

APPENDIX

ATTACHMENT

A

United States Court of Appeals
for the Fifth Circuit

United States Court of Appeals
Fifth Circuit

FILED

May 19, 2021

No. 20-10621
Summary Calendar

Lyle W. Cayce
Clerk

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

Plaintiff—Appellee,

versus

LEDANIEL VERNELL RUSSELL,

Defendant—Appellant.

Appeal from the United States District Court
for the Northern District of Texas
USDC No. 4:19-CR-367-2

Before DAVIS, STEWART, and DENNIS, *Circuit Judges.*

PER CURIAM:*

Ledaniel Vernell Russell pleaded guilty to one count of conspiracy to possess with intent to distribute a controlled substance, specifically 50 grams or more of methamphetamine, and the district court sentenced him within the advisory guidelines range to 155 months of imprisonment and a five-year

* Pursuant to 5TH CIRCUIT RULE 47.5, the court has determined that this opinion should not be published and is not precedent except under the limited circumstances set forth in 5TH CIRCUIT RULE 47.5.4.

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term of supervised release. Russell challenges both the procedural and substantive reasonableness of his sentence.

We review sentences for reasonableness in light of the sentencing factors of 18 U.S.C. § 3553(a). *Gall v. United States*, 552 U.S. 38, 46, 49-50 (2007). Under the bifurcated review process of *Gall*, we first examine whether the district court committed procedural error. *Id.* at 51. If the sentence is procedurally reasonable, we then review it for substantive reasonableness in light of the § 3553(a) factors. *Id.*

First, Russell argues that the district court imposed a procedurally unreasonable sentence when it denied his “Motion for Downward Departure Based on U.S.S.G. [§] 3B1.2 Mitigating Role.” He asserts that he was less culpable than the average participant in the conspiracy, emphasizing that his participation was limited to a single transaction, he neither planned nor organized the criminal activity, and he had no decision-making authority in the conspiracy.

To the extent Russell is appealing the denial of a motion for a downward departure, we lack jurisdiction to review the challenge. *See United States v. Tuma*, 738 F.3d 681, 691 (5th Cir. 2013). To the extent he is challenging the denial of a mitigating role reduction under § 3B1.2, Russell has failed to show that the district court clearly erred in denying him a role adjustment. *See United States v. Gomez-Valle*, 828 F.3d 324, 327 (5th Cir. 2016). Russell’s involvement in various aspects of the enterprise, including negotiations over the price of the methamphetamine and distribution of that methamphetamine to his own customers, belies his claims that he lacked an understanding of the scope and structure of the enterprise or the activities of the others in the group or that his actions were peripheral to the goal of the criminal conspiracy. *See* § 3B1.2, comment. (nn.3-4); *United States v. Bello-Sanchez*, 872 F.3d 260, 264 (5th Cir. 2017); *United States v. Castro*, 843 F.3d

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608, 613-14 (5th Cir. 2016). The district court's conclusion that Russell failed to show he played a substantially less culpable role than his co-conspirators is plausible in light of this record. *See Bello-Sanchez*, 872 F.3d at 264.

Russell also argues that the district court imposed a substantively unreasonable sentence because it did not adequately consider the § 3553(a) sentencing factors. He emphasizes that the offense involved a single transaction and argues that his role in the conspiracy was minimal and less than the other participants. Russell also contends that the district court did not address whether the methamphetamine Russell purchased was actual methamphetamine or some type of mixture, a factor that seriously impacted his sentencing exposure and creates unwarranted sentencing disparities. Further, Russell asserts that the district court afforded too much weight to Russell's criminal history and ignored that his mental health issues contributed to his prior criminal activity.

We review preserved challenges to the substantive reasonableness of the sentence for an abuse of discretion, *United States v. Diehl*, 775 F.3d 714, 724 (5th Cir. 2015), and apply a rebuttable presumption of reasonableness to properly calculated sentences that are within the guidelines sentencing range, *United States v. Candia*, 454 F.3d 468, 473 (5th Cir. 2006). To rebut this presumption, the defendant must show that "the sentence does not account for a factor that should receive significant weight, it gives significant weight to an irrelevant or improper factor, or it represents a clear error of judgment in balancing sentencing factors." *United States v. Cooks*, 589 F.3d 173, 186 (5th Cir. 2009).

Russell's argument that the district court failed to account for his minimal role in the criminal conspiracy is unavailing, as the district court heard that precise argument by Russell and informed him that it would

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consider all evidence and arguments when fashioning a sentence. Equally unavailing is Russell's argument that the district court did not address the purity of the methamphetamine when sentencing him. At sentencing, the district court agreed with the Government's assertion regarding an error in the initial presentence report detailing the amount of actual methamphetamine attributable to Russell, and the court specifically stated that it had considered the amended presentence report when determining Russell's guidelines range of imprisonment. Moreover, even if the district court had a policy disagreement with the Guidelines based upon sentencing disparities in methamphetamine cases, it was not required to impose a lesser sentence in Russell's case because of it. *See United States v. Malone*, 828 F.3d 331, 338-39 (5th Cir. 2016).

Additionally, Russell has not shown any abuse of discretion by the district court in its consideration of his criminal history. *See Diehl*, 775 F.3d at 724. The district court clearly stated that it would consider the arguments by both parties about Russell's criminal history when sentencing him. Further, contrary to Russell's contention, the district court was aware of his mental health struggles given its adoption of the presentence report's factual findings, which detailed those struggles, and its imposition of mental health treatment as a condition of supervised release.

In light of the foregoing, Russell has shown no error related to the substantive reasonableness of his sentence. *See Diehl*, 775 F.3d at 724; *Cooks*, 589 F.3d at 186. The judgment of the district court is AFFIRMED.

ATTACHMENT

B

PART A. THE OFFENSE

Charge(s) and Conviction(s)

1. On October 11, 2019, a Criminal Complaint was filed in the Northern District of Texas, Fort Worth Division, charging defendant **Ledaniel Vernell Russell (Russell)** and others with violating 21 §§ U.S.C. 846 & 841(a)(1) & (b)(1)(B).
2. On October 24, 2019, **Russell** was arrested, without incident, by agents with the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA), pursuant to a warrant issued in this case. On October 25, 2019, **Russell** was brought before U.S. Magistrate Judge Jeffrey L. Cureton in Fort Worth for an initial appearance. He was ordered temporarily detained pending preliminary and detention hearings, which occurred on October 30, 2019. During the hearings, Magistrate Judge Cureton found probable cause existed to charge **Russell**, and he was ordered detained pending the disposition in this case.
3. On December 11, 2019, a one-count Indictment was filed in the Northern District of Texas, Fort Worth Division, charging defendants Carol Monic Barajas (C. Barajas), **Russell**, and Megan Starr Nelson (M.S. Nelson) with **Conspiracy to Possess With Intent to Distribute a Controlled Substance**, in violation of 21 U.S.C. §§ 846 & 841(a)(1) & (b)(1)(A). Specifically, in or before March 2019, and continuing until in and around October 2019, the defendants, along with others known and unknown, did knowingly and intentionally combine, conspire, confederate, and agree to possess with intent to distribute 50 grams or more of methamphetamine, a Schedule II controlled substance.
4. On December 27, 2019, **Russell** appeared before Senior U.S. District Judge John McBryde for arraignment, at which time he pleaded guilty to the one-count Indictment. There is no Plea Agreement filed in this case. Judge McBryde ordered the preparation of a Presentence Report by the U.S. Probation and Pretrial Services Office in Fort Worth. Sentencing was scheduled for April 10, 2020, before Judge McBryde.

The Offense Conduct

5. The following information was obtained through a review of the Indictment, Factual Résumé, and investigative materials provided by the DEA and Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). In addition, the investigative material was verified and supplemented through interviews with DEA Task Force Officer Steve Smith (TFO Smith). All of the information contained herein is based on evidence considered to be reliable by this probation officer.

Overview of the Conspiracy

6. Beginning in 2019, the DEA and FBI began an investigation into the distribution of kilogram and pound-quantities of methamphetamine in the Dallas/Fort Worth (DFW) area by Juan Quezada (Quezada) (related case), after several arrested methamphetamine distributors identified Quezada as their methamphetamine source of supply (SOS). The investigation revealed the conduct outlined below.

7. Quezada received kilogram and pound-quantities of methamphetamine from a Mexico-based SOS, which he then distributed to various customers, including **Russell** and Marcus Ray Nelson (M.R. Nelson) (related case), who, in turn, delivered to their own customers. Quezada had several couriers who obtained and delivered methamphetamine, and collected drug proceeds on his behalf, including Marco Barajas (M. Barajas) (related case).
8. C. Barajas was identified as Quezada's girlfriend and was present during multiple drug transactions in which Quezada received and distributed methamphetamine. Additionally, C. Barajas coordinated drug transactions and directed couriers in obtaining a shipment of methamphetamine from California.
9. M.S. Nelson obtained her methamphetamine from Kingrasaphone, which was ultimately supplied by Quezada.

The Investigation

10. In 2019, several methamphetamine distributors were arrested and identified Quezada as their methamphetamine SOS, which prompted an investigation into Quezada's distribution activity. As part of their investigative techniques, agents utilized Pen Registers and Title III intercepts, as well as Global Positioning System (GPS) data, controlled drug purchases, and surveillance.
11. In April 2019, investigators met with a cooperating source (CS1) who identified Quezada as CS1's methamphetamine SOS. CS1-advised he/she began purchasing methamphetamine directly from Quezada in February 2019, in which C. Barajas accompanied Quezada during the drug transactions. Other times, M. Barajas delivered methamphetamine and collected drug proceeds on behalf of Quezada.
12. Based on the information provided by CS1, investigators began monitoring Quezada's cellular phone. From June through August 2019, agents intercepted multiple calls between Quezada, his Mexico-based SOS, and the codefendants, including **Russell**, that indicated Quezada was involved in receiving multiple-pound quantities of methamphetamine from Mexico, which he then distributed to customers in DFW and Missouri.

Russell's Conduct

13. Sometime in 2019, **Russell** was introduced to Quezada by M.R. Nelson. On July 12, 2019, agents intercepted a phone call between Quezada and **Russell** in which the following conversation occurred:

Quezada: Hey, what's the ticket over there?

Russell: Three a zip.

Quezada: That's f*cking expensive.

Russell: Okay.

Quezada: If you want to come down here and get you a little four pack and get it going. Zip is 180.

Russell: All right, bro.

14. In this conversation, **Russell** informed **Quezada** he was paying \$300 for one ounce, or a "zip" of methamphetamine. **Quezada** advised **Russell** that was expensive and offered to sell **Russell** four ounces of methamphetamine for \$180, per ounce, to which **Russell** agreed. A few minutes later, **Quezada** texted **Russell** with the location of two addresses: 3806 and 3807 Earl Street in Fort Worth. Based on these conversations, agents established surveillance on both residences, and at 12:02 p.m., **Russell** was observed driving a Toyota Tundra and parking near the residences. **Quezada** informed **Russell** he was not at the residence yet, and **Russell** indicated he needed to leave to drop off his wife at an appointment, and would return after. At 2:00 p.m., **Russell** sent a text message to **Quezada** indicating he was on his way back to the residences. At 2:21 p.m., agents observed **Russell** return to the residence driving the same vehicle. **Quezada** met **Russell** outside, and agents witnessed **Quezada** remove a package from his vehicle and hand it to **Russell**. A coöperating coconspirator confirmed that on this date, **Quezada** distributed 4 ounces, or 113.4 grams of methamphetamine to Russell.

15. On July 16, 2019, a phone call occurred between **Quezada** and M.R. Nelson in which **Quezada** informed M.R. Nelson, "He took four zips four days ago." This conversation corroborated the events which occurred on July 12, 2019, in which **Quezada** distributed 4 ounces of methamphetamine to **Russell**.

16. As outlined in the Indictment, and stipulated to in the Factual Résumé, **Quezada** personally distributed methamphetamine to **Russell** and others, and **Russell**, in turn, distributed methamphetamine to his customers. In this manner, **Quezada** and **Russell** conspired with each other to possess more than 50 grams of methamphetamine with the intent to distribute the substance.

Victim Impact

17. This is a Title 21 offense and there is no identifiable victim other than society at large.

Adjustment for Obstruction of Justice

18. The probation officer has no information indicating the defendant impeded or obstructed justice.

Adjustment for Acceptance of Responsibility

19. The defendant was interviewed on January 30, 2020, in the presence of his attorney. During the interview, the defendant admitted the facts he stipulated to in the Factual Résumé are true, and he is guilty of this offense. Regarding his involvement in this offense, the defendant stated, "This is something I will never get myself back into again. I love my family too much to be in here. I apologize for being in the wrong place."

20. The defendant has clearly demonstrated acceptance of responsibility for his offense within the meaning of USSG §3E1.1(a). Two offense levels will be subtracted for acceptance of responsibility. Furthermore, on January 2, 2020, Assistant U.S. Attorney Shawn Smith filed a Notice Regarding Acceptance of Responsibility confirming the defendant assisted the government in the investigation or prosecution of his own misconduct by timely

notifying authorities of his intention to enter a plea of guilty, thereby permitting the government to avoid preparing for trial. The timeliness of his notification to enter a plea of guilty permitted the government and the Court to allocate their resources efficiently. One additional offense level will be subtracted for acceptance of responsibility, for a total of 3 levels. USSG §3E1.1(a) & (b).

Offense Level Computation

21. The offense of conviction concluded on July 12, 2019. The 2018 Guidelines Manual was used to determine the defendant's offense level. USSG §1B1.11.

Count 1: Conspiracy to Possess With Intent to Distribute a Controlled Substance

(22)

Base Offense Level: The base offense level for a violation of 21 U.S.C. §§ 846 & 841(a)(1) & (b)(1)(A) is found in USSG §2D1.1 of the guidelines. Pursuant to USSG §2D1.1(a)(5), the base offense level is determined by using the Drug Quantity Table set forth in Subsection (c). The defendant is accountable for 113.4 grams of methamphetamine. Pursuant to USSG §2D1.1(c)(8), if the offense involved at least 50 grams but less than 200 grams of methamphetamine, the base offense level is 24.

24

(23)

Specific Offense Characteristics: Pursuant to USSG §2D1.1(b)(5), if the offense involved the importation of methamphetamine from listed chemicals that the defendant knew were imported unlawfully, and the defendant is not subject to a mitigating role adjustment, increase by 2 levels. The methamphetamine the defendant received from Quezada originated from Mexico. Therefore, 2 levels are added.

+2

24. **Victim Related Adjustment:** None.

0

25. **Adjustment for Role in the Offense:** None.

0

26. **Adjustment for Obstruction of Justice:** None.

0

27. **Adjusted Offense Level (Subtotal):**

26

28. **Chapter Four Enhancement:** None.

0

29. **Acceptance of Responsibility:** The defendant admitted the facts he stipulated to in the Factual Résumé are true and he is guilty of this offense. The defendant has clearly demonstrated acceptance of responsibility for the offense. Accordingly, the offense level is decreased by 2 levels. USSG §3E1.1(a).

-2

30. **Acceptance of Responsibility:** The defendant has assisted authorities in the investigation or prosecution of the defendant's own misconduct by timely notifying authorities of the intention to enter a plea of guilty. Accordingly, the offense level is decreased by 1 additional level. USSG §3E1.1(b).

-1

31. Total Offense Level: 23

PART B. THE DEFENDANT'S CRIMINAL HISTORY

32. A federal, state, and local criminal records search was conducted using the National Crime Information Center and Texas Crime Information Center (NCIC/TCIC) computerized records. The following information was determined from this search, as well as from court records and offense reports received from the arresting agencies.

33. In calculating the criminal history, the defendant's earliest offense date, including relevant conduct, is July 12, 2019. USSG §4A1.2, comment. (n.1).

Juvenile Adjudication(s)

34. None.

Adult Criminal Conviction(s)

	<u>Date of Arrest</u>	<u>Conviction/Court</u>	<u>Date Sentence Imposed/Disposition</u>	<u>Guideline</u>	<u>Pts</u>
35.	2/1/2009 (Age 25)	Non-Support 09DU-CR00575 Dunklin County Circuit Court Kennett, MO	8/12/2009: Plea unknown. Placed on 2 years unsupervised probation. 8/12/2011: Sentence successfully terminated.	4A1.2(c)(1)	0

The defendant was represented by counsel.

The arresting agency is unknown.

Court records revealed between February 1 and April 30, 2009, the defendant knowingly failed to provide, without good cause, adequate support for Tanya Russell and Demonte Russell, children from whom the defendant was legally obligated to provide such support.

36.	3/14/2009 (Age 26)	Fail to Obey Lawful Order 080281333 Dunklin County Circuit Court Municipal Division Kennett, MO	7/8/2009: Pleaded guilty. Sentenced to 15 days imprisonment.	4A1.2(c)(1)	0
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Attorney representation is unknown.

The Kennett, Missouri, Police Department (KPD) offense report was requested and not yet received.

ATTACHMENT

C

ADDENDUM TO THE PRESENTENCE REPORT

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE NORTHERN DISTRICT OF TEXAS UNITED STATES V. LEDANIEL VERNELL RUSSELL, DKT. 0539 4:19-CR-367-A(02)

Judge: The Honorable John McBryde

The probation officer certifies that the Presentence Report, including any revision thereof, has been disclosed to the defendant, defendant's attorney, and counsel for the government, and that the content of the Addendum has been communicated to counsel. All of the information contained herein is based on evidence considered reliable by this probation officer. The Addendum fairly states any objections they have made.

By the Government

On February 21, 2020, Assistant U.S. Attorney Shawn Smith, on behalf of the government, filed one objection to the Presentence Report. The government's objection, and this officer's response, are outlined below.

I.

OBJECTION TO PARAGRAPHS 22, 31, AND 92: The government objected to the quantity of methamphetamine the defendant was accountable for, stating the defendant should be held accountable for methamphetamine (actual), and his base offense level should be 30.

RESPONSE: This officer accepts the government's objection by way of this Addendum. From March 5 through July 31, 2019, agents seized eight samples of methamphetamine distributed by Quezada. All of the samples had a purity level of 93 percent or higher, with the average purity being 97.8 percent. The investigation revealed Quezada used the same SOS throughout his drug distribution activity, with the exception of the July 9, 2019, shipment, which was provided by Zavala-Quintana's source, and distributed by Quezada. Therefore, the average purity of the seized methamphetamine will be applied to the historical methamphetamine Quezada distributed. As reflected in paragraphs 13 and 14 of the Presentence Report, on July 12, 2019, the defendant obtained 113.4 grams of methamphetamine from Quezada, and is therefore accountable for 110.9 grams of methamphetamine (actual) (113.4 grams multiplied by 97.8 percent). This correction impacts the guideline calculations, as detailed by the *italicized* text below.

Offense Level Computation

21. The offense of conviction concluded on July 12, 2019. The 2018 Guidelines Manual was used to determine the defendant's offense level. USSG §1B1.11.

Count 1: Conspiracy to Possess With Intent to Distribute a Controlled Substance

22. **Base Offense Level:** The base offense level for a violation of 21 U.S.C. §§ 846 & 841(a)(1) & (b)(1)(A) is found in USSG §2D1.1 of the guidelines. Pursuant to USSG §2D1.1(a)(5), the base offense level is determined by using the Drug

Quantity Table set forth in Subsection (c). The defendant is accountable for *110.9 grams of methamphetamine actual*). Pursuant to USSG §2D1.1(c)(5), if the offense involved at least 50 grams but less than 150 grams of methamphetamine (*actual*), the base offense level is 30.

23. Specific Offense Characteristics: Pursuant to USSG §2D1.1(b)(5), if the offense involved the importation of methamphetamine from listed chemicals that the defendant knew were imported unlawfully, and the defendant is not subject to a mitigating role adjustment, increase by 2 levels. The methamphetamine the defendant received from Quezada originated from Mexico. Therefore, 2 levels are added.	<u>+2</u>
24. Victim Related Adjustment: None.	<u>0</u>
25. Adjustment for Role in the Offense: None.	<u>0</u>
26. Adjustment for Obstruction of Justice: None.	<u>0</u>
27. Adjusted Offense Level (Subtotal):	<u>32</u>
28. Chapter Four Enhancement: None.	<u>0</u>
29. Acceptance of Responsibility: The defendant admitted the facts he stipulated to in the Factual Résumé are true and he is guilty of this offense. The defendant has clearly demonstrated acceptance of responsibility for the offense. Accordingly, the offense level is decreased by 2 levels. USSG §3E1.1(a).	<u>-2</u>
30. Acceptance of Responsibility: The defendant has assisted authorities in the investigation or prosecution of the defendant's own misconduct by timely notifying authorities of the intention to enter a plea of guilty. Accordingly, the offense level is decreased by 1 additional level. USSG §3E1.1(b).	<u>-1</u>
31. Total Offense Level:	<u>29</u>
<u>Custody</u>	
91. Statutory Provisions: The minimum term of imprisonment is 10 years, and the maximum term of imprisonment is Life. 21 U.S.C. §§ 846 & 841(a)(1) & (b)(1)(A).	
92. Guideline Provisions: Based upon a Total Offense Level of 29 and a Criminal History Category of VI, the Guideline Imprisonment Range is <i>151 to 188 months</i> , which is in Zone D of the Sentencing Table. The minimum term shall be satisfied by a sentence of imprisonment. USSG §5C1.1(f). <i>[Deleted]</i> .	

Fines

101. **Guideline Provisions:** The fine range for this offense is \$30,000 to \$10,000,000. If the defendant is convicted under a statute authorizing (A) a maximum fine greater than \$500,000, or (B) a fine for each day of violation, the Court may impose a fine up to the maximum authorized by the statute. USSG §§5E1.2(c)(3) and (c)(4).

By the Defendant

On February 24, 2020, attorney Henry J. Clark, Jr., on behalf of the defendant, filed three objections to the Presentence Report. The defendant's objections, and this officer's responses, are outlined below.

I.

OBJECTION TO PARAGRAPH 62: The defendant objected to the spelling of the town where his daughter resides, stating it should be Beulah, Mississippi, and not Bude.

RESPONSE: This officer accepts this objection by way of this Addendum. This change does not have any impact on the guideline calculations.

II.

OBJECTION TO PARAGRAPH 74: The defendant objected to the suggestion he attempted a second suicide.

RESPONSE: This officer supports this paragraph as written. The medical records, received from the Mississippi Department of Corrections, listed the defendant's 2008 drug overdose as intentional.

III.

OBJECTION TO PARAGRAPH 86: The defendant clarified he was employed at Future Foams, not "Future Phones," and he earned \$10, per hour.

RESPONSE: This officer accepts this objection by way of this Addendum. This change does not have any impact on the guideline calculations.

Additional Information

Since the disclosure of the Presentence Report, this officer has obtained additional information regarding the defendant's criminal history. The information obtained is outlined below as indicated by the *italicized* text.

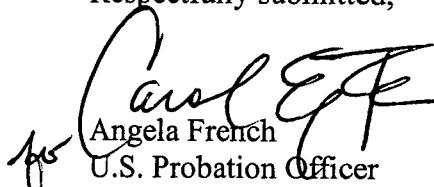
Adult Criminal Conviction(s)

	<u>Date of Arrest</u>	<u>Conviction/Court</u>	<u>Date Sentence Imposed/Disposition</u>	<u>Guideline</u>	<u>Pts</u>
39.	7/27/2009 (Age 26)	Assault 080281823 Dunklin County Circuit Court Municipal Division Kennett, MO	9/23/2009: Pleaded guilty. Sentenced to a fine.	4A1.1(c)	1

Attorney representation is unknown.

The KPD offense report revealed on July 22, 2009, officers were dispatched to a residence in reference to a vehicle theft. Upon arrival, officers met with Latonya Dailey (Dailey) who advised the defendant took her keys from her and stole her vehicle. The vehicle was located in the parking lot, though not where Dailey parked it, and officers left the area. They were called back to the residence thirty minutes later and Dailey advised after the officers left, the defendant returned and "struck her in the head." The defendant was located a short time later and arrested.

Respectfully submitted,


Angela French
U.S. Probation Officer
817-900-1862

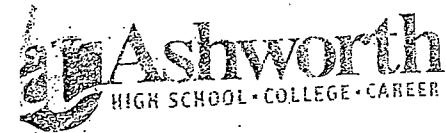
March 16, 2020

APPROVED:


Carol E. Foreman
Supervising U.S. Probation Officer
817-840-0744

ATTACHMENT

D



September 27, 2018

AC1502334
Ricky Denton #51419-179
USP Pollack
PO Box 1000
Air Base Rd
Pollack, LA 71467

To Whom It May Concern:

The above named student enrolled in the Paralegal Studies Associate Degree Program on March 26, 2015. The student completed all coursework requirements as of January 17, 2017. The Associate Degree programs consist of 60 semester credit hours. There are four semesters with five courses in each semester. Each course constitutes three semester hours of credit. Students are required to complete a semester exam at the end of each semester and 20 courses to meet the requirements for graduation. This student's diploma will be issued within 30 days of the tuition being paid in full.

The Associate Degree programs at Ashworth College are accredited by the Accrediting Commission of the Distance Education Accrediting Commission (DEAC) in Washington, D.C. The DEAC is listed by the U.S. Department of Education as a nationally recognized accrediting agency. Ashworth College also meets the accreditation requirements of the Georgia Nonpublic Postsecondary Education Commission. If you need further information please contact the school at 1-800-224-7234.

Sincerely,

Karen Dugans

Karen Dugans
Education Specialist