


(Do not write above this line.)

State Bar Court of California Hearing Department San Francisco DISBARMENT		
Counsel For The State Bar Susan I. Kagan Senior Trial Counsel 180 Howard St. San Francisco, CA 94105 (415) 538-2037 Bar # 214209	Case Number(s): 14-O-05978-PEM	For Court use only PUBLIC MATTER FILED  OCT - 7 2016 STATE BAR COURT CLERK'S OFFICE SAN FRANCISCO
In Pro Per Respondent Tam Nguyen 1091 Woodminster Dr San Jose, CA 95121 Bar # 159601	Submitted to: Settlement Judge	
In the Matter of: TAM NGUYEN Bar # 159601 A Member of the State Bar of California (Respondent)	STIPULATION RE FACTS, CONCLUSIONS OF LAW AND DISPOSITION AND ORDER APPROVING; ORDER OF INVOLUNTARY INACTIVE ENROLLMENT DISBARMENT <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.

kwiktag® 211 098 069



A. Parties' Acknowledgments:

- (1) Respondent is a member of the State Bar of California, admitted **June 8, 1992**.
- (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 **(11)** 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."

(Do not write above this line.)

- (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 **00-O-11507; 03-O-01644 (S127690) See Attachment at p. 8.**
- (b) ☒ Date prior discipline effective **December 24, 2004**
- (c) ☒ Rules of Professional Conduct/ State Bar Act violations: **Rules of Professional Conduct, rule 4-100, Business and Professions Code section 6106**
- (d) ☒ Degree of prior discipline **45 days' actual suspension**
- (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. **See Attachment at p. 8.**
- (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.
- (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 at p. 8.
- (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 at p. 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 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.

(Do not write above this line.)

- (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:

Pretrial Stipulation. See Attachment at pp. 8-9.

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: TAM NGUYEN
CASE NUMBER: 14-O-05978-PEM

FACTS AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW.

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

Case No. 14-O-05978-PEM (Complainant: Phi Truong)

FACTS:

1. At all relevant times herein, respondent maintained a client trust account ("CTA") at East West Bank Account No. xxxx1130.
2. On August 16, 2012, Phi Truong ("Truong") and his 13-year-old son, Justin K. ("Justin") were injured in a motor vehicle accident. On the same date, Truong hired respondent to represent Truong and Justin in a personal injury claim related to the accident. Truong agreed to pay respondent a contingency fee of 33 percent from the settlement funds. There is no written retainer agreement.
3. At respondent's direction, Truong and Justin sought medical treatment from chiropractor, Tuantu Bui ("chiropractor"). Thereafter, Dr. Bui submitted bills to respondent for treatment he provided to Truong and Justin, as follows: \$3,294 for Truong's treatment through on or about December 11, 2012; \$1,784 for Justin's treatment through on or about October 16, 2012.
4. Thereafter, respondent submitted Dr. Bui's bills to Truong's insurance company, Mercury Insurance. On March 12, 2013, Mercury Insurance sent respondent two med-pay checks: check number 13208498 made payable to Justin in the amount of \$1,784; and check number 13208497 made payable to Truong in the amount of \$3,294, for a total payment of \$5,078. On March 21, 2013, respondent deposited both checks into his CTA. At no time did respondent notify Truong of his receipt of the med-pay funds.
5. On March 23, 2013, respondent issued CTA check number 4410 made payable to himself in the amount of \$5,470. Of those funds, \$5,078 represented Truong and Justin's med-pay funds. Respondent misappropriated the \$5,078 for his own use and benefit. At no time did respondent pay any portion of those funds to Truong, Justin, the chiropractor, or Mercury Insurance.
6. On August 13, 2013, respondent entered into a settlement with Farmers Insurance on behalf of Truong and Justin in the personal injury claim. The parties agreed to settle for a total of \$6,700, which represented \$4,600 for Truong and \$2,100 for Justin. On the same date, respondent provided Truong with a distribution sheet, setting forth the following distribution from the \$6,700 settlement: \$2,334 to Truong (\$1,534) and Justin (\$800); \$2,233 for the Chiropractor; and

\$2,133 to respondent as fees. There was no mention of the \$5,078 med-pay payment in March 2013. Truong signed the distribution sheet.

7. Thereafter, respondent received two settlement checks from Farmers Insurance totaling \$6,700. On August 15, 2013, respondent deposited the checks into his CTA. On the same date, respondent issued CTA check number 4904 made payable to himself in the amount of \$2,133 for attorney's fees from the settlement funds. On the same date, respondent issued CTA check number 4908 made payable to himself in the amount of \$2,234, from the \$2,233 in funds respondent was required to maintain for the chiropractor. Respondent did not pay the chiropractor until more than a year later. Respondent misappropriated the \$2,233 for his own use and benefit.
8. On April 21, 2013, respondent issued CTA check number 4903 made payable to Truong in the amount of \$2,334 from the settlement funds, which represented \$1,534 to Truong and \$800 to Justin.
9. It was not until October 1, 2014, that respondent paid the chiropractor for treatment of Truong and Justin. On that date, respondent issued CTA check number 5193 made payable to the chiropractor in the amount of \$2,667. The check was negotiated on October 3, 2014. It is not clear why the amount increased from the \$2,233 listed in the distribution sheet. At the time of the payment, respondent did not maintain any funds from the Truong settlement in his CTA.
10. On October 23, 2013, Truong received a letter from Mercury Insurance advising that it was seeking reimbursement of the med-pay payment issued in March 2013. This was Truong's first notice of the med-pay payment. Truong immediately notified respondent of the letter. Respondent promised to "take care of it," but did not take any immediate steps to resolve the med-pay issue. It was not until October 5, 2015, that respondent issued a check from his CTA (check number 4918) to Mercury Insurance in the amount of \$1,500 for resolution of the med-pay payment. At the time of the payment, respondent did not maintain any funds from the Truong settlement in his CTA.
11. On October 31, 2014, Truong filed a complaint against respondent with the State Bar ("Truong complaint"). On December 16, 2014, the State Bar sent a letter to respondent requesting a response to the allegations in the Truong complaint. Respondent received the letter, but failed to respond to it. On February 18, 2015, the State Bar sent a letter to respondent via email requesting a response to the allegations in the Truong complaint. Respondent received the letter, but failed to respond to it.
12. On November 17, 2015, respondent issued a check in the amount of \$4,772.66 from his CTA (check number 5094) to Truong. At the time of the payment, respondent did not maintain any funds from the Truong settlement in his CTA.

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW:

13. By failing to notify Truong and Justin of respondent's receipt of the med-pay checks totaling \$5,078, respondent failed to notify the clients promptly of respondent's receipt of funds on the clients' behalf, in willful violation of rule 4-100(B)(1) of the Rules of Professional Conduct.

14. By intentionally misappropriating \$5,078 of Truong and Justin's funds, respondent committed an act involving moral turpitude and dishonesty in willful violation of section 6106 of the Business and Professions Code.
15. By intentionally misappropriating \$2,333 of the funds held for the chiropractor against the clients' recovery, respondent committed an act involving moral turpitude and dishonesty in willful violation of section 6106 of the Business and Professions Code.
16. By failing to respond to the investigator's letters, respondent failed to cooperate and participate in a disciplinary investigation pending against respondent, in willful violation of section 6068(i) of the Business and Professions Code.

AGGRAVATING CIRCUMSTANCES.

Prior Record of Discipline (Std. 1.5(a)): Respondent has a prior record of discipline in Case Nos. 00-O-11507 and 03-O-01644, effective December 24, 2004 (S127690). Respondent stipulated to an actual suspension of 45 days for mishandling his client trust account in violation of section 6106 of the Business and Professions Code and rule 4-100 of the Rules of Professional Conduct. Specifically, from April 1998 through May 2003, respondent, through his wife, repeatedly issued numerous checks from the trust account when respondent knew or should have known that there were insufficient funds in the account. Respondent also commingled funds in his client trust account by failing to promptly remove his attorney's fees after they were earned. He also used his trust account to pay personal expenses and deposited non-client funds in his trust account. In mitigation, respondent had no prior record of discipline, displayed candor and cooperation with the State Bar and suffered from family problems at the time of the misconduct. Respondent was also awarded mitigation credit as follows: "During this time period, respondent's clients would demand from him the immediately release of settlement funds, and respondent felt an obligation to comply with their demands, even when settlement checks had not yet cleared. Respondent is now aware that he has a greater duty to properly maintain his CTA." In aggravation, respondent committed multiple acts of misconduct and trust funds were involved. As a condition of his probation, respondent was ordered to attend State Bar Client Trust Accounting School.

Multiple Acts of Wrongdoing (Std. 1.5(b)): Respondent's four acts of misconduct represent multiple acts of misconduct.

Concealment (Std. 1.5(f)): Respondent's misappropriation of the med-pay payments from Truong and Justin was surrounded by concealment.

Significant Harm to Client, Public or Administration of Justice (Std. 1.5(j)): Respondent's misappropriation of Truong and Justin's med-pay funds caused significant harm to the clients who were later asked to account for the funds from their insurance company.

MITIGATING CIRCUMSTANCES.

Pretrial Stipulation: By entering into this stipulation, respondent has acknowledged misconduct and is entitled to mitigation for recognition of wrongdoing and saving the State Bar significant resources and time. (*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]; *In the Matter of Spaith* (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; *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 Silvertown* (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).)

Here, respondent first intentionally misappropriated more than \$5,000 from his clients. It was not until after formal charges were filed in State Bar Court that respondent refunded the misappropriated funds. Respondent also misappropriated over \$2,000 of the chiropractor's funds and did not pay the chiropractor for more than a year after the misappropriation. Respondent's misconduct is serious. 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 2.1(a), which applies to respondent's intentional misappropriation. Standard 2.1(a) provides: “Disbarment is the presumed sanction for intentional or dishonest misappropriation of entrusted funds or property, unless the amount misappropriated is insignificantly small or sufficiently compelling mitigating circumstances clearly predominate, in which case actual suspension is appropriate.” Standard 1.8(a) also applies since respondent has a prior record of discipline. Standard 1.8(a) provides: “If a member has a single prior record of discipline, the sanction must be greater than the previously imposed sanction unless the prior discipline was so remote in time and the previous misconduct was not serious enough that imposing greater discipline would be manifestly unjust.”

To determine the appropriate level of discipline, consideration must also be given to the aggravating and mitigating circumstances. In aggravation, respondent has a prior record of discipline for similar misconduct spanning from 1998 through 2003, and was ordered to attend State Bar Client Trust

Accounting School as a condition of his probation. Given that respondent has continued to commit misconduct related to entrusted funds, it is appropriate to impose greater discipline in this matter in accordance with standard 1.8(a). Also in aggravation, respondent committed multiple acts of misconduct, caused significant harm to his clients and the misconduct was surrounded by concealment. Respondent is entitled to mitigation for entering into a pretrial settlement, but any mitigation is tempered by his failure to cooperate in the investigation.

Respondent's misconduct is serious and aggravated by a prior record of discipline for similar misconduct. There is no reason to deviate from the disbarment sanction recommended by standard 2.1(a) since the amount misappropriated is not insignificantly small and sufficiently compelling mitigating circumstances do not clearly predominate. Moreover, respondent's continued mishandling of entrusted funds demonstrates that he is unable or unwilling to conform his conduct.

Case law also supports disbarment for intentional misappropriations, even when the attorney has no prior record of discipline. (See *Chang v. State Bar* (1989) 49 Cal.3d 114 [disbarment for misappropriation of over \$7,000]; *Kelly v. State Bar* (1988) 45 Cal.3d 649 [disbarment for misappropriation of approximately \$20,000]; *In re Abbott* (1977) 19 Cal.3d 249 [disbarment for misappropriation of over \$29,000]; *In the Matter of Spaith* (Review Dept. 1996) 3 Cal.State Bar Ct.Rptr. 511 [disbarment for misappropriation of approximately \$40,000 in one client matter]; *In the Matter of Keuker* (Review Dept. 1991) 1 Cal.State Bar Ct.Rptr. 583 [disbarment for misappropriation of approximately \$66,000 in one client matter].)

DISMISSALS.

The parties respectfully request the Court to dismiss the following alleged violations in the interest of justice:

<u>Case No.</u>	<u>Count</u>	<u>Alleged Violation</u>
14-O-05978-PEM	Two	4-100(A)
14-O-05978-PEM	Four	4-100(A)
14-O-05978-PEM	Six	6068(a)
14-O-05978-PEM	Seven	4-200(A)

COSTS OF DISCIPLINARY PROCEEDINGS.

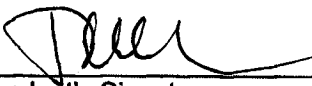
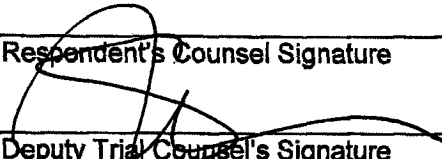
Respondent acknowledges that the Office of Chief Trial Counsel has informed respondent that as of September 26, 2016, the prosecution costs in this matter are \$5,680. Respondent further acknowledges that should this stipulation be rejected or should relief from the stipulation be granted, the costs in this matter may increase due to the cost of further proceedings.

(Do not write above this line.)

In the Matter of: TAM NGUYEN	Case number(s): 14-O-05978-PEM
---------------------------------	-----------------------------------

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.

9/28/16.		Tam Nguyen
Date	Respondent's Signature	Print Name
10/28/16 (20)		
Date	Respondent's Counsel Signature	N/A
		Print Name
10/3/16		Susan I. Kagan
Date	Deputy Trial Counsel's Signature	Print Name

(Do not write above this line.)

In the Matter of: TAM NGUYEN	Case Number(s): 14-O-05978-PEM
---------------------------------	-----------------------------------

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 TAM NGUYEN 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.

Date

Oct 7, 2012


LUCY ARMENDARIZ
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 San Francisco, on October 7, 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:

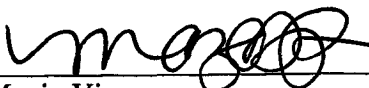
- ☒ by first-class mail, with postage thereon fully prepaid, through the United States Postal Service at San Francisco, California, addressed as follows:

TAM NGUYEN
TAM NGUYEN & ASSOCIATES
1091 WOODMINSTER DR
SAN JOSE, CA 95121

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

SUSAN I. KAGAN, Enforcement, San Francisco

I hereby certify that the foregoing is true and correct. Executed in San Francisco, California, on October 7, 2016.



Mazie Yip
Case Administrator
State Bar Court