



# THE RICHMOND BAR

Volume 27, Number 5

A newsletter for members of The Bar Association of the City of Richmond

January 2019

## Administration of Justice Committee members visit Federal Judges and receive helpful feedback

In its continued effort to promote the administration of justice in the Richmond area and to facilitate cooperation between the bench and the bar, the Administration of Justice Committee recently concluded its annual interviews with the Honorable Judges for the Eastern District of Virginia, Richmond Division. As in years past, the Judges were gracious with their time and spoke with candor to Committee members regarding settlement conferences, discovery matters and familiarity with Local Rules.

### The Honorable Henry E. Hudson

Judge Hudson continues to appreciate the collegiality and professionalism of the Richmond Bar in interacting with the Court and each other. Judge Hudson encourages more experienced attorneys to provide newer attorneys with opportunities to argue motions, attend mediations, and become more familiar with the Court's customs and practices. If counsel would like an associate to present oral argument on a non-dispositive motion that otherwise might be decided on brief, Judge Hudson is more than happy to afford counsel the opportunity for oral argument on the motion. In addition, Judge Hudson is a proponent of working with law students, and encourages attorneys to invite law students

to observe appropriate Court proceedings, including hearings, status conferences, mediation, and trial.

Judge Hudson relayed two practical matters for attorneys practicing in the Richmond Division. First, he emphasized the importance of observing the Court's courtesy copy requirements, which vary based on the Judge, and are available on the Court's website at <http://www.vaed.uscourts.gov/documents/RichmondInformation-6-7-18.pdf>. Judge Hudson personally requires that counsel provide his chambers with courtesy copies of all filings. Second, Judge Hudson noted that the Court strives to be user-friendly. He recommended that counsel should not be afraid to contact chambers with questions.

A very small percentage of Judge Hudson's cases go to trial. Judge Hudson did note, however, that while the number of civil cases proceeding to trial has remained consistent over the past few years, there has been a recent increase in the number of criminal trials. Should a case proceed to trial, Judge Hudson stressed that pre-trial motions should be heard prior to the first day of a jury trial. Counsel may contact Judge Hudson's chambers to set up a pre-trial conference for hearing of motions in limine and other pre-trial motions.

Judge Hudson recommends that counsel take advantage of the Court's regularly ordered settlement conferences and the valuable service of the Court's Magistrate Judges in attempting to resolve cases prior to trial. While Judge Hudson will not force parties to attend a settlement conference in all cases, he finds them to be very important in resolving disputes efficiently and reducing the number of cases that proceed to trial. The Court is particularly pleased with a recent program designed to assist pro se litigants during settlement conferences. Through a partnership with the Federal Bar Association and the Richmond Bar Association, the Court has implemented a program whereby attorneys may register to assist pro se litigants during settlement conferences on a pro bono basis.

As for motions practice, Judge Hudson generally refers most standard, non-dispositive motions to a Magistrate Judge for resolution. His policy is not to grant hearings for motions to dismiss pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(6). Finally, Judge Hudson encouraged counsel to resolve discovery disputes prior to bringing discovery matters before the Court. Should a discovery dispute reach the Court, Judge Hudson will resolve it

*continued on page 4*

## An Eviction Diversion Program for the City of Richmond?

by Martin Wegbreit, Director of Litigation, Central Virginia Legal Aid Society

No problem in Richmond affects more people, more seriously, in more areas of their lives, than evictions. Each year, 40,000 Richmonders are sued in court for eviction. About 18,000 eviction lawsuits are filed every year. About 11,000 result in judgments of possession for the landlord. About 9,400 turn into Writs of Possession authorizing the Sheriff to forcibly evict the tenant, which happens about 3,000 times a year. Thousands of other tenants involuntarily move before the Sheriff arrives.

This does not have to happen. Cities such as Durham, N.C. and Lansing, MI have developed and funded eviction diversion programs. Since July 2018, Central Virginia Legal Aid Society and Housing Opportunities Made Equal have been working with the City of Richmond to develop a local program. Tenants would get the benefit of a clean slate and financial literacy education, and landlords would get the rent owed and avoid the expense of eviction and locating a new tenant. The goal would be to divert

500 evictions a year.

The program would be available to Richmond City residents facing eviction after a five day nonpayment notice, before or at the time of an unlawful detainer hearing, or after a judgment of possession and before the execution of the Writ of Possession if:

- The tenant and the landlord can agree on the amount of money owed.
- The rent owed is no more than 2 months' rent.

*continued on page 6*

## Share the news

If you've recently landed a new job or promotion, share the good news with the Richmond Bar. Include your full name, your company's name and location, your new title and your areas of concentration in your letter, press release, fax or e-mail. Announcements can be e-mailed to [lmartin@richmondbar.org](mailto:lmartin@richmondbar.org) or mailed to Lee Martin, at P.O. Box 1213, Richmond, VA 23218.

Harman Claytor Corrigan & Wellman is pleased to welcome **Sarah M. Collie** to the firm. Sarah graduated from the University of Richmond's School of Law in May of 2018 and joins our Richmond office as an Associate. She will focus her practice on the de-fense of civil litigation matters.

\* \* \* \* \*

**Your RBA membership is an important networking tool!**

Follow us on Facebook and LinkedIn or visit our webpage, [www.richmondbar.org](http://www.richmondbar.org), for the latest information on luncheons, seminars, socials and Section events

The Richmond Bar appreciates the patronage of its 2018-2019 Select Sponsors:

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The views expressed in The Richmond Bar do not represent the policy or carry the endorsement of the Association unless specifically noted.

Edited by Lelia N. Martin

## Nominations for Liberty Bell Award currently being accepted

The Committee on Awards and Honors is accepting nominations for the Liberty Bell Award. The Award is based on criteria established by the American Bar Association to recognize persons outside the legal profession who have served to promote a better understanding of our government. The award is given to persons who:

- 1) Promote a better understanding of our form of government, especially the Bill of Rights;
- 2) Encourage a greater respect for law and the courts;
- 3) Stimulate a deeper sense of individual responsibility to the end that citizens recognize their duties as well as their rights;
- 4) Contribute to the effective functioning of our institutions of government; and
- 5) Inculcate a better understanding and appreciation of the rule of law.

Recipients include S. Buford Scott (2013), Thomas A. Silvestri (2011), the Hon. Susan Clark Schaar and the Hon. Bruce F. Jamerson (2010), Laura Sanchez-de Solar (2008), Sister Cora Billings, Rev. Benjamin Campbell, Dr. Jack Spiro (2006), Dr. Warren Stewart (2005), Vernard W. Henley (2002), James E. Ukrop & Robert S. Ukrop (2001), Charlie McDowell (1999), Susanna M. Capers (1992).

Nominations for the Liberty Bell Award are due by 12:00 noon on January 25, 2019 and should be emailed to Connor Johnson, Chair of the Committee on Awards & Honors, at [t.oconnor@hundleyandjohnson.com](mailto:t.oconnor@hundleyandjohnson.com) or Lee Martin at [lmartin@richmondbar.org](mailto:lmartin@richmondbar.org).

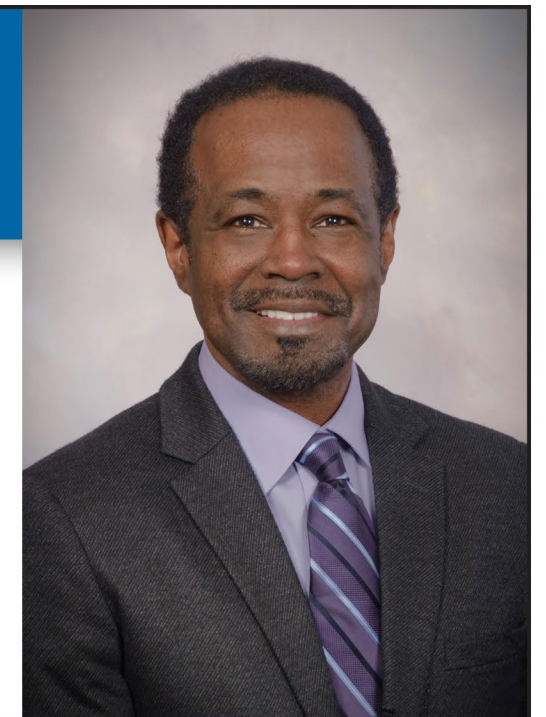
## Lawyers Helping Lawyers offers support to attorneys

A report recently issued by the Committee on Lawyer Well-Being of the Supreme Court of Virginia recognized that a competent bench and bar are essential to the integrity of the profession, and in turn, members of the public.

Since 1985, Lawyers Helping Lawyers has helped Virginia's legal professionals take the first steps toward recovery with confidential, 24-hour assistance. Lawyers Helping Lawyers provides many services tailored to meet the needs of each situation, including verification of a problem, planning and implementing interventions, referral to treatment providers, assessments, support from and for peers, supporting family members, establishing and monitoring rehabilitation contracts and educational presentations. Support groups meet weekly; attendance and everything that occurs in this group is confidential. For confidential assistance, call (804)644-3212 or 1-877-LHL IN VA (877-545-4682 or [info@valhl.org](mailto:info@valhl.org)).

## Welcome Home Judge Taylor!

Honorable Richard D. Taylor, Jr. (Ret.) has recently returned to Richmond after graduating from Yale Divinity School with the degree of Master of Divinity. He joined The McCammon Group in 2015, after more than twenty years of distinguished judicial service including twelve years on the Circuit Court of the City of Richmond and nine years on the Juvenile and Domestic Relations District Court, serving terms as Chief Judge of both courts. Judge Taylor now stands ready to serve the mediation, arbitration, and judge pro tempore needs of lawyers and litigants throughout the Commonwealth.



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# Judges provide helpful information and tips to assist

*continued from page 1*

as he does other motions. Judge Hudson does not employ a different approach to discovery disputes as do other judges of the Court.

## The Honorable John A. Gibney, Jr.

Judge Gibney remains pleased with the bar and the lawyers who appear before him. He said both the criminal and civil lawyers who appear before him are the “top of their profession” and “well-prepared.”

Judge Gibney welcomes feedback and wants the members of the bar to have his phone number: 804-916-2870. Specifically, Judge Gibney is interested if any of his procedures or rules make litigation harder on lawyers and their clients than it needs to be. Judge Gibney also welcomes opportunities to get young lawyers into court to argue motions. If there is a motion that could be decided on the papers but would provide a good experience to a younger lawyer, he encourages the members of the bar to call his chambers and to ask if a hearing is possible.

If a discovery motion is filed in Judge Gibney’s court, he intends to resolve the dispute through a telephonic conference as soon as possible. He believes a quick resolution to discovery dispute cuts down on attorneys’ fees. He also noted that he has not seen a discovery request that was truly “unduly burdensome” or not proportional to the needs of the case.

As far as trial practice, Judge Gibney says the biggest mistake he sees attorneys make at trial is not having an organized presentation of their client’s case. Attorneys must have a coherent story for their case, no matter who the client is. Judge Gibney also recommends using the Court’s technology for presentation of evidence because the technology can be helpful with key testimony and exhibits. Lawyers should contact Judge Gibney’s courtroom clerk to arrange to try out the equipment before a trial or hearing. Judge Gibney cautions against a highly-detailed PowerPoint presentation during arguments, either at trial or hearings, because lawyers have a tendency to simply read the presentation. If PowerPoint is used, the lawyer needs to be able to move quickly within it to address questions posed by the Court, which are unlikely to be in the same order as the lawyer’s slides. Judge Gibney also wants the bar to know he has started putting the jury instructions on the screen so that the jury can read along with him reading the instructions.

## The Honorable M. Hannah Lauck

Judge Lauck continues to speak highly of our local federal bar, viewing the “Rocket

Docket” as striking an appropriate balance between maintaining a swift litigation pace and fostering a prevailing attitude of professionalism from practitioners. The Court nurtures these dynamics through a hands-on approach in which the Court is meaningfully involved in litigation. To that end, Judge Lauck continues to expect both local and lead counsel to attend hearings and pre-trial scheduling conferences. While many out-of-state lawyers are used to participating telephonically in these hearings, Judge Lauck strongly prefers in-person attendance, with telephonic participation being the exception, not the rule.

Judge Lauck understands that flying across the country to attend a brief scheduling conference is a burden and an expense to which non-Virginia counsel may not be accustomed. However, she feels that in a jurisdiction such as the Eastern District of Virginia that typically sets trials to occur a few months after Rule 16 conferences take place, requiring live appearances sets the proper tone early on in the litigation. Aside from affording counsel an opportunity to meet each other face-to-face, this approach also allows counsel to meet law clerks and other Chambers personnel with whom they will be working. In addition, it gives counsel the chance to discuss case-management concerns with the Court, and Judge Lauck finds that face-to-face dialogue is often more transparent and productive in these situations.

As far as recent updates from the Court, Judge Lauck reminds counsel that there are certain changes to the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure set to take effect on December 1, 2018. In connection with the impending national changes, the Eastern District of Virginia has recommended the adoption of several conforming amendments to its Local Rules. Changes to the language in Local Civil Rules 3, 51, 54 and 62 and Local Criminal Rules 12.4, 30, and 49 also will take effect December 1, 2018.

Regarding discovery disputes, Judge Lauck continues to remind counsel of Local Civil Rule 26(C), which requires counsel to serve objections to written discovery within 15 days of service of the discovery requests. She views this local rule as serving two key purposes. First, distinguishing between objections and responses should be a reminder of the obligation to respond substantively to discovery separately from serving any objections a party might have. This requirement discourages the practice of “resting on objections” in a jurisdiction in which efficient

discovery progress is critical. Second, the rule forces parties to identify discovery disputes early, which, in turn, should promote meet-and-confer efforts that might eliminate—or at least narrow—objections before the deadline for serving substantive responses.

In the event that counsel are unable to resolve a discovery dispute after good-faith efforts to do so, Judge Lauck largely handles discovery motions herself and, in conjunction with her pretrial conference practice, prefers a collaborative, hands-on approach. In her standard scheduling order, Judge Lauck requires parties to file a “Joint Statement” within 14 days after a discovery motion is filed. The 14-day period is purposeful and is meant to place a limitation on the time the parties have to narrow their disputed issues. The Joint Statement must be submitted in chart form, with the parties detailing and itemizing: (1) each discovery request in dispute; (2) the objecting party’s specific objection/answer (along with the factual basis, relevant rule citations, and associated legal support, without “boilerplate” language); (3) the requesting party’s response to each objection (with factual and legal support); and (4) a separate column for the Court’s ruling. In this Joint Statement, Judge Lauck is encouraging the parties to explain why the discovery a party is seeking matters in that particular case, with one citation that pertains to the specific issue-at-hand—not that merely recites the rule.

In Judge Lauck’s experience, the process of jointly creating a chart to illustrate all disputed issues not only saves time and effort associated with a full set of discovery motion briefing but also facilitates compromises between counsel. When counsel step back and think hard about the basis for each discovery request and the basis for each objection, they will often re-think their request/objection and identify alternative requests (or narrowed objections) to which the other party will be more receptive. To the extent disputed issues remain after the Joint Statement is submitted, having all of the information presented in a chart aids the Court in preparing for a hearing and conveying its rulings.

In the rare occasion that a discovery dispute proceeds to a hearing, Judge Lauck encourages counsel to arrange for a client representative to attend. Judge Lauck finds that this practice gives clients a better appreciation for the importance of discovery obligations. Having clients present to hear the Court’s perspective—and rulings—can limit future

# members in navigating federal court procedures

discovery disputes and result in more active client participation in the discovery process.

Regarding motions to seal, Judge Lauck recognizes that certain types of documents or information may be genuinely commercially sensitive to the point that a business would likely be harmed in its competitive position if a public disclosure were made. With that said, it is important for practitioners and clients alike to appreciate that what might qualify as “confidential” under the terms of a protective order does not necessarily meet the standard for sealing under Fourth Circuit law. Particularly in a jurisdiction like the Eastern District of Virginia (which has had a number of high-profile terrorism cases involving matters of national security with extreme sensitivity), judges will not simply “rubber-stamp” a request for sealing, particularly if the only apparent basis for the request is that public disclosure would be embarrassing to a party. Rather, the material must legitimately qualify for that treatment given the general presumption in favor of the public’s access to court records and due process considerations.

Judge Lauck also shared a pointer about written submissions. Generally speaking, she is widely impressed with the caliber of briefs submitted to the Court. Counsel are almost always sensible in the facts, case law, statutes, rules, and other authority that they cite. Although a fine line exists between effective advocacy and not “hiding the ball,” she does urge counsel to err on the side of directly addressing adverse case law (particularly Fourth Circuit or E.D.Va. cases) or bad facts. Doing so proactively is far more beneficial than it is risky.

Throughout the litigation process, Judge Lauck is a strong proponent of settlement conferences. Settlement conferences are not designed to force parties to settle but should be viewed as a great way to get parties talking apples to apples. Too often in a particular case, parties cannot see that they are talking about two different issues (i.e., two different elements of a particular cause of action), and settlement conferences often make these differences more apparent to the parties. Additionally, in requiring clients to attend these conferences, the clients must listen to the other side and often develop a deeper understanding of how the litigation process works as well as the various soft costs associated with litigation. Even if unsuccessful, each side is given the opportunity for their best day in court and has a chance to explain the root

cause behind the litigation, which often leads to more productive discussions between the parties going forward and narrows the issues in a particular case.

Lastly, Judge Lauck encouraged young lawyers to seek out opportunities to argue at hearings, where appropriate. She has observed that sometimes at hearings senior attorneys will rely on younger attorneys to locate documents and cases. If the younger attorney knows the facts and the case and it makes sense to have them argue, she encourages senior attorneys to consider this option.

## The Honorable David J. Novak

Judge Novak appreciates that the Richmond Bar continues to show professionalism and courtesy when practicing before him. Judge Novak relies upon local lawyers who serve as local counsel to advise out-of-state lawyers on the practices of this district. As such, he encourages local counsel to remain actively engaged in their cases, rather than becoming bystanders.

Many members of the bar that regularly practice in the Richmond Division of the Eastern District of Virginia already know about Judge Novak’s approach to conducting settlement conferences. Nevertheless, Judge Novak has a few remarks that he believes will aid all practitioners who appear before him for court-ordered settlement conferences.

Judge Novak stresses that counsel should educate their respective clients about the nature of his settlement conferences. First and foremost, it is crucial for clients to understand that the magistrate judges’ role in such conferences differs from a private mediator’s role. The magistrate judges’ role is to settle cases quickly and efficiently, when possible, to lighten the dockets of district judges. The process is time-sensitive, as magistrate judges must allocate a limited amount of time between leading settlement conferences and managing their daily criminal docket. As Judge Novak explains, there is not much time for the usual introductory “dance” of unrealistic settlement offers and demands. Counsel should prepare their clients for the settlement conference-equivalent of speed dating. Judge Novak expects the parties to get to the point.

Judge Novak is particularly pleased with a new program employed by the Court to assist pro se litigants during settlement conferences. Through a partnership with the Federal Bar Association and the Richmond Bar Association, the Court has implemented a program whereby attorneys may register to assist pro

se litigants during settlement conferences on a pro bono basis. According to Judge Novak, this program has worked extremely well and results in a better outcome for most pro se litigants. Judge Novak believes it is a credit to the local bar that so many attorneys have offered to assist with the program, and he encourages more attorneys to volunteer their services.

Judge Novak also indicated that lawyers, who have not regularly appeared in federal court, should feel comfortable doing so, because the Court is user friendly. Counsel should, though, appreciate its speed as compared to state court litigation. Judge Novak also emphasizes the importance of written submissions in federal court, as they typically require more detail and time than state court pleadings.

Finally, Judge Novak adds that Local Rule 37’s meet and confer requirement requires a legitimate conference held in good faith before filing a discovery motion with the Court. If Judge Novak senses that counsel have not conferred in good faith prior to filing a discovery motion, he will order the parties to meet and confer in person. Attorneys are strongly encouraged to narrow the disputed issues as much as possible before filing a discovery motion with the Court.

## The Honorable Roderick C. Young

Judge Young is extremely pleased with the Court’s pro se mediation project and notes that it has been an extremely helpful initiative. Thus far, the program has achieved at least two of the goals it set out to achieve—involving younger lawyers in the settlement conference process and counseling unrepresented parties through that process. In particular, Judge Young noted the importance of attorneys in explaining to pro se litigants certain legal concepts and procedural aspects. That dialogue increases the likelihood that cases will be resolved at the settlement conference and the Court has experienced greater success in mediating pro se cases as a result of this program.

Judge Young complimented the Richmond bar regarding the role its attorneys play with respect to foreign attorneys and lead counsel. Richmond attorneys provide valuable insight regarding what to expect before the Eastern District, including the pace of civil actions and settlement conferences.

Chambers notices that some lawyers do not take the time to read the Court’s orders, including, perhaps most often, his order establishing procedures for settlement conferences.

*continued on page 6*



## Program to help with eviction crisis needed in Richmond

continued from page 1

- The money owed is the only issue of dispute between the tenant and the landlord.
- The tenant can demonstrate income to pay the next month's rent if eviction is avoided.
- The tenant has not received assistance from the program in the last 6-12 months.

Many issues remain to be resolved—docket control, forms and notices to landlords and tenants, *pro bono* attorneys to negotiate payment plans and the details of those plans, space in the John Marshall Courthouse where parties can reach a settlement, and funding so true hardship cases could have up to half of their arrearage paid upon a showing the tenant could pay the remaining balance.

Problems created by evictions affect all of us. There is a real cost to our com-

munities, whether it's the actual cost to landlords and sheriff's departments to carry out evictions or the hidden costs to service providers and local governments who must deal with their aftermath. So it's crucial for all of us to be involved in crafting the solutions.

*Martin Wegbreit is the Director of Litigation at Central Virginia Legal Aid Society, a member of the City of Richmond's Affordable Housing Trust Fund Oversight Board, the Steering Committee of the Campaign to Reduce Evictions, the Legal Advisory Board of Housing Opportunities Made Equal (HOME), the Virginia Housing Commission's Evictions Sub-work Group, and the Virginia State Bar's Special Committee on Access to Legal Services.*

## Feedback from Federal Judges

continued from page 5

Counsel are encouraged to read all applicable orders before contacting his Chambers to ask questions that are directly addressed in his orders (e.g., pre-mediation deadlines and procedures). Even when an order appears to be the court's "standard" order, Judge Young sometimes modifies the terms of his standard orders to tailor them to the case.

Overall, Judge Young is impressed with the bar and the caliber of lawyers appearing before him. He applauds the Office of the Federal Public Defender and the CJA Panel for their role in criminal matters. As a zealous advocate of the pro se mediation project, Judge Young is appreciative of the time and effort the bar has devoted to the initiative, noting that attorneys are taking their roles seriously. As attorney participation is critical to this project, Judge Young encourages members of the bar to sign up and attend the Court's February 2019 training session.

## Look who's coming to lunch in 2019 - register today!

Mark your calendar and make plans to attend these upcoming RBA luncheons:

Thursday, February 21, 2019  
Davison Douglas  
Dean of the William & Mary Law School

Thursday, March 21, 2019  
Jack Berry  
President & CEO, Richmond Region  
Tourism

Wednesday, May 1, 2019  
TBA

All luncheons are held at the Omni Hotel beginning at 12:30 p.m. Visit <https://www.richmondbar.org/luncheons/> to make a reservation.

If you require a vegetarian meal or have a dietary restriction, please inform us at the time you make the reservation. We are not able to accommodate special dietary requests made on the day of the luncheon.

## Announcements

### Next Bankruptcy Section CLE seminar/ luncheon set for January 15th

The Bankruptcy Section will host a luncheon/CLE seminar on Tuesday, January 15, 2019 beginning at 12:30 p.m. at the Hilton Hotel, 501 E. Broad Street, Richmond, VA 23219. The program will feature a presentation by Amanda E. DeBerry of the Boleman Law Firm and Rachel A. Greenleaf of the U.S. Bankruptcy Court for the Eastern District of Virginia titled "How to Win Motions and Influence People - Tips and Tricks for Litigating Contested Matters." It is anticipated that the program will be approved for 1.0 hour of MCLE credit. The Section member and government rate to attend is \$30; the non-Section member rate is \$45. Register using a credit card by visiting <https://www.richmondbar.org/bankruptcy/> or calling 780-0700. Payment by check can be made by returning the form on the flyer that has been mailed to all Section members. Reservations must be received by January 10th; no refunds will be given after this date.

### Litigation Section to host Reception Honoring the Judiciary on January 30th

The Litigation Section's annual Reception Honoring the Judiciary will take place on Wednesday, January 30, 2019 from 6:00 to 8:00 p.m. at Shagbark (4901 Libbie Mill East Blvd, Suite 175). The event will feature heavy hors d'oeuvres and an open bar. Cost to attend is \$50 for Section members and \$65 for non-Section members. Register using a credit card by visiting <https://www.richmondbar.org/litigation/> or calling 780-0700. Payment by check can be made by returning the form on the flyer that will be mailed to all Section members. Reservations must be received by January 25th; no refunds will be given after this date.

The Section appreciates the generosity of the sponsor of the event: Whiteford Taylor Preston, LLP.

### Mayor Levar Stoney to speak at Real Estate Section's dinner on February 7th

The Real Estate Section will host "An Evening with Mayor Levar Stoney" on Thursday, February 7, 2019 at Willow Oaks Country Club, 6228 Forest Hill Avenue, Richmond, VA 23225. The evening will kickoff with cocktails at 5:15 p.m. followed by dinner at 6:00 p.m. At 6:45 p.m. Mayor Stoney will give a presentation featuring an update on the City of Richmond with time allowed for a question and answer session.

Cost to attend is \$50 for Section members and \$60 for guests. Reservations and payment can be made online at <https://www.richmondbar.org/real-estate/> or by mail by returning the form on the flyer that will be mailed to all Section members. Reservations must be received by February 1st; no refunds will be issued after this date.

The Section thanks [Fidelity National Title Insurance Company](#) for their sponsorship of this event.

### Try the Bar's online Pictorial Directory

Manage your own membership information using the Bar's on-line Pictorial Directory. You can also use the Directory to search for members' contact information, undergraduate and law school affiliations and areas of practice listings, as well as photos if they were previously provided.

To access the Directory visit <http://www.richmondbar.org/> and enter your username (your Virginia State Bar number) and password (default password is RBA2012) in the Membership Directory login box on the right side of the page. You will have the opportunity to change the default password from your personal page. If you do not have a VSB number or have questions, contact the Bar office at 780-0700.

## Welcome new members

The Richmond Bar Association welcomes the following new members:

Matthew T. Anderson  
Tara N. Brown  
David F. Dabbs  
Stephen E. Dickinson  
Ashley R. Dobbs  
Sandra M. Douglas  
Joseph A. Goldman  
David J. Gundlach  
Jennifer D. Haskins  
Andrew E. Hayhurst  
Clay S. Hester  
Kasey L. Hoare  
Jason R. Hodge  
DeMarion P. Johnston  
Justin Shing-Jo Lo  
Debra Mallory  
Jessica Maynor  
Dennis J. McLoughlin, Jr.  
Mary Grace Miller  
Thomas T. Moses  
Meghan Murphy  
Quinn B. Novak  
Phylicia A. Preston  
Brian H. Richardson  
Karen Smigrodzki  
Matt Strauser

Each new member is contacted by a member of the Board of Directors to encourage them to become active in Bar activities. We invite all RBA members to reach out and welcome our new members.

### FOR RENT

Premium office space in historic building on the Boulevard at Byrd Park and the Downtown Expressway. Tired of paying for parking? Off-street parking included. Perfect for 2-3 member firm. Available early 2019. Call Pat at 358-9400, ext. 408.



At the luncheon on September 27th, the Honorable Douglas O. Tice, Jr. received the Association's Professionalism Award from RBA President Terrence Graves.

# CALENDAR

## January

- 7 Executive Committee meeting, 12:30 p.m., Bar office
- 10 Board of Directors meeting, 12:30 p.m., Hunton Andrews Kurth, 20th floor
- 15 Bankruptcy Section luncheon, 12:30 p.m., Hilton Downtown Hotel
- 16 Long Range Planning Committee meeting, 12:30 p.m., 2nd floor small conference room
- 14 Pro Bono Committee meeting, 12:30 p.m., 2nd floor conference room
- 30 Litigation Section Judges' Reception, 6:00 p.m., Shagbark

## February

- 4 Executive Committee meeting, 12:30 p.m., Bar office
- 7 Board of Directors meeting, 12:30 p.m., Hunton Andrews Kurth, 20th floor
- 7 Real Estate Section Dinner, 5:15 p.m., Willow Oaks Country Club
- 21 RBA Luncheon, 12:30 p.m., Omni Hotel  
Speaker: Davison Douglas, Dean of William & Mary Law School

## March

- 4 Executive Committee meeting, 12:30 p.m., Bar office
- 5 Nominating Committee, 12:30 p.m., Bar office
- 7 Board of Directors meeting, 12:30 p.m., Hunton Andrews Kurth, 20th floor
- 11 Pro Bono Committee meeting, 12:30 p.m., 2nd floor conference room
- 14 CLE Committee meeting, 12:30 p.m., 2nd floor conference room
- 21 RBA Luncheon, 12:30 p.m., Omni Hotel  
Speaker: Jack Berry, President & CEO, Richmond Region Tourism

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