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8	DISCIPLINARY BOARD OF THE	
U	WASHINGTON STATE BAR ASSOCIATION	
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10	In re	Public No. 11#00051
11	YONG J. HAN,	ORDER ON STIPULATION
12	Lawyer (Bar No. 26825).	TO REPRIMAND
13		
14	On review of the November 7, 2012 Stipulation to Reprimand and the documents on file	
15	in this matter,	
16	IT IS ORDERED that the November 7, 2012 Stipulation to Reprimand is approved.  Along of the 's effected	
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19	Dated this Zi day of Now Se, 2012.	
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21	Daniel Andrew Brown	
22	Hearing Officer	
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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE
I certify that I caused a copy of the Dray on Should to uto furtherny
to be delivered to the Office of Disciplinary Counsel and to be mailed
at PO BOX 170 DWall, WA 98 DU Respondent/Respondent's Counsel at PO BOX 170 DWall, WA 98 DU Respondent Respondent Respondent Securities Class mail.
postage prepaid on the day of November 1012
Clerk/Course to the Disciplinary Board

# BEFORE THE **DISCIPLINARY BOARD** OF THE WASHINGTON STATE BAR ASSOCIATION Proceeding No. 11#00051 In re

YONG J. HAN,

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Lawyer (Bar No. 26825).

STIPULATION TO REPRIMAND

Under Rule 9.1 of the Rules for Enforcement of Lawyer Conduct (ELC), the following Stipulation to Reprimand is entered into by the Washington State Bar Association (Association), through disciplinary counsel Natalea Skvir, Respondent lawyer Yong J. Han, and Respondent's counsel Leland G. Ripley.

Respondent understands that he is entitled under the ELC to a hearing, to present exhibits and witnesses on his behalf, and to have a hearing officer determine the facts, misconduct and sanction in this case. Respondent further understands that he is entitled under the ELC to appeal the outcome of a hearing to the Disciplinary Board, and, in certain cases, the Supreme Court. Respondent further understands that a hearing and appeal could result in an outcome more favorable or less favorable to him. Respondent chooses to resolve this proceeding now by entering into the following stipulation to facts, misconduct and sanction to avoid the risk, time, and expense attendant to further proceedings.

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## I. ADMISSION TO PRACTICE

1. Respondent was admitted to practice law in the State of Washington on June 11, 1997. The Washington Supreme Court suspended his license to practice for three years, effective June 25, 2009, following disciplinary proceedings. He has not applied for reinstatement to active status.

# II. STIPULATED FACTS

- 2. At the beginning of 2008, Respondent was practicing law in Seattle under the firm name, "HJ Law, Ltd." (the firm). He was the director and sole owner of the firm.
- 3. At the time, Respondent had several employees, including Kevin Y. Choi (Choi), a legal assistant/office manager.
- 4. Prior to 2008, Choi had worked at another law firm where, at times, he processed paperwork for clients' immigration matters.
- 5. In 2007, Respondent had been the subject of disciplinary proceedings regarding his handling of his trust account and client funds. <u>In re Yong J. Han</u>, Proceeding No. 06#00042.
- 6. In February 2008, the Hearing Officer in that matter entered his Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law, and Recommendation that Respondent be disbarred.
- 7. Recognizing that he would likely be disbarred or suspended for three years when the disciplinary proceedings were completed, Respondent began the process of seeking other employment after the Hearing Officer's decision was filed.
- 8. Respondent instructed his employees, including Choi, that no immigration cases should be accepted because they would not likely be completed before the Supreme Court imposed its disciplinary sanction.

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- 9. In spring 2008, Respondent sent letters to the firm's clients informing them that he was taking a new job in the private sector and no longer worked at the firm. The letter stated that clients could choose to have the firm's remaining staff complete their cases or choose to hire new counsel.
- 10. Respondent arranged for another lawyer he had hired, Douglas Prestrud, to assume responsibility for the cases of clients who chose to remain with the firm.
- 11. In May 2008, Hyunsik Kong (Kong), a Korean national who worked for Korean Airlines in Seattle, contacted the firm to ask whether it could help him in obtaining a "green card," and he spoke with Choi.
  - 12. Choi told Kong the firm could handle the matter for a \$5,000 fee.
- 13. In June 2008, Kong signed a fee agreement with the firm for \$5,000, but the agreement did not describe the fee as non-refundable or earned on receipt, and Kong understood it to be an advance flat fee.
- 14. Choi signed the fee agreement on Respondent's behalf and told Kong what documents he should bring to the office to start the process of obtaining the green card.
- 15. Respondent began working for WeMade Entertainment in a capacity unrelated to the practice of law in June or July of 2008.
- 16. Respondent was not in the office at the time Kong visited, never met Kong, and Choi did not tell him that Kong was a client of the firm.
- 17. On or about June 18, 2008, Kong returned to the firm with an initial payment of \$2,500 in the form of a check made out to "HJ Law."
- 18. This check was not deposited in the firm's trust account, but into its general account.

- 19. On or about January 7, 2009, Kong met Choi at the firm and gave him a check for \$1,000 made out to "HJ Law" with the notation, "Attorney fee (2<sup>nd</sup>)."
- 20. This check was not deposited into either of the firm's accounts; rather, Choi personally negotiated it and kept the proceeds.
- 21. In the interval between the two payments, Kong had difficulty reaching Choi and, when he asked to meet with Respondent, he was told that Respondent was "unavailable."
- 22. Choi performed little or no work on Kong's legal matter and filed no papers on his behalf; Kong received no written communication from the firm, no copies of any documents generated by the firm, no accounting of the fees he had advanced, and no results.
- 23. In January 2009, Choi changed the corporate registration for HJ Law to list himself as President and Registered Agent for the firm. He did so without Respondent's knowledge or approval.
- 24. On June 18, 2009, Kong wrote to the firm and asked for his documents and payments to be returned and, on July 28, 2009, he again contacted Choi requesting that his documents be returned.
- 25. After receiving no response to either request, Kong filed a grievance against Respondent on or about July 20, 2010.
- 26. Although Respondent did not maintain a regular physical presence at the firm after he started work for WeMade Entertainment, he remained the sole owner of the firm, it continued in operation at the same address until late 2009, and its registration with the Washington Secretary of State's Corporations Division did not expire until July 31, 2011.
- 27. After being informed that the \$2,500 check had been deposited to the firm's account, Respondent mailed a personal check for that amount to Kong in November 2010,

with a letter in which he apologized for Kong's experience with the firm, said he had been unaware of it but stated the ultimate responsibility was his own.

## III. STIPULATION TO MISCONDUCT

28. By failing to make reasonable efforts to ensure that his firm had in effect measures giving reasonable assurance that Choi's conduct was compatible with Respondent's own professional obligations, Respondent violated RPC 5.3(a).

#### IV. PRIOR DISCIPLINE

29. On June 18, 2009, the Supreme Court ordered that Respondent be suspended from practice for three years, effective June 25, 2009, to be followed by a two-year probationary period after his reinstatement. This sanction was imposed due to Respondent's failure to maintain records for his trust accounts and his failure to pay some of his firm's personal injury clients all of the settlement funds due them after subrogated claims were resolved.

#### V. APPLICATION OF ABA STANDARDS

- 30. The following American Bar Association Standards for Imposing Lawyer
  Sanctions (1991 ed. & Feb. 1992 Supp.) apply to this case:
  - 7.1 Disbarment is generally appropriate when a lawyer knowingly engages in conduct that is a violation of a duty owed as a professional with the intent to obtain a benefit for the lawyer or another, and causes serious or potentially serious injury to a client, the public, or the legal system.
  - 7.2 Suspension is generally appropriate when a lawyer knowingly engages in conduct that is a violation of a duty owed as a professional and causes injury or potential injury to a client, the public, or the legal system.
  - 7.3 Reprimand is generally appropriate when a lawyer negligently engages in conduct that is a violation of a duty owed as a professional and causes injury or potential injury to a client, the public, or the legal system.
  - 7.4 Admonition is generally appropriate when a lawyer engages in an isolated instance of negligence that is a violation of a duty owed as a professional, and causes little or no actual or potential injury to a client, the public, or the legal system.
  - 31. Respondent's failure to properly supervise Choi was negligent.

early stage of the proceedings, Respondent shall pay reduced attorney fees and administrative costs of \$500 in accordance with ELC 13.9(i). The Association will seek a money judgment under ELC 13.9(l) if these costs are not paid within 30 days of approval of this stipulation. Reinstatement from suspension or disbarment is conditioned on payment of costs.

# IX. VOLUNTARY AGREEMENT

41. Respondent states that prior to entering into this Stipulation he has consulted independent legal counsel regarding this Stipulation, that Respondent is entering into this Stipulation voluntarily, and that no promises or threats have been made by the Association, nor by any representative thereof, to induce the Respondent to enter into this Stipulation except as provided herein.

#### X. LIMITATIONS

- 42. This Stipulation is a compromise agreement intended to resolve this matter in accordance with the purposes of lawyer discipline while avoiding further proceedings and the expenditure of additional resources by the Respondent and the Association. Both the Respondent lawyer and the Association acknowledge that the result after further proceedings in this matter might differ from the result agreed to herein.
- 43. This Stipulation is not binding upon the Association or the respondent as a statement of all existing facts relating to the professional conduct of the respondent lawyer, and any additional existing facts may be proven in any subsequent disciplinary proceedings.
- 44. This Stipulation results from the consideration of various factors by both parties, including the benefits to both by promptly resolving this matter without the time and expense of hearings, Disciplinary Board appeals, and Supreme Court appeals or petitions for review. As such, approval of this Stipulation will not constitute precedent in determining the

appropriate sanction to be imposed in other cases; but, if approved, this Stipulation will be