State Bar Court of California					
	Hearing Department				
	<b>-</b> .	UBLIC MATTER			
Counsel For The State Bar	Case Number(s): 13-0-11356	For Court use only			
Charles T. Calix	13-0-12444				
845 S. Figueroa Street Los Angeles, CA 90017-2515	13-0-13096				
(213) 765-1255					
		FILED			
Bar # <b>146853</b>		JUL 2 1 2014 TB			
Counsel For Respondent	-	STATE BAR COURT CLERK'S OFFICE LOS ANGELES			
Paul Virgo Century Law Group 5200 West Century Boulevard, Suite 940 Los Angeles, CA 90045 (310) 666-9701		LOS ANGELES			
	Submitted to: Settlement Judge				
Bar # <b>67900</b>	STIPULATION RE FACTS, CONCLUSIONS OF LAW AND DISPOSITION AND ORDER APPROVING				
In the Matter of: MONICA RAQUEL MOLINA	ACTUAL SUSPENSION				
Bar # <b>217385</b>	PREVIOUS STIPULATION REJECTED				
A Member of the State Bar of California (Respondent)					

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 4, 2001.
- (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.
- (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".

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- (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):
  - Until costs are paid in full, Respondent will remain actually suspended from the practice of law unless relief is obtained per rule 5.130, Rules of Procedure.
  - Costs are to be paid in equal amounts prior to February 1 for the following membership years: **two billing cycles following the effective date of the Supreme Court order**. (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.

# B. Aggravating Circumstances [Standards for Attorney Sanctions for Professional Misconduct, standards 1.2(f) & 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) Dishonesty: Respondent's misconduct was intentional, 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. See Attachment at p. 10.
- (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. See Attachment at p. 10.
- (8) **Restitution:** Respondent failed to make restitution.
- (9) **No aggravating circumstances** are involved.

Additional aggravating circumstances:

# C. Mitigating Circumstances [see standards 1.2(g) & 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 deemed serious. See Attachment at p. 10.
- (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 and to the State Bar during disciplinary investigation and proceedings.
- (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 with a good faith belief that was honestly held and 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 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 convincing proof of subsequent rehabilitation.
- (13) **No mitigating circumstances** are involved.

Additional mitigating circumstances:

Community Service: See Attachment at p. 10. Prefiling Stipulation: See Attachment at p. 10.

### **D. Discipline:**

- (1) X Stayed Suspension:
  - (a) Respondent must be suspended from the practice of law for a period of **two years**.
    - i. and until Respondent shows proof satisfactory to the State Bar Court of rehabilitation and present fitness to practice and present learning and ability in the law pursuant to standard 1.2(c)(1) Standards for Attorney Sanctions for Professional Misconduct.
    - ii. and until Respondent pays restitution as set forth in the Financial Conditions form attached to this stipulation.
    - iii. and until Respondent does the following:
  - (b) The above-referenced suspension is stayed.
- (2)  $\boxtimes$  **Probation**:

Respondent must be placed on probation for a period of **three years**, which will commence upon the effective date of the Supreme Court order in this matter. (See rule 9.18, California Rules of Court)

- (3)  $\square$  Actual Suspension:
  - (a) Respondent must be actually suspended from the practice of law in the State of California for a period of **90 days**.
    - i. and until Respondent shows proof satisfactory to the State Bar Court of rehabilitation and present fitness to practice and present learning and ability in the law pursuant to standard 1.2(c)(1), Standards for Attorney Sanctions for Professional Misconduct
    - ii. and until Respondent pays restitution as set forth in the Financial Conditions form attached to this stipulation.
    - iii. and until Respondent does the following:

## E. Additional Conditions of Probation:

- (1) If Respondent is actually suspended for two years or more, he/she must remain actually suspended until he/she proves to the State Bar Court his/her rehabilitation, fitness to practice, and learning and ability in the general law, pursuant to standard 1.2(c)(1), Standards for Attorney Sanctions for Professional Misconduct.
- (2) During the probation period, 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 period of probation. Under penalty of perjury, Respondent must state whether Respondent has complied with the State Bar Act, the Rules of Professional Conduct, and all conditions of probation during the preceding calendar quarter. Respondent must also state 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 days, that report must be submitted on the next 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 period of probation and no later than the last day of probation.

- (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 to the monitor 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 probation 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 probation conditions.
- (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)  $\square$  The following conditions are attached hereto and incorporated:
  - Substance Abuse Conditions Law Office Management Conditions
  - Medical Conditions Science Financial Conditions

#### F. Other Conditions Negotiated by the Parties:

(1) Multistate Professional Responsibility Examination: 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 during the period of actual suspension or within one year, whichever period is longer. Failure to pass the MPRE results in actual suspension without further hearing until passage. But see rule 9.10(b), California Rules of Court, and rule 5.162(A) & (E), Rules of Procedure.

No MPRE recommended. Reason:

- (2) 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.
- (3) Conditional Rule 9.20, California Rules of Court: If Respondent remains actually suspended for 90 days or more, he/she 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 120 and 130 calendar days, respectively, after the effective date of the Supreme Court's Order in this matter.
- (4) Credit for Interim Suspension [conviction referral cases only]: Respondent will be credited for the period of his/her interim suspension toward the stipulated period of actual suspension. Date of commencement of interim suspension:
- (5) **Other Conditions**:

In the Matter of:	Case Number(s):
MONICA RAQUEL MOLINA	13-O-11356, 13-O-12444, and 13-O-13096

# Financial Conditions

#### a. Restitution

Respondent must pay restitution (including the principal amount, plus interest of 10% per annum) to the payee(s) listed below. If the Client Security Fund ("CSF") has reimbursed one or more of the payee(s) for all or any portion of the principal amount(s) listed below, Respondent must also pay restitution to CSF in the amount(s) paid, plus applicable interest and costs.

Payee	Principal Amount	Interest Accrues From

Respondent must pay above-referenced restitution and provide satisfactory proof of payment to the Office of Probation not later than

#### b. Installment Restitution Payments

Respondent must pay the above-referenced restitution on the payment schedule set forth below. Respondent must provide satisfactory proof of payment to the Office of Probation with each quarterly probation report, or as otherwise directed by the Office of Probation. No later than 30 days prior to the expiration of the period of probation (or period of reproval), Respondent must make any necessary final payment(s) in order to complete the payment of restitution, including interest, in full.

Payee/CSF (as applicable)	Minimum Payment Amount	Payment Frequency

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.

#### c. Client Funds Certificate

- 1. If Respondent possesses client funds at any time during the period covered by a required quarterly report, Respondent must file with each required report a certificate from Respondent and/or a certified public accountant or other financial professional approved by the Office of Probation, certifying that:
  - Respondent has maintained a bank account in a bank authorized to do business in the State of California, at a branch located within the State of California, and that such account is designated as a "Trust Account" or "Clients' Funds Account";

- b. Respondent has kept and maintained the following:
  - i. A written ledger for each client on whose behalf funds are held that sets forth:
    - 1. the name of such client;
      - 2. the date, amount and source of all funds received on behalf of such client;
      - 3. the date, amount, payee and purpose of each disbursement made on behalf of such client; and,
    - 4. the current balance for such client.
  - ii. a written journal for each client trust fund account that sets forth:
    - 1. the name of such account;
    - 2. the date, amount and client affected by each debit and credit; and,
    - 3. the current balance in such account.
  - iii. all bank statements and cancelled checks for each client trust account; and,
  - iv. each monthly reconciliation (balancing) of (i), (ii), and (iii), above, and if there are any differences between the monthly total balances reflected in (i), (ii), and (iii), above, the reasons for the differences.
- c. Respondent has maintained a written journal of securities or other properties held for clients that specifies:
  - i. each item of security and property held;
  - ii. the person on whose behalf the security or property is held;
  - iii. the date of receipt of the security or property;
  - iv. the date of distribution of the security or property; and,
  - v. the person to whom the security or property was distributed.
- 2. If Respondent does not possess any client funds, property or securities during the entire period covered by a report, Respondent must so state under penalty of perjury in the report filed with the Office of Probation for that reporting period. In this circumstance, Respondent need not file the accountant's certificate described above.
- 3. The requirements of this condition are in addition to those set forth in rule 4-100, Rules of Professional Conduct.

#### d. Client Trust Accounting School

Within one (1) year of the effective date of the discipline herein, Respondent must supply to the Office of Probation satisfactory proof of attendance at a session of the Ethics School Client Trust Accounting School, within the same period of time, and passage of the test given at the end of that session.

#### ATTACHMENT TO

# STIPULATION RE FACTS, CONCLUSIONS OF LAW AND DISPOSITION

IN THE MATTER OF: MONICA RAQUEL MOLINA

CASE NUMBERS: 13-O-11356, 13-O-12444, and 13-O-13096

#### FACTS AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW.

Respondent admits that the following facts are true and that she is culpable of violations of the specified statutes and/or Rules of Professional Conduct.

Case Nos. 13-O-11356, 13-O-12444, and 13-O-13096 (State Bar Investigations)

FACTS:

1. Between January 5, 2012 and June 13, 2013, Respondent deposited earned fees or personal funds into her client trust account at Wells Fargo Bank, account no. xxxxx6748 ("CTA"),<sup>1</sup> on 76 occasions.

2. Between January 5, 2012 and May 6, 2013, Respondent did not promptly remove funds that Respondent had earned as fees or that were Respondent's personal funds from Respondent's CTA, and used those funds to issue checks or make electronic withdrawals to pay personal expenses on 57 occasions.

3. Between November 22, 2012 and May 6, 2013, Respondent issued nine checks and made one electronic withdrawal from Respondent's CTA when Respondent knew or was grossly negligent in not knowing that there were insufficient funds in the CTA to pay them.

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW:

4. By depositing earned fees or personal funds into her client trust account on 76 occasions between January 5, 2012 and June 13, 2013, Respondent deposited or commingled funds belonging to Respondent into her CTA in wilful violation Rules of Professional Conduct, rule 4-100(A).

5. By failing to promptly remove funds that she had earned as fees or that were her personal funds from her CTA and using those funds to pay personal expenses on 57 occasions between January 5, 2012 and May 6, 2013, Respondent did not promptly remove funds which Respondent had earned as fees or were her personal funds from her CTA and issued checks or made electronic withdrawals from those funds in her CTA for the payment of personal expenses, in willful violation of Rules of Professional Conduct, rule 4-100(A).

6. By issuing nine checks and making one electronic withdrawal from her CTA when she knew or was grossly negligent in not knowing that there were insufficient funds in the CTA to pay them, Respondent repeatedly issued the checks and made the electronic withdrawal from her CTA when she knew or was grossly negligent in not knowing that there was insufficient funds in the CTA to pay them,

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The complete account number has been omitted due to privacy concerns.

and thereby committed acts involving moral turpitude, dishonesty or corruption in willful violation of Business and Professions Code section 6106.

# AGGRAVATING CIRCUMSTANCES.

**Multiple Acts of Misconduct (Std. 1.5(b)):** Between January 5, 2012 and June 13, 2013, Respondent deposited earned fees and personal funds into her CTA on 76 occasions, issued CTA checks or made electronic withdrawals from her CTA for personal expenses on 57 occasions, and issued nine checks and made one electronic withdrawal from her CTA when she knew or was grossly negligent in not knowing that there were insufficient funds in the CTA to pay them.

**Indifference (Std. 1.5(g)):** On April 22, 2005 and June 22, 2012, the State Bar sent letters to Respondent after she issued two CTA checks when she knew or was grossly negligent in not knowing that there were insufficient funds in the CTA to pay them. The letters stated that the State Bar was concerned that she needed to give greater attention to the management of her CTA and recommended several resources for her to obtain additional guidance on how to properly manage her CTA. Thereafter, Respondent continued to fail to properly manage her CTA as set forth herein.

# MITIGATING CIRCUMSTANCES.

No Prior Discipline (Std. 1.6(a)): Respondent had been a member of the State Bar since December 2001, and had no prior record of discipline before the misconduct began in January 2012. (See *Hawes v. State Bar* (1990) 51 Cal.3d 587, 596 [attorney's practice of law for more than 10 years' worth significant weight in mitigation].)

### **Additional Mitigating Circumstances:**

**Community Service:** Respondent is entitled to mitigation for community service for being a member of the Glendale Bar Association since 2002, including but not limited to serving as its President in 2014 and its Vice President in 2013. (See *Calvert v. State* Bar (1991) 54 Cal.3d 765, 785 [community service is mitigative factor entitled to considerable weight]; and *In the Matter of Field* (Review Dept. 2010) 5 Cal. State Bar Ct. Rptr. 171, 185 [active participation in local bar associations and community associations promoting legal matters is a mitigative factor].)

**Prefiling Stipulation:** By entering into this stipulation prior to the filing of a Notice of Disciplinary Charges, Respondent has acknowledged her wrongdoing and conserved the time and resources of the State Bar Court and State Bar. (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].)

#### **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; *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. (*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. (Std. 1.1.) "Any disciplinary recommendation that deviates from the Standards must include clear reasons for the departure." (Std. 1.1; *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. (Stds. 1.7(b) and (c).)

In this matter, Respondent admits to committing three acts of professional misconduct. Standard 1.7(a) requires that where a Respondent "commits two or more acts of misconduct and the Standards specify different sanctions for each act, the most severe sanction must be imposed."

The most severe sanction applicable to Respondent's misconduct is found in Standard 2.2(a), which applies to Respondent's violations of rule 4-100(A).

Standard 2.2(a) provides that an actual suspension of three months is appropriate for commingling funds in a client trust account in violation of rule 4-100(A).

Here, Respondent committed numerous acts of commingling for 16 months, including repeatedly depositing earned fees and personal funds into her client trust account and issuing client trust account checks and electronic withdrawals for personal expenses. It is well-established that an attorney is culpable of a violation of rule 4-100 whenever the attorney commingles funds or fails to manage funds in a manner designated by the rule, even if no person is injured. (*Guzetta v. State Bar* (1987) 43 Cal. 3d 962, 976.) The purpose of rule 4–100(A) is "to provide against ... the danger in all cases that such commingling will result in the loss of clients' money.' [Citation.]." (*Heavey v. State Bar* (1976) 17 Cal.3d 553, 558.)

In addition to commingling, Respondent committed numerous acts of moral turpitude. The practice of issuing NSF checks has long been considered a breach of "the fundamental rule of ethics—that of common honesty—without which the profession is worse than valueless in the place it holds in the administration of justice." (*Tatlow v. State Bar* (1936) 5 Cal.2d 520, 524.)

However, it is relevant to consider for the purposes of determining the appropriate level of discipline that Respondent is entitled to mitigation for having no prior discipline, community service, and entering into a pre-filing stipulation. In aggravation, Respondent engaged in multiple acts of misconduct and was indifferent toward rectification.

In consideration of Respondent's misconduct, Standard 2.2(a), and the aggravating and mitigating factors that are presented, a discipline consisting of a two-year stayed suspension, and a three-year term

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of probation, with conditions including a 90 day actual suspension adequately serves the purposes of attorney discipline as prescribed by the California Supreme Court and Standard 1.1.

The level of discipline stipulated to herein is supported by case law. In *Grim v. State Bar* (1991) 53 Cal.3d 21, 32, the Supreme Court stated that "[c]ommingling, like misappropriation ..., is a serious offense involving funds entrusted to an attorney. [Citation.]" Given the serious nature of Respondent's offense, there is no good cause to deviate from the minimum 90-day actual suspension for commingling suggested as appropriate by Standard 2.2.(a).

Accordingly, a two year suspension, stayed, with a three-year period of probation with conditions including a 90-day actual suspension will serve to protect the public, courts, and the legal profession, to maintain high professions standards by attorneys, and to preserve public confidence in the legal profession.

# COSTS OF DISCIPLINARY PROCEEDINGS.

Respondent acknowledges that the Office of the Chief Trial Counsel has informed Respondent that as of June 30, 2014, the prosecution costs in this matter are \$6,611.31. 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.

#### **EXCLUSION FROM MCLE CREDIT**

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Pursuant to rule 3201, Respondent may <u>not</u> receive MCLE credit for completion of State Bar Ethics School or State Bar Client Trust Accounting School. (Rules Proc. of State Bar, rule 3201.)

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In the Matter of:	Case number(s):	
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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.

Monica R. Molina trie Print Name c Paul Virgo Responde ture Print Name Charles T. Calix gnature Print Name

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In the Matter of:	
MONICA RAQUEL MOL	INA

Case Number(s): 13-0-11356

# **ACTUAL SUSPENSION 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:

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The stipulated facts and disposition are APPROVED and the DISCIPLINE RECOMMENDED to the Supreme Court.

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

On page 4, section (D)(1)(b), the box is checked.

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.)

July 18, 2014 Date

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**GEORGE E. SCOTT, JUDGE PRO TEM** 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 July 21, 2014, 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:

PAUL JEAN VIRGO 9909 TOPANGA BLVD # 282 CHATSWORTH, CA 91311 CENTURY LAW GROUP 5200 WEST CENTURY BLVD, SUITE 940 LOS ANGELES. CA 90045

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

Charles T. Calix, Enforcement, Los Angeles

# Terrie Goldade, Probation, Los Angeles

I hereby certify that the foregoing is true and correct. Executed in Los Angeles, California, on July 21, 2014.

Paul Barona Case Administrator State Bar Court