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State Bar Court of California  
Hearing Department  
Los Angeles  
REPROVAL

<p>Counsel For The State Bar</p> <p><b>Kimberly G. Anderson</b> Senior Trial Counsel 845 S. Figueroa St. Los Angeles, CA 90017 Phone: (213) 765-1083</p> <p>Bar # 150359</p>	<p>Case Number(s): 15-O-14200</p>	<p>For Court use only</p> <p><b>CONFIDENTIAL</b></p> <p>FILED JUN 06 2016</p> <p>STATE BAR COURT CLERK'S OFFICE LOS ANGELES</p>
<p>In Pro Per Respondent</p> <p><b>Norman Lawrence Schaffler</b> P.O. Box 7073 Halcyon, CA 93421 Phone: (805) 929-5737</p> <p>Bar # 67425</p>	<p>Submitted to: <b>Settlement Judge</b></p> <p>STIPULATION RE FACTS, CONCLUSIONS OF LAW AND DISPOSITION AND ORDER APPROVING</p> <p><b>PRIVATE REPROVAL</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> PREVIOUS STIPULATION REJECTED</p>	
<p>In the Matter of: <b>NORMAN LAWRENCE SCHAFLE</b></p> <p>Bar # 67425</p> <p>A Member of the State Bar of California (Respondent)</p>		

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

**A. Parties' Acknowledgments:**

- (1) Respondent is a member of the State Bar of California, admitted **December 18, 1975**.
- (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 12 pages, not including the order.
- (4) A statement of acts or omissions acknowledged by Respondent as cause or causes for discipline is included under "Facts."



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- (5) Conclusions of law, drawn from and specifically referring to the facts are also included under "Conclusions of Law".
- (6) The parties must include supporting authority for the recommended level of discipline under the heading "Supporting Authority."
- (7) No more than 30 days prior to the filing of this stipulation, Respondent has been advised in writing of any pending investigation/proceeding not resolved by this stipulation, except for criminal investigations.
- (8) Payment of Disciplinary Costs—Respondent acknowledges the provisions of Bus. & Prof. Code §§6086.10 & 6140.7. (Check one option only):
- Costs 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 [Standards for Attorney Sanctions for Professional Misconduct, standards 1.2(h) & 1.5]. Facts supporting aggravating circumstances are required.**

- (1)  **Prior record of discipline**
- (a)  State Bar Court case # of prior case
  - (b)  Date prior discipline effective
  - (c)  Rules of Professional Conduct/ State Bar Act violations:
  - (d)  Degree of prior discipline
  - (e)  If Respondent has two or more incidents of prior discipline, use space provided below or a separate attachment entitled "Prior Discipline."

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- (2)  **Intentional/Bad Faith/Dishonesty:** Respondent's misconduct was dishonest, intentional, or surrounded by, or followed by bad faith.
- (3)  **Misrepresentation:** Respondent's misconduct was surrounded by, or followed by misrepresentation.
- (4)  **Concealment:** Respondent's misconduct was surrounded by, or followed by concealment.
- (5)  **Overreaching:** Respondent's misconduct was surrounded by, or followed by overreaching.
- (6)  **Uncharged Violations:** Respondent's conduct involves uncharged violations of the Business and Professions Code or the Rules of Professional Conduct.
- (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.
- (9)  **Indifference:** Respondent demonstrated indifference toward rectification of or atonement for the consequences of his or her misconduct. **See Stipulation Attachment at page 9.**
- (10)  **Candor/Lack of 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 Stipulation Attachment at page 9.
- (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. **See Stipulation Attachment at page 9.**
- (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 investigation and proceedings.

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- (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.
- (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:**

**Pre-Filing Stipulation: See Stipulation Attachment at page 9.**

**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 Reproof:**

- (1)  Respondent must comply with the conditions attached to the reproof for a period of **one (1) year**.
- (2)  During the condition period attached to the reproof, Respondent must comply with the provisions of the State Bar Act and Rules of Professional Conduct.

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- (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 reprobation. Upon the direction of the Office of Probation, Respondent must meet with the probation deputy either in-person or by telephone. During the reprobation conditions period, 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 reprobation. 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 the reprobation 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 reprobation with the probation monitor to establish a manner and schedule of compliance. During the reprobation conditions period, 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 reprobation.
- (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 reprobation.

No MPRE recommended. Reason: **The protection of the public and the interests of Respondent do not require passage of the MPRE in this case. (See in the Matter of Respondent G (Review Dept. 1992) 2 Cal. State Bar Ct. Rptr. 181; Cal. Rules of Court, rule 9.19.)**

- (11)  The following conditions are attached hereto and incorporated:

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Substance Abuse Conditions

Law Office Management Conditions

Medical Conditions

Financial Conditions

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



6. On June 26, 2015, Respondent wrote a letter to the Manitoba Dental Association on behalf of Ezzat on letterhead that stated, "Norman L. Schafler, DDS., JD" and negotiated with the Manitoba Dental Association on behalf of Ezzat.

7. On July 2, 2015, Respondent wrote a letter to the Manitoba Dental Association on letterhead that stated, "Norman L. Schafler, DDS., JD" and negotiated with the Manitoba Dental Association on behalf of Ezzat.

8. The Manitoba Dental Association did not respond to Schafler's letters. In mid-July, Ezzat hired another Canadian Attorney, Jeff Gindin ("Gindin"), to represent her in the matter. She asked if Gindin would work with Respondent as co-counsel. Gindin refused.

9. In mid-July, 2015, Ezzat demanded Respondent return her money. Initially, Respondent agreed to do so, but then he refused stating, "This is insulting. There is no money back."

10. On November 5, 2015, Ezzat sent a letter to Respondent demanding a refund and an accounting. Respondent received the letter, but did not respond, did not provide an accounting, or a refund.

11. The Manitoba Law Society and sections 20(2) and 20(3) of the Legal Profession Act of Manitoba (requires a U.S. attorney, not licensed in Canada, to either (1) obtain a permit to act as a foreign legal consultant or (2) apply to the Law Society of Manitoba for admission to the Manitoba Bar. Respondent failed to do either acts. The law also prohibits someone not licensed in Manitoba or registered as a foreign legal consultant, from appearing as counsel before any Manitoba Court, federal court or administrative tribunal. It prohibits someone not licensed in Manitoba or registered as a foreign legal consultant from advising clients about the laws of Manitoba or drafting, revising or settling documents relating to Manitoba proceedings.

12. The Manitoba Dental Association is an agency charged with enforcing the Dental Association Act, which is a statute of the Province of Manitoba. (C.C.S.M c. D30)

13. Respondent was operating under the mistaken but unreasonable belief that he was entitled to perform the services and charge the fees in Manitoba, Canada as a result of his expertise as a dentist. Respondent now acknowledges that he cannot engage in legal services, he cannot hold himself out as an attorney, and he cannot charge fees for legal services in a jurisdiction where he is not entitled to practice law.

14. On May 3, 2016, Respondent returned the illegally obtained fees to Ezzat in the form of a cashier's check.

#### CONCLUSIONS OF LAW:

15. By executing an "Attorney Client Retainer Agreement" and agreeing to represent and perform legal services on behalf of his client Ezzat before the Manitoba Dental Association, by holding himself out to Ezzat and the Manitoba Dental Association as entitled to practice law in Manitoba, by reviewing documents and providing legal advice to Ezzat regarding the Manitoba Dental Association's claims against Ezzat, and by sending letters dated June 26, 2015 and July 2, 2015 to the Manitoba Dental Association in an effort to negotiate a settlement of the Manitoba Dental Association's claims against Ezzat, when to do so was in violation of the regulations of the profession in Manitoba, Canada,

namely the Legal Profession Act of Manitoba, sections 20(2) and 20(3) (C.C.S.M c. L107), Respondent willfully violated Rules of Professional Conduct, rule 1-300(B).

16. By accepting \$6,270 Canadian dollars (approximately \$4,714.99 US dollars) to perform legal services that was illegal because Respondent was not entitled to practice law in Manitoba, Canada, Respondent willfully violated Rules of Professional Conduct, rule 4-200(A).

#### **AGGRAVATING CIRCUMSTANCES.**

**Multiple Acts of Wrongdoing (Std. 1.5(b)):** Respondent not only held himself out as entitled to practice law in Manitoba, he also did practice law in Manitoba and he contracted for and charged illegal fees.

**Indifference (Std. 1.5(k)):** Respondent demonstrated indifference toward rectification or atonement for the consequences of his misconduct. When Respondent was confronted with the misconduct in this case, he initially refused to refund the money to Ezzat and claimed he had only been retained as a dental expert. Respondent initially refused to acknowledge that his own fee agreement and his conduct established an attorney-client relationship and that he had charged for legal fees. Also, on May 3, 2016, when Respondent refunded the illegally obtained fees to Ezzat, he wrote a threatening letter to her threatening to directly or indirectly disclose information about her to another dental association, the Winnipeg Dental Association. Respondent has since sent a letter to Ezzat confirming that he will not be reporting Ezzat to the Winnipeg Dental Association or any other agency.

#### **MITIGATING CIRCUMSTANCES.**

**No Prior Discipline (Std. 1.6(a)):** Respondent has had no prior record of discipline within more than forty years of practice, and the present misconduct is not likely to recur given Respondent's acknowledgment of the aberrational misconduct in this matter.

**Pre-Filing 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).)

In this matter, respondent admits to committing two 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 Standards set forth the essentially the same disciplinary sanctions for both violations.

Standard 2.3(b) applies to the Respondent’s violation of Rule 4-200(A) of the Rules of Professional Conduct by entering into an illegal fee. It states, “[s]uspension or reproof is the presumed sanction for entering into an agreement for charging, or collecting an illegal fee for legal services.”

Standard 2.19 applies to the Respondent’s violation of Rule 1-300(B) of the Rules of Professional Conduct. It states, “[s]uspension not to exceed three years or reproof is the presumed sanction for a violation of a provision of the Rules of Professional Conduct not specified in these Standards.”

Respondent’s more than 40 years of discipline-free practice is a significant mitigating factor. While Respondent’s misconduct did initially involve multiple acts of misconduct and it is of concern that Respondent initially exhibited indifference with respect to accepting the fact that he charged legal fees and practiced law in a jurisdiction where he is not entitled to practice law, he has now acknowledged the misconduct and will not likely repeat it. Respondent has also entered into a pre-filing stipulation in this case acknowledging the misconduct. Respondent’s misconduct after 40 years without discipline resulted from his mistaken, but unreasonable belief that his actions did not involve the practice of law. While this does not excuse Respondent’s misconduct, it does tend to indicate that Respondent will not repeat the misconduct now that he is aware of it. Respondent’s 40 years of discipline free practice, coupled with his acknowledgment of the misconduct, suggests the misconduct will not likely be repeated and that it was aberrational.

Case law also supports this recommendation. In *In the Matter of Yee* (Review Dept. 2014) 5 Cal. State Bar Ct. Rptr. 330, an attorney was publicly reproofed for making grossly negligent misrepresentations regarding her MCLE compliance. Significantly, the Review Department found Yee’s misconduct to be aberrational in that she had been a practicing attorney for 22 years with no prior discipline. Unlike the Respondent in this case, Yee also accepted responsibility regarding her misconduct and she revised her practice for maintaining MCLE records. The Review Department also noted that Yee posed no threat to the public, and that neither a suspension nor probation was necessary to reinforce her understanding of her future ethical obligations. In this case, Respondent should receive less discipline than Yee received, because Respondent’s misconduct did not involve moral turpitude. Therefore, a private reproof, which

is within the low range of both Standards 2.3(b) and 2.19 is appropriate and will satisfy the State Bar's goals of protection of the public, maintenance of high standards and protection of the legal profession.

**EXCLUSION FROM MINIMUM CONTINUING LEGAL EDUCATION ("MCLE") CREDIT**

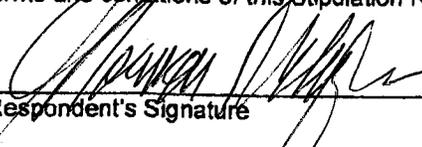
Respondent may not receive MCLE credit for completion of State Bar Ethics School to be ordered as a condition of reproof or suspension. (Rules Proc. of State Bar, rule 3201.)

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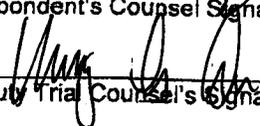
In the Matter of: NORMAN LAWRENCE SCHAFLER	Case number(s): 15-O-14200
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**SIGNATURE OF THE PARTIES**

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.

Date <u>5/23/16</u>	Respondent's Signature 	Print Name <u>NORMAN SCHAFLER</u>
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Date	Respondent's Counsel Signature	Print Name
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Date <u>5/31/16</u>	Deputy Trial Counsel's Signature 	Print Name <u>KIMBERLY G. ANDERSON</u>
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In the Matter of: NORMAN LAWRENCE SCHAFLER	Case Number(s): 15-O-14200
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### REPROVAL ORDER

Finding that the stipulation protects the public and that the interests of Respondent will be served by any conditions attached to the reprovial, 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.

In the caption on page 1 of the Stipulation, in the box stating at the top "In Pro Per Respondent," the name "Norman Lawrence Schaffler" is deleted, and in its place is inserted "Norman Lawrence Schafler".

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 reprovial may constitute cause for a separate proceeding for willful breach of rule 1-110, Rules of Professional Conduct.**

June 3, 2016  
Date

Rebecca Meyer Rosenberg  
REBECCA MEYER ROSENBERG, 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 June 6, 2016, 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:

NORMAN LAWRENCE SCHAFLER  
PO BOX 7073  
HALCYON, CA 93421

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

KIMBERLY ANDERSON, Enforcement, Los Angeles

I hereby certify that the foregoing is true and correct. Executed in Los Angeles, California, on June 6, 2016.



Rose M. Luthi  
Case Administrator  
State Bar Court