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SUPREME COURT OF NEW JERSEY  
Disciplinary Review Board  
Docket No. DRB 06-300  
District Docket No. XIV-03-773E

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IN THE MATTER OF :  
ARTHUR GLATMAN :  
AN ATTORNEY AT LAW :

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Decision

Argued: January 18, 2007

Decided: March 27, 2007

Janice Richter appeared on behalf of the Office of Attorney Ethics.

Respondent appeared pro se.

To the Honorable Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court of New Jersey.

This matter came before us on a recommendation for an admonition filed by the Honorable Lawrence Weiss, J.S.C. (ret.), sitting as a special master. Following our initial review of the record, we determined to bring the matter on for oral argument. The case stems from respondent's negligent misappropriation of client trust funds and failure to cooperate

with the Office of Attorney Ethics ("OAE"). We determine to impose a reprimand.

Respondent was admitted to the New Jersey bar in 1975 and to the New York bar in 1976. He has no prior discipline.

The report of the New Jersey Lawyers' Fund for Client Protection indicates that respondent was ineligible to practice law from September 27, 2004 to November 17, 2004, for failure to pay the annual assessment. None of the within client matters fell during that period.

This matter came to the attention of the OAE in December 2003, when the OAE received an overdraft notice from the Trust Company Bank, regarding respondent's attorney trust account. A \$26,035.66 overdraft resulted when respondent issued a check for \$61,993.33 in connection with a closing, without having corresponding funds on deposit in the trust account.<sup>1</sup> The OAE wrote to respondent requesting an explanation for the overdraft.

In January 2004, the OAE received a second overdraft notice from the Trust Company Bank. An overdraft of \$2,330.53 occurred when a check for \$6,368.18, representing disbursements in a closing, was presented for payment and the account did not have

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<sup>1</sup> The closing matter is discussed below in count four.

sufficient funds to cover the check.<sup>2</sup> The OAE wrote to respondent requesting an explanation for the second overdraft. Respondent replied to the OAE's request regarding the first overdraft, but not the second. Thereafter, the OAE requested additional documentation from respondent about the first overdraft. He replied by fax several days later. Upon review of the records, the OAE instructed respondent to appear for a demand audit on March 8, 2004.

At the demand audit, respondent produced the relevant client files and most of his trust account records for the audit period. Respondent advised the OAE that he had no support staff, and that he did his own recordkeeping manually. Although respondent was aware of the requirements of R. 1:21-6, he failed to accurately maintain client ledger cards, prepare his quarterly reconciliations, and maintain receipts and disbursements journals.

Respondent told the OAE that he customarily held only personal funds in his trust account to cover bank charges. In January 2004, however, he deposited \$3,500 because of overdrafts. Respondent further told the OAE that he had failed

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<sup>2</sup> The underlying matter is discussed below in count one.

to deposit fees drawn from his trust account into his business account.

In March 2004, the OAE sent respondent a letter detailing the deficiencies found in his trust and business account records and requesting that he produce additional documentation, including client ledger cards. Although respondent produced the additional documentation, the client ledger cards were incomplete and not fully descriptive. In addition, respondent's transmittal letter stated:

We have found and identified several errors, there were overpayments to some clients and there were shortages on some accounts. We are trying to have overpayments returned, if there is a problem I will cover the shortage from my own funds. On the shortages I will cover the shortage as needed.

[SMR4.]<sup>3</sup>

In September 2004, the OAE wrote to respondent, asking for additional information about the errors referred in his May 2004 letter. Respondent did not reply, despite having been allowed additional time for his response. As a result, he was directed to appear for a second demand audit, in November 2004. Respondent appeared at the audit without the requested information. He explained that his efforts to reply to the OAE

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<sup>3</sup> SMR refers to the special master's report, dated July 7, 2006.

had been hindered by family tragedies. He agreed to supply information to the OAE on a weekly basis, until all matters had been addressed. Later that month, respondent provided the OAE with irrelevant information that did not address the shortages in his trust account.

On December 3, 2004, respondent advised the OAE that his production of the outstanding information would be delayed because his father had died several days earlier. On December 13, 2004, respondent provided the OAE with information regarding duplicate disbursements in one matter.

**Count One (Sa-Onoy to Sa-Onoy Closing)**

Respondent represented the seller, Wilfred Sa-Onoy, in the sale of real property to Andrew Sa-Onoy. In December 2003, respondent received a \$219,217.82 wire transfer into his trust account, which represented the loan proceeds. In connection with the closing respondent made the following trust account deposit and disbursements:

DATE	DATE POSTED	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT	TRUST BALANCE - Sa-Onoy
12/18/03	12/18/03	Wire Transfer	219,217.82	219,217.82
12/19/03	12/19/03	Check #1548 to Glatman (costs)	60.00	219,157.13
12/19/03	12/19/03	Check #1549 to Glatman (fees)	750.00	218,407.82
12/19/03	12/22/03	Check #1550 to Peralta Enterprise	6,187.50	212,220.32
12/17/03	12/22/03	Check #1559 to Wilfred Sa-Onoy	38,913.18	173,307.14
12/19/03	12/23/03	Check #1560 to GMAC Mortgage	169,970.14	3,337.00
1/5/04	1/7/04	Check #1562 to Wilfred Sa-Onoy	6,368.18	Not paid-NFS
1/20/04	1/30/04	Check #1563 to Wilfred Sa-Onoy	6,368.18	(3,031.18)

[C15.]<sup>4</sup>

The complaint charged respondent with knowing misappropriation, in violation of RPC 1.15(a) (failure to safeguard property), and RPC 8.4(c) (conduct involving dishonesty, fraud, deceit or misrepresentation).<sup>5</sup>

<sup>4</sup> C refers to the complaint, dated July 14, 2005.

<sup>5</sup> The complaint states in counts one and three: "Respondent's failure to rectify a trust account shortage for over a year, which he has known about and which continues to invade other client funds, constitutes knowing misappropriation . . . ." In count two, the language differs only slightly, specifically stating: "Respondent's failure to rectify his trust account shortage . . . ." (emphasis added).

According to respondent's answer (and the special master's report), check number 1562, in the amount of 6,368.18, was issued in error; the amount was paid to the borrower (presumably, the buyer), when it should have been paid by the borrower. Respondent covered the shortage with a deposit from personal funds.

**Count Two (Breslauer to Griffel Closing)**

In December 2003, Giora Griffel, entered into a contract to buy real property from Miriam Breslauer. Respondent represented Breslauer. Thomas P. McCabe represented Griffel.

McCabe sent respondent a \$15,000 check from Griffel, representing the deposit monies, which respondent was to hold in his trust account until certain issues were resolved. After the outstanding problems were cleared up, respondent forgot to deposit Griffel's check, which remained in his file.

Because respondent had not deposited the \$15,000 check, the disbursements from the April 2003 closing were drawn on funds belonging to other clients. It was not until December 2003 that respondent realized his error, by which time the \$15,000 check had become stale.

For a number of months following the closing, respondent attempted to obtain a replacement check from Griffel. At the

November 2004 demand audit, respondent advised the OAE that, although nearly a year had passed since he had discovered the error, he had not filed suit against Griffel, because "he was trying to be a gentleman."<sup>6</sup> In addition, although respondent knew of the shortage in his trust account for eleven months, he failed to replenish the funds.

The complaint charged respondent with knowing misappropriation, in violation of RPC 1.15(a) and RPC 8.4(c).

**Count Three (Irizzary to Garcia Closing)**

Julio Irizzary and Argentina Garcia, mother and son, jointly owned real property. They retained respondent to convey the property to Garcia individually and to handle the refinancing of a loan. In September 2003, Irizzary conveyed his interest in the property to Garcia. Respondent deposited the mortgage proceeds of \$119,746.01 into his trust account and disbursed the funds as follows:

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<sup>6</sup> In late March 2005, respondent filed suit against Griffel. The case was dismissed in October 2005, on the court's motion. Respondent filed a new complaint against Griffel, approximately two weeks before the hearing below, which was held in April 2006.



DATE	POST DATE	DESCRIPTION	AMOUNT	TRUST BALANCE - Irizarry & Garcia
9/12/03	9/12/03	Deposit	119,746.01	119,746.01
9/12/03	9/12/03	Check #1552 to Glatman (fees)	750.00	118,996.01
9/12/03	9/12/03	Check #1553 to Argentina Garcia	4,000.00	114,996.01
9/12/03	9/17/03	Check #1554 to City of Jersey City	1,502.65	113,493.36
9/12/03	9/17/03	Check #1555 to Chase Manhattan Mortgage	64,149.33	49,344.03
9/17/03	9/19/03	Check #1537 to Argentina Garcia	5,000.00	44,344.03
9/12/03	9/19/03	Check #1556 Home Eq.	12,980.77	31,363.26
9/23/03	9/23/03	Check #1538 to Arthur Glatman (costs)	50.00	31,313.26
10/2/03	10/6/03	Check #1540 to Argentina Garcia	10,000.00	21,313.26
11/4/03	11/6/03	Check #1542 to Argentina Garcia	9,759.03	11,554.23
11/17/03	11/25/03	Check #1543 to WMX/Alexander	82.00	11,472.23
11/17/03	11/26/03	Check #1546 to Emerge	2,365.00	9,107.23
11/12/03	11/28/03	Check #1544 to Treasurer, State of NJ	14,112.00	(5,004.77)
11/12/03	12/4/03	Check #1545 to Capital One	3,094.00	(8,098.77)
*6/25/04		Check # Unknown to Couch Title	739.00	(8,837.77)

[C115.]

Not only did the RESPA contain a number of errors, but, in addition, respondent wrote eight checks that he never disbursed and that remained in his file. He subsequently issued

replacement checks for four of the eight.<sup>7</sup> Moreover, for over a year respondent failed to correct a trust account shortage of which he was aware. As seen below, the special master was satisfied that the misappropriations in this count were the result of respondent's negligent handling of the closing disbursements.

Following the hearing below, the OAE advised the special master that all trust funds that were owed have been paid.

The complaint charged respondent with knowing misappropriation, in violation of RPC 1.15(a) and RPC 8.4(c).

#### Count Four (Judge to Scala Closing)

Respondent represented the seller, Gregory Judge, in a December 5, 2003 closing. Respondent disbursed the sale proceeds to Judge by a trust account check in the amount of \$61,993.33, in accordance with the RESPA statement. Because, however, respondent inadvertently failed to deposit the closing funds in his account, he drew on other clients' funds. When the bank advised respondent that his trust account was overdrawn, he remembered that he had forgotten to deposit the closing funds.

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<sup>7</sup> Although respondent contended that all eight items were paid by replacement checks, the record reflects that only four items were paid.

He immediately deposited \$65,379.31 into his account, representing the loan proceeds and cash from Scala.

On December 22, 2003, respondent paid Commonwealth Hudson Abstract \$1,083 in accordance with the RESPA, leaving a trust account balance in the Judge to Scala closing of \$2,302.98. A review of the records reveals that respondent failed to pay a \$200 survey bill to Caulfield Associates. Although respondent did not immediately rectify the situation, the OAE advised the special master that the matter has been cleared up.

The complaint charged respondent with gross neglect, lack of diligence, and negligent misappropriation, in violation of RPC 1.1(a), RPC 1.3, and RPC 1.15(a), respectively.

#### Count Five (The Judge to Koongie Closing)

Respondent represented Gregory Judge in the sale of real property to Vishnu Koongie. In July 2003, respondent deposited \$19,229.36, the Koongie closing funds, in his trust account. Respondent made two disbursements from the account: one for \$16,587.41 to Judge and the other, for \$3,341.95, to Koongie. The two disbursements left a negative balance of \$700 in the account relating to the Koongie closing and invaded other clients' funds. Although neither respondent's answer nor the special master's report contains an explanation for the

misappropriation, the OAE was satisfied that, in this count, respondent's invasion of clients' funds was unintentional inasmuch as it charged respondent with negligent, not knowing, misappropriation. Indeed, the investigative report refers to a misdeposit of \$12,500 in this transaction.

The complaint charged respondent with negligent misappropriation, in violation of RPC 1.15(a).

**Count Six (Caulfield Associates)**

Caulfield Associates, a surveying firm, provided services to several of respondent's clients. During a review of respondent's records, the OAE determined that respondent had failed to disburse funds to Caulfield Associates in the Judge to Scala closing, despite having received the funds. Caulfield Associates also advised that OAE that respondent had failed to remit payment to the firm in six other matters. As of the date of the special master's report, respondent had paid the outstanding bills to Caulfield Associates out of his personal funds.

The complaint charged respondent with violating RPC 1.1(a) and RPC 1.15(b) (failure to promptly turn over funds to a third party).

### Count Seven (Recordkeeping Violations)

In 1991 or 1992, respondent's law firm was the subject of a random audit conducted by the OAE. The audit revealed several recordkeeping violations. Specifically, there was no running balance in the trust account check book, excess attorney funds were held in trust, interest was not properly apportioned to clients, and no trust account reconciliations were performed.

Respondent testified that, following that audit, he had taken steps to rectify his recordkeeping problems. He had retained a firm to oversee his account, but in or about 1996 stopped using its services because of the high cost and of little activity in his trust account.

During a 2004 demand audit, respondent admitted that he was still not performing trust account reconciliations. The audit revealed that respondent did not maintain fully descriptive client ledger cards, had ledger cards with debit balances, and had no ledger card for attorney funds for bank charges. In addition, inactive balances remained in the trust account for an extended period of time, legal fees were not deposited into the business account, trust account checks were disbursed against uncollected funds, and receipts and disbursements journals were not maintained. In the words of the OAE investigator,

respondent's recordkeeping deficiencies had gotten worse since the prior audit.

The complaint charged respondent with recordkeeping violations, contrary to R. 1:21-6 and RPC 1.15(d).

**Count Eight (Failure to Cooperate with the OAE)**

In January 2004, respondent deposited a \$9,175.52 check in his business account. He advised the OAE that the check was related to the "Small Family Trust." Despite the OAE's requests for documentation concerning the check, respondent failed to provide the requested information. In addition, throughout the course of the OAE investigation, respondent did not promptly provide explanations for his trust account shortages.

In his answer to the complaint, respondent stated that the check in question was a disbursement from a relative's estate. He attached a copy of the relative's will to his answer. Respondent did not provide bank records to support his claim that the trust was the source of the money. The OAE investigator testified that, as of the date of the ethics hearing, the only outstanding issue was the source of the Small family funds that had been deposited into respondent's trust account.

The complaint charged respondent with violating RPC 8.1(b) (failure to cooperate with disciplinary authorities).

In mitigation, respondent testified that, after the OAE brought his recordkeeping deficiencies to his attention, he retained the services of an accountant to assist him in reconciling any deficiencies and bringing the account current. He then engaged the services of another accountant, who also reviewed the accounts and gave him instructions on how to maintain his records, which he is now doing.

Respondent testified that he has reduced his representation of clients at closings, and is now focused on tenancy, municipal work, and land use. Respondent stated that his law practice has "collapsed." Respondent formerly served as the attorney for the Hudson County Planning Board but, in light of this ethics proceeding, did not pursue reappointment to that position.

With regard to his delay in replying to the OAE's requests, respondent explained that, since March 2004, a number of illnesses have beset his family. He had "a feeling of inevitable doom that was very strong" and was consulting a psychologist. He added that "solo practice is just not for me at this stage." Even the OAE investigator acknowledged that respondent had cooperated with the investigation "as best he could."

In count one, the Sa-Onoy matter, the special master determined that respondent violated RPC 1.15(a) by negligently misappropriating client funds.

As to count two, the Griffel matter, the special master did not mention the specific rules involved. Rather, he stated that respondent had failed to deposit the check into his trust account, which he had been obligated to do upon receipt. That language suggests that the special master found a violation of RPC 1.15(a) (negligent misappropriation).

As to count three, here, too, the special master did not make reference to the particular rule violations charged. He found, however, that "due to Mr. Glatman's negligent handling of the closing disbursements, there were invasions of other clients' funds in the Trust Account in order to meet the closing in this matter." That language suggests that, in this matter as well, the special master found a violation of RPC 1.15(a) (negligent misappropriation).

In count four, the Judge to Scala closing, the special master concluded that respondent had negligently handled the closing funds by not depositing them prior to writing checks out of his trust account, a circumstance that caused a negligent invasion of other clients' funds. The special master also found that respondent had not acted diligently in resolving the



matter, when the OAE first advised him of the problem. The special master concluded that respondent violated RPC 1.1(a) (mistakenly cited as RPC 1.1(b)), RPC 1.3 and RPC 1.15.<sup>8</sup>

In the Judge to Koongie closing, count five, the special master found that respondent violated RPC 1.15(a) (negligent misappropriation).

In count six, the special master made no specific findings as to the charged violation of RPC 1.15(b) or RPC 1.1(a). Language in his report and his factual findings, however, suggest that he found a violation of both rules for respondent's failure to disburse funds to Caulfield Associates.

With regard to count seven, recordkeeping, the special master found that respondent violated R. 1:21-6 and RPC 1.15(d).

As to respondent's failure to cooperate with the OAE, the special master found that, "[w]hen confronted with this investigation like a 'deer caught in the headlights of a car, he froze in his tracks' rather than cooperate fully upon being notified of the investigation by the Office of Attorney Ethics. Clearly, [respondent] demonstrated poor judgment in this regard."

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<sup>8</sup> The special master did not specify a subsection of RPC 1.15. Section (a) was charged.

Although the special master concluded that respondent was negligent in handling his client funds, he noted that he had not derived any benefit from the improper disbursements from his trust account.

As to other mitigating factors, in the special master's view

[i]t was clear from his testimony that Respondent Glatman was deeply affected by the family illnesses. I had an opportunity to view his testimony at the hearing. As a judge who sat on the Superior Court for over 26 years, I believe that I am capable of evaluating the credibility of witnesses who testify. He demonstrated to me that he was a person deeply affected by all these problems. Further, I believe he testified truthfully and candidly throughout the entire hearing.

[SMR14.]

The special master recommended that respondent be admonished, that he submit to the OAE quarterly reconciliations of his trust account, prepared by a certified public accountant approved by the OAE, and that he practice under the supervision of a proctor for two years.

Following a de novo review of the record, we are satisfied that the conclusion of the special master that respondent was guilty of unethical conduct is fully supported by clear and convincing evidence. We agree also with the special master's specific findings.

For the reasons expressed by the special master, we find respondent guilty of negligent misappropriation in counts one through five, gross neglect in counts four and six, lack of diligence in count four, failure to turn over funds to a third party in count six, recordkeeping violations, and failure to cooperate with the OAE. Like the special master, we find no clear and convincing evidence that respondent's misappropriations were anything but the result of either inadvertence or poor accounting practices, as opposed to intent to steal trust funds. In Sa-Onoy, respondent mistakenly issued a \$6,000 check to the buyer when \$6,000 should have been paid by the buyer; in Griffel and Scala, respondent forgot to deposit the down payment and the closing funds, respectively, in his trust account; and in Garcia and Koongie, without making specific findings, the special master was satisfied that the misappropriations were the result of respondent's negligent handling of the closing funds; in fact, in Koongie, the OAE charged negligent, not knowing, misappropriation.

Generally, a reprimand is imposed for recordkeeping deficiencies and negligent misappropriation of client funds. See, e.g., In re Winkler, 175 N.J. 438 (2003) (reprimand for attorney who commingled personal and trust funds, negligently invaded clients' funds, and did not comply with the

recordkeeping rules; the attorney withdrew from his trust account \$4,100 in legal fees before the deposit of corresponding settlement funds, believing that he was withdrawing against a "cushion" of his own funds left in the trust account); In re Blazsek, 154 N.J. 137 (1998) (attorney reprimanded for the negligent misappropriation of \$31,000 in client funds and failure to comply with recordkeeping requirements); In re Goldstein, 147 N.J. 286 (1997) (reprimand for negligent misappropriation of clients' funds and failure to maintain proper trust and business account records); In re Liotta-Neff, 147 N.J. 283 (1997) (reprimand for attorney who negligently misappropriated approximately \$5,000 in client funds after commingling personal and client funds; the attorney left \$20,000 of her own funds in the account, against which she drew funds for her personal obligations; the attorney was also guilty of poor recordkeeping practices); In re Gilbert, 144 N.J. 581 (1996) (reprimand imposed on attorney who negligently misappropriated in excess of \$10,000 in client funds and violated the recordkeeping rules, including commingling personal and trust funds and depositing earned fees into the trust account; the attorney also failed to properly supervise his firm's employees with regard to the maintenance of the business and trust accounts); In re Imperiale, 140 N.J. 75 (1995)

(attorney reprimanded for deficient recordkeeping and negligent misappropriation of \$9,600 in client funds); and In re Lazzaro, 127 N.J. 390 (1992) (reprimand imposed after poor recordkeeping resulted in negative client balances and a trust account shortage of more than \$14,000).

Even if other violations are present, such as gross neglect, lack of diligence or failure to cooperate with ethics authorities, a reprimand might still be appropriate. See, e.g., In re Mirsky, 176 N.J. 421 (2003) (reprimand in a reciprocal matter for lack of diligence, failure to communicate with a client, commingling of personal and trust funds, negligent misappropriation of client trust funds, and failure to place unearned retainers in his attorney trust account) and In re Hinds, 138 N.J. 277 (1994) (reprimand for negligent misappropriation of client trust funds, gross neglect, and failure to cooperate with disciplinary authorities).

If compelling mitigating factors are present, the reprimand may be reduced to an admonition. See, e.g., In re Michals, 185 N.J. 126 (2005) (admonition for attorney who negligently misappropriated \$2,000 for one day and \$187.43 for two days, respectively, commingled personal and trust funds, and violated the recordkeeping rules; in mitigation, we considered that the trust account shortage was limited to a few days, that the

attorney fully cooperated with ethics authorities, that he had no prior encounters with the disciplinary system, that he assumed full responsibility for the problems with this practice, and that he subsequently made recordkeeping a priority); In the Matter of Michael A. Mark, DRB 01-425 (February 13, 2002) (admonition by consent for attorney who negligently misappropriated client funds for a period of two years, as a result of failure to follow proper recordkeeping procedures; the misappropriation occurred when the attorney erroneously withdrew a legal fee of \$4,000, failed to reimburse the trust account for bank service charges in the amount of \$100, mistakenly advanced client costs in the amount of \$350 from the trust account instead of the business account, and failed to reconcile the account on a quarterly basis; an OAE audit also disclosed several recordkeeping violations; mitigating factors were the attorney's prompt replacement of the trust funds and his hiring of a CPA to reconstruct the trust records, to correct all recordkeeping deficiencies, and to insure that all client funds were on deposit; prior three-month suspension for unrelated conduct); In the Matter of Cassandra Corbett, DRB 00-261 (January 12, 2001) (admonition for attorney whose deficient recordkeeping resulted in a \$7,011.02 trust account shortage; in imposing only an admonition, we considered that the attorney had

reimbursed all missing funds, admitted her wrongdoing, cooperated with the OAE, and hired an accountant to reconstruct her records); In the Matter of Bette R. Grayson, DRB 97-338 (May 27, 1998) (admonition for attorney whose deficient recordkeeping resulted in the negligent misappropriation of \$6,500 in client trust funds; in mitigation, we considered that the attorney fully cooperated with the OAE, took subsequent steps to straighten out her records, and had no prior discipline); and In the Matter of Joseph S. Caruso, DRB 96-076 (May 21, 1996) (admonition where the misrecording of a deposit led to a trust account shortage and the attorney committed a number of violations in the maintenance of his trust account; in imposing only an admonition, we considered that the attorney was newly admitted to the bar at the time, corrected all deficiencies, implemented a computerized system to avoid reoccurrences, fully cooperated with the OAE, and caused no harm to his clients).

In our view, respondent's misconduct falls squarely in the range of the reprimand cases. Although there are compelling mitigating factors here, they are insufficient to justify an admonition. They go to respondent's failure to reply to the OAE, and not to his negligent misappropriation and numerous recordkeeping deficiencies. The illnesses that beset respondent's family began in March 2004. The underlying

closings took place in 2003. Thus, respondent's personal problems could not have been the cause of his negligent misappropriation. We are aware that, in addition to the negligent misappropriation and recordkeeping improprieties, respondent failed to cooperate with the OAE and delayed replenishing his trust account. We are aware also that his deficient bookkeeping practices continued even after the 1991-1992 audit. On balance, however, we believe that the mitigating circumstances present in this case militate against discipline stronger than a reprimand. We so vote.

Members Lolla and Baugh did not participate.

We further determine to require respondent to reimburse the Disciplinary Oversight Committee for administrative costs and actual expenses incurred in the prosecution of this matter, as provided in R. 1:20-17.

Disciplinary Review Board  
William O'Shaughnessy, Chair

By: Julianne K. DeCore  
Julianne K. DeCore  
Chief Counsel



SUPREME COURT OF NEW JERSEY  
DISCIPLINARY REVIEW BOARD  
VOTING RECORD

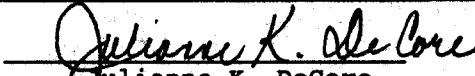
In the Matter of Arthur Glatman  
Docket No. DRB 06-300

Argued: January 18, 2007

Decided: March 27, 2007

Disposition: Reprimand

Members	Suspension	Reprimand	Dismiss	Disqualified	Did not participate
O'Shaughnessy		X			
Pashman		X			
Baugh					X
Boylan		X			
Frost		X			
Lolla					X
Neuwirth		X			
Stanton		X			
Wissinger		X			
Total:		7			2

  
Julianne K. DeCore  
Chief Counsel