

1 Bruce G. Macdonald
2 Hearing Officer 6M
3 *McNamara, Goldsmith, Jackson & Macdonald, P.C.*
4 1670 E. River Road, Suite 200
5 Tucson, AZ 85718

FILED
NOV 13 2007
HEARING OFFICER OF THE
SUPREME COURT OF ARIZONA
BY C. G. Macdonald

6 **BEFORE A HEARING OFFICER
OF THE SUPREME COURT OF ARIZONA**

7 IN THE MATTER OF A MEMBER OF
8 THE STATE BAR OF ARIZONA,

File Nos. 05-0689, 05-1264

9
10 **RAFAEL F. GALLEGO,**
11 **Bar No. 013726**

**AMENDED
HEARING OFFICER'S REPORT**

12 Respondent.

**(Bruce G. Macdonald
Hearing Officer 6M)**

13
14 **PROCEDURAL HISTORY**

15
16 A Probable Cause Order was filed by Probable Cause Panelist, Steven P. Sherick,
17 on June 26, 2006. A Complaint was filed on November 7, 2006. Respondent filed an
18 Answer on December 14, 2006. The State Bar filed a Notice of Settlement on January 19,
19 2007, indicating the parties had reached an agreement. A Tender of Admissions and
20 Agreement for Discipline by Consent ("Tender") and Joint Memorandum in Support of
21 Agreement for Discipline by Consent ("Joint Memorandum") were filed on February 21,
22 2007. A hearing took place in front of this Hearing Officer on April 24, 2007. The
23 Hearing Officer's Report was filed on June 15, 2007.
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25

26
27 This matter then came before the Disciplinary Commission of the Supreme Court
28

1 of the State of Arizona ("Commission") on August 11, 2007, pursuant to Rule 58 (e),
2 Ariz. R. Sup. Ct., for consideration of the Hearing Officer's Report, recommending
3 acceptance of the Tender and Joint Memorandum, providing for a one-year suspension,
4 two years of probation with the State Bar's Member Law Office Management Assistance
5 Program (LOMAP), and Member Assistance Program (MAP), fee arbitration and costs
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7

8 Upon review, the Commission ordered the parties to file briefs addressing the
9 appropriateness and enforceability of the agreed-upon sanction and the terms of probation
10 as set forth in paragraphs 3(d) and (e)¹ of the sanction portion of the Hearing Officer's
11 Report, and set the matter for oral argument.
12
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14 On September 7, 2007, the parties filed separate briefs stating that the terms were
15 appropriate and enforceable as Respondent suggested the terms to demonstrate his
16 commitment to protect the public and to ensure his successful return to the practice of
17 law. In addition, the parties advised that Respondent had knowingly and intelligently
18 waived his constitutional rights on these provisions and had not been denied due process.
19
20

21 The Commission heard oral argument on September 15, 2007, and by an Order
22

23 ¹ Paragraph 3(d) provided that should Respondent be determined to possess or use illegal drugs (such as, but not necessarily
24 limited to, by being observed or apprehended with or using illegal drugs, or testing positive for illegal drug use), Respondent
25 consented to immediate interim suspension and disbarment and agreed not to contest State Bar proceedings to effectuate his
26 interim suspension and disbarment Paragraph 3(e) provided that Respondent further agreed that a positive test result for
27 illegal drug use obtained by MAP, or a MAP report of the same, would be dispositive and conclusive of Respondent's
28 possession and/or use of illegal drugs and he agreed not to contest such a result or report

1 dated October 1, 2007, unanimously rejected the Tender and Joint Memorandum and
2 remanded the matter back to this Hearing Officer for further proceedings. The
3 Commission determined that paragraphs 3(d) and (e) would constrain and usurp the
4 authority of the Commission and the Supreme Court to determine and impose discipline,
5 should Respondent violate any terms of his probation. The Commission also had
6 concerns about the vague description of events that may trigger disbarment.
7

8
9 On October 11, 2007, a telephonic status conference took place between the
10 Hearing Officer and the parties. The parties were ordered to file a Revised Tender of
11 Admissions and Agreement for Discipline by Consent, together with a Revised
12 Memorandum in Support of the Agreement for Discipline by Consent.
13
14

15 The Revised Tender of Admissions and Agreement for Discipline by Consent
16 (“Revised Tender”) and Revised Joint Memorandum in Support of Agreement for
17 Discipline by Consent (“Revised Joint Memorandum”) were filed on October 26, 2007.
18 The Revised Tender and Revised Joint Memorandum eliminated the objectionable
19 provisions contained in paragraphs 3(d) and (e).
20
21

22 **FINDINGS OF FACT**

23
24 1. At all relevant times, Respondent was a lawyer licensed to practice law in the
25 State of Arizona, having been admitted to practice in Arizona on July 10, 1991.
26

27 2 Respondent is a criminal defense attorney in Tucson, Arizona, with over 15
28 years of experience. During that time, Respondent has represented hundreds of criminal

1 defendants.

2 3. In 1999, Robert Sagasta Jr. (Sagasta) retained Respondent to represent him in
3
4 two criminal matters.

5 4. Robert Sagasta, Sr , father of the defendant, who paid Respondent's \$25,000
6
7 fee to represent his son.

8 5. In the first matter, the State charged Sagasta in the death of his brother. The
9
10 State later dropped those charges

11 6. In the second matter, the State charged Sagasta with first-degree murder for
12
13 the shooting death of Kimo Mann.

14 7. In or about June 2000, Sagasta's case went to trial, and the jury convicted
15
16 Sagasta of first-degree murder.

17 8. On August 17, 2000, the Court sentenced Sagasta to life in prison without the
18
19 possibility of parole for twenty-five years

20 9. On July 24, 2002, Sagasta retained attorney Stanton Bloom ("Bloom") to
21
22 review the record in his case and determine whether a petition for post-conviction relief
23
24 ("PCR") might be successful. Bloom ultimately determined that there were several issues
25
26 that might result in a successful PCR petition.

27 10. While preparing the PCR petition, Bloom reviewed the underlying record in
28
29 the matter and spoke with several of Respondent's former employees.

30 11. At least two of Respondent's former employees told Bloom that they had

1 reason to believe that Respondent was using illegal drugs prior to and during Sagasta's
2 trial.

3
4 12. Bloom interviewed Respondent regarding the trial in order to prepare for the
5 PCR hearing Respondent initially denied any type of drug use but later admitted to using
6 cocaine prior to and during the Sagasta trial.

7
8 13. Although Respondent prepared an affidavit regarding his reasons for
9 believing that he provided Sagasta with ineffective assistance, in his affidavit he did not
10 mention his cocaine use, or that his use of cocaine was a possible cause of the mistakes
11 he made during the Sagasta trial, although he did admit that he was having significant
12 personal problems.
13

14
15 14. On July 6, 2004, Bloom filed the PCR petition, along with Respondent's
16 affidavit, asserting that Sagasta received ineffective assistance of counsel during his trial.

17
18 15. On October 6, 2004, the Pima County Attorney's Office filed its response
19 requesting that the PCR petition be denied.

20
21 16 On April 27, 2005, the Court held a hearing on Sagasta's PCR petition.

22
23 17 Bloom planned to argue that the defendant received ineffective assistance of
24 counsel due to Respondent's cocaine use during the trial in 2000.

25
26 18. Prior to the presentation of evidence, Respondent made a statement to the
27 Court regarding his effectiveness during the Sagasta trial and the information submitted
28 in his affidavit. In that regard, Respondent stated:

1 There are -- with the addition that these things did affect my performance and
2 my effectiveness of Mr. Sagasta's representation, but they were amplified,
3 Judge by cocaine use I was using cocaine. I was having a lot of problems
4 with my life, and I fell to that demon probably around four months prior to
Mr Sagasta's trial and continued for about three months after.

5 It did affect my performance. I did -- about maybe several weeks prior to Mr.
6 Sagasta's trial, I used cocaine. I did use cocaine the night before the jury
7 selection and maybe once during the trial, not during the day, but at night

8 I think it did affect my performance there, Judge In addition, however, I
9 have not used any illicit drugs in over four years. I did -- I was in rehab,
10 Judge.

11 19. Based on Respondent's admissions, Kellie Johnson, Deputy County Attorney
12 for Pima County, agreed that Respondent provided Sagasta ineffective assistance
13 sufficient to cause the Court to grant Sagasta's PCR petition and grant him a new trial

14 20. The Court found that Sagasta had received ineffective assistance of counsel.
15 As a result of its finding, the Court set aside Sagasta's conviction and ordered a new trial.
16 Subsequently, Sagasta entered a plea of guilty to negligent homicide and was sentenced
17 to a term of eight (8) years in the Arizona State Prison.
18

19 21. The Court also ordered Respondent to self-report his conduct to the State
20 Bar

21 22. On April 29, 2005, the State Bar received Respondent's self-report.

22 23 On or about July 7, 2005, the State Bar forwarded a letter to Respondent
23 regarding further investigation of the complaint against him.
24

25 24. On September 27, 2005, the State Bar received Respondent's response to the
26

1 allegations Respondent denied that he lacked the competence to represent Sagasta during
2 the murder trial. Respondent further admitted to using cocaine during his representation
3 of Sagasta but stated that he had been drug free for five years.
4

5 25 On January 25, 2006, the State Bar again requested additional information
6 from Respondent, including details on the frequency of his drug use and the time frame
7 as to when he stopped using illegal drugs.
8

9 26 In response to the State Bar's additional request for more information,
10 Respondent stated that in 2000, he used cocaine approximately 15 to 20 times over a
11 nine-month period.
12

13 27 Respondent further stated in his response that he had "not engaged in any
14 substance abuse since September 2000."
15

16 28. Respondent's statement that he had not engaged in any substance abuse since
17 September 2000 was false and he knew it was false.
18

19 29. Respondent continued to use cocaine intermittently from 2001 until July
20 2006.
21

22 30 Respondent failed to provide competent legal representation to Sagasta
23 during his criminal trial by using cocaine prior to and during the trial.
24

25 31. Respondent knowingly made a false statement of material fact to the Court
26 during the Sagasta PCR hearing when he stated that his cocaine use was limited to a
27 seven-month period of time in 2000.
28

1 4. Rule 42, Ariz.R Sup.Ct., ER 3.3. By knowingly making a false statement of
2 fact or law to a tribunal, by failing to correct a false statement of material fact
3 or law previously made to the tribunal.
4

5 5 Rule 42, Ariz.R.Sup.Ct., ER 8.1: By knowingly making false statements of
6 material fact; by failing to disclose a fact necessary to correct a
7 misapprehension known by him to have arisen in the matter.
8

9 6. Rule 42, Ariz R.Sup.Ct., ER 8.4(b) By committing a criminal act that reflects
10 adversely on his honesty, trustworthiness, or fitness as a lawyer in other
11 aspects.
12

13 7. Rule 42, Ariz.R.Sup Ct , ER 8.4(d) By engaging in conduct prejudicial to the
14 administration of justice
15

16 **SANCTIONS**
17

18 Respondent and the State Bar agree, and this Hearing Officer so finds, that the
19 following disciplinary sanctions should be imposed:
20

- 21 1) Respondent will receive a one-year suspension for violating Rule 42,
22 Ariz.R.Sup.Ct., specifically ERs 1.1, 1.5(a), 1.16, 3.3, 8.1, 8 4(b) and 8.4(d).
23
24 2) Two (2) years probation, which will begin upon his reinstatement into active
25 status, and will terminate no sooner than two (2) years following the date on
26 which Respondent executes all necessary initial LOMAP and MAP contracts,
27 with the following terms;
28

1 3) LOMAP and MAP assessments, and agreement to and compliance with initial
2 and subsequent contracts deemed appropriate by LOMAP and MAP. At a
3 minimum, the MAP contract will require that Respondent submit to periodic
4 drug testing during his probation and that any and all information provided to
5 or obtained by MAP that in any manner whatsoever pertains to Respondent,
6 even if furnished by Respondent, and even if otherwise deemed privileged or
7 confidential, may and will be disclosed to bar counsel and may be used by the
8 State Bar in any subsequent proceeding herein for any purpose.

9
10
11 Respondent agrees that all information release forms he has previously signed
12 by which his privileged or confidential information may be obtained by the
13 State Bar will remain in effect for the duration of his probation. If deemed
14 necessary by the State Bar, Respondent will sign and provide new such
15 authorizations.
16
17
18

19 4) Respondent agrees to participate in and initiate SBA Fee Arbitration with
20 Robert Sagasta, Sr
21

22 5) In addition, Respondent will pay all costs and expenses incurred by the State
23 Bar in this disciplinary proceeding, as provided in the State Bar's statement of
24 costs and expenses, attached hereto as Exhibit "A".
25

26 6) In the event that Respondent fails to comply with the foregoing terms of
27 probation, and information thereof is received by the SBA, State Bar counsel
28

1 shall file a Notice of Non-Compliance with the imposing entity, pursuant to
2 Rule 60(a)(5), Ariz R Sup.Ct. The imposing entity may refer the matter to a
3 Hearing Officer to conduct a hearing at the earliest practicable time, but in no
4 event later than 30 days after receipt of notice, to determine whether a term of
5 probation has been breached, and, if so, to recommend an appropriate action
6 and response. If there is an allegation that Respondent failed to comply with
7 any of the foregoing terms, the burden of proof shall be on the State Bar of
8 Arizona to prove noncompliance by clear and convincing evidence.
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12 SANCTION ANALYSIS

13
14 In determining whether the new sanction agreed upon between the State Bar and
15 Respondent is appropriate, this Hearing Officer has once again considered both the
16 American Bar Association's Standards for Imposing Lawyer Sanctions (Standards) and
17 Arizona case law. The Standards provide guidance with respect to an appropriate
18 sanction in this matter. The Supreme Court and the Disciplinary Commission consider
19 the Standards a suitable guideline. See, *In Re Peasley*, 208 Ariz. 27, 33, 90 P3d 764
20 (2002); *In Re Rivkind*, 164 Ariz. 154, 157, 791 P2d 1037, 1040 (1990). The ultimate
21 sanction imposed should at least be consistent with the sanction for the most serious
22 instance of misconduct. See, Standards, p.6, *In Re Redeker*, 177 Ariz 305, 868 P2d 318
23 (1994)
24
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28 The most serious misconduct in this case is Respondent's criminal act of using

1 cocaine prior to and during his client's trial, which rendered him ineffective. The second
2 most serious misconduct is Respondent's false statements about his continued use of
3 cocaine. The parties agree, and this Hearing Officer concurs, that Standards 5.1, Failure
4 to Maintain Personal Integrity; 6.1, False Statements, Fraud and Misrepresentation, and
5 7.0, Violations of Duties Owed as a Professional, are the most appropriate Standards.
6

7
8 Standards 5.1 and 5.12 provide that a suspension is generally appropriate when the
9 lawyer knowingly engages in criminal conduct, which seriously and adversely reflects on
10 the lawyer's fitness to practice.
11

12 Standards 6.1 and 6.12 also provide that suspension is generally appropriate when
13 a lawyer knows that false statements or documents are being submitted to the court or
14 that material information is improperly being withheld and takes no remedial action and
15 causes an adverse or potentially adverse effect on the legal proceedings. Standards 7.0
16 and 7.2 provide that suspension is generally appropriate when a lawyer engages in
17 conduct that is a violation of a duty owed as a professional with the intent to obtain a
18 benefit for the lawyer or another, and cause serious or potentially serious injury to a
19 client, the public or the legal system.
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23
24 The parties agree, and this Hearing Officer again finds that Respondent acted
25 knowingly and violated his duty to his client and the profession. There was injury to
26 Respondent's client in that Respondent was ineffective in his representation.
27
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3 **AGGRAVATING and MITIGATING CIRCUMSTANCES**

4 The parties agree, and this Hearing Officer once again finds, that the following
5 aggravating circumstances exist.

- 6
- 7 - Standard 9.22(c)...a pattern of misconduct (Respondent used alcohol and
8 illegal drugs over a significant period of time)
 - 9 - Standard 9.22(f). .submission of false evidence, false statements, or other
10 deceptive practices during the disciplinary process (Respondent was less than
11 truthful during the process, most specifically when he stated that he had not
12 used cocaine since 2000, when, in fact, he had)
 - 13 - Standard 9.22(i)...substantial experience in the practice of law
14 (Respondent was admitted to practice in 1991)
 - 15 - Standard 9.22(j)...failure to make restitution. (On the advice of his
16 attorney, Respondent has not refunded fees paid by his client's father
17 Although Respondent did considerable and difficult work on the case, he later
18 admitted and the court found that his representation was ineffective However,
19 Respondent has not refunded any fees, as yet, on the advice of counsel, but
20 Respondent has agreed to fee arbitration through the State Bar.)
 - 21 - Standard 9.22(k)...illegal conduct (Respondent used cocaine prior to and
22 during trial, although not during court.)
 - 23
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1 The parties agree, and this Hearing Officer once again finds, that the following
2 circumstances should be considered in mitigation:
3

4 - Standard 9.32(a)...absence of prior disciplinary record (Respondent has
5 been the subject of only one informal reprimand which occurred in August,
6 2000. Respondent has not been the subject of any other formal or informal
7 disciplinary matters. The only informal reprimand occurred as the result of
8 Respondent's staff misplacing a complaint that had been filed against him.
9 Respondent was, therefore, unaware of the complaint or the need to file a
10 response. When contacted, after the time for filing a response had passed,
11 Respondent explained what had occurred and was allowed to file an
12 appropriate response. The complaint was ultimately dismissed. However,
13 Respondent received an informal reprimand as the result of his staff
14 misplacing the complaint which resulted in a timely response not being filed)
15

16 - Standard 9.32(b) . absence of a dishonest or selfish motive
17

18 - Standard 9.32(c)...personal or emotional problems (Respondent was
19 experiencing marital problems which contributed to his use of illegal
20 substances)
21

22 - Standard 9.32(i)...mental disability or chemical dependency including
23 alcoholism and drug use (Respondent used cocaine and alcohol intermittently
24 over the course of several years) when
25
26
27
28

1 1.) there is medical evidence that Respondent is affected by a chemical
2 dependency or mental disability

3
4 2.) the chemical dependency or mental disability caused the misconduct

5
6 3.) Respondent's recovery from the chemical dependency or mental
7 disability is demonstrated by a meaningful and substantial period of
8 successful rehabilitation, and

9
10 4.) the recovery arrested the misconduct and recurrence of that misconduct
11 is unlikely

12 - Standard 9.32(l)...remorse

13
14 - Standard 9.32(m)...remoteness of prior offenses

15 **PROPORTIONALITY**

16
17 To have an effective system of professional sanctions, there must be internal
18 consistency and it is appropriate to examine sanctions imposed in cases that are factually
19 similar. See, *In Re Peasley*, 208 Ariz. 27, 90 P3d 764 (2002). However, the discipline in
20 each case must be tailored to the individual circumstances, as neither perfection nor
21 absolute uniformity can be achieved. *In Re Alcorn*, 202 Ariz. 62, 41 P3d 600 (2002); *In*
22 *Re Wines*, 135 Ariz 203, 660 P2d 454 (1983). The cases set forth below again
23 demonstrate that a one year suspension, followed by a two year probationary term, with
24 stringent conditions, is a fair, just and appropriate sanction in this case.
25
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27

28 In *In Re Grondin*, SB-04-0122-D (2004) Grondin was suspended for three years

1 and placed on probation for two years based, in part, on his use of illegal drugs Grondin
2 was a contract public defender and failed to appear for hearings and trials without
3 attempting to contact the court while under the influence of methamphetamine. Grondin
4 failed to keep his clients reasonably informed about the status of their cases, failed to
5 expedite litigation, abandoned several client's cases, failed to return unearned portions of
6 fees paid to him and mismanaged files. In April 2003, Grondin disappeared after
7 accepting approximately \$10,000 in legal fees from Yavapai County. He was later
8 convicted of theft for allowing drug dealer acquaintances access to his ex-girlfriend's
9 garage to remove items to sell to pawn shops in exchange for drugs. Six mitigating
10 factors were found: absence of prior disciplinary record, absence of dishonest/selfish
11 motive; personal or emotional problems; full and free disclosure to the disciplinary board
12 or cooperative attitude toward the proceedings; inexperience in the practice of law; and
13 remorse.

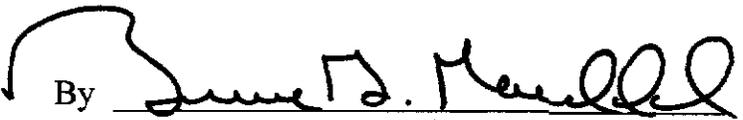
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19 In *In Re Rivkind*, 164 Ariz. 154 (1990), Rivkind was suspended for two years
20 (retroactive) and placed on probation for one year. In January, 1986, Rivkind was
21 stopped for a traffic violation. The officer saw Rivkind trying to hide something. Rivkind
22 was searched and the officers found .19 milligrams of cocaine in his possession. Rivkind
23 was found guilty of attempted possession of cocaine, a class five felony. One aggravator
24 was found: multiple offenses. Nine mitigating factors were found: absence of
25 dishonest/selfish motive; personal/emotional problems; timely good faith effort to make
26
27
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1 restitution or to rectify consequences of misconduct; full and free disclosure to the
2 disciplinary board or cooperative attitude towards the proceedings; character/reputation,
3 delay in disciplinary proceedings; interim rehabilitation; imposition of other penalties or
4 sanctions and remorse.
5

6
7 **CONCLUSION**

8 This Hearing Officer finds that this is a fair, just and appropriate resolution of this
9 matter and also addresses the concerns set forth in the Commission's Order of October 1,
10 2007
11

12 DATED: November ____, 2007.

13
14
15 By 

16 Bruce G. Macdonald
17 Hearing Officer 6M
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19 Original filed with the Disciplinary Clerk
20 this 13 day of November, 2007.

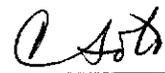
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22 Copy of the foregoing mailed
23 this 14th day of November, 2007, to:

24 Richard J. Gonzales
25 Respondent's Counsel
26 *The Gonzales Law Firm, P C*
27 Bank of America Plaza
28 33 North Stone Avenue, Suite 1410
Tucson, AZ 85701

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Copy of the foregoing ^{mailed} ~~hand-delivered~~
this 14th day of November, 2007 to:

David Sandweiss
Staff Bar Counsel
State Bar of Arizona
4201 N. 24th Street, Suite 200
Phoenix, AZ 85016-6288

By: 

1 **Statement of Costs and Expenses**

2 In the Matter of a Member of the State Bar of Arizona,
3 Rafael F. Gallego, Bar No. 013726, Respondent

4 File No(s). 05-0689 and 05-1264

5 **Administrative Expenses**

6 The Board of Governors of the State Bar of Arizona has adopted a schedule of
7 *administrative expenses* to be assessed in disciplinary proceedings, depending on at which
8 point in the system the matter concludes. The administrative expenses were determined to
9 be a reasonable amount for those expenses incurred by the State Bar of Arizona in the
10 processing of a disciplinary matter. An additional fee of 20% of the administrative expenses
11 is also assessed for each separate matter over and above five (5) matters due to the extra
12 expense incurred for the investigation of numerous charges.

13 *Factors considered in the administrative expense* are time expended by staff bar counsel,
14 paralegal, secretaries, typists, file clerks and messenger, and normal postage charges, telephone
15 costs, office supplies and all similar factors generally attributed to office overhead. As a matter
16 of course, administrative costs will increase based on the length of time it takes a matter to
17 proceed through the adjudication process

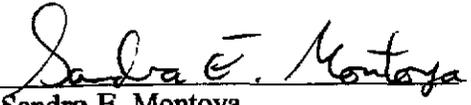
18 ***General Administrative Expenses for above-numbered proceedings = \$600.00***

19 Additional costs incurred by the State Bar of Arizona in the processing of this disciplinary
20 matter, and not included in administrative expenses, are itemized below

21 **Staff Investigator/Miscellaneous Charges**

22	05/22/06	Calabro Reporting Service, Deposition of Respondent	\$324.20
23	05/22/06	Mileage and parking for Bar Counsel travel to Tucson for Respondent deposition	\$105.35
24	05/23/06	Review file, Investigation; Call Gilbert Alegria	\$87.50
25	05/23/06	ChoicePoint Investigation	\$25.00
26	05/24/06	Internet research; Call to Ina Milloff; Call to Stanton Bloom; Call to Kelli Johnson; Email to Debby Spival, Received call from Nancy at Inas office; Email to and consult with Bar Counsel, Received call from Kelli Johnston	\$78.75
27	05/25/06	Prepare report	\$35.00
28	05/26/06	Call to Gilbert; Interview Gilbert Alegria; Prepare report	\$61.25
29	06/02/06	Mileage, parking and travel to Pima County Superior Court	\$314.44
30	06/06/06	Interview Steve West; Write report, Call to Gilbert; Internet investigation; Interview Susie Sagasta; Prepare report; Interview Deena Chavez; Call to US attorney Jesse Figueroa re: Leticia; Received call from Leticia	\$183.75
31	06/07/06	Call to Walter Nash; Receive call from Walter Nash	\$17.50
32	06/13/06	Call to Stanton Bloom	\$8.75

1	06/14/06	Interview Leticia Figueroa, Prepare report	\$70 00
	06/26/06	Call to Stanton Bloom; Email to Bar Counsel	\$8.75
2	07/06/06	Call to Stanton Bloom	\$8.75
	07/07/06	Interview Stanton Bloom, Prepare report	\$35.00
3	04/24/07	Mileage and parking for Bar Counsel travel for Mitigation Hearing	\$150.95
4	Total for staff investigator charges		\$1,514.94
5	<u>TOTAL COSTS AND EXPENSES INCURRED</u>		<u>\$2,114.94</u>

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7 
8 Sandra E. Montoya
9 Lawyer Regulation Records Manager

10-26-07
Date

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