



VIRGINIA:

BEFORE THE FIFTH DISTRICT, SECTION II SUBCOMMITTEE OF THE VIRGINIA STATE BAR

IN THE MATTER OF AMY LOVELL WILSON

VS B Docket Nos. 17-052-108185; 17-052-107093; 17-052-107517; 17-052-107958; 17-052-109427; 17-052-109614

SUBCOMMITTEE DETERMINATION (PUBLIC REPRIMAND WITH TERMS)

On October 16, 2017 a meeting was held in this matter before a duly convened Fifth District, Section II Subcommittee consisting of Richard Brent Orsino, Chair Presiding; Joseph Cameron Davis, Member; and Stephen J. McArdle, Jr., Lay Member. During the meeting, the Subcommittee voted to approve an agreed disposition for a Public Reprimand with Terms pursuant to Part 6, § IV, ¶ 13-15.B.4 of the Rules of the Supreme Court of Virginia. The agreed disposition was entered into by the Virginia State Bar, by Elizabeth K. Shoenfeld, Assistant Bar Counsel, and Amy Lovell Wilson, Respondent, pro se.

WHEREFORE, the Fifth District, Section II Subcommittee of the Virginia State Bar hereby serves upon Respondent the following Public Reprimand with Terms:

I. FINDINGS OF FACT

- 1. At all relevant times, Respondent has been an attorney licensed to practice law in the Commonwealth of Virginia.

Facts Regarding VSB Docket No. 17-052-108185 (Susan C. Reeves)

- 2. On October 25, 2015, Susan Reeves met with Respondent regarding alimony owed to her by her ex-husband. Ms. Reeves paid Respondent an advanced legal fee of \$2,500.00 by credit card, which was deposited into Respondent's trust account. Respondent said that this was a flat fee to try to resolve this issue, with the understanding that there would be additional costs if she had to bring the matter to court.

3. When Ms. Reeves and Respondent had their initial meeting, Ms. Reeves said that she wanted Respondent to wait to start work until after she had attended her next appointment with her ex-husband, who was also her dentist.
4. On November 9, 2015, Ms. Reeves emailed Respondent and told her to start the process of attempting to collect the unpaid alimony.
5. On November 18, 2015, Respondent wrote a letter to Mr. Reeves raising the issue of the unpaid alimony and expressing Ms. Reeves's desire to resolve the matter outside of court.
6. During the next several months, Ms. Reeves made many attempts to contact Respondent, all of which were unsuccessful. At one point, Ms. Reeves visited Respondent's office. The receptionist called Respondent and spoke with her, and the receptionist told Ms. Reeves that Respondent was in court but would call her the following day. Respondent did not call the following day.
7. On February 17, 2016, another attorney contacted Respondent on Ms. Reeves's behalf. On February 23, 2016, Respondent replied and said that she would contact Ms. Reeves that day. Respondent did not call Ms. Reeves until a month later.
8. On March 16, 2016, Respondent wrote a second letter to Mr. Reeves expressing a desire to resolve the matter regarding the unpaid alimony.
9. On March 22, 2016, Respondent and Ms. Reeves spoke for the first time since October 2015. According to Ms. Reeves, Respondent told her that she did not know Ms. Reeves had been attempting to contact her, and that Respondent thought she wanted her to wait before taking any formal action against her ex-husband.
10. After this conversation, Ms. Reeves continued to attempt to contact Respondent both by calling her cell phone and by leaving messages with her office assistant. Finally, on August 23, 2016, Ms. Reeves emailed Respondent, terminated the representation and requested a refund.

Rules of Professional Conduct violated: 1.3(a); 1.4(a).

Facts Regarding VSB Docket Number 17-052-107093 (William Johnson)

11. R.J., the son of Complainant William Johnson, had been arrested on a number of different charges, including possession of a controlled substance, driving while suspended and failure to appear. These charges spanned at least three different counties.
12. On June 14, 2016, R.J. pleaded guilty to two of the more recent charges, and the court ordered him to post an additional bond of \$25,000.00 R.J. was remanded to the Sheriff's custody and the sentencing for all of his charges was set for October 12, 2016.

13. On June 17, 2016, Respondent agreed to arrange a bond hearing for R.J. for a flat fee of \$1,000.00. Gina Johnson, mother of R.J., sent Respondent her credit card information, and on June 21, 2016, \$964.85 (the flat fee payment less the credit card service fee) was deposited into Respondent's trust account.
14. On June 22, 2016, Respondent attempted to get R.J.'s bond appeal on the docket for that day. However, the General District Court Clerk told her that in order to handle the bond appeal, she would have to be retained on the entire case. Because this would cost more than the original \$1,000.00, Respondent talked to Mrs. Johnson about it. Mrs. Johnson said that she could not pay another \$1,000.00, but suggested that Respondent meet with R.J., which she did. During this meeting, Respondent learned that R.J. was a potential witness in a case that could cause Respondent a conflict.
15. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson told Respondent that they wanted her to represent R.J. on all of his pending cases, and Mrs. Johnson provided a list of these cases.
16. Respondent said that she did not know what was involved in these cases and therefore could not quote a price. She also said that she had to check for a conflict. Nonetheless, Mr. Johnson paid Respondent an additional \$1,000.00 in cash.
17. Respondent and Mr. Johnson gave very different accounts of what this money was for. According to Mr. Johnson, Respondent was going to take over R.J.'s probation violation case and appeal the bond as soon as possible. According to Respondent, this was a fee for her to perform due diligence as to whether she could represent R.J. on all of his pending cases and determine what that would cost.
18. Mr. Johnson said that he did not hear from Respondent during the timeframe promised and no bond hearing was held. He texted Respondent on June 27, 2016, and he said that in response Respondent called him and told him that his son would be out of jail soon.
19. Mr. Johnson continued attempting to call Respondent, but her voicemail was always full.
20. Mrs. Johnson texted Respondent on June 27, July 6, July 11 and July 21, 2016 asking for an update. Respondent did not respond to these messages, even though she had previously responded to Mrs. Johnson's text messages. Respondent did not communicate with R.J., either.
21. R.J. had another hearing on July 21, 2016. Respondent did not appear for the hearing, which proceeded with R.J.'s previously appointed counsel.
22. On July 21, 2016, Mr. Johnson texted Respondent and requested the return of his \$2,000.00. On July 25, 2016, he made the same request again by certified mail, fax and email.
23. On August 12, 2016, Respondent sent Mrs. Johnson a check for \$1,000.00 and Mr. Johnson a check for \$500.00. Respondent gave the Johnsons no explanation for the

\$500.00 that she retained. Respondent told the Virginia State Bar (“VSB”) Investigator that she could not represent R.J. because of a conflict, and that she kept \$500.00 of the amount Mr. Johnson had paid her in order to compensate her for investigating the charges against R.J. in order to conduct a conflict check and determining the potential cost of representing R.J. on all of his pending charges.

24. Mr. Johnson said that Respondent never advised him that she could not represent R.J. because of a conflict.

Rule of Professional Conduct violated: 1.4(a); 1.5(a); 1:15(b)(4); 1:16(d).

Facts Regarding VSB Docket No. 17-052-107517 (Complainant Berenice Camlicay)

25. C.C. is the son of Complainant Berenice Camlicay.
26. In June 2016, C.C. was incarcerated in Culpeper County awaiting sentencing on a probation violation. Another inmate recommended Respondent, and on June 22, 2016, Ms. Camlicay sent a text message to Respondent.
27. Respondent called Ms. Camlicay back almost immediately. According to Ms. Camlicay, she asked Respondent to file a motion to have her son’s sentences run concurrently rather than consecutively, which is what the Prince William Circuit Court had ordered. Respondent quoted a fee of \$1,500.00.
28. Ms. Camlicay and Respondent continued to text each other, and they met on June 24, 2016. Respondent said she would file the motion in Prince William County. According to Respondent, she told Ms. Camlicay that she would not file the motion until all of Mr. Camlicay’s sentencing had been completed, and that he still had another matter set for sentencing in August.¹ According to Ms. Camlicay, Respondent said nothing about waiting until after all sentencing was completed.
29. That same day, Ms. Camlicay paid Respondent \$1,500.00 by check, which Respondent did not deposit into her trust account.
30. Ms. Camlicay said that after she paid Respondent, Respondent stopped responding to her text messages. Ms. Camlicay asked Respondent to visit her son, and on July 19, 2016, Respondent said that she would not be able to visit because C.C. was too far away. In the same text message, Respondent said that she would file the motion by July 21, 2016 in Prince William. Ms. Camlicay interpreted this to mean that Respondent would file the motion for reconsideration; whereas Respondent said that she meant that she would file a motion for substitution of counsel. However, Respondent never filed a motion for substitution of counsel anyway. She said this was because she determined such a motion was unnecessary.

¹ The court continued this sentencing from August 2016 to October 2016.

31. Ms. Camlicay continued to update Respondent on C.C.'s court dates and transfers. On August 29, 2016, Respondent told Ms. Camlicay that she would have additional information that week. Ms. Camlicay continued to text and call Respondent, but she never heard from her again. Ms. Camlicay's husband and daughter-in-law also tried to contact Respondent, but she did not respond to them, either.
32. During her interview with the VSB Investigator, Respondent said that she understood why Ms. Camlicay felt ignored and acknowledged that she needed to improve her communications practices.
33. Respondent never met with or talked to C.C.
34. On October 14, 2016, C.C. was sentenced. Ms. Camlicay filed her Bar complaint on or about October 25, 2016.
35. With regard to her fee, Respondent acknowledged that this advanced legal fee was not deposited into her trust account as it should have been. She admitted that this was not the only time she failed to place an advanced legal fee into trust. She said that her practice has been that only fees taken by credit card go into her trust account.
36. Respondent acknowledged that she does not perform regular reconciliations of her trust account. She does not maintain billing records or send statements to clients.
37. Respondent never filed the motion for reconsideration, although she said that she did the background information necessary to prepare it. As of May 8, 2017, Respondent had not given Ms. Camlicay any of her money back.

Rules of Professional Conduct violated: 1.3(a); 1.4(a); 1.15(a)(1), (b)(4), (c)(1-2), (d)(3); 1.16(d).

Facts Regarding VSB Docket No. 17-052-107958 (Complainant Blake Holland)

38. On December 13, 2014, Complainant Holland was arrested for driving while intoxicated ("DWI") and refusal. After his arrest, Mr. Holland reported to the Internal Affairs Division that the arresting officer placed false information in his charging documents.
39. In April 2015, the arresting officer placed additional warrants against Mr. Holland for underage possession of alcohol and obstruction of justice. Mr. Holland learned that a plea offer that had previously been extended was affected by Mr. Holland's filing of the Internal Affairs complaints. Mr. Holland's counsel Luke Nichols filed a motion to dismiss due to abuse of prosecutorial discretion.
40. Mr. Nichols was a witness for the motion, and therefore on September 17, 2015, he filed a Notice of Change of Status. Respondent was hired to argue the motion. On September 25, 2015, Mr. Holland signed a retainer agreement with Respondent for a \$1,000.00 flat fee.

41. On November 17, 2015, immediately prior to the hearing, Mr. Holland's mother wrote a check to Respondent. Respondent prevailed on the motion and the newer charges were dismissed, but Mr. Holland was convicted of the original DWI and refusal charges. Mr. Nichols appealed the conviction to circuit court, and the Commonwealth's Attorney cross-appealed the dismissal of the new charges.
42. On January 8, 2016, Mr. Nichols filed a motion to dismiss due to abuse of prosecutorial discretion in the circuit court. Respondent agreed to argue this motion as well, and Mr. Holland paid her \$1,000.00 in cash to do so. Mr. Holland signed a second retainer agreement on February 4, 2016. Respondent acknowledged that this cash was not deposited into her trust account, despite the fact that it was paid in advance of the hearing.
43. Although the case was in Prince William County, a Fairfax County judge was brought in for the purpose of hearing this motion. The hearing was set for 12:00 p.m. on June 24, 2016. Respondent also had another matter set in Fairfax County for 10:00 a.m. According to Respondent, her client in Fairfax had not arrived on time, which caused the matter to be delayed substantially. At 11:26 a.m., Respondent texted Mr. Nichols to tell him that she was still in court in Fairfax County and would not arrive before 12:30 p.m. Mr. Nichols asked the judge if Mr. Holland's hearing could be delayed, but this request was denied and the motion was dismissed with prejudice.
44. Because the motion was dismissed, the Commonwealth's Attorney withdrew the cross-appeal and Mr. Holland's conviction for DWI and refusal was affirmed.
45. On June 30, 2016, Mr. Nichols texted Respondent that he was filing a Motion to Reconsider and if the motion was granted, he wanted Respondent to argue the motion. Respondent said that she would. Although Mr. Nichols filed the Motion to Reconsider, the judge refused to hear it.
46. On September 9, 2016, Mr. Holland was sentenced to 90 days incarceration with the entire sentence suspended.
47. Mr. Holland said that he attempted to contact Respondent to obtain a refund, and Respondent did not respond to him. Respondent said that she never received a refund request from Mr. Holland, but upon receipt of the Bar complaint she sent him a refund. A \$1,000.00 check to Mr. Holland was sent on February 28, 2017, which was eight months after she missed the hearing and five months after Mr. Holland was sentenced. Respondent said that she did not send one sooner because she believed that she might still have an opportunity to help Mr. Holland.

Rules of Professional Conduct violated: 1:15(a)(1); 1.16(d)

Facts Regarding VSB Docket No. 17-052-109427 (Complainant Judge James Howe Brown, Jr.)

48. T.V. retained Respondent to defend him against felony charges for possession of a controlled substance. Respondent obtained bond for T.V. in General District Court, but in March 2017, the Commonwealth filed a motion to revoke his bond based on continued drug use. Respondent appeared for the hearing on the Motion to Revoke Bond without T.V., but with paperwork showing he had checked himself into a residential drug treatment program.
49. The Court revoked T.V.'s bond, but allowed him to remain at the treatment center until his treatment was concluded. After T.V. returned to jail, Respondent prepared a motion to reinstate his bond, which was denied.
50. On April 6, 2017, Respondent met with Stephanie Voss in the clerk's office to schedule a date for the bond appeal. According to Respondent, the available date provided was April 11, 2017, which was during her daughter's spring break, and she had previously promised her daughter that she would not work that week. But because the Court's next date was not until the end of April, Respondent set the hearing for April 11, 2017 at 9:30 a.m.
51. According to Respondent, she told T.V.'s wife and father that in order to obtain bond, T.V. needed to return to a treatment facility and obtain paperwork showing the proposed treatment.
52. Respondent said that she spoke with the family between April 6 and 10 about this paperwork, but did not recall whether they gave her a date by which she would have it.
53. On April 10, 2017, which was the day before the hearing, Respondent still did not have paperwork from the treatment facility. Nonetheless, at 4:01 p.m., Respondent filed by facsimile a Notice and Motion for Bond for T.V. in the Culpeper County Circuit Court. She said she did this so that she would be able to go forward in the event that she received the paperwork that day.
54. Respondent said that when she did not receive the paperwork by 11:00 p.m., she faxed a Notice to Remove the Motion for Bond from the docket. The Court's records show that this was faxed at 7:29 a.m. the next morning. Respondent said that she faxed in the notice to remove, rather than appearing in person, because she did not want to drive to Culpeper given that she was unlikely to prevail without the paperwork from the treatment facility, and that her client's chances of obtaining bond were better if she waited. That morning, Respondent received a call from Carson Beard, who told her that she could not withdraw her motion by fax. Respondent told him that she could not get to Court on time anyway and that her daughter would be very upset if she had to drive down to Culpeper just to withdraw a motion. Respondent did not attend the previously scheduled 9:30 a.m. hearing.

55. Respondent did not discuss her decision to withdraw the motion with T.V. She said that she did not expect him to be brought to Court because she filed her motion so late and withdrew it within a few hours. She said that she thought T.V. would agree with her judgment on this issue.
56. On April 19, 2017, an Order to Show Cause arising from her failure to appear was entered, requiring Respondent's appearance on May 23, 2017.
57. On May 9, 2017, Respondent appeared with T.V. for his arraignment. T.V.'s father had brought the treatment paperwork to Court. Respondent asked the Court to set bail, and after hearing argument the Court asked Respondent to file a written motion for bond. Respondent did file a written motion, but another lawyer took over the case before she argued it.
58. On May 23, 2017, Respondent appeared for the scheduled hearing. Judge Brown told her that he was withdrawing the Show Cause and reporting the matter to the Bar.

Rules of Professional Conduct violated: 1.3(a); 1.4(a)

Facts Regarding VSB Docket No. 17-052-109614 (Complainant Donald Carpenter)

59. On December 21, 2015, Mr. Carpenter was arrested and charged in state court with possession of a controlled substance.
60. A few days later, Mr. Carpenter's sister and friend met with Respondent. During this meeting, Respondent was paid an advanced legal fee of \$1,500.00 in cash to obtain bond for Mr. Carpenter. This cash was not deposited into Respondent's trust account.
61. Respondent did not file a motion for bond on Mr. Carpenter's behalf until January 10, 2016, which was approximately two weeks after she received the \$1,500.00 in cash to perform this task.

Rule of Professional Conduct violated: 1.15(a)(1)

Facts Common To All Matters

62. In late 2015 and throughout 2016, Respondent was dealing with a number of difficult personal situations that affected her ability to practice as she typically would have done. These personal situations are no longer affecting her practice in the manner that they were. In addition, Respondent has taken steps to resolve the problems that led to these Rule violations, including educating herself on proper trust accounting and modifying the manner in which she communicates with her clients.
63. Respondent has been practicing law in Virginia for more than 13 years. Prior to these matters, Respondent had no disciplinary record.

II. NATURE OF MISCONDUCT

Such conduct by Respondent constitutes misconduct in violation of the following provisions of the Rules of Professional Conduct:

RULE 1.3 Diligence

(a) A lawyer shall act with reasonable diligence and promptness in representing a client.

RULE 1.4 Communication

(a) A lawyer shall keep a client reasonably informed about the status of a matter and promptly comply with reasonable requests for information.

RULE 1.5 Fees

(a) A lawyer's fee shall be reasonable. The factors to be considered in determining the reasonableness of a fee include the following:

- (1) the time and labor required, the novelty and difficulty of the questions involved, and the skill requisite to perform the legal service properly;
- (2) the likelihood, if apparent to the client, that the acceptance of the particular employment will preclude other employment by the lawyer;
- (3) the fee customarily charged in the locality for similar legal services;
- (4) the amount involved and the results obtained;
- (5) the time limitations imposed by the client or by the circumstances;
- (6) the nature and length of the professional relationship with the client;
- (7) the experience, reputation, and ability of the lawyer or lawyers performing the services; and
- (8) whether the fee is fixed or contingent.

RULE 1.15 Safekeeping Property

(a) Depositing Funds.

(1) All funds received or held by a lawyer or law firm on behalf of a client or a third party, or held by a lawyer as a fiduciary, other than reimbursement of advances for costs and expenses shall be deposited in one or more identifiable trust accounts; all other property held on behalf of a client should be placed in a safe deposit box or other place of safekeeping as soon as practicable.

...

(b) Specific Duties. A lawyer shall:

...

(4) promptly pay or deliver to the client or another as requested by such person the funds, securities, or other properties in the possession of the lawyer that such person is entitled to receive[.]

(c) Record-Keeping Requirements. A lawyer shall, at a minimum, maintain the following books and records demonstrating compliance with this Rule:

(1) Cash receipts and disbursements journals for each trust account, including entries for receipts, disbursements, and transfers, and also including, at a minimum: an identification of the client matter; the date of the transaction; the name of the payor or payee; and the manner in which trust funds were received, disbursed, or transferred from an account.

(2) A subsidiary ledger containing a separate entry for each client, other person, or entity from whom money has been received in trust.

The ledger should clearly identify:

(i) the client or matter, including the date of the transaction and the payor or payee and the means or methods by which trust funds were received, disbursed or transferred; and

(ii) any unexpended balance.

(3) In the case of funds or property held by a lawyer as a fiduciary, the required books and records shall include an annual summary of all receipts and disbursements and changes in assets comparable in detail to an accounting that would be required of a court supervised fiduciary in the same or similar capacity; including all source documents sufficient to substantiate the annual summary.

(4) All records subject to this Rule shall be preserved for at least five calendar years after termination of the representation or fiduciary responsibility.

(d) Required Trust Accounting Procedures. In addition to the requirements set forth in Rule 1.15 (a) through (c), the following minimum trust accounting procedures are applicable to all trust accounts.

(1) Insufficient Fund Reporting. All accounts are subject to the requirements governing insufficient fund check reporting as set forth in the Virginia State Bar Approved Financial Institution Agreement.

(2) Deposits. All trust funds received shall be deposited intact. Mixed trust and non-trust funds shall be deposited intact into the trust fund and the non-trust portion shall be withdrawn upon the clearing of the mixed fund deposit instrument. All such deposits should include a detailed deposit slip or record that sufficiently identifies each item.

(3) Reconciliations.

(i) At least quarterly a reconciliation shall be made that reflects the trust account balance for each client, person or other entity.

(ii) A monthly reconciliation shall be made of the cash balance that is derived from the cash receipts journal, cash disbursements journal, the trust account checkbook balance and the trust account bank statement balance.

(iii) At least quarterly, a reconciliation shall be made that reconciles the cash balance from (d)(3)(ii) above and the subsidiary ledger balance from (d)(3)(i).

(iv) Reconciliations must be approved by a lawyer in the law firm.

(4) The purpose of all receipts and disbursements of trust funds reported in the trust journals and ledgers shall be fully explained and supported by adequate records.

RULE 1.16 Declining Or Terminating Representation

(d) Upon termination of representation, a lawyer shall take steps to the extent reasonably practicable to protect a client's interests, such as giving reasonable notice to the client, allowing time for employment of other counsel, refunding any advance payment of fee that has not been earned and handling records as indicated in paragraph (e).

III. PUBLIC REPRIMAND WITH TERMS

Accordingly, having approved the agreed disposition, it is the decision of the Subcommittee to impose a Public Reprimand with Terms. The terms are:

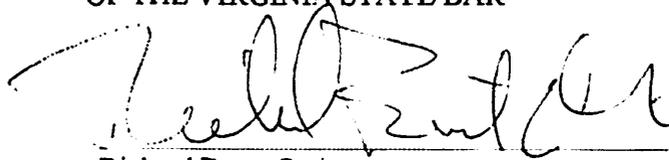
1. Respondent shall review the Virginia State Bar publication Lawyers and Other People's Money, 5th Edition, available on the Virginia State Bar's website at www.vsb.org. On or before December 31, 2017, Respondent shall certify to the Bar that she has completed this review.
2. Respondent shall enroll and attend six (6) hours of continuing legal education (CLE) in the substantive area of law practice management and trust accounting procedures, which hours shall not be credited toward Respondent's compliance with her annual mandatory CLE requirement. Upon completion of this Term, Respondent shall so certify in writing to the Assistant Bar Counsel assigned to this case. The CLE required by this paragraph shall be completed, and the completion shall be certified to the Bar, on or before October 31, 2018.
3. Respondent shall issue a refund in the amount of One Thousand Five Hundred Dollars (\$1,500.00) to Complainant Berenice Camlicay. On or before December 31, 2017, Respondent shall provide documentation to the Bar reflecting that this refund has been issued.
4. Respondent shall issue a refund in the amount of Five Hundred Dollars (\$500.00) to Complainant William Johnson. On or before December 31, 2017, Respondent shall provide documentation to the Bar reflecting that this refund has been issued.
5. Respondent shall submit to a random review of her trust account records by a Virginia State Bar Investigator or other agent of the Bar during the course of the next 12 months for the purpose of ascertaining her compliance with the escrow account maintenance and record-keeping requirements of Rule 1.15 of the Virginia Rules of Professional Conduct. Respondent shall reasonably cooperate with the Investigator or Bar agent in submitting to such random review and making available bank records, cancelled checks, checkbooks, subsidiary ledgers, cash receipts journals, cash disbursements journals, evidence of reconciliations, and any and all other documents necessary for the completion of the review.
6. Respondent is placed on probation for a period of two (2) years commencing upon the issuance of a final order approving this agreement. During such probationary period, Respondent will not engage in professional misconduct as defined by the Virginia Rules of Professional Conduct or the disciplinary rules of any other jurisdiction in which Respondent is admitted to practice law. Any final determination that Respondent engaged in professional misconduct during this probationary period made by a District

Subcommittee, District Committee, the Disciplinary Board, a Three-Judge Panel or the Supreme Court of Virginia shall conclusively be deemed to be a violation of this Term.

If the terms are not met by the time specified, pursuant to Part 6, § IV, ¶ 13-15.F of the Rules of the Supreme Court of Virginia, the District Committee shall hold a hearing and Respondent shall be required to show cause why a Certification for Sanction Determination should not be imposed. Any proceeding initiated due to failure to comply with terms will be considered a new matter, and an administrative fee and costs will be assessed.

Pursuant to Part 6, § IV, ¶ 13-9.E. of the Rules of the Supreme Court of Virginia, the Clerk of the Disciplinary System shall assess costs.

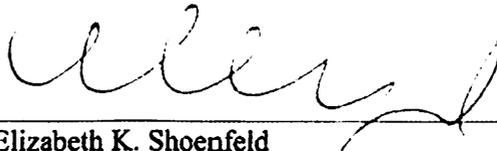
FIFTH DISTRICT, SECTION II SUBCOMMITTEE
OF THE VIRGINIA STATE BAR



Richard Brent Orsino
Subcommittee Chair

CERTIFICATE OF MAILING

I certify that on 10/30/2017, a true and complete copy of the Subcommittee Determination (Public Reprimand With Terms) was sent by certified mail to Amy Lovell Wilson, Respondent, at 730 Old Hunt Way, Herndon, VA 20170, Respondent's last address of record with the Virginia State Bar.



Elizabeth K. Shoenfeld
Assistant Bar Counsel