


(Do not write above this line.)

State Bar Court of California Hearing Department Los Angeles REPROVAL		
Counsel For The State Bar Charles T. Calix Deputy Trial Counsel 1149 S. Hill Street Los Angeles, CA 90015 (213) 765-1000 Bar # 146853	Case Number(s): 03-O-4707	For Court use only FILED NOV 29 2011  STATE BAR COURT CLERK'S OFFICE LOS ANGELES
Counsel For Respondent Steven G. Amundson White, Oliver, Amundson & Gallagher 550 West C Street, Suite 950 San Diego, CA 92101 (619) 239-0300 Bar # 73501	PUBLIC MATTER NOT FOR PUBLICATION	
In the Matter of: S. Michael Love Bar # 54004 A Member of the State Bar of California (Respondent)	Submitted to: Settlement Judge STIPULATION RE FACTS, CONCLUSIONS OF LAW AND DISPOSITION AND ORDER APPROVING PRIVATE REPROVAL <input type="checkbox"/> PREVIOUS STIPULATION REJECTED	

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 14, 1972.
- (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 entirely resolved by this stipulation and are deemed consolidated. Dismissed charge(s)/count(s) are listed under "Dismissals." The stipulation consists of 13 pages, not including the order.



(Do not write above this line.)

- (4) A statement of acts or omissions acknowledged by Respondent as cause or causes for discipline is included under "Facts."
- (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 are added to membership fee for calendar year following effective date of discipline (public reproof).
 - Case ineligible for costs (private reproof).
 - Costs are to be paid in equal amounts prior to February 1 for the following membership years: (Hardship, special circumstances or other good cause per rule 5.132, Rules of Procedure.) If Respondent fails to pay any installment as described above, or as may be modified by the State Bar Court, the remaining balance is due and payable immediately.
 - Costs are waived in part as set forth in a separate attachment entitled "Partial Waiver of Costs".
 - Costs are entirely waived.
- (9) The parties understand that:
- (a) A private reproof imposed on a respondent as a result of a stipulation approved by the Court prior to initiation of a State Bar Court proceeding is part of the respondent's official State Bar membership records, but is not disclosed in response to public inquiries and is not reported on the State Bar's web page. The record of the proceeding in which such a private reproof was imposed is not available to the public except as part of the record of any subsequent proceeding in which it is introduced as evidence of a prior record of discipline under the Rules of Procedure of the State Bar.
 - (b) A private reproof imposed on a respondent after initiation of a State Bar Court proceeding is part of the respondent's official State Bar membership records, is disclosed in response to public inquiries and is reported as a record of public discipline on the State Bar's web page.
 - (c) A public reproof imposed on a respondent is publicly available as part of the respondent's official State Bar membership records, is disclosed in response to public inquiries and is reported as a record of public discipline on the State Bar's web page.

B. Aggravating Circumstances [for definition, see Standards for Attorney Sanctions for Professional Misconduct, standard 1.2(b)]. Facts supporting aggravating circumstances are required.

- (1) Prior record of discipline [see standard 1.2(f)]
- (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 or a separate attachment entitled "Prior Discipline."
- (2) **Dishonesty:** Respondent's misconduct was surrounded by or followed by bad faith, dishonesty, concealment, overreaching or other violations of the State Bar Act or Rules of Professional Conduct.
- (3) **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.
- (4) **Harm:** Respondent's misconduct harmed significantly a client, the public or the administration of justice.
- (5) **Indifference:** Respondent demonstrated indifference toward rectification of or atonement for the consequences of his or her misconduct.
- (6) **Lack of Cooperation:** Respondent displayed a lack of candor and cooperation to victims of his/her misconduct or to the State Bar during disciplinary investigation or proceedings.
- (7) **Multiple/Pattern of Misconduct:** Respondent's current misconduct evidences multiple acts of wrongdoing or demonstrates a pattern of misconduct.
- (8) **No aggravating circumstances** are involved.

Additional aggravating circumstances:

C. Mitigating Circumstances [see standard 1.2(e)]. 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 deemed serious. See attached.
- (2) **No Harm:** Respondent did not harm the client or person who was the object of the misconduct.
- (3) **Candor/Cooperation:** Respondent displayed spontaneous candor and cooperation with the victims of his/her misconduct and to the State Bar during disciplinary investigation and proceedings. See attached.
- (4) **Remorse:** Respondent promptly took objective steps spontaneously demonstrating 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 in good faith. See attached.
- (8) **Emotional/Physical Difficulties:** At the time of the stipulated act or acts of professional misconduct Respondent suffered extreme emotional difficulties or physical disabilities which expert testimony would

(Do not write above this line.)

establish was directly responsible for the misconduct. The difficulties or disabilities were not the product of any illegal conduct by the member, such as illegal drug or substance abuse, and Respondent no longer suffers from such difficulties or disabilities.

- (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 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. See attached.
- (12) **Rehabilitation:** Considerable time has passed since the acts of professional misconduct occurred followed by convincing proof of subsequent rehabilitation.
- (13) **No mitigating circumstances** are involved.

Additional mitigating circumstances:

D. Discipline:

- (1) **Private reproof (check applicable conditions, if any, below)**
- (a) Approved by the Court prior to initiation of the State Bar Court proceedings (no public disclosure).
- (b) Approved by the Court after initiation of the State Bar Court proceedings (public disclosure).
- or
- (2) **Public reproof (Check applicable conditions, if any, below)**

E. Conditions Attached to Reproval:

- (1) Respondent must comply with the conditions attached to the reproval for a period of two (2) years.
- (2) During the condition period attached to the reproval, Respondent must comply with the provisions of the State Bar Act and Rules of Professional Conduct.
- (3) Within ten (10) days of any change, Respondent must report to the Membership Records Office of the State Bar and to the Office of Probation of the State Bar of California ("Office of Probation"), all changes of information, including current office address and telephone number, or other address for State Bar purposes, as prescribed by section 6002.1 of the Business and Professions Code.
- (4) Within thirty (30) days from the effective date of discipline, Respondent must contact the Office of Probation and schedule a meeting with Respondent's assigned probation deputy to discuss these terms and conditions of probation. Upon the direction of the Office of Probation, Respondent must meet with the probation deputy either in-person or by telephone. During the period of probation, Respondent must promptly meet with the probation deputy as directed and upon request.
- (5) Respondent must submit written quarterly reports to the Office of Probation on each January 10, April 10, July 10, and October 10 of the condition period attached to the reproval. Under penalty of perjury, Respondent must state whether Respondent has complied with the State Bar Act, the Rules of

(Do not write above this line.)

Professional Conduct, and all conditions of the reproof during the preceding calendar quarter. Respondent must also state in each report whether there are any proceedings pending against him or her in the State Bar Court and if so, the case number and current status of that proceeding. If the first report would cover less than 30 (thirty) days, that report must be submitted on the next following quarter date, and cover the extended period.

In addition to all quarterly reports, a final report, containing the same information, is due no earlier than twenty (20) days before the last day of the condition period and no later than the last day of the condition period.

- (6) Respondent must be assigned a probation monitor. Respondent must promptly review the terms and conditions of probation with the probation monitor to establish a manner and schedule of compliance. During the period of probation, Respondent must furnish such reports as may be requested, in addition to the quarterly reports required to be submitted to the Office of Probation. Respondent must cooperate fully with the monitor.
- (7) Subject to assertion of applicable privileges, Respondent must answer fully, promptly and truthfully any inquiries of the Office of Probation and any probation monitor assigned under these conditions which are directed to Respondent personally or in writing relating to whether Respondent is complying or has complied with the conditions attached to the reproof.
- (8) Within one (1) year of the effective date of the discipline herein, Respondent must provide to the Office of Probation satisfactory proof of attendance at a session of the Ethics School, and passage of the test given at the end of that session.
- No Ethics School recommended. Reason:
- (9) Respondent must comply with all conditions of probation imposed in the underlying criminal matter and must so declare under penalty of perjury in conjunction with any quarterly report to be filed with the Office of Probation.
- (10) Respondent must provide proof of passage of the Multistate Professional Responsibility Examination ("MPRE"), administered by the National Conference of Bar Examiners, to the Office of Probation within one year of the effective date of the reproof.

No MPRE recommended. Reason: Family law is one of the most contentious, if not the most contentious, areas of law. Respondent has exclusively practiced family law for almost 39 years without discipline. Given that history and the evidence of impeccable moral character, the State Bar and Respondent do not believe that the MPRE is necessary or appropriate.

- (11) The following conditions are attached hereto and incorporated:
- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Substance Abuse Conditions | <input type="checkbox"/> Law Office Management Conditions |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Medical Conditions | <input type="checkbox"/> Financial Conditions |

F. Other Conditions Negotiated by the Parties:

C. MITIGATING CIRCUMSTANCES.

- (1) **No Prior Discipline:** Respondent has no prior record of discipline over many years of practice coupled with present misconduct which is not deemed serious.

Respondent was admitted December 14, 1972 and has no prior record of discipline.

- (2) **Candor/Cooperation:** Respondent displayed spontaneous candor and cooperation with the victims of the member's misconduct and to the State Bar during disciplinary investigation and proceedings;

Once Respondent became aware of the problems caused by his misconduct, he immediately and profusely apologized to Shirley. After Frank filed a lawsuit against Respondent and Respondent was required to withdraw from representing Shirley, Respondent did everything that he could do to assist her.

- (7) **Good Faith** Respondent acted in good faith.

When Respondent discovered that Harold S. Bottomley, III ("Bottomley"), had transferred the one-half ownership interest in Warner Springs Ranch that Respondent and his spouse (collectively the "Loves") had given to Bottomley to Allen, Respondent should have requested that Allen return the interest to Bottomley, but did not do so because he believed that it would be discourteous to have done so and because the Loves' believed that the one-half ownership interest had no value because they were paying monthly maintenance fees even though they were not using the recreational facilities.

- (11) **Good character:** Respondent's 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 misconduct.

Respondent served three years with the United States Marine Corps, including 13 months in Vietnam as an Infantry Platoon and Company Commander. Respondent was wounded in combat, was awarded a Purple Heart and a Bronze Star, and left the Marine Corps as a Captain.

Respondent has practiced family law in the same firm since he began practicing law in 1972 and has been a certified specialized in family law since 1980. He has served a Pro Tem for the Superior Court for more than 15 years and as a Pro Tem Settlement Conference Judge for the Superior Court, Family Law Division for more than 20 years. He volunteered his service to the San Diego County Bar Association, the Family Law Bar, and the Family Law Bench, and has served on various continuing legal education panels.

In 1997, Respondent was presented with the 11th Annual Norby Award by the San Diego Family Law Judiciary, which is awarded by the judiciary for service to the bench.

In October 2011, Respondent was named the Best Lawyers' 2012 San Diego Family Law Lawyer of the Year, which is a honor bestowed on only a single lawyer in each specialty in each community. -

If called upon to testify, present and retired judicial officers, his law partners and employees, co-counsel, opposing counsel, and clients would unanimously testify to Respondent's superlative good character, including but not limited to his decency, respectfully treatment of everyone, and his calming and pleasant demeanor, and his honesty and integrity.

(Do not write above this line.)

In the Matter of: S. Michael Love	Case Number(s): 03-O-04707
--------------------------------------	-------------------------------

Nolo Contendere Plea Stipulations to Facts, Conclusions of Law, and Disposition

The terms of pleading nolo contendere are set forth in the Business and Professions Code and the Rules of Procedures of the State Bar. The applicable provisions are set forth below:

Business and Professions Code § 6085.5 Disciplinary Charges; Pleas to Allegations

There are three kinds of pleas to the allegations of a notice of disciplinary charges or other pleading which initiates a disciplinary proceeding against a member:

- (a) Admission of culpability.
- (b) Denial of culpability.
- (c) Nolo contendere, subject to the approval of the State Bar Court. The court shall ascertain whether the member completely understands that a plea of nolo contendere will be considered the same as an admission of culpability and that, upon a plea of nolo contendere, the court will find the member culpable. The legal effect of such a plea will be the same as that of an admission of culpability for all purposes, except that the plea and any admissions required by the court during any inquiry it makes as to the voluntariness of, or the factual basis for, the pleas, may not be used against the member as an admission in any civil suit based upon or growing out of the act upon which the disciplinary proceeding is based.

Rules of Procedure of the State Bar, rule 5.56. Stipulations to Facts, Conclusions of Law, and Disposition

“(A) **Contents.** A proposed stipulation to facts, conclusions of law, and disposition must comprise:

[¶] . . . [¶]

(5) a statement that the member either:

- (a) admits the truth of the facts comprising the stipulation and admits culpability for misconduct; or
- (b) pleads nolo contendere to those facts and misconduct;

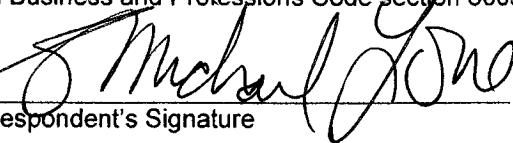
[¶] . . . [¶]

(B) **Plea of Nolo Contendere.** If the member pleads nolo contendere, the stipulation must also show that the member understands that the plea is treated as an admission of the stipulated facts and an admission of culpability.”

I, the Respondent in this matter, have read the applicable provisions of Business and Professions Code section 6085.5 and rule 5.56 of the Rules of Procedure of the State Bar. I plead nolo contendere to the charges set forth in this stipulation and I completely understand that my plea will be considered the same as an admission of culpability except as stated in Business and Professions Code section 6085.5(c).

November 22, 2011
Date

Respondent's Signature



S. Michael Love
Print Name

ATTACHMENT TO

STIPULATION RE FACTS, CONCLUSIONS OF LAW AND DISPOSITION

IN THE MATTER OF: **S. MICHAEL LOVE**

CASE NUMBER(S): **03-O-04707**

S. Michael Love ("Respondent") pleads nolo contendere to the following facts and violations. Respondent completely understands that the plea for nolo contendere shall be considered the same as an admission of the stipulated facts and of his culpability of the statutes and/or Rules of Professional Conduct specified herein.

FACTS.

1. On or about January 30, 1982, Frank E. Rogozienski ("Frank") and Shirley L. Rogozienski ("Shirley," collectively the "Rogozienskis") were married.
2. On or about, October 27, 1997, the Rogozienskis separated.
3. On or about October 30, 1997, Shirley filed a petition for dissolution in the San Diego Superior Court ("Superior Court") titled *In re the Marriage of Shirley L. Rogozienski and Frank E. Rogozienski*, Case No. D440154 ("*In re Rogozienski*").
4. On or about July 29, 1998, the Rogozienskis stipulated to attorney James D. Allen ("Allen") serving as a temporary judge for all purposes in *In re Rogozienski* pursuant to Rule 244 of the California Rules of Court.
5. On or about August 4, 1998, the Superior Court approved and ordered Allen to serve as the temporary judge in *In re Rogozienski*. On or about August 4, 1998, Allen signed the oath to serve as the temporary judge in *In re Rogozienski*.
6. Between in or about 1999 and in or about late 2004, Respondent was one of the lead attorneys representing Shirley in *In re Rogozienski*.
7. From approximately August 4, 1998 until approximately March 27, 2003, Allen issued decisions that affected the characterization and distribution of the property interests of the Rogozienskis in *In re Rogozienski*.
8. As of December 2001, Respondent and his spouse (Respondent and his spouse are collectively referred to as the "Loves") had owned a either two one-half ownership interests or a one-half ownership interest in Warner Springs Ranch since March 1984. Warner Springs Ranch was a time share resort property that permitted owners to use the recreational facilities at the ranch, including but not limited to golf, tennis, horseback riding, and hiking. A one-half ownership interest permitted owners to use the facilities during odd numbered or even number months. A full ownership interest permitted owners to use the facilities year round.

9

9. As of December 2001, the Loves were no longer using the recreational facilities at Warner Springs Ranch and were interested in divesting themselves of their two one-half ownership interests (which constituted a full interest that permitted the Loves to use the facilities year round) to avoid paying the monthly maintenance fees.

10. In December 2001, the Loves attended a Christmas Party at Allen's home (the "Christmas Party"). The attendees included persons from Allen's office and members of the San Diego family law legal community. While at the party, the Loves met Harold S. Bottomley, III ("Bottomley"), and his spouse (Bottomley and his spouse are collectively referred to as the "Bottomleys"). The Bottomleys told the Loves that Bottomley had recently played golf at the Warner Springs Ranch and that the Bottomleys were considering becoming owners. The Loves told the Bottomleys that the Loves had two one-half ownership interests that they were no longer using and wanted to know if the Bottomleys would be interested in assuming their interests at no cost to the Bottomleys.

11. Between the Christmas Party and on or about February 8, 2002, Respondent and Bottomley discussed the Loves' interests in Warner Springs Ranch. Bottomley told Respondent that the Bottomleys were remained interested in assuming the Loves' two one-half interests, but were concerned about paying the monthly maintenance fees. Bottomley asked Respondent if the Loves would be willing to transfer only one of one-half interests to them. Love told Bottomley that the Loves wanted to give their interests away, but did not want to have to give them away twice. Bottomley told Love that he understood and wanted the interests.

12. Between the Christmas Party and on or about February 8, 2002, Bottomley told Respondent that Bottomley was trying to get Allen to take one of the one-half interests in Warner Springs Ranch. Respondent told Bottomley that Allen was a temporary judge sitting on one of Respondent's cases and that Respondent could not be involved with Allen. Bottomley indicated to Respondent that Bottomley understood Respondent's concern.

13. Between the Christmas Party and on or about February 8, 2002, Bottomley asked Respondent if it was possible to convert one of the one-half interests in Warner Springs Ranch so that the two one-half interests could be used during the same months. In response to Bottomley's question, Respondent called and spoke with the President of the Board of Directors ("Board") of the Warner Springs Ranch. The President told Respondent that the Board had not approved similar requests in the past, but there were three new members on the Board and to submit a letter to the Board. Respondent prepared and sent a letter to the Board requesting that it allow the conversion of one of the one-half interests so that the two one-half interests could be used during the same months.

14. Between the Christmas Party and on or about February 8, 2002, the Board rejected Respondent's request. After the Board rejected the request, the President called and spoke with Respondent. The President told Respondent that Warner Springs Ranch offered the option of upgrading one-half ownership interests to full ownership interests for \$850. Respondent conveyed the information about the upgrade option to Bottomley.

15. Between the Christmas Party and on or about February 8, 2002, Respondent and Bottomley agreed that the Loves would Quitclaim as a gift a one-half interest in Warner Springs Ranch to the Bottomleys and would Quitclaim as a gift the other one-half interest to Bottomley alone.

AD

16. On or about February 22, 2002, Respondent and/or Bottomley recorded the Quitclaim Deeds transferring one of the Love's one-half ownership interest in Warner Springs Ranch to the Bottomleys, and transferring the Love's other one-half ownership interest to Bottomley. The Quitclaim Deeds state that the Loves made a gift of their two on-half interests to Bottomley, which was the intent of the Loves and the Bottomleys.

17. Between on or about February 22, 2002 and on or about March 18, 2002, Allen called Respondent's office and left a message for Respondent to the affect that Allen was attempting to obtain a title policy for the one-half ownership interest in Warner Springs Ranch that Allen had received from Bottomley and inquired if Respondent had paid off a lien of the interest

18. On or about March 18, 2002, Bottomley and/or Allen recorded the Quitclaim Deed transferring the one-half ownership interest in Warner Springs Ranch that Bottomley had received from the Loves to Allen.

19. On or about May 20, 2002, Allen recorded the Grant Deed for the one-half ownership interest in Warner Springs Ranch that Allen had received from Bottomley to the Warner Springs Ranch. The one-half ownership interest in Warner Springs Ranch had value.

20. When Respondent discovered that Bottomley had transferred the one-half ownership interest in Warner Springs Ranch to Allen, Respondent should have requested that Allen return the interest to Bottomley, but did not do so because: Respondent believed that it would be discourteous to have done so; the Loves' believed that the one-half ownership interest had no value because they were paying monthly maintenance fees even though they were not using the recreational facilities; Respondent believed that no one aware of the facts would consider the transfer of the one-half ownership interest to have been made in an attempt to influence Allen in his capacity as the temporary judge in *In re Rogozinski*; and the transfer of the one-half ownership interest was not made in an attempt to influence Allen in his capacity as the temporary judge in *In re Rogozinski*.

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW.

21. By this conduct, Respondent indirectly gave a thing of value to a temporary judge where no personal or family relationship exists such that gifts are customarily given and exchanged in violation of rule 5-300(A) of the Rules of Professional Conduct.

PENDING PROCEEDINGS.

The disclosure date referred to, on page 2, paragraph A(7), was November 22, 2011.

AUTHORITIES SUPPORTING DISCIPLINE.

Standard 2.10 of the Standards for Attorney Sanctions for Professional Misconduct provides as follows:

Culpability of a member of a violation of any provision of the Business and Professions Code not specified in these standards or of a wilful violation of any Rule of Professional Conduct not specified in these standards shall result in reproof or suspension according to the gravity of the offense or the harm, if any, to the victim, with due regard to the purposes of imposing discipline set forth in standard 1.3.

4

(Do not write above this line.)

In the Matter of: S. Michael Love	Case number(s): 03-O-04707
--------------------------------------	-------------------------------

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.

November <u>20</u> , 2011 Date	 Respondent's Signature	S. Michael Love Print Name
November <u>22</u> , 2011 Date	 Respondent's Counsel Signature	Steven G. Amundson Print Name
November <u>28</u> , 2011 Date	 Deputy Trial Counsel's Signature	Charles T. Calix Print Name

(Do not write above this line.)

In the Matter of: S. Michael Love	Case Number(s): 03-O-04707
--------------------------------------	-------------------------------

REPROVAL ORDER

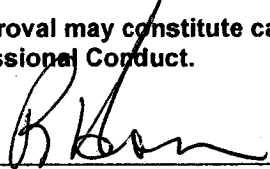
Finding that the stipulation protects the public and that the interests of Respondent will be served by any conditions attached to the reproof, IT IS ORDERED that the requested dismissal of counts/charges, if any, is GRANTED without prejudice, and:

- The stipulated facts and disposition are APPROVED AND THE REPROVAL IMPOSED.
- The stipulated facts and disposition are APPROVED AS MODIFIED as set forth below, and the REPROVAL IMPOSED.
- All court dates in the Hearing Department 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.) **Otherwise the stipulation shall be effective 15 days after service of this order.**

Failure to comply with any conditions attached to this reproof may constitute cause for a separate proceeding for willful breach of rule 1-110, Rules of Professional Conduct.

11-28-11
Date


RICHARD A. HONN
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 November 29, 2011, I deposited a true copy of the following document(s):

STIPULATION RE FACTS, CONCLUSIONS OF LAW AND DISPOSITION AND ORDER APPROVING

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

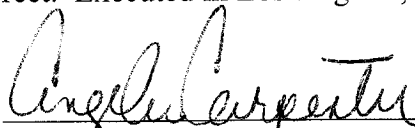
- by first-class mail, with postage thereon fully prepaid, through the United States Postal Service at Los Angeles, California, addressed as follows:

STEVEN G. AMUNDSON
WHITE, OLIVER, AMUNDSON & GALLAGHER
550 WEST C STREET, SUITE 950
SAN DIEGO, CA 92101

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

CHARLES CALIX, Enforcement, Los Angeles

I hereby certify that the foregoing is true and correct. Executed in Los Angeles, California, on November 29, 2011.



Angela Carpenter
Case Administrator
State Bar Court