# ORIGINAL

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State Bar Court of California Hearing Department			
	ACTUAL SUSPENSIO	<b>JBLIC MATTER</b>	
Counsel For The State Bar	Case Number(s): 16-O-14348	For Court use only	
Nina Sarraf-Yazdi			
Deputy Trial Counsel 845 South Figueroa			
Los Angeles, California 90017		FILED	
(213) 765-1277			
		MAY 2 3 2017 $\mathcal{P}_R$	
Bar <b># 278877</b>		STATE BAR COURT CLERK'S OFFICE	
In Pro Per Respondent		LOS ANGELES	
Michele Elaine Brooke 225 S Lake Ave, Ste 300 Pasadena, California 91101 (626) 375-6702			
	Submitted to: Settlement J	udge	
Bar <b># 277863</b>	STIPULATION RE FACTS, CONCLUSIONS OF LAW AND		
In the Matter of: MICHELE ELAINE BROOKE	DISPOSITION AND ORDER	R APPROVING	
	ACTUAL SUSPENSION		
Bar <b># 277863</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 November 21, 2011.
- (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 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".

(Effective July 1, 2015)



- (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 Orde. (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(h) & 1.5]. Facts supporting aggravating circumstances are required.
- - (a) State Bar Court case # of prior case
  - (b) Date prior discipline effective
  - (c) Rules of Professional Conduct/ State Bar Act violations:
  - (d) Degree of prior discipline
  - (e) [] If Respondent has two or more incidents of prior discipline, use space provided below.
- (2) Intentional/Bad Faith/Dishonesty: Respondent's misconduct was dishonest, intentional, or surrounded by, or followed by bad faith.
- (3) Misrepresentation: Respondent's misconduct was surrounded by, or followed by, misrepresentation.
- (4) Concealment: Respondent's misconduct was surrounded by, or followed by, concealment.
- (5) Overreaching: Respondent's misconduct was surrounded by, or followed by, overreaching.
- (6) Uncharged Violations: Respondent's conduct involves uncharged violations of the Business and Professions Code, or the Rules of Professional Conduct.
- (7) Trust Violation: Trust funds or property were involved and Respondent refused or was unable to account to the client or person who was the object of the misconduct for improper conduct toward said funds or property.

- (8) Harm: Respondent's misconduct harmed significantly a client, the public, or the administration of justice. See attachment, page 8.
- (9) Indifference: Respondent demonstrated indifference toward rectification of or atonement for the consequences of his or her misconduct.
- (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.
- (12) Dettern: Respondent's current misconduct demonstrates a pattern of misconduct.
- (13) **Restitution:** Respondent failed to make restitution.
- (14) Ulnerable 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.

	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.	
	Family Problems: At the time of the misconduct, Respondent suffered extreme difficulties in his/her personal tife which were other than emotional or physical in nature.	
	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.	
	Rehabilitation: Considerable time has passed since the acts of professional misconduct occurred followed by convincing proof of subsequent rehabilitation.	
	No mitigating circumstances are involved.	
Additional mitigating circumstances:		

Pre-filing Stipulation, See attachment, page 8. No Prior Discipline - See attachment, page 8.

#### **D. Discipline:**

- (1) X Stayed Suspension:
  - (a) Respondent must be suspended from the practice of law for a period of one year.
    - i. and until Respondent shows proof satisfactory to the State Bar Court of rehabilitation and fitness to practice and present learning and ability in the general 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. I and until Respondent does the following:
  - (b) I The above-referenced suspension is stayed.
- (2)  $\boxtimes$  **Probation**:

Respondent must be placed on probation for a period of two 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) $\boxtimes$ Actual Suspension:

- (a) Respondent must be actually suspended from the practice of law in the State of California for a period of **thirty (30) days**.
  - i. and until Respondent shows proof satisfactory to the State Bar Court of rehabilitation and fitness to practice and present learning and ability in the general 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 present 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) X 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) X 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) I 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) X 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) The following conditions are attached hereto and incorporated:

### 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**:

#### ATTACHMENT TO

#### STIPULATION RE FACTS, CONCLUSIONS OF LAW AND DISPOSITION

IN THE MATTER OF: MICHELE ELAINE BROOKE

CASE NUMBERS: 16-0-14348

#### FACTS AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW.

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

#### Case No. 16-0-14348

FACTS:

- On October 16, 2014, Carlos Valdez sued Playa Vista Property for wrongful termination in Carlos Valdez v. Playa Vista Property ("civil matter"), in the Superior Court of California, County of Los Angeles, case no. BC561030. From 2014 to 2016, at all relevant times, respondent, Michele Elaine Brooke, represented Playa Vista Property.
- 2. On January 12, 2016, respondent filed a motion for leave to file a cross-complaint in the civil matter against Carlos Valdez, for filing a fraudulent worker's compensation claim against the Playa Vista Property.
- 3. On March 24, 2016, Carlos Valdez's counsel filed a demurrer and motion to strike the cross-complaint. In the motion, cross-defendant's counsel informed respondent that pursuant to Leegin Creative Leather Products, Inc. v. Diaz (2005) 131 Cal.App.4th 1517, 1525-1526, an employer may not sue its employee for fraud based on the filing of an allegedly false workers' compensation claim. Respondent acknowledged timely receipt of the motion at the May 9, 2016 hearing on the motion. At the same time, Carlos Valdez's counsel also timely served a motion for sanctions pursuant to Code of Civil Procedure sections 128.5 and 128.7 against respondent. Respondent received the motion for sanctions as well.
- 4. Despite knowing that the cross-complaint had no legal basis, respondent persisted in the maintenance of the cross-complaint and failed to withdraw it during the 21-day safe harbor period.
- 5. On May 9, 2016, the Court held a hearing on cross-defendant's motion for monetary sanctions against respondent and defendant. The Court found that respondent's conduct in filing the cross-complaint was clearly in bad faith, frivolous and designed to cause unnecessary delay and needless expense under Civil Code of Procedures section 128.5 and 128.7. The Court further noted that respondent's conduct precipitated the filing of multiple motions including the motion for sanctions as well as a demurrer and motion to strike based on the same fraud claim at issue in the sanctions motion.

6. The Court ordered that Playa Vista Property and respondent pay sanctions jointly and severally to Carlos Valdez's counsel in the amount of \$13,610 by June 9, 2016. Playa Vista Property, paid the sanction in full.

### CONCLUSIONS OF LAW:

7. By failing to counsel or maintain such action, proceedings, or defenses only as appear to respondent legal or just by filing a frivolous cross-complaint in *Carlos Valdez v. Playa Vista Property* respondent willfully violated Business and Professions Code, section 6068(c).

### AGGRAVATING CIRCUMSTANCES.

**Harm (Std. 1.5(j)).** Respondent's misconduct resulted in significant harm to respondent's client, Playa Vista Property, because respondent's client paid the sanction in full. Respondent's misconduct also caused harm to the administration of justice in causing unnecessary delay.

### MITIGATING CIRCUMSTANCES.

Absence of Any Prior Record of Discipline. Respondent was admitted to practice law in the State of California on November 21, 2011. Respondent's 5 years of discipline free practice at the time of the misconduct should be given nominal weight. (See *In the Matter of Duxbury* (Review Dept. 1999) 4 Cal. State Bar Ct. Rptr. 61, 67) [5 years of discipline free practice prior to the misconduct is entitled to no weight but described as nominal weight].)

**Pre-filing Stipulation:** Respondent has entered into a full stipulation prior to filing a notice of disciplinary charges, which preserves State Bar time and resources, and entitles respondent to mitigation. Respondent has also acknowledged her misconduct by entering into the pre-filing stipulation. (*Silva-Vidor v. State Bar* (1989) 49 Cal.3d 1071, 1079 [mitigating credit 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.) 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).)

Standard 2.9(a) states that "actual suspension is the presumed sanction when a member counsels or maintains a frivolous claim or action for an improper purpose, resulting in significant harm to an individual or the administration of justice. Disbarment is appropriate if the misconduct demonstrates a pattern."

Here, the gravamen of respondent's misconduct is limited to a single client matter and stems from her filing of a frivolous cross-complaint. Respondent pursued the cross-complaint despite knowing that it was meritless due to cross-defendant's counsel informing respondent that pursuant to *Leegin Creative Leather Products, Inc. v. Diaz* (2005) 131 Cal.App.4th 1517, 1525-1526, an employer may not sue its employee for fraud based on the filing of an allegedly false workers' compensation claim. The Court ruled the respondent's cross-complaint was frivolous and imposed sanctions of \$13,610 against respondent and cross-complainant. Respondent's misconduct related to the practice of law because respondent was representing the defendant in this matter. In aggravation, respondent's filing of the cross-complaint created significant harm for her client consisting of respondent's client paying \$13,610 in sanctions and caused unnecessary delay.

In mitigation, respondent should be given nominal weight for her five years of practice in the State of California with no prior record of discipline. In mitigation, respondent has also agreed to enter into the present pre-filing stipulation, which preserves State Bar time and resources.

Discipline within standard 2.9(a) consisting of an actual suspension is appropriate.

In order to protect the public, the courts and the legal profession, to maintain the highest professional standards, and to preserve public confidence in the legal profession, and in consideration of the mitigating and aggravating circumstances, a period of actual suspension from the practice of law is necessary. A one-year suspension, stayed, with a two-year period of probation with conditions including a 30-day actual suspension is both appropriate to Standard 2.9(a) and will serve the purposes set forth above for imposing discipline for professional misconduct.

Case law is consistent with this level of discipline. In Sorensen v. State Bar (Cal. 1991) 52 Cal.3d 1036, Sorensen refused to answer a small claims complaint for fees his client owed to a court reporter. In response, Sorensen filed a lawsuit seeking damages for fraud on behalf of his client against the court reporter. The State Bar Court held that the dispute between Sorenson and the court reporter was clearly not a case of fraud, but a simple and minor billing dispute. The court determined that Sorenson's maintenance of the action was in clear violation of Business and Professions Code section 6068(c) and 6068(a). In aggravation, the court found that Sorensen showed a lack of remorse or acknowledgement of wrongdoing. In mitigation, the court found a good faith belief that the court reporter did owe some money to Sorensen and that Sorensen may not have been accustomed to the higher court reporter rates in Los Angeles as opposed to Orange County where Sorensen practiced. The court imposed discipline as to Sorensen consisting of an one year stayed suspension, two years of probation, with conditions, including a 30 day actual suspension.

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Here, the misconduct is similar to that of the attorney in *Sorensen*. In *Sorensen*, the Court found that Sorenson's conduct was motivated in "large measure by spite and vindictiveness and that he acted on those impulses by selecting the most oppressive and financially taxing means of redress, out of proportion to the minor sum and rather innocuous incident in controversy." *Id.* at 1042. Here, respondent filed a frivolous cross-complaint in response to plaintiff's complaint. Accordingly, a discipline similar to the discipline in *Sorensen* is appropriate.

#### COSTS OF DISCIPLINARY PROCEEDINGS.

Respondent acknowledges that the Office of the Chief Trial Counsel has informed respondent that as of May 8, 2017, the prosecution costs in this matter are \$3,139.00. 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: MICHELE ELAINE BROOKE	Case number(s): 16-0-14348			

# SIGNATURE OF THE PARTIES

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

<u>5/1</u> Date Michele Elaine Brooke Print Name **Respondent's Signature** 

Date

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Respondent's Counsel Signature

Print Name

5 2 Date

Deputy Trial Counsel's Signature

Nina Sarraf-Yazdi Print Name

In the Matter of: MICHELE ELAINE BROOKE Case Number(s): 16-O-14348

# 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:



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.)

May 23, 2017 Date

CYNTHIA VALENZUELA 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 May 23, 2017, 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:

MICHELE E. BROOKE BROOKE LAW GROUP 225 S LAKE AVE STE 300 PASADENA, CA 91101 - 3009

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

#### NINA SARRAF-YAZDI, Enforcement, Los Angeles

I hereby certify that the foregoing is true and correct. Executed in Los Angeles, California, on May 23, 2017.

Paul Barona Case Administrator State Bar Court