

**BEFORE THE PRESIDING DISCIPLINARY JUDGE**

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

**BRIAN CAMPBELL FENN,**  
**Bar No. 025118**

Respondent.

**PDJ 2017-9113**

**FINAL JUDGMENT AND  
ORDER BY CONSENT**

[State Bar Nos. 16-3184, 17-0557,  
17-1029]

**FILED MARCH 13, 2018**

The Presiding Disciplinary Judge having reviewed the Modified Agreement for Discipline by Consent (“Agreement”) filed on March 9, 2018, accepted the proposed Agreement pursuant to Rule 57(a), Ariz. R. Sup. Ct. Accordingly:

**IT IS ORDERED** Respondent, **Brian Campbell Fenn, Bar No. 025118** is reprimanded for his conduct in violation of the Arizona Rules of Professional Conduct, as outlined in the consent documents, effective immediately.

**IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** Mr. Fenn shall pay restitution in the amount of \$4,900.00 to Victorina Calderon and \$4,900.00 to Graciela Zamora within thirty (30) days from the date of this order.

**IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** Mr. Fenn is placed on probation for two (2) years. The term of probation shall include participation in the Law Office Management Assistance Program (“LOMAP”).

**IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** Mr. Fenn, as approved in the Agreement, shall practice no type of law in Arizona after the expiration of his two (2) year probationary period unless he seeks and obtains reinstatement to active status in Arizona.

**IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** Mr. Fenn shall contact the State Bar Compliance Monitor at (602) 340-7258, within ten (10) days from this Order. As a condition of LOMAP, he must provide the State Bar quarterly reports identifying the clients identified in the Agreement he has remaining as their cases conclude. He shall not operate or maintain or supervise a law office in Arizona for two (2) years from this date. He will represent no clients in Arizona, practice law in Arizona, or accept any new clients located in Arizona during those two (2) years except those immigration clients identified by the Agreement whose cases are concluding. He shall remain on inactive status until at least March 13, 2020. Mr. Fenn shall sign terms and conditions of participation, including reporting requirements, which are hereby incorporated. Mr. Fenn shall be responsible for any costs associated with LOMAP.

#### **NON-COMPLIANCE LANGUAGE**

If Mr. Fenn fails to comply with any of the foregoing probation terms, and such information is received by the State Bar of Arizona, Bar Counsel shall file a notice of noncompliance with the Presiding Disciplinary Judge, pursuant to Rule

60(a)(5). The Presiding Disciplinary Judge may conduct a hearing within 30 days to determine whether a term of probation has been breached and, if so, whether to impose a sanction. If there is an allegation that he failed to comply with any of the foregoing terms, the burden of proof shall be on the State Bar of Arizona to prove noncompliance by a preponderance of the evidence.

**IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** Mr. Fenn shall pay the costs and expenses of the State Bar of Arizona for \$1,200.00, within thirty (30) days from the date of this order. There are no costs or expenses incurred by the disciplinary clerk and/or Presiding Disciplinary Judge's Office in these disciplinary proceedings.

**DATED** this 13<sup>th</sup> day of March, 2018.

*William J. O'Neil*  

---

**William J. O'Neil, Presiding Disciplinary Judge**

Copy of the foregoing mailed/emailed  
this 13th day of March, 2018, to:

Terrence P Woods  
Broening Oberg Woods & Wilson PC  
PO Box 20527  
Phoenix, AZ 85036-0527  
Email: [tpw@bowwlaw.com](mailto:tpw@bowwlaw.com)

Nicole S Kaseta  
State Bar of Arizona  
4201 N. 24<sup>th</sup> Street, Suite 100  
Phoenix, Arizona 85016-6266  
Email: [LRO@staff.azbar.org](mailto:LRO@staff.azbar.org)

by: AMcQueen

**BEFORE THE PRESIDING DISCIPLINARY JUDGE**

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

**BRIAN CAMPBELL FENN,**  
**Bar No. 025118**

Respondent.

**PDJ 2017-9113**

**DECISION ACCEPTING  
MODIFICATION OF  
AGREEMENT**

[State Bar Nos. 16-3184, 17-0557,  
17-1029]

**FILED MARCH 13, 2018**

The formal complaint was filed on October 17, 2017. The answer was filed on November 9, 2017. Under Rule 57(a), Ariz. R. Sup. Ct.,<sup>1</sup> an agreement for discipline by consent was filed on January 12, 2018 by, the State Bar of Arizona by Staff Bar Counsel Nicole S. Kasetta, and Brian Campbell Fenn (“Fenn”), who is represented by counsel, Terrence P. Woods, *Broening Oberg Woods & Wilson, PC*. On January 25, 2018, the PDJ recommended the agreement be modified.

The parties requested a joint conference on January 30, 2018. On January 31, 2018, a joint conference was scheduled for February 6, 2018. At that conference, the parties clarified their positions. The parties were granted ten (10) additional business days to file a modified agreement. On February 21, 2018, Fenn filed an unopposed motion to extend time for filing the agreement. The motion was granted by the PDJ

---

<sup>1</sup> Unless otherwise stated all Rule references are to the Ariz. R. Sup. Ct.

on the same day. On February 27, 2018, the parties requested a telephonic conference. The PDJ held the conference on that date. Time was extended to March 9, 2018 to file the agreement. The modified agreement was filed on March 9, 2018.

Rule 57 requires admissions be tendered solely “...in exchange for the stated form of discipline....” Under that rule, the right to an adjudicatory hearing is waived only if the “...conditional admission and proposed form of discipline is approved....” If the agreement is not accepted, those conditional admissions are automatically withdrawn and shall not be used against the parties in any subsequent proceeding. Fenn has voluntarily waived the right to an adjudicatory hearing, and waived all motions, defenses, objections or requests that could be asserted upon approval of the proposed form of discipline. Notice of the agreement and the opportunity to object, as required by Rule 53(b)(3), Ariz. R. Sup. Ct., was provided to the complainants by a letter dated December 13, 2017. No objections have been received.

The agreement details a factual basis to support the conditional admissions. Fenn admits he violated Rule 42, ERs 1.3, 1.4, 1.5(a), 1.5(d)(3), 1.16(d), and 5.3. The alleged violation of ER 5.5 is dismissed due to evidentiary issues. Allegations of violations of ER 1.5(b) and Rule 54(d) violations are also dismissed, as Fenn continues to allege he did not knowingly fail to respond to the multiple messages and calls from the State Bar. The agreed upon sanctions are a reprimand with two (2) years of probation.

Fenn is presently on inactive status. As a term of probation, Fenn will remain on inactive status for a period of two (2) years from this date. He shall not operate or maintain or supervise a law office located in Arizona for two (2) years from this date. He will not represent any clients located in Arizona, practice law in Arizona, or accept any new clients located in Arizona during those two (2) years except those immigration clients identified by the modified agreement whose cases are concluding. Fenn agrees as a term of this agreement that he shall not practice any type of law in Arizona after the expiration of his two (2) year probationary period unless he seeks and obtains reinstatement to active status in Arizona. Fenn will participate in the Law Office Management Assistance Program (LOMAP) and, as a condition of LOMAP, he will provide the State Bar quarterly reports identifying the clients that he has remaining as cases conclude for the clients identified in the agreement.

Fenn will pay restitution to Complainant, Victorina Calderon (“Calderon”), in the amount of \$4,900.00 and to Complainant, Graciela Zamora (“Zamora”), in the amount of \$4,900.00 within thirty (30) days. As specified within the agreement, Fenn will pay the costs and expenses of the State Bar of \$1,200.00 within thirty (30) days. If not timely paid, interest shall accrue at the legal rate. The conditional admissions are briefly summarized.

Fenn was licensed to practice law in Arizona since April 27, 2007. He is on inactive status in Arizona. He also has been licensed to practice law in California

since April 6, 2009. He is the owner of and sole attorney for Immigration Law Authority (“ILA”), a California professional corporation that provides legal services and had offices in California and Phoenix, Arizona. However, the Arizona office closed in September 2017. No attorneys worked out of the Phoenix office and Mr. Fenn infrequently visited that office. ILA employed Professional Management Firm, LLC (“PMF”) for support services which included accounting, human resources, and payroll services. Kenji Delgado (“Delgado”) is not an attorney and is the president of PMF.

In Count One, Calderon, a citizen of Mexico, had an I-130 petition filed to allow her to immigrate to the U.S.A. based on her marriage to an American citizen. While never deported, she tried to enter the U.S.A. three times unsuccessfully in 2007 and was returned to Mexico. Her I-130 was approved on June 15, 2010.

Calderon contacted Fenn’s Phoenix office and spoke with an assistant, Cindy Estrada (“Estrada”). Calderon was provided a fee agreement on November 12, 2011. The fee agreement repeatedly states ILA will not provide any refunds and stated set fees for specified services. Despite already having an approved I-130 petition, the fee agreement defines the scope of representation as assisting her with “your Family Petition case.” Two days later she retained ILA.

In 2012, Fenn provided Calderon with a second fee agreement, which required a \$4,900 fee, which she paid, for a “Family Petition and Waiver case.” She assumed Delgado was her attorney. Fenn never met or spoke to her. When Calderon went to

Fenn's law office in Phoenix, she only met with Estrada and never with an attorney. Estrada was the only employee in the office. The notes of her visits to ILA reflect her past attempts to enter the country. Fenn was unaware that the law precluded her requesting a provisional waiver and then a visa because of her prior attempts to enter the country.

Fenn did not send his notice of appearance to the U.S. Consulate General ("Consulate") until January 31, 2014. The Consulate on February 4, 2014, wrote Fenn and told him to have his clients "fill out and submit online [visa] Form DS-260." He did not do that because by then he had learned that she was precluded from such process. Instead he submitted a Freedom of Information Act request commencing in 2015 relating to any prior entries and receives response in September 2015 and 2016. Those responses revealed her prior attempts at entry which Calderon had already reported to his office.

Despite this knowledge, Fenn emailed the National Visa Center on November 23, 2015 and again on December 17, 2015 requesting additional time to file the DS-260. He contacted the Consulate stating he intended to apply for the 1-601A provision waiver which the Consulate received on January 11, 2016. Fenn did nothing else. As a result, Calderon terminated Finn as her lawyer after five years of virtually nothing being done by his office and requested a refund. Finn refused.

Calderon contacted the State Bar who contacted Finn on October 6, 2016. Finn failed to return the message and was called again by intake bar counsel on

October 18, 2016. Finn said he was not in his office and would need to review the file. He was directed to call intake bar counsel back. He did not. He was again called on November 3, 2016 and failed to return the call. He later explained his non-responsiveness by stating “I felt I’d completed the task and could move forward.” While the agreement states Finn “would never intentionally fail to furnish information to the State Bar,” he knew of the calls, received the messages, and did not respond.

In Count Two, Karinna Ulloa (“Ulloa”) worked as a paralegal for ILA in Fenn’s Phoenix office for two months. She was interviewed by Delgado for that position. She states Delgado misrepresented to her that she was an attorney. Her job duties including meeting with clients. While working in the office, Finn never interacted with client, and provided neither supervision or instruction to her. Ulloa referred the names of individual clients to the State Bar who were then interviewed by the State Bar. Each stated that Delgado told them she was their attorney. None ever met with an attorney.

In Count Three, ILA entered a fee agreement with Zamora on August 12, 2012, which stated various set fees. She never met with any attorney. Instead non-attorney Estrada performed the consultation. As in Count One, Zamora had an approved I-130 petition but was charged for completing a family petition by Fenn. Zamora thought Delgado was her attorney as she communicated with her.

Consistent with the pattern in Count One, Fenn required a second fee agreement and required \$4,900 and a \$670 filing fee which Zamora paid. Two years later, Delgado sent Zamora a letter stating the processing had been delayed and that 2014 immigration changes “may benefit your case.” Neither Fenn nor ILA ever submitted Zamora’s application. Fenn and ILA did nothing. When Zamora requested a refund, Fenn initially refused to provide a refund.

### Analysis

Under Rule 57(a)(2)(E),

Each agreement shall include a discussion of the American Bar Association’s *Standards for Imposing Lawyer Sanctions* and an analysis of the proposed sanction, including a discussion as to why a greater or less sanction would not be appropriate under the circumstances of the case.

The Theoretical Framework of the *Standards* is stated under Section II. “In determining the nature of the ethical duty violated, the standards assume that the most important ethical duties are those obligations which a lawyer owes to *clients*.” (Emphasis included in original.) Those obligations are stated in four sub-sections each of which is emphasized by a single word. Those words are *loyalty*, *diligence*, *competence* and *candor*. Lawyers also owe a duty to the legal profession that typically do not concern the lawyer’s basic responsibilities in representing clients

but involve duties to the profession. These include, among others, the preclusion of assisting in the unauthorized practice of law.

Fenn elected to become an inactive member while this matter was proceeding. Under the stipulated facts, Fenn never directly practiced in the State of Arizona. He formed a California professional corporation that “provides legal services and had offices in California and Phoenix, Arizona. He is the owner of and sole attorney for that professional corporation.” That office is now closed. Under this agreement, he will remain on inactive status, and is precluded from involvement with the practice of law in Arizona unless and until he is reinstated to active status after two years.

Disciplinary sanctions are designed to maintain the integrity of the profession, to protect the public and the courts, and to deter other attorneys from engaging in similar misconduct. The modified agreement serves those purposes.

**IT IS ORDERED** accepting the modified agreement and incorporating by this reference the agreement and its modification including any accompanying documents attached to those agreements.

**IT IS ORDERED** sealing Exhibit C to the modified agreement and all reports made to the State Bar by Fenn regarding those clients as required under this modified agreement.

**DATED** this 13<sup>th</sup> day of March, 2018.

*William J. O’Neil*  
\_\_\_\_\_  
**William J. O’Neil, Presiding Disciplinary Judge**

Copies of the foregoing mailed/mailed  
this 13th day of March, 2018.

Terrence P Woods  
Broening Oberg Woods & Wilson PC  
PO Box 20527  
1122 E Jefferson  
Phoenix, AZ 85036-0527  
Email: [tpw@bowwlaw.com](mailto:tpw@bowwlaw.com)  
Respondent's Counsel

Nicole S Kaseta  
Staff Bar Counsel  
State Bar of Arizona  
4201 N 24<sup>th</sup> Street, Suite 100  
Phoenix, Arizona 85016-6266  
Email: [LRO@staff.azbar.org](mailto:LRO@staff.azbar.org)

by: [AMcQueen](#)

OFFICE OF THE  
PRESIDING DISCIPLINARY JUDGE  
SUPREME COURT OF ARIZONA

MAR 9 2018

FILED

BY \_\_\_\_\_

Nicole S. Kaseta, Bar No. 025244  
Staff Bar Counsel  
State Bar of Arizona  
4201 N. 24<sup>th</sup> Street, Suite 100  
Phoenix, Arizona 85016-6266  
Telephone (602) 340-7386  
Email: LRO@staff.azbar.org

Terrence P. Woods, Bar No. 003490  
Broening Oberg Woods & Wilson PC  
PO Box 20527  
1122 E Jefferson  
Phoenix, AZ 85036-0527  
Telephone 602-271-7705  
Email: [tpw@bowwlaw.com](mailto:tpw@bowwlaw.com)  
Respondent's Counsel

**BEFORE THE PRESIDING DISCIPLINARY JUDGE**

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

**BRIAN CAMPBELL FENN  
Bar No. 025118**

Respondent.

**PDJ 2017-9113**

State Bar File Nos. 16-3184, 17-0557,  
17-1029

**MODIFIED AGREEMENT FOR  
DISCIPLINE BY CONSENT**

The State Bar of Arizona (State Bar), through undersigned Bar Counsel, and Respondent, Brian Campbell Fenn, who is represented in this matter by counsel, Terrence P. Woods, hereby submit their Modified Agreement for Discipline by Consent, pursuant to Rule 57(a), Ariz. R. Sup. Ct. Respondent voluntarily waives

the right to an adjudicatory hearing, 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.

On January 12, 2018, the parties filed an Agreement for Discipline by Consent (Consent Agreement) pursuant to which Respondent agreed to be reprimanded and placed on probation (LOMAP) if he reopens his law practice in Arizona or otherwise practices law in Arizona. On January 25, 2018, the Presiding Disciplinary Judge (PDJ) entered his Decision Recommending Modification of Agreement. Pursuant to this decision, the PDJ recommended that the parties modify the Consent Agreement to include that Respondent will remain on inactive status in Arizona for two years and that the reprimand would become effective after the expiration of the two years. As detailed below, the parties are proposing a variation of the PDJ's recommended modification. Specifically, the reprimand would be effective immediately upon entry of the final judgment and order and, as a term of probation and as detailed below, Respondent agrees to remain on inactive status for two (2) years following entry of the final judgment and order.

Pursuant to Rule 53(b)(3), Ariz. R. Sup. Ct., notice of the Consent Agreement was provided to the complainants by letter dated December 13, 2017.<sup>1</sup> Complainants have been notified of the opportunity to file a written objection to the Consent Agreement with the State Bar within five (5) business days of bar counsel's notice. Copies of Complainants' objections, if any, have been or will be provided to the presiding disciplinary judge.

Respondent conditionally admits that his conduct, as set forth below, violated Rule 42, ERs 1.3, 1.4, 1.5(a), 1.5(d)(3), 1.16(d), and 5.3. Upon acceptance of this agreement, Respondent agrees to accept imposition of the following discipline: Reprimand with two (2) years of probation. The terms of probation include the following:

- (1) Respondent will remain on inactive status in Arizona for a period of two (2) years from the date of entry of the final judgment and order;
- (2) Respondent shall not operate or maintain a law office located in Arizona for two (2) years from the date of entry of the final judgment and order;
- (3) Respondent will not supervise a law office located in Arizona for a period of two (2) years from the date of entry of the final judgment and order;

---

<sup>1</sup> The State Bar did not send notice to the Complainants of this Modified Agreement for Discipline by Consent because such notice would contain the same summary as the December 13, 2017 notice—i.e. that the parties settled for a reprimand, restitution, and probation.

(4) Respondent will not represent any clients located in Arizona for a period of two (2) years from the date of entry of the final judgment and order, with the exception of the immigration clients listed in Exhibit C<sup>2</sup>;

(5) Respondent will not accept any new clients located in Arizona for a period of two (2) years from the date of entry of the final judgment and order;

(6) Respondent will not otherwise practice law in Arizona for a period of two (2) years from the date of entry of the final judgment and order, with the exception of representing the immigration clients listed in Exhibit C; and

(7) Respondent will participate in the Law Office Management Assistance Program (LOMAP) and, as part of his participation in LOMAP, Respondent will provide the State Bar quarterly reports identifying the clients that he has remaining in Arizona.

Respondent also agrees to pay restitution to Complainant Victorina Calderon in the amount of \$4,900 and to Complainant Graciela Zamora in the amount of \$4,900 within thirty (30) days of entry of the final judgment and order in this matter.

Respondent acknowledges that, if he seeks to practice any type of law in Arizona after the expiration of his two (2) year probationary period, he will seek reinstatement to active status in Arizona.

---

<sup>2</sup> Pursuant to a telephonic conference that the parties had with the PDJ on February 27, 2018, Exhibit C to this Modified Consent Agreement is to be sealed from the public and Complainants.

Respondent also agrees to pay the costs and expenses of the disciplinary proceeding, within 30 days from the date of this order, and if costs are not paid within the 30 days, interest will begin to accrue at the legal rate.<sup>3</sup> The State Bar's Statement of Costs and Expenses is attached hereto as Exhibit A.

## **FACTS**

### **GENERAL ALLEGATIONS**

1. Respondent is a lawyer who was licensed to practice law in the state of Arizona having been first admitted to practice in Arizona on April 27, 2007.
2. Respondent is currently on inactive status in Arizona.
3. Respondent is also licensed to practice law in the state of California, having been first admitted to practice in California on April 6, 2009.
4. Respondent is the owner of and sole attorney for Immigration Law Authority (ILA), a California professional corporation that provides legal services.
5. ILA has offices in California.

---

<sup>3</sup> 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.

6. ILA had an office in Phoenix, but the Phoenix office closed in September of 2017.

7. Respondent is located in California.

8. When Respondent's Phoenix office was open, Respondent infrequently visited his Phoenix law office.

9. When Respondent's Phoenix office was open, there were no attorneys who worked out of Respondent's Phoenix office.

10. ILA employs an entity named Professional Management Firm, LLC (PMF) for support services, including accounting services, human resource services, and payroll services.

11. Kenji Delgado (Delgado) is the president of PMF.

12. Delgado is not an attorney.

**COUNT ONE (File no. 16-3184)**

13. On November 14, 2011, Victorina Calderon (Calderon) retained ILA to assist her in an immigration matter.

14. Calderon is a citizen of Mexico.

15. Calderon has never been deported but tried to enter the U.S. three times unsuccessfully in 2007 and was returned to Mexico.

16. Calderon successfully entered the U.S. in August of 2007.
17. Prior to Respondent representing her, Calderon filed an I-130 petition (petition for alien relative) based on her marriage to a U.S. citizen.
18. The United States Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS) approved Calderon's I-130 petition on June 15, 2010.
19. Calderon contacted Respondent's Phoenix office and spoke with Respondent's assistant, Cindy Estrada (Estrada).
20. Respondent or his firm provided Calderon a fee agreement on November 12, 2011.
21. Even though Calderon already had an approved I-130 petition, the fee agreement defines the scope of the representation as assisting Calderon with "your Family Petition case."
22. The fee agreement repeatedly states that the firm will not provide Calderon any refunds.
23. For example, the fee agreement states that "[a]ll of the fees are not refundable in case the CLIENT chooses to cancel our representation in your case or substitutes for another representation." (Emphasis in original)
24. The fee agreement contains set fees for certain tasks.

25. For example, it is \$1,900 for “LEGAL representation for the Family Petition”, \$250 nonrefundable for substitution of representation, \$150 for responding to requests for evidence, \$100 “to send forms again,” \$500 for “re-submitting a new case,” \$250 for “an appointment with an immigration attorney,” and \$50 for “numerous phone calls in the same week.” (Emphasis in original)

26. In 2012, Respondent provided Calderon a second fee agreement which provides for a \$4,900 fee for “Family Petition and Waiver case.”

27. The 2012 fee agreement provides: “In the event CLIENT’s case is canceled and/or ILA withdraws representation, only non-disbursed money orders payable to USCIS or other governmental agencies fees in the possession of ILA will be returned to CLIENT. **No other fees or costs are refundable to CLIENT under any circumstances.**” (emphasis in original).

28. Calderon paid Respondent’s firm the \$4,900 set forth in the 2012 fee agreement.

29. Calderon completed a form for Respondent indicating “no” to the question of “multiple entries.”

30. Calderon states that she informed Estrada of her unsuccessful attempted entries into the U.S. in 2007, however.

31. Moreover, in case notes in Respondent's file, there is an entry dated November 15, 2012 which states: "CLIENT ENTER 2007, 2 YOUNG CHILDREN WHO ARE EWI TOO." (emphasis in original).

32. There is also an entry dated January 14, 2003 that states: "Waiver notes: IN THE YEAR 2005 AND ON JULY OF 2007 SHE WAS COUGHT [sic] BY IMMIGRATION WHILE TRYING TO ENTER THE COUNTRY. SHE HAS NEVER BEEN DEPORTED FROM INSIDE THE COUNTRY." (emphasis in original).

33. Respondent agreed to apply for a provisional waiver for Calderon and then for a visa.

34. Calderon initially believed that Delgado was her attorney.

35. Respondent never met or spoke to Calderon.

36. Calderon visited Respondent's Phoenix office but she only met with Estrada, and not with an attorney.

37. Estrada was the only person who worked at Respondent's Phoenix office when Calderon was Respondent's client.

38. Estrada handled the client intake process for Respondent.

39. On January 31, 2014, Respondent sent his notice of appearance to the U.S. Consulate General.

40. On February 4, 2014, the U.S. Consulate General wrote Respondent: “In order to continue with their case, please have your clients fill out and submit online [visa] Form DS-260.”

41. Respondent never submitted the visa form.

42. Respondent did not submit the visa form because he subsequently learned that Calderon entered the U.S. multiple times and that Calderon cannot request a provisional waiver and then a visa because of the multiple entries.

43. Specifically, Respondent submitted Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) requests commencing in 2015 relating to Calderon’s entries into the U.S.

44. Respondent received the responses to the FOIA requests in September of 2015 and September of 2016.

45. The responses reveal Calderon’s purported multiple entries into the U.S.

46. However, on November 23, 2015, Respondent emailed the National Visa Center (NVC) and wrote: “This is written to notify your office that [Calderon] needs additional time to submit the DS-260 online. We are hereby

respectfully request [sic] for your office to extend the case for another year as we are pending information from our client.”

47. On December 17, 2015, Respondent again emailed the NVC asking for “additional time in order to complete the DS-260 online.”

48. The next day, the NVC informed Respondent that it “forwarded your immigrant visa petition to the U.S. Embassy or Consulate on” August 3, 2010 and to contact them.

49. Respondent subsequently contacted the U.S. Consulate and informed it that Calderon intended to apply for the 1-601A provisional waiver.

50. On January 11, 2016, the U.S. Consulate confirmed its receipt of the information.

51. On August 6, 2016, Calderon terminated Respondent.

52. Calderon requested a refund from Respondent but Respondent initially refused to provide Calderon a refund.

53. On October 6, 2016, intake bar counsel left Respondent a message and requested that he call intake bar counsel.

54. Respondent failed to return intake bar counsel’s message.

55. Accordingly, on October 18, 2016, intake bar counsel again called Respondent.

56. At this time, Respondent informed intake bar counsel that he was not in the office and needed to review his file.

57. Intake bar counsel directed Respondent to call him back once he reviewed his file.

58. Respondent did not do so.

59. Accordingly, on November 3, 2016, intake bar counsel called Respondent again, left a message, and requested a return phone call.

60. Respondent did not return intake bar counsel's call.

61. Respondent provided the State Bar with the following explanation regarding why he did not return intake bar counsel's phone call: ". . . because of my busy schedule and heavy case load, I can only surmise that because of the pleasant nature of our conversation [on October 18, 2016], I felt like I'd completed the task and could move forward."

62. Respondent states that he would never intentionally fail to furnish information to the State Bar, and Respondent timely responded to the State Bar's screening letter and other requests for information.

**COUNT TWO (File No. 17-0557/Ulloa)**

63. Karinna Ulloa (Ulloa) worked as a paralegal for ILA in Respondent's Phoenix office for approximately two months.

64. Ulloa was interviewed by Delgado for this paralegal position.

65. During this interview, Ulloa contends that Delgado misrepresented to her that he was an attorney.

66. Ulloa's job duties included meeting with clients.

67. While Ulloa worked at Respondent's Phoenix office, Respondent did not directly communicate with clients during the client intake process.

68. Respondent never communicated with Ulloa or otherwise provided her with any direct supervision or instruction while she worked at his Phoenix office.

69. Ulloa identified to the State Bar certain clients of Respondent who would allegedly testify that Delgado represented himself as an attorney to them.

70. Most of these clients did not respond to the State Bar's request for information or otherwise declined to be interviewed by the State Bar.

71. Two of these clients, however, agreed to be interviewed by the State Bar.

72. These clients included Juan Guitierrez (Guitierrez) and Elizabeth Gonzalez (Gonzalez).

73. Guitierrez retained Respondent but Respondent never directly communicated with him.

74. Gonzalez retained Respondent in February of 2014.

75. Gonzalez never met with Respondent or any attorney.

76. Gonzalez eventually requested a refund and spoke to Delgado.

77. Gonzalez alleges that Delgado informed her that he was the attorney.

78. Gonzalez subsequently terminated Respondent.

79. Respondent contacted Gonzalez in March of 2017.

80. During this contact, Respondent provided Gonzalez a \$2,500 refund.

**COUNT THREE (File No. 17-1029/Zamora)**

81. Respondent's firm, ILA, provided Graciela Zamora (Zamora) a fee agreement dated August 18, 2012 which defines the scope of representation as a family petition.

82. The fee agreement states that there will be no refund to Zamora, including if Zamora cancels the representation.

83. The fee agreement lists flat fees for certain tasks, including \$1,900 for family petition, \$100 to send forms, and \$50 for numerous phone calls during the same week.

84. Respondent was not directly involved in the initial consultation with Zamora.

85. Instead, non-attorney Estrada performed the initial consultation with Zamora.

86. Even though the fee agreement defines the scope of the representation as a family petition, Zamora already had an approved I-130 petition at this time.

87. Despite this, ILA charged Zamora for completing a family petition for her in 2012.

88. Respondent never communicated with Zamora until after she submitted a bar charge to the State Bar.

89. When Zamora visited Respondent's Phoenix office, there was never an attorney at this office.

90. Zamora did not understand who her attorney was because Respondent never communicated with her.

91. Zamora believed that non-attorney Delgado was her attorney as she communicated with Delgado.

92. On December 29, 2012, ILA provided Zamora another fee agreement.

93. The second fee agreement was in the amount of \$4,900 for a provisional waiver.

94. Zamora paid ILA a total of \$4,900.

95. On December 24, 2013, Zamora received a letter from Delgado informing her that her provisional waiver was complete and ready to be submitted to the USCIS.

96. Delgado's letter also requested a \$670 filing fee.

97. Zamora paid this filing fee the next day via a money order.

98. On April 29, 2014, Delgado sent a letter to Zamora stating: "The processing of family petition cases from 2013, have [sic] been delayed from 6 to 10 months to obtain your residence. 2014 announces immigration changes that may benefit your case."

99. Neither Respondent nor ILA ever submitted Zamora's provisional wavier application to the USCIS.

100. Zamora determined that the money order that she provided Delgado for the filing fee was never cashed.

101. The issuer of the money order provided Zamora a partial refund.

102. Delgado subsequently informed Zamora that she no longer qualified for a provisional waiver because Zamora's husband was arrested in May of 2014.

103. On October 25, 2015, Zamora sent a letter to ILA requesting a refund.

104. Respondent initially refused to provide Zamora a refund.

### **CONDITIONAL ADMISSIONS**

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

Respondent conditionally admits that his conduct in count one violated Rule 42, Ariz. R. Sup. Ct., specifically Rule 42, ERs 1.3, 1.4, 1.5(a), 1.5(d)(3), 1.16(d), and 5.3.

Respondent conditionally admits that his conduct in count two violated Rule 42, Ariz. R. Sup. Ct., specifically ERs 1.4 and 5.3.

Respondent conditionally admits that his conduct in count three violated ERs 1.3, 1.4, 1.5(a), 1.5(d)(3), 1.16(d), and 5.3.

### **CONDITIONAL DISMISSALS**

The State Bar conditionally agrees to dismiss the alleged ER 5.5 violation in counts one, two, and three because of evidentiary issues and because Delgado denies engaging in the unauthorized practice of law. The State Bar also conditionally agrees to dismiss the alleged ER 1.5(b) and Rule 54(d) violations in count one because Respondent or his firm provided Calderon a fee agreement and because Respondent contends that he did not knowingly fail to respond to intake bar counsel as explained above.

### **RESTITUTION**

Respondent agrees to pay restitution to Calderon and Zamora in the amount of \$4,900 each within thirty (30) days of entry of the final judgment and order.

### **SANCTION**

Respondent and the State Bar of Arizona agree that based on the facts and circumstances of this matter, as set forth above, the following sanctions are appropriate: Reprimand with two (2) years of probation. The terms of probation include the following:

- (1) Respondent will remain on inactive status in Arizona for a period of two (2) years from the date of entry of the final judgment and order;
- (2) Respondent shall not operate or maintain a law office located in Arizona for two (2) years from the date of entry of the final judgment and order;
- (3) Respondent will not supervise a law office located in Arizona for a period of two (2) years from the date of entry of the final judgment and order;
- (4) Respondent will not represent any clients located in Arizona for a period of two (2) years from the date of entry of the final judgment and order, with the exception of the immigration clients listed in Exhibit C;
- (5) Respondent will not accept any new clients located in Arizona for a period of two (2) years from the date of entry of the final judgment and order;
- (6) Respondent will not otherwise practice law in Arizona for a period of two (2) years from the date of entry of the final judgment and order, with the exception of representing the immigration clients listed in Exhibit C; and
- (7) Respondent will participate in the Law Office Management Assistance Program (LOMAP) and, as part of his participation in LOMAP, Respondent will provide the State Bar quarterly reports identifying the clients that he has remaining in Arizona.

Respondent also agrees to pay restitution as set forth above.

Respondent acknowledges that, if he seeks to practice any type of law in Arizona after the expiration of his two (2) year probationary period, that he will seek reinstatement to active status in Arizona.

If Respondent violates any of the terms of this agreement, further discipline proceedings may be brought.

### **LOMAP**

Respondent shall contact the State Bar Compliance Monitor at (602) 340-7258, within ten (10) days from the date of entry of the final judgment and order. Respondent shall submit to a LOMAP examination of his office's procedures. Respondent shall sign terms and conditions of probation, including reporting requirements, which shall be incorporated herein. The probation period will commence at the time of entry of the final judgment and order and will conclude two (2) years from that date. Respondent will be responsible for any costs associated with LOMAP.

### **NON-COMPLIANCE LANGUAGE**

In the event that Respondent fails to comply with any of the foregoing probation terms, and information thereof, is received by the State Bar of Arizona, Bar Counsel shall file a notice of noncompliance with the Presiding Disciplinary Judge, pursuant to Rule 60(a)(5), Ariz. R. Sup. Ct. The Presiding Disciplinary Judge may conduct a hearing within 30 days to determine whether a term of probation has been breached and, if so, to recommend an appropriate sanction. If

there is an allegation that Respondent failed to comply with any of the foregoing terms, the burden of proof shall be on the State Bar of Arizona to prove noncompliance by a preponderance of the evidence.

### **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.

The parties agree that *Standard 4.42(b)* is the appropriate *Standard* given the facts and circumstances of this matter. *Standard 4.42(b)* provides: “Suspension is generally appropriate when: . . . (b) a lawyer engages in a pattern of neglect and causes injury or potential injury to a client.” Respondent engaged in a pattern of neglect with clients. He failed to communicate directly with his clients.

The parties further agree that *Standard 7.3* is the appropriate *Standard* given the facts and circumstances of this matter. *Standard 7.3* provides: “Reprimand is generally appropriate when a lawyer negligently engages in conduct that is a violation of a duty owed as a professional, and causes injury or potential injury to a client, the public, or the legal system.” Respondent negligently failed to supervise his Phoenix office and Estrada, including by failing to periodically visit his Phoenix office and not having an attorney present at his Phoenix office.

**The duty violated**

As described above, Respondent’s conduct violated his duty to his clients and as a professional.

**The lawyer’s mental state**

For purposes of this agreement, the parties agree that Respondent negligently failed to communicate directly with his clients, negligently failed to

timely pursue provisional waivers in counts one and two, and negligently failed to supervise his Phoenix office, and that his conduct was in violation of the Rules of Professional Conduct.

**The extent of the actual or potential injury**

For purposes of this agreement, the parties agree that there was potential harm to the profession, potential harm to Respondent's clients in counts one and two, and actual harm to Respondent's client in count three because Respondent's delay in submitting the waiver application combined with the client's husband's arrest resulted in the client not being eligible for the waiver.

**Aggravating and mitigating circumstances**

The presumptive sanction in this matter is suspension. The parties conditionally agree that the following aggravating and mitigating factors should be considered.

**In aggravation:**

*Standard 9.32(c)*, a pattern of misconduct. Respondent engaged in a pattern of failing to directly communicate with clients.

**In mitigation:**

*Standard 9.32(a)*, absence of a prior disciplinary record.

*Standard 9.32(d)*, timely good faith effort to make restitution or to rectify consequences of misconduct. Respondent timely provided client Gonzalez a \$2,500 refund.

*Standard 9.32(e)*, full and free disclosure to disciplinary board or cooperative attitude toward proceedings.

### **Discussion**

The parties have conditionally agreed that, upon application of the aggravating and mitigating factors to the facts of this case, the presumptive sanction should be mitigated to a reprimand with probation.

The parties have conditionally agreed that the presumptive sanction of suspension is not appropriate under the facts and circumstances of this matter. This agreement was based on the following: Respondent has no disciplinary history. Respondent has cooperated in the State Bar's investigation of him. Additionally, Respondent has demonstrated a willingness to address the State Bar's ethical concerns including by meeting with the State Bar prior to the State Bar filing its complaint and by participating in LOMAP. Additionally, the sanction of reprimand with probation will protect the public given that terms of Respondent's probation include that he remain on inactive status for two (2) years following the

entry of the final judgment and order and not practice law in Arizona for those two years with the exception of those clients listed in Exhibit C. Moreover, Respondent acknowledges that, if he seeks to practice any type of law in Arizona after the expiration of his two (2) year probationary period, that he will seek reinstatement to active status in Arizona.

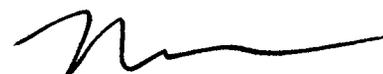
Based on the *Standards* and in light of the facts and circumstances of this matter, the parties conditionally agree that the sanction set forth above is within the range of appropriate sanction and will serve the purposes of lawyer discipline.

### **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 reprimand with two (2) years of probation, restitution as set forth above, and the imposition of costs and expenses. A proposed form order is attached hereto as Exhibit B.

DATED this 9<sup>th</sup> day of March 2018

**STATE BAR OF ARIZONA**



\_\_\_\_\_  
Nicole S. Kasetta  
Staff Bar Counsel

**This agreement, with conditional admissions, is submitted freely and voluntarily and not under coercion or intimidation.**

DATED this \_\_\_\_\_ day of March, 2018.

\_\_\_\_\_  
Brian Campbell Fenn  
Respondent

DATED this \_\_\_\_\_ day of March, 2018.

Broening Oberg Woods & Wilson PC

\_\_\_\_\_  
Terrence P. Woods  
Counsel for Respondent

DATED this \_\_\_\_\_ day of March 2018

**STATE BAR OF ARIZONA**

\_\_\_\_\_  
Nicole S. Kaseta  
Staff Bar Counsel

**This agreement, with conditional admissions, is submitted freely and voluntarily and not under coercion or intimidation.**

DATED this 9<sup>th</sup> day of March, 2018.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Brian Campbell Fenn  
Respondent

DATED this 9<sup>th</sup> day of March, 2018.

Broening Oberg Woods & Wilson PC

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Terrence P. Woods  
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  
of the Supreme Court of Arizona  
this 9<sup>th</sup> day of March, 2018.

Copy of the foregoing emailed  
this 9<sup>th</sup> day of March, 2018, to:

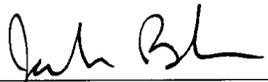
The Honorable William J. O'Neil  
Presiding Disciplinary Judge  
Supreme Court of Arizona  
1501 West Washington Street, Suite 102  
Phoenix, Arizona 85007  
E-mail: [officepdj@courts.az.gov](mailto:officepdj@courts.az.gov)

Copy of the foregoing mailed/emailed  
this 9<sup>th</sup> day of March, 2018, to:

Terrence P. Woods  
Broening Oberg Woods & Wilson PC  
PO Box 20527  
1122 E Jefferson  
Phoenix, AZ 85036-0527  
Email: [tpw@bowwlaw.com](mailto:tpw@bowwlaw.com)  
Respondent's Counsel

Copy of the foregoing hand-delivered  
this 9<sup>th</sup> day of March, 2018, to:

Lawyer Regulation Records Manager  
State Bar of Arizona  
4201 N. 24<sup>th</sup> St., Suite 100  
Phoenix, Arizona 85016-6266

by:   
NSK: jlb

**EXHIBIT A**

## Statement of Costs and Expenses

In the Matter of a Member of the State Bar of Arizona,  
Brian Campbell Fenn, Bar No. 025118, Respondent

File Nos. 16-3184, 17-0557, & 17-1029

### Administrative Expenses

The Supreme Court of Arizona has adopted a schedule of administrative expenses to be assessed in lawyer discipline. If the number of charges/complainants exceeds five, the assessment for the general administrative expenses shall increase by 20% for each additional charge/complainant where a violation is admitted or proven.

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

*General Administrative Expenses*  
*for above-numbered proceedings* **\$1,200.00**

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

### Staff Investigator/Miscellaneous Charges

Total for staff investigator charges \$ 0.00

TOTAL COSTS AND EXPENSES INCURRED \$1,200.00

**EXHIBIT B**

**BEFORE THE PRESIDING DISCIPLINARY JUDGE**

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

**BRIAN CAMPBELL FENN,**  
**Bar No. 025118,**

Respondent.

**PDJ 2017-9113**

**FINAL JUDGMENT AND  
ORDER**

[State Bar Nos. 16-3184, 17-0557,  
17-1029]

The undersigned Presiding Disciplinary Judge of the Supreme Court of Arizona, having reviewed the Modified Agreement for Discipline by Consent filed on March \_\_, 2018, pursuant to Rule 57(a), Ariz. R. Sup. Ct., hereby accepts the parties' proposed agreement. Accordingly:

**IT IS HEREBY ORDERED** that Respondent, **Brian Campbell Fenn**, is hereby reprimanded for his conduct in violation of the Arizona Rules of Professional Conduct, as outlined in the consent documents.

**IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that Respondent shall be placed on probation for a period of two (2) years. The period of probation shall commence upon entry of this final judgment and order and will conclude two (2) years from that date.

**IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that, as a term of probation, Respondent shall remain on inactive status in Arizona for a period of two (2) years from the date of entry of this final judgment and order;

**IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that, as a term of probation, Respondent shall not operate or maintain a law office located in Arizona for two (2) years from the date of entry of the final judgment and order;

**IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that, as a term of probation, Respondent shall not supervise a law office located in Arizona for a period of two (2) years from the date of entry of this final judgment and order;

**IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that, as a term of probation, Respondent shall not represent any clients located in Arizona for a period of two (2) years from the date of entry of this final judgment and order, with the exception of the immigration clients listed in Exhibit C to the Modified Agreement for Discipline by Consent;

**IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that, as a term of probation, Respondent shall not accept any new clients located in Arizona for a period of two (2) years from the date of entry of the final judgment and order;

**IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that, as a term of probation, Respondent shall not otherwise practice law in Arizona for a period of two (2) years from the date of entry of the final judgment and order, with the exception of representing the immigration clients listed in Exhibit C to the Modified Agreement for Discipline By Consent.

**IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that, as a term of probation, Respondent shall contact the State Bar Compliance Monitor at (602) 340-7258, within ten (10) days from the date of entry of this Final Judgment and Order. Respondent shall submit to a LOMAP examination of his office procedures. Respondent shall sign terms and conditions of participation, including reporting requirements, which shall be incorporated herein. The reporting requirements shall include Respondent identifying to the State Bar on a quarterly basis the clients that he has remaining in Arizona. The probation period will commence at the time of entry of the final judgment and order and will conclude two (2) years from that date. Respondent will be responsible for any costs associated with LOMAP.

**IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that Respondent shall pay restitution in the amount of \$4,900 to Complainant Victorina Calderon and Complainant Graciela Zamora within thirty (30) days of entry of the final judgment and order.

**NON-COMPLIANCE LANGUAGE**

In the event that Respondent fails to comply with any of the foregoing probation terms, and information thereof, is received by the State Bar of Arizona, Bar Counsel shall file a notice of noncompliance with the Presiding Disciplinary Judge, pursuant to Rule 60(a)(5), Ariz. R. Sup. Ct. The Presiding Disciplinary Judge may conduct a hearing within 30 days to determine whether a term of probation has been breached and, if so, to recommend an appropriate sanction. If there is an allegation that Respondent failed to comply with any of the foregoing terms, the burden of proof shall be on the State Bar of Arizona to prove noncompliance by a preponderance of the evidence.

**IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that Respondent pay the costs and expenses of the State Bar of Arizona in the amount of \$1,200, within 30 days from the date of service of this Order.

**IT IS FURTHER ORDERED** that Respondent shall pay the costs and expenses incurred by the disciplinary clerk and/or Presiding Disciplinary Judge's

Office in connection with these disciplinary proceedings in the amount of \_\_\_\_\_, within 30 days from the date of service of this Order.

**DATED** this \_\_\_\_\_ day of March, 2018

---

**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 \_\_\_\_\_ day of March, 2018.

Copies of the foregoing mailed/emailed  
this \_\_\_\_\_ day of March, 2018, to:

Terrence P Woods  
Broening Oberg Woods & Wilson PC  
PO Box 20527  
1122 E Jefferson  
Phoenix, AZ 85036-0527  
Email: [tpw@bowwlaw.com](mailto:tpw@bowwlaw.com)  
Respondent's Counsel

Copy of the foregoing emailed/hand-delivered  
this \_\_\_\_\_ day of January, 2018, to:

Nicole S. Kaseta  
Staff Bar Counsel  
State Bar of Arizona  
4201 N 24<sup>th</sup> Street, Suite 100  
Phoenix, Arizona 85016-6266  
Email: [LRO@staff.azbar.org](mailto:LRO@staff.azbar.org)

Copy of the foregoing hand-delivered  
this \_\_\_\_ day of March, 2018 to:

Lawyer Regulation Records Manager  
State Bar of Arizona  
4201 N 24<sup>th</sup> Street, Suite 100  
Phoenix, Arizona 85016-6266

by: \_\_\_\_\_

**EXHIBIT C**  
**\*\*\*SEALED\*\*\***

**EXHIBIT C**

**TO**

**Modified Consent Agreement in State Bar File Nos. 16-3184, 17-0557, 17-1029**

The thirty persons named below are all the clients represented by Respondent Fenn from or in the State of Arizona with immigration cases pending as of March 7, 2018:

Lilia Ojeda  
Enrique Toca  
Ines Mariscal  
Sandra Yolanda De Paz  
Javier Gerardo Hernandez  
Lizbeth Gonzalez  
Miguel Hidalgo  
Eugenio Suarez  
Martin Ochoa  
Grancisco Guzman  
Bertha Parra  
Felipe De Jesus Rodriguez  
Mauricio Pina  
Raul Vazquez  
Ana Delia Villalva  
Yasayra Cortes  
Jesus Estrada  
Ernestina Mora  
Jorge Alberto Vera  
Marisela Osuna  
Cristina Torres  
Kendy Padilla  
Jose Manuel Chavira  
Walter Danilo Marin  
Maria De Los Angeles Luna  
Fabiola Estrada Hernandez  
Sacshia Lisbeth Ojeda  
Jose Susano  
Kelvin Reniery Carrasco  
Julia Garcia