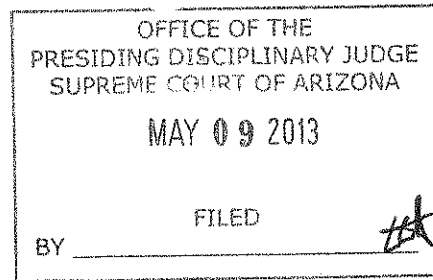


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c/o Karen Clark
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karen@adamsclark.com
Respondent

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

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

**CAMERON M. HALL,
Bar No. 025177,**

Respondent.

**PDJ-2013-9003
AGREEMENT FOR DISCIPLINE BY
CONSENT**

[State Bar Nos. 11-3621, 12-0083,
12-0852, 12-1260, 12-1442, 12-1483,
12-1948, 12-2309, 12-2400, 12-2697,
12-2749]

The State Bar of Arizona, through undersigned Bar Counsel, and Respondent Cameron M. Hall, through counsel, Karen Clark, hereby submit their Tender of Admissions and Agreement for Discipline by Consent, pursuant to Rule 57(a), Ariz. R. Sup. Ct. Respondent voluntarily waives the right to an adjudicatory hearing on the complaint, unless otherwise ordered, and waives all motions, defenses, objections or requests which have been made or raised, or could be asserted thereafter, if the conditional admission and proposed form of discipline is approved.

Respondent conditionally admits that his conduct, as set forth below, violated Rule 42, ER(s) 1.1, 1.2, 1.3, 1.4, 1.5, 1.15, 1.16, 3.2 and 8.4(d). Upon acceptance

of this agreement, Respondent agrees to accept imposition of the following discipline: Suspension from the practice of law for four years retroactive to September 13, 2012, the date upon which Respondent transferred to inactive status, and restitution. Respondent also agrees to pay the costs and expenses of the disciplinary proceeding.¹ The State Bar's Statement of Costs and Expenses is attached hereto as Exhibit "A."

FACTS

GENERAL ALLEGATIONS

1. At all times relevant, Respondent was a lawyer licensed to practice law in the state of Arizona having been first admitted to practice in Arizona on May 24, 2007.
2. On September 13, 2012, Respondent voluntarily changed his State Bar status to inactive status and has not practiced law since.

COUNT ONE (File No. 11-3621 - Welsh)

3. Jim Welsh hired Respondent in July of 2011 to represent him in an age discrimination matter. Welsh made a down payment of \$1,250 and agreed to make additional payments as necessary.
4. Despite multiple requests, Respondent failed to respond to Welsh's attempts to obtain an accounting of time and expenses related to his case.
5. Approximately two weeks before the November 6, 2011, filing deadline in the case, Respondent stopped communicating with Welsh. Welsh contacted the State Bar and Michael Zoldan, an attorney with Respondent's former firm, who put

¹ Respondent understands that the costs and expenses of the disciplinary proceeding include the costs and expenses of the State Bar of Arizona, the Disciplinary Clerk, the Probable Cause Committee, the Presiding Disciplinary Judge and the Supreme Court of Arizona.

him in touch with Respondent. Respondent provided a copy of the Complaint that he had drafted and indicated that he would improve his communication. However, he failed to do so.

6. Welsh talked to Respondent again on December 30, 2011, to inquire as to the status of his case and was told by Respondent that opposing counsel had not yet responded to his Complaint. However, a review of the docket revealed that a Motion to Dismiss had been filed with the court on December 6, 2011. Respondent's position is that he was unaware that a Motion to Dismiss had been filed.

7. Once Respondent became aware of the Motion to Dismiss, he filed three requests for extension of time to respond, before filing a voluntary request to dismiss the Complaint on January 27, 2012. Respondent did not communicate with Welsh before filing the voluntary dismissal.

8. After several attempts, Welsh reached Respondent by phone in February of 2012, at which time Respondent explained that dismissal was necessary because The State of Arizona (the defendant) could not be sued in District Court as a result of its sovereign immunity. No further communication was made by Respondent to Welsh regarding his case.

9. Respondent failed to refund \$1,250.00 in fees to Welsh, failed to return the case file and failed to provide an accounting of his work.

COUNT TWO (File No. 12-0083 - Chilton)

10. Thomas Chilton hired Respondent in August of 2009 to represent him in an age discrimination lawsuit. He paid Respondent a fee deposit of \$1,000.00 at the start of the representation and \$100 per hour for additional work.

11. Respondent appeared with Chilton at an EEOC hearing in October of 2009 and presented Chilton's case.

12. Chilton's claim with the EEOC was rejected, but Respondent explained that a claim could be pursued with the Arizona Civil Rights Commission. According to Chilton, Respondent indicated that he was going to pursue such a claim, but failed to do so and stopped communicating with Chilton.

13. Subsequently, despite numerous attempts, Chilton was unable to reach Respondent for approximately two years.

14. In January of 2012, Respondent contacted Chilton and scheduled a two hour meeting. At the meeting he told Chilton that he believed his case to be worth as much as \$1.5 million.

15. Respondent never followed up with Chilton about filing the Arizona Civil Rights Commission Claim and has not communicated with Chilton since the January, 2012 meeting. Chilton believes he paid Respondent approximately \$5,000.00 during the course of the representation.

COUNT THREE (File No. 12-0852 - Voeller)

16. Respondent was hired by Greg Voeller to handle the appeal of an employment matter in May of 2011. Respondent charged a reduced fee of \$2,000 for the appeal. At the start of representation, Voeller paid Respondent \$1,500.00, using a debit card.

17. On July 18, 2011, Voeller's wife contacted Respondent's office to confirm that his appeal would be filed by the August 1, 2011, deadline. Respondent's secretary communicated that Respondent was out sick for the week and would call back upon his return. However, Respondent failed to call.

18. In early October, Voeller left a voicemail on Respondent's cell phone requesting an update. Respondent responded by email indicating that he was only taking emergency calls due to a family issue.

19. In December of 2011, Voeller left a message with Respondent's secretary, but never received a return phone call.

20. On January 13, 2012, Voeller called Respondent's cell phone and left a message, but received no return call.

21. On January 27, 2012, Voeller contacted the DES Appeals Board and was advised that an appeal had not been filed in his case and the case had been closed. Voeller provided the DES employee he spoke to with Respondent's name, but was told that there was no record in her system indicating that Respondent had ever been listed as his counsel.

22. On the same day, Voeller called Respondent's office and cell phone and left a message, but received no return call. Over the next two weeks Voeller left several more messages without receiving a response.

23. On February 17, 2012, Voeller received a phone call from Respondent. Respondent indicated that he had been out of town and repeatedly communicated that he would need to check with his paralegal about Voeller's file.

24. When Voeller requested a refund, Respondent indicated that he believed Voeller owed him \$500 and that he would call back within two to three days after he had investigated the situation.

25. Respondent did not return the phone call and has not communicated with Voeller since the February 17, 2012, phone call. Respondent failed to return any of the \$1,500.00 collected from Voeller.

COUNT FOUR (File No. 12-1442 - Misturini)

26. Respondent was hired in July of 2010, by Louis and Teresa Misturini to bring a wrongful termination claim against their former employer, the State of Arizona.

27. Respondent failed to timely file a Notice of Claim resulting in the dismissal of the Misturinis' state law claims.

28. Respondent failed to communicate with the Misturinis that the reason for the dismissal was his failure to timely file a Notice of Claim.

29. The Misturinis later learned that the State had offered not to pursue attorneys' fees related to the state law claims if Respondent would have agreed to voluntarily dismiss the claims. If this matter had proceeded to hearing, the State Bar would have put on evidence showing that this position was not communicated to the Misturinis. Respondent believes he did make such a communication.

30. Respondent failed to respond to a Motion for Summary Judgment filed by the State on the remaining federal law claims, resulting in the granting of the motion. Additionally, the State was awarded \$44,000.00 in costs after Respondent failed to respond to its motion for costs.

31. Complainant had to obtain new counsel to respond to the State's application for attorneys' fees requesting more than \$210,000.00.

32. Respondent stopped communicating with the Misturinis in early 2012 and failed to refund their fees.

33. In 2013, Respondent and the Misturinis settled a legal malpractice claim related to this matter.

COUNT FIVE (File No. 12-1483 - Evanson)

34. Respondent entered into an agreement with Lydia Evanson in May of 2011 to take over for another attorney in her defense of an action brought against her by her former employer.

35. Respondent and Evanson entered into a second engagement agreement in September of 2011, whereby Respondent agreed to continue to represent Evanson in the suit filed by her employer and also agreed to represent her in an EEOC charge against her employer.

36. On October 27, 2011, Evanson's former employer filed a Motion for Sanctions against her alleging that she had caused relevant electronic evidence to be lost or destroyed during the course of pre-filing discovery. The employer asked for an entry of default judgment against Evanson, as well as attorneys' fees and costs.

37. The Motion for Sanctions indicates that the document was electronically transferred to Respondent. Had this matter proceeded to hearing the State Bar would have put on evidence showing that Respondent failed to notify Evanson that he had received the motion. Respondent's position is that he did notify Evanson of receiving the motion, but Respondent agrees that he failed to file a response prior to the November 14, 2011, response date.

38. On November 15, 2011, Evanson's employer filed a Notice of Non-Response to Motion for Sanctions and Request for Summary Adjudication and Award of Attorneys' Fees. The Certificate of Service attached indicates that the document was electronically transmitted to Respondent. Had this matter proceeded to hearing, the State Bar would have put on evidence showing that Respondent

failed to notify Evanson that he had received the filing. Respondent's position is that he did notify Evanson of the filing:

39. On November 28, 2011, the court granted the Motion for Sanctions and entered an Order of Default against Evanson. Had this matter proceeded to hearing, the State Bar would have put on evidence showing that Respondent failed to notify Evanson of the Order of Default. Respondent's position is that he informed Evanson of the ruling.

40. Evanson first learned of the Motion for Sanctions and the Order of Default, when she reviewed the online docket on November 29, 2011.

41. Evanson called Respondent and Respondent indicated that an extension could be obtained in order to respond to the Motion for Sanctions. However, Respondent never sought an extension and failed to seek relief from the court.

42. According to Complainant, Respondent did not inform Evanson of the time/date of the default hearing until 11:00 pm the night before. According to Respondent he communicated the information at an earlier date.

43. The day after the default hearing, on February 17, 2012, the Court ordered that judgment be entered against Evanson for \$811,912.04, plus interest.

44. The Bar's position is that when Respondent notified Evanson of the judgment, he did not inform her of the deadline for an appeal. Respondent asserts that he did inform Evanson of the deadline.

45. Evanson was forced to file personal bankruptcy on April 2, 2012.

46. Evanson believes she paid Respondent a total of \$8,000.00 during the course of representation in both matters.

47. In 2013, Evanson and Respondent settled a legal malpractice claim related to this matter.

COUNT SIX (File No. 12-1948 – Nelson-Roberts)

48. Respondent was hired by Larissa Nelson-Roberts in March of 2010 to represent her in an employment law matter. She paid \$1,500.00 up front for the representation and signed an agreement indicating that Respondent would provide her with monthly statements for further payment.

49. In April of 2012, Nelson-Roberts was notified by Respondent's firm that the firm would be unable to continue to represent her.

50. On May 25, 2012, Nelson-Roberts retained a new attorney, Elizabeth Faulkner, who requested the return of the retainer money collected by Respondent.

51. Respondent responded to the request for the first time on June 18, 2012, indicating that he would be out of the country for a week, but would address the issues as soon as possible.

52. On July 12, 2012, Nelson-Roberts sent an additional request for the return of the retainer, but received no response.

53. Nelson-Roberts has received no further communication from Respondent.

COUNT SEVEN (File No. 12-2309 - Faulkner)

54. Attorney Elizabeth Faulkner, pursuant to ER 8.3, informed the Bar of issues related to Respondent's practice.

55. One of Faulkner's current clients, Melissa Abrams is a former client of Respondent's. Respondent abandoned Melissa Abrams' employment law case and

failed to refund any of the \$2,000.00 retainer paid by Abrams without completing substantive work on her behalf.

56. Respondent additionally failed to respond to repeated requests for an accounting.

COUNT EIGHT (File No. 12-2400 - Shaefer)

57. David Shaefer hired respondent to represent him in a dispute Shaefer was having with the college he was attending.

58. Respondent received a \$5,000 up front payment, but never filed a Complaint on Shaefer's behalf.

59. According to Shaefer, Respondent at some point indicated that he would refund a portion of the \$5,000, but he has failed to do so.

COUNT NINE (File No. 12-2697- Trust Account)

60. At the time that Respondent began inactive status in September of 2012, he had a zero balance in his trust account and intended to close the account. However, a credit card tied to the account continued to charge administrative fees.

61. A merchant service fee of \$24.50 was charged to the account on October 2, 2013, when the account balance was \$0. An overdraft statement, however, was not sent to the State Bar.

62. The State Bar received an insufficient funds notice on Respondent's trust account after a merchant service fee, on October 2, 2012, in the amount of \$9.95, attempted to pay against the account when the balance was negative \$24.50.

63. A second insufficient funds notice was received after an electronic debit in the amount of \$5 attempted to pay against the account on October 10, 2012, when the balance was negative \$34.45.

64. A third insufficient funds notice was received after two merchant service fees in the amounts of \$24.50 and \$9.95, on November 2, 2012, attempted to pay against the account when the balance was negative \$39.45.

65. A fourth insufficient notice was received after an electronic debit in the amount of \$5 on November 6, 2012, attempted to pay against the account when the balance was negative \$73.90.

66. A fifth insufficient funds notice was received after a merchant service fee in the amount of \$9.95, on December 3, 2012, attempted to pay against the account when the balance was negative \$78.90.

67. The trust account examiner sent Respondent copies of each of the overdraft notices after each was received and asked that an explanation be provided. Respondent failed to contact the trust account examiner until on or about December 20, 2012 at which time he indicated that he had closed the account in February of 2012.

68. Respondent provided bank statements through counsel on on May 1, 2013. The bank closed Respondent's account and wrote off the administrative fees.

COUNT TEN (File No. 12-2749 – Garrett-Johnson)

69. Respondent was hired by Tracy Garrett-Johnson on August 26, 2011, to represent her in an employment law matter. Garrett-Johnson paid Respondent \$1,000 for the representation.

70. For several months, beginning in the spring of 2012, Respondent failed to return phone calls or send letters.

71. Finally, in September of 2012, Garrett-Johnson was informed by Respondent's firm that Respondent no longer worked for the firm.

72. Respondent has failed to refund the fees paid by Garrett-Johnson and has failed to refund attorney fees.

Conditional Admissions of Rule Violations

73. Respondent admits that in the above matters Respondent violated the following ethical rules:

74. ER 1.1 requires a lawyer to provide competent representation. Respondent failed to respond to a Motion for Sanctions (12-1483) and failed to timely file a Notice of claim in an action against the State, resulting in dismissal of his Complaint (12-1442).

75. ER 1.2 requires a lawyer to abide by a client's decisions concerning the objectives of representation and, as required by ER 1.4, shall consult with the client as to the means by which they are to be pursued. Respondent filed a voluntary Motion to Dismiss his complaint in the Welsh matter (11-3621) without consulting with his client.

76. ER 1.3 requires a lawyer to act with reasonable diligence and promptness in representing a client. Respondent failed to file an Arizona Civil Rights Commission claim that he agreed to file for a client (12-0083), failed to followup with a client regarding filing an appeal for a client (12-0852) and failed to meet deadlines for pleadings (12-1442 and 12-1483),

77. ER 1.4 requires a lawyer to reasonably communicate with his client. Respondent failed to communicate client with clients in all matters concerning his decision to no longer provide representation. Respondent, additionally, failed to return phone calls from his clients in multiple matters.

78. ER 1.5 requires a lawyer's fee to be reasonable. Respondent failed to perform competent or necessary work in several matters, despite collecting a deposit from his clients.

79. ER 1.15 requires a lawyer to safeguard client property. Respondent failed to return client files and any unearned fees at the conclusion of representation of all of the above referenced clients.

80. ER 1.16(a)(2) prohibits a lawyer from representing a client if the lawyer's physical or mental condition materially impairs the lawyer's ability to represent the client. (Support contained in Exhibit B)

81. ER 1.16(d) requires a lawyer, upon termination of representation, to take reasonable steps to protect a client's interest, such as giving reasonable notice to the client, allowing time for employment of other counsel and surrendering client documents and property. Respondent failed to return documents and fees to his clients and failed to give notice that he would no longer actively represent them. As a result, his clients suffered harm.

82. ER 3.2 requires a lawyer to make reasonable efforts to expedite litigation consistent with the interests of his client. Respondent failed to timely file pleadings in multiple matters.

83. Rule 43(b)(1)(C) requires a lawyer to maintain adequate internal controls under the circumstances to safeguard funds or other property held in trust.

Respondent failed to maintain adequate administrative funds in his trust account resulting in several overdrafts.

84. Rule 54(d)(2) requires a lawyer to furnish information or respond promptly to any inquiry or request from bar counsel. Respondent failed to respond to requests for information in multiple file numbers.

Respondent's admissions are being tendered in exchange for the form of discipline stated below and is submitted freely and voluntarily and not as a result of coercion or intimidation.

CONDITIONAL DISMISSAL

12-1260 (Chelle)

Robert Chelle, Respondent's former law partner, filed a letter with the Bar regarding Respondent on May 4, 2012, to comply with his obligations under ER 8.3. Chelle indicated that Respondent was absent from the office for much of the week of April 9, 2012 and failed to respond to multiple calls and text messages from office staff. A probable cause order was entered by the ADPCC for this matter with six other matters pertaining to Respondent. Because the conduct giving rise to the concerns raised by Robert Chelle involve the same misconduct detailed more specifically in the other counts of this consent, the parties agree that this matter should be dismissed.

SANCTION

1. Suspension:

Respondent and the State Bar of Arizona agree that based on the facts and circumstances of this matter, as set forth above, a suspension of four years

retroactive to September 13, 2012, the date upon which Respondent transferred to inactive status, is appropriate.

2. Restitution:

Respondent shall pay restitution to the following Complainants in the following amounts:

Jim Welsh (11-3621): \$1,250

Thomas Chilton (12-0083): \$1,750

Greg Voeller (12-0852): \$1,500

Larissa Nelson-Roberts (12-1948): \$1,500

Tracy Garrett-Johnson (12-2749) \$1,000

Melissa Abrams (Client of Elizabeth Faulkner - 12-2309): \$2,000.

Respondent shall pay any ordered restitution following participation in the State Bar's Fee arbitration program in the following matter:

David Shaefer (12-2400)

Respondent shall contact the State Bar's fee arbitration coordinator within thirty days of the effective date of his suspension to coordinate fee arbitration. Any judgment ordered through fee arbitration shall be satisfied within one year of the fee arbitration judgment.

3. Probation:

Respondent shall be placed on probation for a period of two years following reinstatement, during which time he will be required to comply with any terms established by MAP.

LEGAL GROUNDS IN SUPPORT OF SANCTION

In determining an appropriate sanction, the parties consulted the American Bar Association's *Standards for Imposing Lawyer Sanctions (Standards)* pursuant to Rule 57(a)(2)(E). The *Standards* are designed to promote consistency in the imposition of sanctions by identifying relevant factors that courts should consider and then applying those factors to situations where lawyers have engaged in various types of misconduct. *Standards* 1.3, Commentary. The *Standards* provide guidance with respect to an appropriate sanction in this matter. *In re Peasley*, 208 Ariz. 27, 33, 35, 90 P.3d 764, 770 (2004); *In re Rivkind*, 162 Ariz. 154, 157, 791 P.2d 1037, 1040 (1990).

In determining an appropriate sanction consideration is given to the duty violated, the lawyer's mental state, the actual or potential injury caused by the misconduct and the existence of aggravating and mitigating factors. *Peasley*, 208 Ariz. at 35, 90 P.3d at 772; *Standard* 3.0.

Standard 4.41

Disbarment is generally appropriate when:

- (a) a lawyer abandons the practice and causes serious or potentially serious injury to a client

The parties agree that *Standard* 4.41 is the appropriate *Standard* given the facts and circumstances of this matter. Respondent repeatedly failed to complete work and communicate with clients in a timely manner and abandoned his clients.

The duty violated

Respondent's conduct violated his duty to his client, the profession and the legal system.

The lawyer's mental state

For purposes of this agreement, the parties agree Respondent failed to timely complete work and communicate with clients, and that such conduct was knowing and in violation of the Rules of Professional Conduct. Respondent believes, however, that in some instances his conduct resulted from the mitigating circumstances set forth in Exhibit B.

The extent of the actual or potential injury

For purposes of this agreement, the parties agree that there was actual harm to clients, the profession and the legal system.

Aggravating and mitigating circumstances

The parties conditionally agree that the following aggravating and mitigating factors should be considered.

In aggravation:

Standard 9.22(c): a pattern of misconduct

Standard 9.22(d): multiple offenses

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.

Standard 9.22(j): Indifference to making restitution

In mitigation:

Standard 9.32(a): absence of a prior disciplinary record

Standard 9.32(c): personal or emotional problems (Support contained in Exhibit B)


Based on the evidence of substantial personal and emotional difficulties contained in the materials contained in Exhibit B, the parties agree that the presumptive sanction of disbarment should be slightly mitigated to a suspension of four years.

CONCLUSION

The object of lawyer discipline is not to punish the lawyer, but to protect the public, the profession and the administration of justice. *Peasley, supra* at ¶ 64, 90 P.3d at 778. Recognizing that determination of the appropriate sanction is the prerogative of the Presiding Disciplinary Judge. The State Bar and Respondent believe that the objectives of discipline will be met by the imposition of the proposed sanction of suspension of four years, restitution, fee arbitration and the imposition of costs and expenses. A proposed form order is attached hereto as Exhibit "C."

DATED this 9th day of May, 2013.

STATE BAR OF ARIZONA



Hunter F. Perlmeter
Staff Bar Counsel

This agreement, with conditional admissions, is submitted freely and voluntarily and not under coercion or intimidation. I acknowledge my duty under the Rules of the Supreme Court with respect to discipline and reinstatement. I understand these duties may include notification of clients, return of property and other rules pertaining to suspension.

DATED this _____ day of _____, 2013.

Cameron M. Hall
Respondent

Based on the evidence of substantial personal and emotional difficulties contained in the materials contained in Exhibit B, the parties agree that the presumptive sanction of disbarment should be slightly mitigated to a suspension of four years.

CONCLUSION

The object of lawyer discipline is not to punish the lawyer, but to protect the public, the profession and the administration of justice. *Peasley, supra* at ¶ 64, 90 P.3d at 778. Recognizing that determination of the appropriate sanction is the prerogative of the Presiding Disciplinary Judge. The State Bar and Respondent believe that the objectives of discipline will be met by the imposition of the proposed sanction of suspension of four years, restitution, fee arbitration and the imposition of costs and expenses. A proposed form order is attached hereto as Exhibit "C."

DATED this _____ day of _____, 2013.

STATE BAR OF ARIZONA


Hunter F. Perlmeter
Staff Bar Counsel

This agreement, with conditional admissions, is submitted freely and voluntarily and not under coercion or intimidation. I acknowledge my duty under the Rules of the Supreme Court with respect to discipline and reinstatement. I understand these duties may include notification of clients, return of property and other rules pertaining to suspension.

DATED this 8th day of May, 2013.

Cameron M. Hall
Respondent

DATED this 8th day of May, 2013.


Karen A. Clark
Counsel for Respondent

Approved as to form and content

Maret Vessella
Chief Bar Counsel

Original filed with the Disciplinary Clerk
of the Office of the Presiding Disciplinary Judge
this ____ day of _____, 2013.

Copies of the foregoing mailed/emailed
this ____ day of _____, 2013, to:

Karen Clark
Adams and Clark, PC
520 E. Portland St., Ste. 200
Phoenix, AZ 85004
Email: karen@adamsclark.com
Respondent's Counsel

Copy of the foregoing emailed
this ____ day of _____, 2013, to:

William J. O'Neil
Presiding Disciplinary Judge
Supreme Court of Arizona
Email: officepdj@courts.az.gov
lhopkins@courts.az.gov

Copy of the foregoing hand-delivered
this ____ day of _____, 2013, to:

Lawyer Regulation Records Manager
State Bar of Arizona
4201 North 24th Street, Suite 100
Phoenix, Arizona 85016-6266

By: _____
HFP/lmc

DATED this _____ day of _____, 2013.

Karen A. Clark
Counsel for Respondent

Approved as to form and content

Maret Vessella
Maret Vessella
Chief Bar Counsel

Original filed with the Disciplinary Clerk
of the Office of the Presiding Disciplinary Judge
this 9th day of May, 2013.

Copies of the foregoing mailed/emailed
this 9th day of May, 2013, to:

Karen Clark
Adams and Clark, PC
520 E. Portland St., Ste. 200
Phoenix, AZ 85004
Email: karen@adamsclark.com
Respondent's Counsel

Copy of the foregoing emailed
this 9th day of May, 2013, to:

William J. O'Neil
Presiding Disciplinary Judge
Supreme Court of Arizona
Email: officepdj@courts.az.gov
lhopkins@courts.az.gov

Copy of the foregoing hand-delivered
this 9th day of May, 2013, to:

Lawyer Regulation Records Manager
State Bar of Arizona
4201 North 24th Street, Suite 100
Phoenix, Arizona 85016-6266

By: Josée M. Casablancas
HFP/lmc

OFFICE OF THE
PRESIDING DISCIPLINARY JUDGE
SUPREME COURT OF ARIZONA

MAY 13 2013

FILED

BY _____

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

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

**CAMERON M. HALL,
Bar No. 025177**

Respondent.

PDJ-2013-9003

FINAL JUDGMENT AND ORDER

[State Bar Nos. 11-3621, 12-0083,
12-0852, 12-1260, 12-1442,
12-1483, 12-1948, 12-2309,
12-2400, 12-2697, 12-2749]

FILED MAY 13, 2013

The Presiding Disciplinary Judge of the Supreme Court of Arizona, having reviewed the Agreement for Discipline by Consent filed on May 9, 2013, pursuant to Rule 57(a), Ariz. R. Sup. Ct., hereby accepts the parties' proposed agreement. Accordingly:

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED that Respondent, **Cameron M. Hall**, is hereby suspended for four years retroactive to September 13, 2012, for his conduct in violation of the Arizona Rules of Professional Conduct, as outlined in the consent documents, effective immediately.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Respondent shall pay restitution in the following amounts to the following complainants:

Jim Welsh (11-3621): \$1,250

Thomas Chilton (12-0083): \$1,750

Greg Voeller (12-0852): \$1,500

Larissa Nelson-Roberts (12-1948): \$1,500

Melissa Abrams (Client of Elizabeth Faulkner - 12-2309): \$2,000.

Tracy Garrett-Johnson (12-2749): \$1,000

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Respondent shall participate in fee arbitration with Complainant David Shaefer (12-2400) and pay any ordered Judgment within one year of the decision of the arbitrator. Respondent shall contact the fee arbitration coordinator within thirty days of the effective date of this order:

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that for the reason of good cause appearing, the following State Bar file number is dismissed: Robert Chelle (12-1260).

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Respondent shall be placed on probation for two years upon reinstatement during which time he will comply with any and all conditions established by the State Bar's Member Assistance Program.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Respondent shall be subject to any additional terms imposed by the Presiding Disciplinary Judge as a result of reinstatement hearings held.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that, pursuant to Rule 72 Ariz. R. Sup. Ct., Respondent shall immediately comply with the requirements relating to notification of clients and others.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Respondent pay the costs and expenses of the State Bar of Arizona in the amount of \$2,213.30. 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 13th day of May, 2013.

/s/ William J. O'Neil

**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 13th day of May, 2013.

Copies of the foregoing mailed/emailed
this 13th day of May, 2013, to:

Karen Clark
Adams and Clark, PC
520 E. Portland St., Ste. 200
Phoenix, Arizona 85004
Email: karen@adamsclark.com
Respondent's Counsel

Hunter F. Perlmeter
Staff Bar Counsel
State Bar of Arizona
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Phoenix, Arizona 85016-6266
Email: lro@staff.azbar.org

Sandra Montoya
Lawyer Regulation Records Manager
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By: MSmith