

**BEFORE THE PRESIDING DISCIPLINARY JUDGE
OF THE SUPREME COURT OF ARIZONA**

**IN THE MATTER OF A SUSPENDED
MEMBER OF THE STATE BAR OF
ARIZONA,**

**Jennifer Lynn Carroll,
Bar No. 028199,**

Respondent.

PDJ-2013-9005

**REPORT AND ORDER IMPOSING
SANCTIONS**

[State Bar Nos. 12-1571, 12-1956,
12-2126 and 12-2260]

PROCEDURAL HISTORY

The State Bar of Arizona ("SBA") filed its complaint on January 17, 2013. On January 22, 2013, the complaint was served on Respondent by certified, delivery restricted mail, as well as by regular first class mail, pursuant to Rules 47(c) and 58(a) (2), Ariz. R. Sup. Ct. The Presiding Disciplinary Judge ("PDJ") was assigned to the matter. A notice of default was properly issued on February 20, 2013, given Respondent's failure to file an answer or otherwise defend. Respondent did not file an answer or otherwise defend against the complainant's allegations and default was properly entered on March 11, 2013, at which time a notice of aggravation and mitigation hearing was sent to all parties notifying them the aggravation mitigating hearing was scheduled for April 2, 2013, at 10:30 a.m. at 1501 West Washington, Room 109, Phoenix, Arizona 85007-3231. On April 2, 2013, the Hearing Panel composed of the PDJ, attorney member Stanley R. Lerner and public member Mark E. Salem, heard argument.

FINDINGS OF FACT

1. On February 22, 2013, Respondent was administratively suspended from the practice of law in Arizona for non-payment of dues.

2. Respondent was a lawyer licensed to practice law in the state of Arizona having been first admitted to practice in Arizona on December 3, 2010.

3. On August 15, 2012, Bar Counsel called Respondent's parents' home, spoke to Respondent's father and asked that her mother, Patty Carroll, return the call because Bar Counsel was trying to determine Respondent's circumstances and the location of her client files. Mrs. Carroll did not return the call.

4. State Bar of Arizona (SBA) Investigator Kevin McBay left voice mail messages for Respondent and/or her mother, Patty Carroll, at the mother's telephone number on September 4, 11, and 14, 2012. The messages were not returned by either party.

5. Investigator McBay left voice mail messages for Respondent at her telephone number of record with the SBA on September 4, 11, and 14, 2012. Respondent did not return the calls.

6. Investigator McBay called Respondent's cell phone on September 4, 11, and 14, 2012. All of the calls went to an automated recording indicating that the person was not available and to try again later.

COUNT ONE (File No. 12-1571/Dragan)

7. On March 10, 2010, Complainant Razmilovic Dragan, by counsel, filed a complaint with the Maricopa County Superior Court against Clearchoice Dental Implant Center, LLC. At the time, Mr. Dragan was represented by Attorney Rosemary Cook.

8. On September 8, 2010, the case was dismissed for lack of service as a result of Ms. Cook's incarceration and subsequent suspension from the practice of law in Arizona.

9. Mr. Dragan then retained Respondent, who agreed to represent him on a contingency fee basis. Respondent was successful in her efforts to have the case reinstated and filed an Amended Complaint on Mr. Dragan's behalf.

10. In September 2011, Clearchoice Dental filed a notice of removal of the litigation to the United States District Court for Arizona.

11. During settlement negotiations with attorneys for Clearchoice, Respondent "disappeared."

12. On May 2, 2012, Clearchoice Dental filed a Motion for Judgment on the Pleadings and then on May 24, 2012, a Motion for Dismissal Pursuant to its Motion for Judgment on the Pleadings. Respondent did not file a responsive pleading to either motion.

13. On June 20, 2012, the District Court granted Clearchoice Dental's Motion for Judgment on the Pleadings, as well as the Motion for Dismissal Pursuant to its Motion for Judgment on the Pleadings.

14. At some time thereafter, Mr. Dragan discovered that his case had been dismissed by the court.

15. On July 3, 2012, Mr. Dragan, acting *pro per*, filed a motion with the District Court to reopen the case on the ground that Respondent had disappeared while in negotiations with Clearchoice to settle the case. The District Court denied the motion by order dated August 6, 2012.

16. According to Mr. Dragan, he “might be out of luck” and unable to pursue his claims against Clearchoice Dental because of Respondent’s actions.

17. By letter dated July 16, 2012, Bar Counsel sent Respondent a screening letter to her address of record with the SBA: 1928 E. Highland Road, Suite F104-459, Phoenix, Arizona 85016-4636. The screening letter was returned undeliverable and unable to forward.

18. By engaging in the misconduct described above, Respondent violated several ethical rules including, but not limited to:

a. E.R. 1.3 [Diligence]. Respondent failed to act with reasonable diligence and promptness in representing Mr. Dragan and ultimately abandoned him without taking any action to ensure his continued representation.

b. E.R. 1.4 [Communication]. Respondent failed to keep Mr. Dragan reasonably informed about the status of the matter and failed to promptly comply with his reasonable requests for information.

c. E.R. 1.16 [Terminating Representation]. Upon terminating the representation, Respondent failed to take reasonably practicable steps to protect Mr. Dragan’s interests. Respondent simply abandoned Mr. Dragan and failed to return his client file.

d. E.R. 8.4(d) [Misconduct]. Respondent engaged in conduct that was prejudicial to the administration of justice. Respondent abandoned Mr. Dragan while his claim against Clearchoice Dental was pending in the district court, which resulted in the dismissal of his complaint and Mr. Dragan’s subsequent, unsuccessful attempt to have the case reinstated.

e. Rule 54(d) [Grounds for Discipline]. Respondent wholly failed to respond to screening letters sent to her by Bar Counsel and inquiries from SBA Investigator McBay. Respondent failed to return telephone messages left at her parents' home, at her telephone number of record with the SBA, and on her cell phone.

COUNT TWO (File No. 12-1956/Brambila)

19. On or about July 18, 2011, Complainant Alicia Brambila retained Respondent to represent her in a criminal matter. Ms. Brambila paid Respondent a flat fee of \$10,000.00 for the representation, the scope of which is set forth in the first invoice that Ms. Brambila received from the Respondent.

20. Between December 2011 and June 2012, Respondent was very difficult to reach. Respondent told Ms. Brambila that she did not answer telephone calls because she believed that the calls were from student loan bill collectors.

21. In March 2012, Respondent's secretary, Julie, told Ms. Brambila that she was let go because Respondent could no longer pay her wages.

22. On or about March 22, 2012, Respondent advised Ms. Brambila's ex-husband that her office was closed and that her office telephone had been disconnected, but that Ms. Brambila could reach Respondent on her cell phone.

23. On or about April 19, 2012, during a status conference, Respondent told Ms. Brambila that she would not be joining another law firm because she was going to join the Air Force.

24. On or about April 30, 2012, Respondent visited Ms. Brambila at the Estrella jail for a private legal consultation.

25. On June 4, 2012, the Court conducted a status conference during which it set the matter for trial on September 18, 2012. During the status conference, Respondent told Ms. Brambila that a settlement conference would likely take place later that month.

26. During June 2012, Ms. Brambila and her ex-husband tried to contact Respondent by telephone, email, text and mail without success. Respondent's cell phone voice mail box was full and could not accept any messages.

27. On or about July 9, 2012, Ms. Brambila requested a change of counsel to a public defender.

28. On or about that same day, Ms. Brambila's ex-husband received a voice mail from Respondent's mother stating that Respondent was ill in Ohio.

29. By letter dated August 15, 2012, Bar Counsel sent Respondent a screening letter at her address of record with the SBA: 1928 East Highland Road, Ste. F104-459, Phoenix, Arizona 8501. The letter was returned to the SBA undelivered.

30. On September 18, 2012, the Court held a status conference at which time it entered an order withdrawing Respondent as attorney of record and ordering replacement counsel be appointed. Respondent did not appear at the status conference. The Court also ordered Respondent to appear in person on October 8, 2012, to provide new counsel with information and to answer to the Court as to why she failed to appear for two consecutive hearings.

31. On October 8, 2012, the Court held a status conference at which time it waived the applicable time limits noting that successor counsel needed to obtain a second copy of discovery from the State and it anticipated that Defense counsel

"shall receive no assistance from prior counsel." Respondent did not appear at the status conference.

32. By engaging in the misconduct described above, Respondent violated several ethical rules including, but not limited to:

a. E.R. 1.3 [Diligence]. Respondent failed to act with reasonable diligence and promptness in representing Ms. Brambila and ultimately abandoned her without taking any action to ensure her continued representation.

b. E.R. 1.4 [Communication]. Respondent failed to keep Ms. Brambila reasonably informed about the status of the matter and failed to promptly comply with her reasonable requests for information.

c. E.R. 1.5 [Fees]. Respondent accepted a fee, but failed to perform the legal services for which she was paid.

d. E.R. 1.16 [Terminating Representation]. Upon terminating the representation, Respondent failed to take reasonably practicable steps to protect Ms. Brambila. Respondent simply abandoned Ms. Brambila, failed to return the client file and failed to refund any unearned fees to Ms. Brambila.

e. E.R. 8.4(d) [Misconduct]. Respondent engaged in conduct that was prejudicial to the administration of justice. Respondent abandoned Ms. Brambila. As a result, the court was forced to hold additional status conferences and appoint new counsel for Ms. Brambila. Further delay in the criminal case resulted from new counsel's need to recreate the client file.

f. Rule 54(d) [Grounds for Discipline]. Respondent wholly failed to respond to screening letters sent to her by Bar Counsel and inquiries from SBA Investigator McBay. Respondent failed to return telephone messages left at her

parents' home, at her telephone number of record with the SBA, and on her cell phone.

COUNT THREE (File No. 12-2126/Carney)

33. On April 1, 2011, Complainant Andrew Carney was terminated by Cox Communications. Thereafter, he applied for unemployment benefits and filed a complaint with the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC).

34. On April 18, 2011, Mr. Carney retained Respondent to represent him on a contingency fee basis relating to his termination by Cox Communications.

35. On that date, Respondent sent a letter to Cox Communications claiming that Mr. Carney had been denied reasonable accommodations and alleging that Cox Communications' actions may have implicated the Arizona Employee Protection Act and the Americans with Disabilities Act.

36. By email dated August 8, 2012, Mr. Carney advised the State Bar that he had made "numerous attempts through phone and email" to communicate with Respondent, but that he was unsuccessful. According to Mr. Carney, when he drove by Respondent's office sometime in July 2012, it was "barren and empty."

37. According to Mr. Carney, Respondent was handling his complaint with the EEOC, but he does not know the current status of the matter.

38. Mr. Carney seeks the return of his client file and an explanation from Respondent for why she "walked away" from his case. Mr. Carney states that Respondent told him that she was considering going to Ohio because her mother was ill or that she was going to join the military.

39. By letter dated August 15, 2012, Bar Counsel sent Respondent a screening letter at her address of record with the SBA: 1928 East Highland Road,

Ste. F104-459, Phoenix, Arizona 8501. The letter was returned to the SBA undelivered.

40. By engaging in the misconduct described above, Respondent violated several ethical rules including, but not limited to:

a. E.R. 1.3 [Diligence]. Respondent failed to act with reasonable diligence and promptness in representing Mr. Carney and ultimately abandoned him without taking any action to ensure his continued representation.

b. E.R. 1.4 [Communication]. Respondent failed to keep Mr. Carney reasonably informed about the status of the matter and failed to promptly comply with his reasonable requests for information.

c. E.R. 1.16 [Terminating Representation]. Upon terminating the representation, Respondent failed to take reasonably practicable steps to protect Mr. Carney. Respondent simply abandoned Mr. Carney and failed to return the client file to him.

d. Rule 54(d) [Grounds for Discipline]. Respondent wholly failed to respond to screening letters sent to her by Bar Counsel and inquiries from SBA Investigator McBay. Respondent failed to return telephone messages left at her parents' home, at her telephone number of record with the SBA, and on her cell phone.

COUNT FOUR (File No. 12-2260/Bookman)

41. Complainant David Bookman was found guilty by a jury and convicted of aggravated assault under A.R.S. § 13-1204(F)(3).

42. At all relevant time, Mr. Bookman has been incarcerated in the Arizona Department of Corrections, Lewis Complex, Stiner Unit.

43. On October 30, 2011, Respondent entered her appearance with the Maricopa County Superior Court on behalf of Mr. Bookman in *State of Arizona v. David Earl Bookman*, CR 2009-005872-001.

44. On November 21, 2011, Respondent and Mr. Bookman executed a "Contract for Legal Services and Costs—Post-Trial." Respondent agreed to provide Mr. Bookman with post-trial representation in consideration for payment of a \$2,500.00 flat fee.

45. On February 12, 2012, Respondent filed a Petition for Post-Conviction Relief on behalf of Mr. Bookman on the ground of ineffective assistance of counsel.

46. On February 16, 2012, a Ms. Sharon Mills paid Respondent \$500.00 of the flat fee.

47. On March 1, 2012, Ms. Latoya Johnson paid Respondent the remaining \$2,000.00 of the flat fee.

48. On May 15, 2012, the State filed its Response to Petition for Post-Conviction Relief.

49. By order dated June 21, 2012, the Court denied Mr. Bookman's Petition for Post-Conviction Relief.

50. Thereafter, Respondent was supposed to next prepare a Petition for Review on behalf of Mr. Bookman.

51. On August 15, 2012, Mr. Bookman submitted a written bar charge against Respondent. According to Mr. Bookman, he had not been able to speak with Respondent since May 16, 2012, despite "many efforts" to reach her. At that time, Mr. Bookman had a deadline of August 23, 2012, by which to file a Petition for Review.

52. By letter dated August 20, 2012, Bar Counsel sent Respondent a screening letter to her address of record with the SBA: 1928 E. Highland Road, Suite F104-459, Phoenix, Arizona 85016-4636. The letter was returned as undeliverable and unable to forward.

53. On August 23, 2012, Mr. Bookman filed a "Pro Per Motion to Continue Defendant's Petition for Review Due to Extraordinary Circumstance" with the Maricopa County Superior Court. The Court granted the motion and extended the deadline for sixty days from the date of the minute entry, or November 9, 2012.

54. By engaging in the misconduct described above, Respondent violated several ethical rules including, but not limited to:

a. E.R. 1.3 [Diligence]. Respondent failed to act with reasonable diligence and promptness in representing Mr. Bookman and ultimately abandoned him without taking any action to ensure his continued representation.

b. E.R. 1.4 [Communication]. Respondent failed to keep Mr. Bookman reasonably informed about the status of the matter and failed to promptly comply with his reasonable requests for information.

c. E.R. 1.5 [Fees]. Respondent accepted a fee, but failed to perform the legal services for which she was paid.

d. E.R. 1.16 [Terminating Representation]. Upon terminating the representation, Respondent failed to take reasonably practicable steps to protect Mr. Bookman. Respondent simply abandoned Mr. Bookman, failed to return the client file and failed to refund any unearned fees to Mr. Bookman.

e. E.R. 8.4(d) [Misconduct]. Respondent engaged in conduct that was prejudicial to the administration of justice. Respondent abandoned Mr. Bookman in the middle of an appeal from the denial of a Petition for Post-Conviction Relief. As a result, Mr. Bookman was forced to seek multiple extensions of time from the court to file a petition for review, which he would be forced to prepare without the benefit of his client file.

f. Rule 54(d) [Grounds for Discipline]. Respondent wholly failed to respond to screening letters sent to her by Bar Counsel and inquiries from SBA Investigator McBay. Respondent failed to return telephone messages left at her parents' home, at her telephone number of record with the SBA, and on her cell phone.

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

Respondent failed to file an answer or otherwise defend against the allegations in the SBA's complaint. Default was properly entered and the allegations are therefore deemed admitted pursuant to Rule 58(d), Ariz. R. Sup. Ct. Based upon the facts deemed admitted, the Hearing Panel finds by clear and convincing evidence that Respondent violated the following: Rule 42, Ariz. R. Sup. Ct., specifically E.R.s 1.3, 1.4, 1.5, 1.16, 8.4(d) and Rule 54(d).

ABA STANDARDS ANALYSIS

The American Bar Association's *Standards for Imposing Lawyer Sanctions* ("*Standards*") are a "useful tool in determining the proper sanction." *In re Cardenas*, 164 Ariz. 149, 152, 791 P.2d 1032, 1035 (1990). In imposing a sanction, the following factors should consider: (1) the duty violated; (2) the lawyer's mental state; (3) the actual or potential injury caused by the lawyer's misconduct; and (4) the existence of aggravating or mitigating factors. *Standard* 3.0.

Duties violated:

Respondent violated her duty to her clients by violating E.R.s 1.3, 1.4, 1.5 and 1.16. Respondent also violated her duty owed as a professional by violating E.R.s 8.4(d), as well as Rule 54(d).

Mental State and Injury:

Respondent violated her duty to clients, thereby implicating *Standard* 4.4. *Standard* 4.41 states:

Disbarment is generally appropriate when:

- (a) a lawyer abandons the practice and causes serious or potentially serious injury to a client;
- (b) a lawyer knowingly fails to perform services for a client and causes serious or potentially serious injury to a client; or
- (c) a lawyer engages in a pattern of neglect with respect to client matters and causes serious or potentially serious injury to a client.

Standard 4.42 states:

Suspension is generally appropriate when:

- (a) a lawyer knowingly fails to perform services for a client and causes injury or potential injury to a client; or
- (b) a lawyer engages in a pattern of neglect and causes injury or potential injury to a client.

In this matter, Respondent abandoned the practice, knowingly failed to perform services for clients and engaged in a pattern of neglect of client matters, all of which caused serious or potentially serious injury to clients. Therefore, *Standard 4.41* is applicable.

Respondent also violated her duty owed as a professional, which implicates *Standard 7.0*. *Standard 7.1* states, "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." *Standard 7.2* states, "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."

In this matter, Respondent failed to substantively respond to the SBA's investigation. Further, Respondent's actions were taken with the intent to obtain a personal benefit. *Standard 7.1*, therefore, is applicable.

AGGRAVATING AND MITIGATING FACTORS

The Hearing Panel finds the following aggravating factors are present in this matter:

- *Standard 9.22(b)* - dishonest or selfish motive: Respondent took monies from clients as retainers, performed little or no work and retained the monies for her own benefit. Respondent also failed to substantively respond to the SBA's investigation to cover up her misdeeds.

- *Standard 9.22(c)* - pattern of misconduct. Respondent has several open disciplinary cases involving similar misconduct.

- *Standard 9.22 (d)* - multiple offenses: Respondent knowingly took monies from clients as retainers, performed little or no work and retained the monies for her own benefit. Respondent also failed to substantively respond to the SBA's investigation to cover up her misdeeds.

- *Standard 9.22 (e)* - bad faith obstruction of the disciplinary proceeding by intentionally failing to comply with the rules or orders of the disciplinary agency: Respondent did not substantively respond in the SBA's investigation nor did she speak to SBA investigators. "Failure to cooperate with disciplinary authorities is a significant aggravating factor." *Matter of Pappas*, 159 Ariz. 516, 527, 768 P.2d 1161, 1172 (1988).

- *Standard 9.22 (g)* refusal to acknowledge wrongful nature of conduct;
- *Standard 9.22(h)* vulnerability of victim;
- *Standard 9.22(j)* - indifference to making restitution: Respondent has taken no steps to make restitution to clients. She simply abandoned them to deal with the damage caused by her misdeeds.

The Hearing Panel finds the following mitigating factor applies:

- *Standard 9.32(a)* absence of a prior disciplinary record: Respondent has no prior discipline.

The Hearing Panel finds the sole mitigating factor does not outweigh the aggravating factors. Disbarment is appropriate.

PROPORTIONALITY

In the past, the Supreme Court has consulted similar cases in an attempt to assess the proportionality of the sanction recommended. See *In re Struthers*, 179 Ariz. 216, 226, 887 P.2d 789, 799 (1994). The Supreme Court has recognized that the concept of proportionality review is "an imperfect process." *In re Owens*, 182 Ariz. 121, 127, 893 P.3d 1284, 1290 (1995). This is because no two cases "are ever alike." *Id.*

To have an effective system of professional sanctions, there must be internal consistency, and it is appropriate to examine sanctions imposed in cases that are factually similar. See *In re Peasley*, 208 Ariz. 27, 35, 90 P.3d 764, 772 (2004). However, the discipline in each case must be tailored to the individual case, as neither perfection nor absolute uniformity can be achieved. *Id.* at 208 Ariz. at ¶ 61, 90 P.3d at 778 (citing *In re Alcorn*, 202 Ariz. 62, 76, 41 P.3d 600, 614 (2002); *In re Wines*, 135 Ariz. 203, 207, 660 P.2d 454, 458 (1983)).

In *In re Johnson*, SB-10-0037-D, Johnson was disbarred and ordered to pay restitution for failing to adequately communicate with and diligently represent clients. Respondent also knowingly violated a court order and practiced law while suspended as well as failed to provide the State Bar with a current address, and failed to return client property including certain funds belonging to the client. Respondent further failed to respond or cooperate with the State Bar's investigation. The five aggravating factors were: *Standards* 9.22(a) prior disciplinary offenses, 9.22(b) dishonest or selfish motive, 9.22(c) pattern of

misconduct, 9.22(d) multiple offenses, 9.22(e) bad faith obstruction of the disciplinary proceedings by failing to comply with the rules or orders of the disciplinary agency and 9.22(i) substantial experience in the practice of law. No mitigating factors were presented.

In *In re Camacho*, SB-96-0079-D (1997), Camacho was disbarred. Camacho allowed summary judgment of over \$15,000 to be entered against clients without taking any steps to have it set aside or inform the clients and intentionally misled clients by stating they could still present their case. The clients agreed to a maximum settlement amount of \$2,500. Camacho, however, subsequently made and agreed to a \$5,000 offer on his clients' behalf without their knowledge or consent. Camacho also converted \$3,047.75 of settlement funds owed to Medicare for his own purpose. Lastly, Camacho failed to respond in the SBA's investigation. The six aggravating factors were: *Standards* 9.22(a) prior disciplinary offenses, 9.22(b) dishonest or selfish motive, 9.22(c) a pattern of misconduct 9.22(d) multiple offenses, 9.22(e) bad faith obstruction of the disciplinary proceeding by intentionally failing to comply with the rules or orders of the disciplinary agency, 9.22(i) substantial experience in the practice of law, and 9.22(j) indifference to making restitution. Mitigating factors were discussed, but the Commission's report does not specifically identify ones that were found except for *Standard* 9.32(l) remorse.

This case is similar to the above in that they all involve, among other things, abandonment of the practice of law.

CONCLUSION

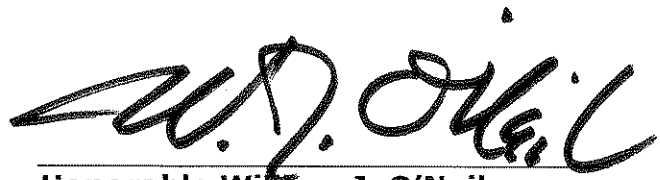
The Supreme Court "has long held that 'the objective of disciplinary proceedings is to protect the public, the profession and the administration of justice and not to punish the offender.'" *Alcorn*, 202 Ariz. at 74, 41 P.3d at 612 (2002) (quoting *In re Kastensmith*, 101 Ariz. 291, 294, 419 P.2d 75, 78 (1966)). It is also the purpose of lawyer discipline to deter future misconduct. *In re Fioramonti*, 176 Ariz. 182, 859 P.2d 1315 (1993). It is also a goal of lawyer regulation to protect and instill public confidence in the integrity of individual members of the SBA. *Matter of Horwitz*, 180 Ariz. 20, 881 P.2d 352 (1994).

The Hearing Panel has made the above findings of fact and conclusions of law. The Hearing Panel has determined the appropriate sanction using the facts deemed admitted, the *Standards*, the aggravating factors, the mitigating factor, and the goals of the attorney discipline system. Therefore, based upon the above,

IT IS ORDERED:

1. Respondent shall be disbarred from the practice of law.
2. Respondent shall pay all costs and expenses incurred by the SBA and the Office of the Presiding Disciplinary Judge in this proceeding.
3. Respondent shall pay the following in restitution:
 - a. Ten thousand Dollars (\$10,000.00) to Alicia Brambila;
 - b. Two Thousand Five Hundred Dollars (\$2,500) to David Bookman.
4. A Final Judgment and Order will follow.

DATED this 2 day of April, 2013.



**Honorable William J. O'Neil
Presiding Disciplinary Judge
Of the Supreme Court of Arizona
Chair of the Hearing Panel**



**Mark E. Salem
Volunteer Public Member**



**Stanley R. Kerner
Volunteer Attorney Member**

Original filed with the Disciplinary Clerk
Of the Office of the Presiding Disciplinary Judge
Of the Supreme Court of Arizona
This 2 day of April, 2013.

Copies of the foregoing mailed/emailed
This 2 day of April, 2013, to:

Jennifer Lynn Carroll
Carroll Law PLLC
1928 E. Highland Road, Ste. F104-459
Phoenix, AZ 85016-4636
Email: Jennifer@jcarrolllaw.com
Respondent

Stacy L. Shuman
Bar Counsel
State Bar of Arizona
4201 North 24th Street, Suite 100
Phoenix, Arizona 85016-6266
Email: lro@staff.azbar.org

Copy of the foregoing emailed
this 2 day of April, 2013, to:

Copy of the foregoing hand-delivered
this 2 day of April, 2013, to:

Sandra Montoya
Lawyer Regulation Records Manager
State Bar of Arizona
4201 N. 24th St., Suite 100
Phoenix, Arizona 85016-6266

by: M. Smith

OFFICE OF THE
PRESIDING DISCIPLINARY JUDGE
SUPREME COURT OF ARIZONA

APR 24 2013

FILED

BY



**BEFORE THE PRESIDING DISCIPLINARY JUDGE
OF THE SUPREME COURT OF ARIZONA**

IN THE MATTER OF A SUSPENDED
MEMBER OF THE STATE BAR OF ARIZONA,

**JENNIFER LYNN CARROLL,
Bar No. 028199**

Respondent.

PDJ-2013-9005

[State Bar File Nos. 12-1571, 12-
1956, 12-2126, 12-2260]

FINAL JUDGMENT AND ORDER

This matter having come on for hearing before the Hearing Panel of the Supreme Court of Arizona, it having duly rendered its decision; and no appeal having been filed and the time for appeal having passed, accordingly,

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that Respondent, **Jennifer Lynn Carroll**, is hereby disbarred from the State Bar of Arizona and her name is hereby stricken from the roll of lawyers. Ms. Carroll is no longer entitled to the rights and privileges of a lawyer but remains subject to the jurisdiction of the Court. Ms. Carroll shall immediately comply with the requirements relating to notification of clients and others, and provide and/or file all notices and affidavits required by Rule 72, Ariz. R. Sup. Ct.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Respondent, **Jennifer Lynn Carroll**, pay restitution to Alicia Brambila in the amount of \$10,000.00 and restitution to David Bookman in the amount of \$2,500.00 within 30 days from the date of service of this Order.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED granting Judgment to the State Bar of Arizona for costs in the amount of \$2,004.20 with interest as provided by law.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Ms. Carroll pay those costs and expenses awarded to the State Bar of Arizona in the amount of \$2,004.20, within thirty (30) days from the date of service of this Order. There are no costs or expenses incurred by the disciplinary clerk and/or Presiding Disciplinary Judge's Office in connection with these disciplinary proceedings.

DATED this 24th day of April, 2013.


The Honorable William J. O'Neil
Presiding Disciplinary Judge

Original filed with the Disciplinary Clerk
of the Office of the Presiding Disciplinary Judge
of the Supreme Court of Arizona
this 24th day of April, 2013.

Copies of the foregoing mailed/mailed
this 24th day of April, 2013, to:

Jennifer Lynn Carroll
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1928 E. Highland Road, Ste. F104-459
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Respondent

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