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State Bar Court of California Hearing Department Los Angeles DISBARMENT			PUBLIC MATTER
Counsel For The State Bar Charles T. Calix Senior Trial Counsel 845 S. Figueroa Street Los Angeles, CA 90017-2515 (213) 765-1255 Bar # 146853	Case Number(s): 16-O-15241-CV; 16-O-18005	For Court use only <div style="text-align: center;"> FILED AUG 15 2017 P.B. STATE BAR COURT CLERK'S OFFICE LOS ANGELES </div>	
In Pro Per Respondent Larry L. Nash Law Offices of Larry L. Nash 19355 Business Center Drive, Suite 3 Northridge, CA 91324 (818) 993-9427 Bar # 51227	Submitted to: Settlement Judge STIPULATION RE FACTS, CONCLUSIONS OF LAW AND DISPOSITION AND ORDER APPROVING; ORDER OF INVOLUNTARY INACTIVE ENROLLMENT DISBARMENT <input type="checkbox"/> PREVIOUS STIPULATION REJECTED		
In the Matter of: LARRY LEE NASH Bar # 51227 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 **January 5, 1972**.
- (2) The parties agree to be bound by the factual stipulations contained herein even if conclusions of law or disposition are rejected or changed by the Supreme Court.
- (3) All investigations or proceedings listed by case number in the caption of this stipulation are 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."



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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 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
 - (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.

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- (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 page nine.**
- (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 page nine.
- (12) **Pattern:** Respondent's current misconduct demonstrates a pattern of misconduct.
- (13) **Restitution:** Respondent failed to make restitution. See Attachment at page nine.
- (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 \$ **120,691.45** on **January 11, 2016** in restitution to **Joan Solomon** without the threat or force of disciplinary, civil or criminal proceedings. **See Attachment at page 10.**
- (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.

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- (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:

No Prior Discipline: See Attachment at page nine.

Pretrial Stipulation: See Attachment at page 10.

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 **Robert Kaplan** in the amount of **\$ 110,000** plus 10 percent interest per year from **August 17, 2015**. If the Client Security Fund has reimbursed **Kaplan** 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 **90** days from the effective date of the Supreme Court order in this case.
- (3) **Other:**

8. On September 12, 2016, respondent sent a letter to the State Bar concerning Carmen's complaint that stated, in part, that after paying the \$11,684.02 to the IRS, his CTA held a "balance of \$222,539.63, potentially available for distribution." Respondent knew his statement to the State Bar was false, because respondent knew the balance in his CTA was \$7,468.68 on September 12, 2016.

9. On December 22, 2016, respondent and Carmen's attorney appeared for a hearing in *Dabney v. Dabney*. During the hearing, respondent stated that his CTA held \$90,000 of the \$120,044.84 the court ordered respondent to deliver to Carmen's attorney. Respondent knew his statements to the court were false, because respondent knew the balance in his CTA was \$5.68 on December 22, 2016.

10. On April 7, 2017, respondent paid \$120,044.84 to Carmen.

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW:

11. By failing to maintain a balance of \$234,223.65 between December 31, 2015 and February 20, 2016 on behalf of the Dabneys in his CTA, respondent failed to maintain client funds in trust, and willfully violated Rules of Professional Conduct, rule 4-100(A).

12. By removing from respondent's CTA for respondent's own purposes the sum of \$222,538.95 by November 22, 2016 that the Dabneys were entitled to receive, respondent intentionally committed acts involving moral turpitude, dishonesty or corruption, and willfully violated of Business and Professions Code, section 6106.

13. By filing the Request for Order in *Dabney v. Dabney* in which respondent falsely stated that respondent held the sum of \$222,593.62 in trust on July 18, 2016 when respondent knew his CTA balance was \$41,007.82 on that date, and falsely advising a superior court judge on December 22, 2016 that his CTA held \$90,000 of the \$120,044,84 that it ordered respondent to deliver to Carmen's attorney when respondent knew his CTA balance was \$5.68 on December 22, 2016, respondent committed acts involving moral turpitude, dishonesty and corruption, and willfully violated Business and Professions Code, section 6106.

14. By sending a letter to the State Bar dated September 12, 2016 in which respondent falsely stated that his CTA held a "balance of \$222,539.63, potentially available for distribution" when respondent knew his CTA balance was \$7,468.68 and therefore the balance of \$222,539.63 was not available for distribution, respondent committed an act involving moral turpitude, dishonesty and corruption, and willfully violated Business and Professions Code, section 6106.

Case No. 16-O-18005 (Complainant: Robert Kaplan)

FACTS:

15. On October 13, 2013, Robert Kaplan hired respondent to represent him in an action for wrongful termination against his former employer. Respondent agreed to a 20% contingency fee, not to exceed \$20,000.

16. On August 5, 2015, respondent deposited \$120,691.45 into his client trust account at Citibank, N.A., Account No. xxxxx4464 ("CTA"), on behalf of Joan Solomon. Of that amount, Solomon was entitled to receive \$120,691.45.

17. On August 17, 2015, respondent received a wire transfer of \$120,000 into respondent's CTA on behalf of Kaplan from Kaplan's former employer. Of that amount, Kaplan was entitled to receive the sum of \$100,000 pursuant to the fee agreement.

18. Between August 17, 2015 and November 7, 2016, respondent did not notify Kaplan that respondent received the wire transfer of \$120,000 from Kaplan's former employer.

19. On August 31, 2015, the balance in respondent's CTA was \$4.77. Respondent intentionally disbursed to other clients or to himself all but \$4.77 of the \$220,691.45 that he was supposed to hold in trust. Of those funds, \$100,000 belonged to Kaplan and \$120,691.45 belonged to Solomon.

20. Between September 29, 2015 and November 7, 2016, respondent sent at least 19 emails or text messages to Kaplan stating that he had not received the \$120,000 from Kaplan's former employer and/or was taking action to obtain payment of the \$120,000. At the time he sent those emails and text messages, respondent knew that his statements were false because he had already received and misappropriated Kaplan's funds. Respondent's messages to Kaplan were for the purpose of concealing respondent's conduct.

21. Between October 14, 2015 and January 11, 2016, respondent paid the total sum of \$120,691.45 to Solomon.

22. On March 24, 2016, Kaplan and respondent agreed to increase the amount owed to Kaplan by respondent from \$100,000 to \$110,000.

23. On February 14, 2017, respondent sent a letter and client ledger to the State Bar that stated that he had paid Kaplan \$58,099.46 from the \$120,000 wire transfer from Kaplan's former employer on August 17, 2015. At the time he sent the letter and client ledger, respondent knew that he had not made the claimed distributions to Kaplan, and therefore knew the assertions in his letter and client ledger were false.

24. To date, respondent has not refunded any of the \$110,000 to Kaplan.

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW:

25. By failing to maintain a balance of \$120,691.45 on behalf of Solomon in his CTA after respondent received \$120,691.45 of funds in his CTA on Solomon's behalf, respondent failed to maintain funds in trust, and willfully violated Rules of Professional Conduct, rule 4-100(A).

26. By removing for his own purposes at least \$120,686.68 of funds from respondent's CTA that Solomon was entitled to receive, respondent intentionally misappropriated Solomon's funds and committed acts involving moral turpitude, dishonesty or corruption, and willfully violated Business and Professions Code, section 6106.

27. By failing to inform Kaplan that respondent received \$120,000 from Kaplan's former employer between August 17, 2015 and November 7, 2016 on Kaplan's behalf, respondent failed to notify the client of Respondent's receipt of funds on the client's behalf, and willfully violated Rules of Professional Conduct, rule 4-100(B)(1).

28. By failing to maintain a balance of \$100,000 on behalf of Kaplan in his CTA after respondent received \$120,000 from Kaplan's former employer on August 17, 2015 on Kaplan's behalf, respondent failed to maintain funds in trust, and willfully violated Rules of Professional Conduct, rule 4-100(A).

29. By removing from respondent's CTA for respondent's own purposes at least \$99,995.23 that Kaplan was entitled to receive after respondent received \$120,000 from Kaplan's former employer on Kaplan's behalf, respondent intentionally committed acts involving moral turpitude, dishonesty or corruption, and willfully violated Business and Professions Code, section 6106.

30. By sending at least 19 text messages and emails to Kaplan in which respondent falsely claimed that respondent had not received the \$120,000 from Kaplan's former employer and/or was taking action to obtain payment of the \$120,000 from Kaplan's former employer, respondent committed acts involving moral turpitude, dishonesty and corruption, and willfully violated Business and Professions Code, section 6106.

31. By sending a letter and client ledger to the State Bar that respondent knew falsely stated that respondent previously paid Kaplan \$58,099.46 from the \$120,000 wire transfer from Kaplan's former employer, respondent committed acts involving moral turpitude, dishonesty and corruption, and willfully violated Business and Professions Code, section 6106.

AGGRAVATING CIRCUMSTANCES.

Multiple Acts of Misconduct (Std. 1.5(b)): Respondent's failures to maintain, misappropriations, and misrepresentations to his client, opposing counsel, the superior court and the State Bar constitute multiple acts of misconduct.

Harm (Std. 1.5(j)): Respondent's misappropriation of at least \$110,000 from Kaplan and at least \$222,539.63 from the parties in *Dabney v. Dabney* caused serious harm to Kaplan and Carmen by withholding funds that they needed to live. His misappropriation of Carmen's funds caused additional harm to Carmen and the superior court, because Carmen had to pay her attorney to assist her, and the court had to expend judicial resources, to compel respondent to pay the \$120,044.84 that the court previously ordered him to disburse to her.

Failure to Make Restitution (Std. 1.5(m)): Respondent's failure to pay restitution of at least \$110,000 to Kaplan is an aggravating factor.

MITIGATING CIRCUMSTANCES.

No Prior Discipline: Respondent has been an attorney since January 5, 1972, and has no record of discipline, which is entitled to significant mitigation. (*Friedman v. State Bar* (1990) 50 Cal.3d 235, 245 [more than 20 years of practice with an unblemished record is highly significant mitigation].) However, the weight to be given to that fact is reduced greatly by the fact that the misconduct here, including intentional misappropriation and misrepresentations to his client, the Superior Court, and the State Bar, is extremely serious. (See *In the Matter of Aguiluz* (Review Dept. 1992) 2 Cal. State Bar Ct. Rptr. 32, 44; *In the Matter of Riley* (Review Dept. 1994) 3 Cal. State Bar Ct. Rptr. 91, 116; see also *In the Matter of Spaith* (Review Dept. 1996) 3 Cal. State Bar Ct. Rptr. 511, 520; *In the Matter of Brazil* (Review Dept. 1994) 2 Cal. State Bar Ct. Rptr. 679, 688; *In the Matter of Kueker* (Review Dept. 1991) 1

Cal. State Bar Ct. Rptr. 583, 594 [mitigating weight of such a long period of discipline-free service does not rule out possible disbarment in appropriate cases].)

Restitution (Std. 1.6(j)): Between October 14, 2015 and January 11, 2016, respondent paid the total sum of \$120,691.45 to Solomon, before the State Bar began investigating his misconduct in these matters.

Pretrial Stipulation: By entering into this stipulation prior to trial, respondent has acknowledged his 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 11 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.”

Standard 2.1(a) provides the most severe sanction applicable to respondent’s misconduct and applies to respondent’s three violations of Business and Professions Code, section 6106, for misappropriation. Standard 2.1(a) states that disbarment is appropriate for intentional or dishonest misappropriation of entrusted funds or property, unless the amount misappropriated is insignificantly small or the most compelling circumstances clearly predominate, in which case actual suspension of one

year is appropriate. This Standard applies to Respondent's misappropriation of the \$120,686.68 he held in trust for Solomon, his misappropriation of the \$99,995.23 he held in trust for Kaplan, and his misappropriation of the \$175,721.14 he held in trust for the Dabneys.

Respondent's failure to pay restitution of at least \$110,000 to Kaplan aggravates respondent's failure to maintain client funds in trust and his misappropriation of client funds. Additionally, respondent's multiple acts of misconduct, and the harm he caused to both Carmen Dabney and the court in which respondent misrepresented the facts of her case, all aggravate his misconduct.

Misappropriation of client funds breaches the high duty of loyalty owed to a client, violates basic notions of honesty, and endangers public confidence in the legal profession. (*Kelly v. State Bar* (1988) 45 Cal.3d 649; *McKnight v. State Bar* (1991) 53 Cal.3d 1025.) Misappropriation generally warrants disbarment. (*Kelly, supra*, 45 Cal. 3d 649.) Intentional misappropriation of entrusted funds, even without a prior record of discipline, warrants disbarment in the absence of compelling mitigation. (*Kaplan v. State Bar* (1991) 52 Cal. 3d 1067.) Although Respondent reimbursed the funds after one year, Respondent misappropriated funds from the second and third settlement checks, which demonstrates that his failures to maintain and misappropriations were not isolated instances of misconduct.

In addition to his multiple misappropriations, respondent also made multiple misrepresentations to clients, the State Bar, and to a superior court judge, all in an attempt to conceal his misappropriations.

Although this is Respondent's first discipline, the misconduct is extremely serious. In *Chang v. State Bar* (1989) 49 Cal. 3d 114, the Supreme Court disbarred an attorney who took almost \$8,000 of his client's funds as fees without the client's knowledge or permission after representing to the client that his services would be free of charge. The Supreme Court disbarred Chang for an "isolated instance of misappropriation" despite the fact that Chang had no prior record of discipline (*Id.* at 128-9), because he never acknowledged his impropriety, made no effort at reimbursing his client, and displayed a lack of candor. (*Id.*) Those factors made the likelihood he would engage in other misconduct sufficiently high to warrant disbarment. (*Id.*)

In the instant matter, respondent's aggravated misconduct warrants disbarment because the available mitigation is not sufficient to merit any deviation from either the relevant disciplinary standard or prior cases consistent with respondent's misconduct in this case. (See *In the Matter of Conner* (Review Dept. 2008) 5 Cal. State Bar Ct. Rptr. 93; *Chang v. State Bar* (1989) 49 Cal.3d 114 [disbarment for \$26,699.56 misappropriated and failing to repay \$25,000 borrowed, no prior discipline]; *Baca v. State Bar* (1990) 52 Cal.3d 294, 304 [disbarment for \$2,300 misappropriated, no prior discipline]; *Read v. State Bar* (1991) 53 Cal.3d 394, 426 [disbarment for \$4,100 misappropriated, no prior discipline]; *Kennedy v. State Bar* (1989) 48 Cal.3d 610, 617 [disbarment for \$10,000 misappropriated, no prior discipline]; *In re Naney* (1990) 51 Cal.3d 186, 190 [disbarment for \$18,000 misappropriated, no prior discipline].)

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>
16-O-15241	Ten	Business and Professions Code, section 6106

COSTS OF DISCIPLINARY PROCEEDINGS.

Respondent acknowledges that the Office of Chief Trial Counsel has informed respondent that as of July 17, 2017, the discipline costs in this matter are \$7,063. 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.

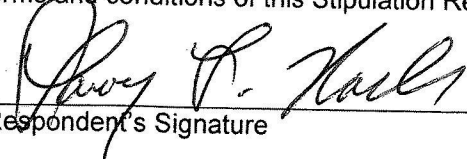
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In the Matter of: LARRY LEE NASH	Case number(s): 16-O-15241 and 16-O-18005
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SIGNATURE OF THE PARTIES

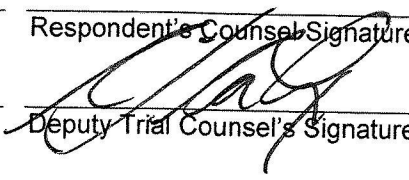
By their signatures below, the parties and their counsel, as applicable, signify their agreement with each of the recitations and each of the terms and conditions of this Stipulation Re Facts, Conclusions of Law, and Disposition.

7-20-2017
Date


Respondent's Signature

Larry L. Nash
Print Name

7-20-2017
Date


Deputy Trial Counsel's Signature

Charles T. Calix
Print Name

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In the Matter of: LARRY LEE NASH	Case Number(s): 16-O-15241-CV and 16-O-18005
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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.

On pages 10 – 11 of the Stipulation under **AUTHORITIES SUPPORTING DISCIPLINE**, at the fifth paragraph, second sentence, line 5, "of one year" is deleted.

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 Larry Lee Nash 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.

August 15, 2017
Date


YVETTE D. ROLAND
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 August 15, 2017, 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 Los Angeles, California, addressed as follows:

**LARRY LEE NASH
LARRY L NASH, ATTORNEY AT LAW
19355 BUSINESS CENTER DR STE 3
NORTHRIDGE, CA 91324**

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

CHARLES T. CALIX, Enforcement, Los Angeles

I hereby certify that the foregoing is true and correct. Executed in Los Angeles, California, on August 15, 2017.



Paul Barona
Case Administrator
State Bar Court