching:** Respondent's misconduct was surrounded by, or followed by overreaching.
- (6) **Uncharged Violations:** Respondent's conduct involves uncharged violations of the Business and Professions Code or the Rules of Professional Conduct. **See attachment, page 8.**

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- (7) **Trust Violation:** Trust funds or property were involved and Respondent refused or was unable to account to the client or person who was the object of the misconduct for improper conduct toward said funds or property.
- (8) **Harm:** Respondent's misconduct harmed significantly a client, the public, or the administration of justice. **See attachment, page 9.**
- (9) **Indifference:** Respondent demonstrated indifference toward rectification of or atonement for the consequences of his or her misconduct.
- (10) **Lack of Candor/Cooperation:** Respondent displayed a lack of candor and cooperation to victims of his/her misconduct, or to the State Bar during disciplinary investigations or proceedings.
- (11) **Multiple Acts:** Respondent's current misconduct evidences multiple acts of wrongdoing. See attachment, page 8.
- (12) **Pattern:** Respondent's current misconduct demonstrates a pattern of misconduct.
- (13) **Restitution:** Respondent failed to make restitution.
- (14) **Vulnerable Victim:** The victim(s) of Respondent's misconduct was/were highly vulnerable.
- (15) **No aggravating circumstances** are involved.

Additional aggravating circumstances:

C. Mitigating Circumstances [see standards 1.2(i) & 1.6]. Facts supporting mitigating circumstances are required.

- (1) **No Prior Discipline:** Respondent has no prior record of discipline over many years of practice coupled with present misconduct which is not likely to recur.
- (2) **No Harm:** Respondent did not harm the client, the public, or the administration of justice.
- (3) **Candor/Cooperation:** Respondent displayed spontaneous candor and cooperation with the victims of his/her misconduct or to the State Bar during disciplinary investigations and proceedings.
- (4) **Remorse:** Respondent promptly took objective steps demonstrating spontaneous remorse and recognition of the wrongdoing, which steps were designed to timely atone for any consequences of his/her misconduct.
- (5) **Restitution:** Respondent paid \$ _____ on _____ in restitution to _____ without the threat or force of disciplinary, civil or criminal proceedings.
- (6) **Delay:** These disciplinary proceedings were excessively delayed. The delay is not attributable to respondent and the delay prejudiced him/her.
- (7) **Good Faith:** Respondent acted with a good faith belief that was honestly held and objectively reasonable.
- (8) **Emotional/Physical Difficulties:** At the time of the stipulated act or acts of professional misconduct respondent suffered extreme emotional difficulties or physical or mental disabilities which expert testimony would establish was directly responsible for the misconduct. The difficulties or disabilities were not the

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product of any illegal conduct by the member, such as illegal drug or substance abuse, and the difficulties or disabilities no longer pose a risk that Respondent will commit misconduct.

- (9) **Severe Financial Stress:** At the time of the misconduct, respondent suffered from severe financial stress which resulted from circumstances not reasonably foreseeable or which were beyond his/her control and which were directly responsible for the misconduct.
- (10) **Family Problems:** At the time of the misconduct, respondent suffered extreme difficulties in his/her personal life which were other than emotional or physical in nature.
- (11) **Good Character:** Respondent's extraordinarily good character is attested to by a wide range of references in the legal and general communities who are aware of the full extent of his/her misconduct.
- (12) **Rehabilitation:** Considerable time has passed since the acts of professional misconduct occurred followed by subsequent rehabilitation.
- (13) **No mitigating circumstances** are involved.

Additional mitigating circumstances:

No prior discipline - See attachment, page 9.

Pre-trial stipulation - See attachment, page 9.

D. Discipline: Disbarment.

E. Additional Requirements:

- (1) **Rule 9.20, California Rules of Court:** Respondent must comply with the requirements of rule 9.20, California Rules of Court, and perform the acts specified in subdivisions (a) and (c) of that rule within 30 and 40 calendar days, respectively, after the effective date of the Supreme Court's Order in this matter.

- (2) **Restitution:** Respondent must make restitution to _____ in the amount of \$ _____ plus 10 percent interest per year from _____. If the Client Security Fund has reimbursed _____ for all or any portion of the principal amount, respondent must pay restitution to CSF of the amount paid plus applicable interest and costs in accordance with Business and Professions Code section 6140.5. Respondent must pay the above restitution and furnish satisfactory proof of payment to the State Bar's Office of Probation in Los Angeles no later than _____ days from the effective date of the Supreme Court order in this case.

- (3) **Other:**

ATTACHMENT TO
STIPULATION RE FACTS, CONCLUSIONS OF LAW AND DISPOSITION

IN THE MATTER OF: CHARLES CONRAD LOBELLO

CASE NUMBER: 14-C-04929-WKM

FACTS AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW.

Respondent admits that the following facts are true and that the facts and circumstances surrounding the offense for which he was convicted involved moral turpitude.

Case No. 14-C-04929-WKM (Conviction Proceedings)

PROCEDURAL BACKGROUND IN CONVICTION PROCEEDINGS:

1. This is a proceeding pursuant to sections 6101 and 6102 of the Business and Professions Code and rule 9.10 of the California Rules of Court.
2. On June 22, 2010, a grand jury convened in the United States District Court, District of Nevada, returned an indictment against Respondent charging five counts of tax evasion in violation of Title 26 United States Code section 7201 and five counts of filing a false tax return in violation of Title 26 United States Code section 7602(1).
3. On May 2, 2012, Respondent entered into a plea agreement with the United States Department of Justice. Respondent pled guilty to Count Four of the indictment which charged tax evasion for the tax year 2002, in violation of Title 26 United States Code section 7201. The remaining nine charges were dismissed pursuant to the plea. Respondent agreed that the United States had suffered a total tax loss of \$260,625. On July 23, 2012, the plea memorandum was filed.
4. On January 14, 2013, the United States District Court accepted Respondent's plea, entered judgment, and sentenced Respondent to 24 months of imprisonment followed by two years of supervised release, which included substance abuse treatment. Respondent was ordered to pay \$260,625 plus interest in restitution to the Internal Revenue Service.
5. On June 2, 2016, the Review Department of the State Bar Court issued an order referring the matter to the Hearing Department for a hearing and decision recommending the discipline to be imposed in the event that the Hearing Department finds that the facts and circumstances surrounding the offense for which Respondent was convicted involved moral turpitude or other misconduct warranting discipline.

FACTS:

6. Between 2000 and 2006, Respondent was a licensed Nevada attorney and a sole practitioner with his office in Las Vegas, Nevada.

7. Between 2000 and 2006, Respondent operated his law practice as a Form 1120S Corporation. Respondent reported his legal fees, expenses, and income on his Form 1120S tax returns, which were filed.
8. Between 2000 and 2006, Respondent's net income from the practice of law was also reported on his Form 1040 personal tax returns, which were filed except for tax year 2001, when he did not file a Form 1040 tax return.
9. On or about January 18, 2006, Respondent committed an act of tax evasion by making and signing under penalties of perjury a materially false joint U.S. Individual Form 1040 tax return, for the tax year 2002.
10. As the Respondent well knew and believed when he signed this document, his tax return was false as to material matters. In particular, on or about January 18, 2006, Respondent made and signed under penalties of perjury a joint 2002 U.S. individual tax return, Form 1040, which reported his taxable income as \$46,367 and his tax liability as \$5,756. In tax year 2002, Respondent had a true taxable income of approximately \$375,957 and a tax liability of approximately \$115,879. This 2002 return was materially false, in that it underreported his taxable income by \$329,590 and his tax liability by \$110,123. In addition, this return was prepared based on incomplete income information and knowingly false expense deductions, which Respondent provided to his outside bookkeeper and to his 2002 Form 1040 tax return preparer.
11. On or about January 18, 2006, Respondent knowingly caused, and signed under penalties of perjury, the preparation of a 2002 Form 1120S, which reported his law firm's net profit as \$58,472. In tax year 2002, Respondent's law firm had a true net profit of \$361,513. This 2002 return was materially false, in that it underreported Respondent's net profit by \$303,041.
12. Respondent did not file a Form 1040 for tax year 2001. In tax year 2001, Respondent had true taxable income of approximately \$184,563 and a tax liability of approximately \$47,667.
13. On or about October 1, 2003, Respondent knowingly caused, and signed under penalties of perjury, the preparation of a 2001 Form 1120S, which reported his law firm's net profit as \$24,491. In tax year 2001, Respondent's law firm had a true net profit of \$213,538. This 2001 return was materially false, in that it underreported Respondent's net profit by \$189,047.
14. On or about October 11, 2005, Respondent made and signed under penalties of perjury a joint 2003 U.S. individual tax return, Form 1040, which reported his taxable income as \$59,242 and his tax liability as \$7,426. In tax year 2003, Respondent had a true taxable income of approximately \$120,946, and a tax liability of approximately \$24,045. This 2003 return was materially false, in that it underreported Respondent's taxable income by \$61,704 and his tax liability by \$16,619.
15. On or about October 11, 2005, Respondent knowingly caused, and signed under penalties of perjury, the preparation of a 2003 Form 1120S, which reported his law firm's net profit as \$81,119. In tax year 2003, Respondent's law firm had a true net profit of \$123,545. This 2003 return was materially false, in that it underreported Respondent's net profit by \$42,426.
16. On or about August 11, 2005, Respondent made and signed under penalties of perjury a joint 2004 U.S. individual tax return, Form 1040, which reported his taxable income as \$40,740 and his tax

liability as \$11,312. In tax year 2004, Respondent had a true taxable income of approximately \$260,262, and a tax liability of approximately \$74,187. This 2004 return was materially false, in that it underreported Respondent's taxable income by \$219,522 and his tax liability by \$62,875.

17. On or about August 11, 2005, Respondent knowingly caused, and signed under penalties of perjury, the preparation of a 2004 Form 1120S, which reported his law firm's net profit as \$32,083. In tax year 2004, Respondent's law firm had a true net profit of \$176,453. This 2004 return was materially false, in that it underreported Respondent's net profit by \$144,370.
18. On or about October 13, 2006, Respondent made and signed under penalties of perjury a joint 2005 U.S. individual tax return, Form 1040, which reported his taxable income as \$90,882 and his tax liability as \$15,955. In tax year 2005, Respondent had a true taxable income of approximately \$177,017 and a tax liability of approximately \$39,296. This 2005 return was materially false, in that it underreported Respondent's taxable income by \$86,135 and his tax liability by \$23,341.
19. On or about October 13, 2006, Respondent knowingly caused, and signed under penalties of perjury, the preparation of a 2005 Form 1120S, which reported his law firm's net profit as \$100,185. In tax year 2005, Respondent's law firm had a true net profit of \$183,269. This 2005 return was materially false, in that it underreported Respondent's net profit by \$83,084.
20. As a result of Respondent's conduct as described above, at the time of his conviction, Respondent owed the following tax due:

Tax Year and Item	Amount of Tax Owning and Due
2001 Form 1040	\$47,667
2002 Form 1040	\$110,123
2003 Form 1040	\$16,619
2004 Form 1040	\$62,875
2005 Form 1040	\$23,341
TOTAL	\$260,265

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW:

21. The facts and circumstances surrounding the above-described violation(s) involved moral turpitude.

AGGRAVATING CIRCUMSTANCES.

Multiple Acts of Misconduct (Std. 1.5(b)): Respondent filed or caused the filing of materially false tax returns for tax years 2001 through 2005, over the course of three years.

Uncharged Violations (Std. 1.5(h)): Respondent did not report his June 22, 2010 felony indictment to the State Bar in writing within 30 days of his knowledge of the indictment, as required by Business and Professions Code section 6068(o)(4). Nor did Respondent report his felony conviction to the State Bar in writing within 30 days of his knowledge of the conviction. On September 15, 2014, Respondent tardily reported his January 14, 2013 criminal conviction to the State Bar, as required by Business and Professions Code section 6068(o)(5).

On July 29, 2013, the Supreme Court of Nevada temporarily suspended Respondent from the practice of law as a result of his conviction of a serious crime and referred the matter to the Southern

Nevada Disciplinary Board for initiation of formal proceedings to determine the level of discipline to be imposed. On September 15, 2014, Respondent reported his temporary suspension to the State Bar and believed that he had met his reporting obligations.

After Respondent had reported Nevada's interim suspension to the State Bar of California, on April 22, 2016, the Supreme Court of Nevada issued an order accepting a conditional guilty plea from Respondent and imposing discipline. In his plea, Respondent admitted to two violations of Nevada's Rules of Professional Conduct: commission of a criminal act that reflects adversely on lawyer's honesty, trustworthiness, or fitness as a lawyer; and engaging in conduct involving dishonesty, fraud, deceit, or misrepresentation. Respondent was placed on a four-year actual suspension retroactive to July 29, 2013. Respondent failed to report his suspension by the Nevada Supreme Court to the State Bar in writing within 30 days of his knowledge of the imposition of discipline in Nevada, or at any time, as required by Business and Professions Code section 6068(o)(6).

Harm (Std. 1.5(j)): The United States suffered a loss of \$260,625 due to Respondent's misconduct. Respondent has been ordered to make restitution to the United States in the amount of 10% of his gross monthly earnings, has been ordered to do so until the United States is made whole, and has voluntarily provided evidence that he has made monthly payments as ordered.

MITIGATING CIRCUMSTANCES.

No Prior Discipline: Respondent is entitled to mitigating credit for approximately 13 years of discipline-free practice. He was admitted in 1988, and the alleged misconduct did not begin until 2001. (See *In the Matter of Davis* (Review Dept. 2003) 4 Cal. State Bar Rptr. 576, 591 [respondent given credit for 12 years of discipline-free practice]; see also *In the Matter of Yee* (Review Dept. 1990) 5 Cal. State Bar Rptr. 330, 335. [10.5 years of discipline-free practice is a "significant mitigating factor"].)

Pretrial Stipulation: By entering into this stipulation, Respondent has acknowledged his misconduct and is entitled to mitigation for recognition of wrongdoing and saving the State Bar resources and time. (See *Silva-Vidor v. State Bar* (1989) 49 Cal.3d 1071, 1079 [where mitigative credit was given for entering into a stipulation as to facts and culpability]; see also *In the Matter of Spaitth* (Review Dept. 1996) 3 Cal. State Bar Ct. Rptr. 511, 521 [where the attorney's stipulation to facts and culpability was held to be a mitigating circumstance].)

AUTHORITIES SUPPORTING DISCIPLINE.

The Standards for Attorney Sanctions for Professional Misconduct "set forth a means for determining the appropriate disciplinary sanction in a particular case and to ensure consistency across cases dealing with similar misconduct and surrounding circumstances." (Rules Proc. of State Bar, tit. IV, Stds. for Atty. Sanctions for Prof. Misconduct, std. 1.1. All further references to standards are to this source.) The standards help fulfill the primary purposes of discipline, which include: protection of the public, the courts and the legal profession; maintenance of the highest professional standards; and preservation of public confidence in the legal profession. (See Std. 1.1; see also *In re Morse* (1995) 11 Cal.4th 184, 205.)

Although not binding, the standards are entitled to "great weight" and should be followed "whenever possible" in determining level of discipline. (*In re Silverton* (2005) 36 Cal.4th 81, 92, quoting

In re Brown (1995) 12 Cal.4th 205, 220 and *In re Young* (1989) 49 Cal.3d 257, 267, fn. 11.) Adherence to the standards in the great majority of cases serves the valuable purpose of eliminating disparity and assuring consistency, that is, the imposition of similar attorney discipline for instances of similar attorney misconduct. (See *In re Naney* (1990) 51 Cal.3d 186, 190.) If a recommendation is at the high end or low end of a standard, an explanation must be given as to how the recommendation was reached. (See Std. 1.1.) “Any disciplinary recommendation that deviates from the Standards must include clear reasons for the departure.” (Std. 1.1; see *Blair v. State Bar* (1989) 49 Cal.3d 762, 776, fn. 5.)

In determining whether to impose a sanction greater or less than that specified in a given standard, in addition to the factors set forth in the specific standard, consideration is to be given to the primary purposes of discipline; the balancing of all aggravating and mitigating circumstances; the type of misconduct at issue; whether the client, public, legal system or profession was harmed; and the member’s willingness and ability to conform to ethical responsibilities in the future. (See Stds. 1.7(b) & (c).)

Standard 2.15(b) states that “[d]isbarment is the presumed sanction for final conviction of a felony in which the facts and circumstances surrounding the offense involve moral turpitude, unless the most compelling mitigating circumstances clearly predominate”

On May 2, 2012, Respondent pled guilty to one count of federal tax evasion under Title 26 United States Code section 7201, which states:

Any person who willfully attempts in any manner to evade or defeat any tax imposed by this title or the payment thereof shall, in addition to other penalties provided by law, be guilty of a felony and, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined not more than \$100,000 (\$500,000 in the case of a corporation), or imprisoned not more than 5 years, or both, together with the costs of prosecution.

The elements for a conviction of federal tax evasion do not necessarily require a specific intent to deceive, defraud, steal, or make or suborn a false statement, or involve moral turpitude. (See *Kawashima v. Holder* (2012) 132 S.Ct. 1166, 1174-75.) However, the stipulated facts and circumstances surrounding Respondent’s conviction of tax evasion involve moral turpitude.

Moral turpitude is revealed when misconduct “shows a deficiency in any character trait necessary for the practice of law (such as trustworthiness, honesty, fairness, candor, and fidelity to fiduciary duties)” (*In re Lesansky* (2001) 25 Cal.4th 11, 16.) Knowingly filing false tax returns demonstrates moral turpitude. (See *In the Matter of Moriarty* (Review Dept. 1990) 1 Cal. State Bar Ct. Rptr. 245, 248.) Had Respondent been convicted of this crime, he would have been summarily disbarred. (See Bus. & Prof. Code § 6102(c).) While Respondent was not ultimately convicted of filing false tax returns, the overall course of Respondent’s conduct and not only the elements of the crime of which he was convicted must be considered to gauge moral turpitude. (See *In the Matter of Oheb* (Review Dept. 2006) 4 Cal. State Bar Ct. Rptr. 920, 935.)

On or about January 18, 2006, Respondent signed under penalty of perjury his 2002 personal tax return which he knew to be false, and filed it or caused it to be filed. Respondent knowingly provided materially false information to his bookkeeper and tax preparer in the preparation of this 2002 personal tax return. Such dishonesty, especially when perjurious, necessarily involves moral turpitude. (See *In re Kristovich* (1976) 18 Cal.3d 468, 472 [the Supreme Court has “repeatedly regarded the offense of

perjury, which entails a willful false statement, contrary to oath, as to a material matter which one knows to be false, to involve moral turpitude.”].)

“Disbarments and not suspensions have been the rule rather than the exception in cases involving serious crimes involving moral turpitude.” (*In re Crooks* (1990) 50 Cal.3d 1090, 1101 [citations omitted].) Respondent’s behavior demonstrates moral turpitude and warrants disbarment.

COSTS OF DISCIPLINARY PROCEEDINGS.

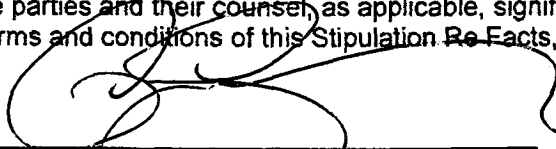
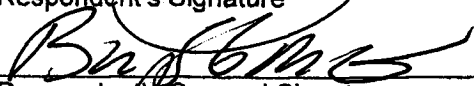
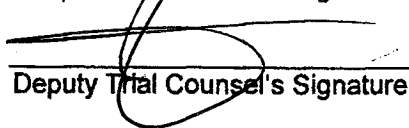
Respondent acknowledges that the Office of Chief Trial Counsel has informed Respondent that as of August 23, 2016, the prosecution costs in this matter are \$2,615.10. Respondent further acknowledges that should this stipulation be rejected or should relief from the stipulation be granted, the costs in this matter may increase due to the cost of further proceedings.

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In the Matter of: CHARLES CONRAD LOBELLO	Case number(s): 14-C-04929-WKM
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SIGNATURE OF THE PARTIES

By their signatures below, the parties and their counsel, as applicable, signify their agreement with each of the recitations and each of the terms and conditions of this Stipulation Re Facts, Conclusions of Law, and Disposition.

<u>8/23/16</u> Date	 Respondent's Signature	<u>Charles Conrad LoBello</u> Print Name
<u>8/29/16</u> Date	 Respondent's Counsel Signature	<u>Brian Slome</u> Print Name
<u>8/30/16</u> Date	 Deputy Trial Counsel's Signature	<u>Juan M. Valles</u> Print Name

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In the Matter of: CHARLES CONRAD LOBELLO	Case Number(s): 14-C-04929-WKM
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DISBARMENT ORDER

Finding the stipulation to be fair to the parties and that it adequately protects the public, IT IS ORDERED that the requested dismissal of counts/charges, if any, is GRANTED without prejudice, and:

- The stipulated facts and disposition are APPROVED and the DISCIPLINE RECOMMENDED to the Supreme Court.
- The stipulated facts and disposition are APPROVED AS MODIFIED as set forth below, and the DISCIPLINE IS RECOMMENDED to the Supreme Court.
- All Hearing dates are vacated.

The parties are bound by the stipulation as approved unless: 1) a motion to withdraw or modify the stipulation, filed within 15 days after service of this order, is granted; or 2) this court modifies or further modifies the approved stipulation. (See rule 5.58(E) & (F), Rules of Procedure.) **The effective date of this disposition is the effective date of the Supreme Court order herein, normally 30 days after file date. (See rule 9.18(a), California Rules of Court.)**

Respondent is ordered transferred to involuntary inactive status pursuant to Business and Professions Code section 6007, subdivision (c)(4). Respondent's inactive enrollment will be effective three (3) calendar days after this order is served by mail and will terminate upon the effective date of the Supreme Court's order imposing discipline herein, or as provided for by rule 5.111(D)(2) of the Rules of Procedure of the State Bar of California, or as otherwise ordered by the Supreme Court pursuant to its plenary jurisdiction.

September 8, 2016
Date

[Signature]
YVETTE D. ROLAND
Judge of the State Bar Court

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

[Rules Proc. of State Bar; Rule 5.27(B); Code Civ. Proc., § 1013a(4)]

I am a Case Administrator of the State Bar Court of California. I am over the age of eighteen and not a party to the within proceeding. Pursuant to standard court practice, in the City and County of Los Angeles, on September 8, 2016, I deposited a true copy of the following document(s):

STIPULATION RE FACTS, CONCLUSIONS OF LAW AND DISPOSITION AND ORDER APPROVING; ORDER OF INVOLUNTARY INACTIVE ENROLLMENT

in a sealed envelope for collection and mailing on that date as follows:

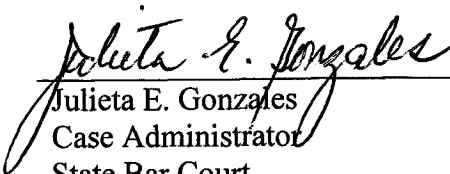
- by first-class mail, with postage thereon fully prepaid, through the United States Postal Service at Los Angeles, California, addressed as follows:

BRIAN SLOME
LEWIS BRISBOIS BISGAARD & SMITH LLP
333 BUSH ST STE 1100
SAN FRANCISCO, CA 94104

- by interoffice mail through a facility regularly maintained by the State Bar of California addressed as follows:

Juan M. Valles, II, Enforcement, Los Angeles

I hereby certify that the foregoing is true and correct. Executed in Los Angeles, California, on September 8, 2016.



Julieta E. Gonzales
Case Administrator
State Bar Court