

The newsletter of the Young Lawyers Conference of the Virginia State Bar

## in this issue



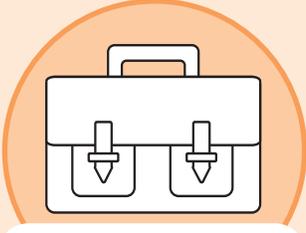
President's Message, p. 3



Legal Food Frenzy Recap, p. 7



Criminal Corner, p. 2



Corporate Corner, p. 6

## The Future — and the Present — of the Bar: The YLC Takes on the VSB's Annual Meeting

Joanna L. Faust

Virginia Beach proved the place to be June 19–21 as Virginia lawyers, experienced and new, gathered for the Virginia State Bar's 70th Annual Meeting. The meeting kicked off with a cocktail reception Thursday evening, and attorneys and their families from throughout the state mingled on the sloping grounds of the Cavalier Oceanfront Hotel. The Young Lawyers Conference was active throughout the weekend, hosting a variety of events for both YLC members and the Bar as a whole.

On Friday morning, the YLC hosted the 27th Annual Run in the Sun, a 5K race down the Virginia Beach boardwalk. Undeterred by the heavy fog of smoke that had wafted up the coast from out-of-control North Carolina wildfires,

contributions of Virginia's outstanding young lawyers were acknowledged.

Kenneth L. Alger II of Woodstock and Hugo R. Valverde of Virginia Beach were awarded the 2008 R. Edwin Burnette Jr. Young Lawyer of the Year



more than 60 runners pounded down the boardwalk and back through the haze.

The annual YLC luncheon membership meeting, sponsored by Cooper Ginsberg Gray PLLC, was also held on Friday. In the words of outgoing YLC President Daniel L. Gray, the meeting served both to celebrate the accomplishments of the YLC for the 2007–2008 bar year and to install new YLC Board members. Accordingly, outgoing board members were recognized, the YLC's leadership for the 2008–2009 bar year was elected, and the

▲ Irving Blank and incoming YLC president Jennifer McClellan confer at the Annual Meeting.

◀ Young Lawyers of the Year Ken Alger (far left) and Hugo Valverde flank Ed Burnette.

Award. Both were praised for their exceptional and dedicated service to the YLC, the legal profession, and their communities throughout the past year. Six YLC members were honored with Outstanding Service Awards: J. Whitten Ellerman, for his efforts to coordinate No Bills Night; Andrew G. Geyer, for his contribution to the Wills for Heroes program; Richelle D. Moore, for her exemplary efforts as Circuit Representative; Jayne A. Pemberton, for her contribution to the Students' Day at the Capitol program; Brooke C. Rosen, for her work with the Minority Pre-Law Conference; and Meghan Cloud, for her work as editor of *Docket Call*.

Incoming VSB President Manuel "Manny" A. Capsalis addressed the YLC at the meeting. He observed that the Conference makes up more than one-third of the active members of the VSB,



# criminal corner

Kenneth L. Alger II

## Exactly what evidence must a prosecutor disclose?

Recently, I engaged in a discovery war with defense counsel. The case caused each of us to draw lines in the proverbial sand over what is and is not discoverable, with a written witness statement particularly at issue. I have traditionally been an “open file” prosecutor—meaning that I give defense counsel access to virtually everything—but as time passes and I gain experience, I find myself trying new approaches to various aspects of my practice. In this case, I decided to disclose only what I was required to disclose under the law.

At its most rudimentary level, of course, discovery is the disclosure of information that relates to litigation. In the criminal realm, three separate Supreme Court of Virginia rules govern the concept. Rule 7C:5 applies to General District Court proceedings and is applicable both to preliminary hearings and misdemeanor charges carrying possible jail time. The rule provides that, upon entry of a mandatory order by the Court, the Commonwealth shall disclose to the defense all of the defendant’s written statements, all oral statements made by the defendant to law enforcement, and a copy of the defendant’s criminal record. Rule 3A:11 applies to proceedings in Circuit Court and mandates disclosure of the same materials as does Rule 7C:5. In addition, however, the Commonwealth must also produce all written scientific reports, as well as all written reports of physical or mental examinations of the accused or the victim. Furthermore, Rule 3A:11 provides for the inspection of all tangible evidence in the Commonwealth’s possession.

The third rule, Rule 8:15, applies to cases heard by the Juvenile and Domestic Relations Court. It provides that discovery orders should be issued under Rule 7C:5 in cases where an adult or juvenile has been charged with a misdemeanor. Where a juvenile has been charged with a felony, Rule 3A:11 applies.

Discovery orders entered pursuant to these rules trigger reciprocal discovery obligations on

the part of the defendant. Where applicable, the defense must provide a notice of alibi defense, copies of all written scientific reports and tests intended for use at trial, and, where the defendant intends to offer an insanity defense, copies of reports of physical or mental

*The question of what constitutes “exculpatory” evidence can be the source of much debate.*

examinations made in connection with the case. In addition, any evidence discovered by either party as the case proceeds shall be promptly turned over to the other party. Where there is noncompliance, the court may compel discovery, grant a continuance, prohibit the introduction of the undisclosed evidence, or provide other relief, including dismissal of the charges or monetary sanctions. *See* Va. Sup. Ct. R. 3:11(g), Va. Code § 19.2-265.4(B).

Under these rules, only evidence known to the prosecution is discoverable. But the Commonwealth’s Attorney is deemed to be aware of all documents and information in the possession and control of the investigating governmental agency or entity. *See Knight v. Commonwealth*, 18 Va. App 207, 211–12 (1994). This rule applies to knowledge possessed not only by the other attorneys in my office, but

also police officers in my jurisdiction. Thus, if a criminal investigator in my jurisdiction has a statement from the defendant about a given case, it is my duty to discover and disclose it.

The discovery rules exclude any mention of witness statements, reports (other than scientific or doctors’ reports), memoranda, or other documents created during the course of the parties’ investigations. With this in mind, I decided in my recent case not to disclose the statement of my witness. However, while the Virginia rules don’t require disclosure of the statement, might I have had an obligation under the Due Process Clause of the federal constitution? With one key exception, a defendant has no constitutional right to discovery. *Lowe v. Commonwealth*, 218 Va. 670, 679 (1977). That exception is for exculpatory evidence, which the Commonwealth must turn over. *Id.* But the question of exactly what constitutes “exculpatory” evidence can be the source of much debate.

Exculpatory evidence has been defined as “evidence favorable to the accused . . . where the evidence is material either to guilt or punishment.” *Id.* That definition has been interpreted by the courts as referring to evidence that tends to show the defendant is innocent—that is, that he did not commit the act, or that the act committed is not a crime. One obvious example is a witness statement that exonerates the defendant. But exculpatory evidence may also include evidence that tends to mitigate the seriousness of the offense or discredit the Commonwealth’s witnesses. It can take the form of a witness’s prior inconsistent statements, prior convictions, deals with the prosecution, or anything else that might indicate bias. I have days when it seems that creative defense counsel can fit almost any piece of evidence into one of these categories.

Again, evidence is exculpatory if it is material to guilt or punishment. To qualify as such, there must be a “reasonable probability that, had the evidence been disclosed to the defense, the result of the proceeding would have been different.” *United States v. Bagley*, 473 U.S. 667, 682 (1985). Did the nondisclosure of evidence undermine confidence in the outcome of the trial or deprive the defendant of a fair trial? Under this standard, the Commonwealth is required to disclose all evidence that could affect the outcome of the trial, whether or not the evidence has been specifically requested.

*continued on page 7*

# message from the president

Jennifer McClellan



As I thought about the theme for the upcoming bar year, I remembered a book making the rounds of corporate board rooms and management roundtables by Jim Collins called *From Good to Great: Why Some Companies Make the Leap . . . and Others Don't*. However, thanks to the hard work of our Board of Governors and my predecessors, most recently Dan Gray and Maya Eckstein, the Virginia State Bar Young Lawyers Conference is already great. During the past year not one, but two Young

*The YLC has the tools it needs to be excellent: a first-rate Board, award-winning programs, and an ever growing membership with enthusiastic and top-notch volunteers.*

Lawyers of the Year took already successful programs—the Domestic Violence Safety Project and the Immigrant Outreach Committee—to exciting new levels. The Wills for Heroes program reached a milestone by drafting its 1,000th will for a first responder this year, and it continues to expand to new localities. The Oliver Hill/Samuel Tucker Pre-Law Institute has now served more than 100 minority high school students through a summer camp introducing them to the road to a legal career.

Piggybacking on Collins's book, I thought about adopting a theme of "From Great to Excellent." Of course, that's somewhat daunting. But the YLC indeed has the potential to be

excellent. We have the tools we need: a first-rate Board, including six new members; award-winning programs providing service to the public and the bar; and an ever growing membership with enthusiastic and top-notch volunteers.

So how do we unlock our full potential? By focusing not only on what we do well, but on areas where, frankly, we fall a bit short.

The new Virginia State Bar President, Manuel A. "Manny" Capsalis, has challenged the bar as a whole to focus on diversity, an area in which we haven't yet reached our longstanding goal of reflecting the face of the Commonwealth. To help achieve that goal, Manny has turned to the YLC, which already has an impressive number of diversity-focused programs, such as the Pre-Law Institute, the Minority Pre-Law Conference, and the Commission on Women and Minorities in the Profession.

To answer the call, the YLC will expand its Minority Pre-Law Conference from two programs—serving Northern Virginia and Southwest Virginia—to three, adding a new conference, at William & Mary, to serve the eastern part of the state. We will also implement an ABA pipeline program for high school students of color entitled "Choose Law: A Profession for All." This program encourages individuals of color to become attorneys through the use of a video, a written guide, a Web site, volunteer attorneys, and educators. Through Choose Law, students learn about the importance of the legal profession and how the law affects all aspects of their lives. The project also teaches students that attorneys of color have played a crucial role in the development of this noble profession. Finally, Choose Law shares the wonderful and diverse opportunities available to individuals pursuing a legal career and explains how to get started.

As we look to enhance diversity in the profession, we must remember that diversity encompasses more than just gender, race, and ethnicity. As we strive for excellence, the YLC will also focus on achieving diversity of region, practice type, and—naturally—age. After all, Virginia young lawyers have been responsible for some of the most dramatic events in American history:

- At 33, Thomas Jefferson wrote the Declaration of Independence, declaring not only America's liberty from England but also the unalienable rights of a free people.
- At 36, James Madison drafted the Virginia Plan, which proposed to delegates at the Philadelphia Convention of 1787 a national government having three branches and a bicameral legislature, and became known as the Father of the Constitution through his work on the *Federalist Papers*, which led to the U.S. Constitution's ratification. Two years later, he drafted the Bill of Rights.
- At 35, Spotswood Robinson joined Oliver Hill as counsel to students at segregated R.R. Moton High School in Farmville who had walked out of their dilapidated school. The subsequent lawsuit, *Davis v. School Board of Prince Edward County*, was consolidated with four other cases to become *Brown v. Board of Education*. The 38-year-old Robinson made the first argument before the U.S. Supreme Court on behalf of the plaintiffs.

Today, however, the involvement of young lawyers is too often limited to the YLC, rather than to the Virginia State Bar as a whole. While young lawyers have risen to serve as President of the Corporate Counsel and Administrative Law Sections of the VSB, as a general rule too few young lawyers participate in other sections, committees, and task forces. This year, in order to help the VSB reflect a Commonwealth in which young people are a significant

*continued on page 4*



# legal ethics corner

Jeffrey Hamilton Geiger

## You Make the Call



Unbelievable! All of my witnesses are here and a bench trial was supposed to have started fifteen minutes ago on three felony counts. Except, just as things were getting started, the defendant demanded a jury trial—requiring that the case be continued, as no jury had been summoned.

This, of course, was after the public defender advised me and the court last month that he wanted the case set for a bench trial. Now, I learn that the public defender had been unable to contact his client before setting a bench trial but assumed she would waive a jury trial (given the known tendency of juries to impose lengthy sentences in such cases). So, not only did he lack authority from his client to waive a jury trial, but he also failed to inform the court—and me—that he did not have such authority.



While the public defender may have been correct in concluding that his client would have been better served by a bench trial, several ethical issues surround his

apparent attempt to waive her right to trial by jury. In addressing an attorney’s authority to act on behalf of a client, Virginia Rule of Professional Conduct 1.2(a) provides that: “In a criminal case, the lawyer shall abide by the client’s decision, after consultation with the lawyer, as to a plea to be entered, whether to waive jury trial and whether the client will testify.” Clearly, the determination to proceed with a bench versus a jury trial lies outside the authority of the attorney, requiring consultation with, and a decision from, the client as to the exercise of her constitutional right. To do otherwise violates the Rule.

Troubling also is the public defender’s failure to disclose that he had not obtained his client’s consent to waive her right to a jury prior to setting a bench trial. Rule 3:3(a)(1) mandates that a “lawyer shall not knowingly make a false statement of fact or law to a tribunal.” As the Standing Committee on Legal Ethics has noted, on its face, a statement that a lawyer wants to have his client’s case set for a bench trial does not seem to be false or to involve a misrepresentation. See Legal Ethics Opinion

1823. Yet, context is everything. Among the criminal bar, the fact that a client can waive the right to a jury trial only by voluntary, informed consent is an established and fundamental principle. Thus, upon hearing the public defender’s request for a bench trial, the court and the prosecutor would have reasonably relied upon the request as indicating that the client had consented. This may well constitute a misrepresentation in violation of Rule 3:3. To plead ignorance of the need to obtain a client’s consent would be unavailing given an attorney’s duty of competence under Rule 1.1.

So, what do you do? First, of course, talk to your client (which is sometimes easier said than done). Second, consider whether it is necessary to seek to withdraw from the representation, especially if your client is uncooperative or does not communicate with you. See Rule 1:16(b) (governing permissive withdrawal). Third, if you have no choice but to set the matter for a bench trial without your client’s input, make clear that you’re doing so with the expectation—but not the assurance—that your client will not demand a jury.

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### President’s Message, continued from p. 3

constituency with a unique perspective, we will work to change that.

We will also focus on unlocking the potential of our members to be excellent attorneys. This process will begin with the re-introduction of the new and improved Professional Development Conference, on September 12, 2008, on the Virginia State Capitol Grounds, held in conjunction with our Leadership Development Conference, which will take place the next day. And we will implement a project launched by the ABA designed to aid young lawyers in determining whether they have chosen the right career path within the law and, if necessary, to provide resources to aid in successful career

transitions. This year’s focus will be on programs aimed at helping young lawyers evaluate whether to start a solo practice or small firm and, if so, how to begin that process.

I am honored and humbled to lead the Young Lawyers Conference in this year of unlocking our potential, as attorneys and as a Conference, to achieve excellence.

**Jennifer McClellan** is Assistant General Counsel, Mid-Atlantic South for Verizon Communications in Richmond, Virginia. She is also a member of the Virginia House of Delegates, representing the 71st District.



▲ Jennifer McClellan and past VSB Executive Director Tom Edmonds at the VSB’s Annual Meeting in Virginia Beach.

and he acknowledged that the Bar asks much of its newest members. Capsalis asked YLC members to continue their contributions to the Bar throughout the upcoming year, and he warned them against thinking of themselves as only the future of the Bar, saying: "You are not just the future, you are the present."

In introducing incoming YLC President Jennifer McClellan, Gray noted that no other young lawyer has done as much to increase opportunities for minorities and women. McClellan addressed the YLC membership and praised the work of Gray and other past presidents, who have taken the YLC "from good to great." She then outlined her plans to take the YLC "from great to excellent" in the coming year.

On Saturday morning, the YLC hosted the 24th Annual Beach Volley Follies, a beach volleyball tournament sponsored by Chicago Title Insurance Company, with frosty refreshments provided by Condo Roop Kelly and Byrnes, PC. The tournament was renamed this year in memory of Fairfax Circuit Court Judge David T. Stitt, a formidable volleyball enthusiast and active volunteer with the VSB who passed away earlier this year. Judge Stitt's spirit was felt throughout the tournament; competitors reminisced about his epic matches, and one team named itself in his honor.

This year's VSB Annual Meeting proved an ideal place for YLC members to meet and mingle, reflect and plan, and have fun in the sun. As noted by McClellan in her membership address, young lawyers "don't have to turn thirty-six to become a part of 'the Big Bar.'" She urged YLC members to "unlock our potential" in

the coming months. With less than a year until the VSB's next meeting, it's time to get started.



- ▲ David Mills and Alana Malick share a laugh at the YLC Luncheon.
- ▼ Virginia lawyers take to the sand in memory of Fairfax County Circuit Court Judge David T. Stitt. ►



- ▼ Participants in the 27th Annual Run in the Sun proved unbowed by a wildfire-induced haze.

From L to R, back row: The race's top three male racers, Thomas Kirui, Nate Olson, & Daniel Ullrich. Front row: The top three female racers, Ruth Kirui, Michelle Ramsdell, & Linda Jackson. ▼

- ▼ Incoming VSB President Manny Capsalis encourages YLC members to stay involved.

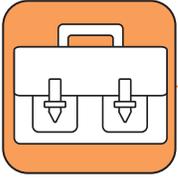


- ▼ The Llamas, winners of the David T. Stitt Memorial Volleyball Tournament.



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# corporate corner

Laurence V. Parker, Jr.

## Issues of Interest for Virginia Transactional Attorneys

### Supreme Court of Virginia Clarifies “Fair and Adequate Representation” in Derivative Actions

A derivative action is an action brought in the name of an entity by an equity holder (such as a shareholder, member, or partner) against a person with control over the entity (such as a corporate director, the manager of a limited liability company, or the general partner of a limited partnership). The purpose of the derivative action is to allow equity holders to assert claims the entity may have, including claims against management and directors, that the entity refuses to assert—typically, because the people in control refuse to institute the claim on behalf of the entity themselves.

In a derivative action, the court has the option of awarding a successful plaintiff his or her attorney’s fees and costs, which enhances the incentives to bring such claims. In addition, depending upon the indemnification provisions in the entity’s organizational documents and its directors’ and officers’ insurance coverage, any damages awarded in a derivative action may be payable by the defendant. As a result, such suits can be expensive prospects. Even if ultimately there is an outcome favorable to the defendant, derivative actions can be unwelcome distractions to management teams trying to run going concerns, and the cost of defending against them can be significant.

Not surprisingly, derivative claims are sometimes asserted by departed or disgruntled directors, managers, and partners—people who not only have knowledge of the entity’s management practices but also may have an axe to grind. As a result, companies faced with such claims have sometimes litigated the question of standing as a first line of defense. A plaintiff cannot pursue a derivative action unless he or she “fairly and adequately represents the

interests” of the equity holders and the entity. See, e.g., Va. Code § 50-73.62 (1985). Recently, in *Jennings v. Kay Jennings Family Limited Partnership*, 275 Va. 594 (2008), the Supreme Court of Virginia construed that phrase for the first time. The Court held that the eight factors

*For defendants facing derivative actions in Virginia, Jennings is a welcome development.*

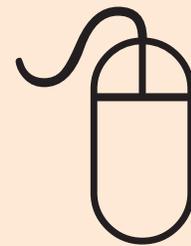
outlined in *Davis v. Comed, Inc.*, 619 F.2d 588 (6th Cir. 1980)—including economic antagonisms between the representative and members of the class, other litigation pending between the plaintiff and the defendants, and the degree of support the plaintiff is receiving from the members of the class—are relevant to the standing determination, but they are not exclusive considerations. Rather, the factors “must be considered in the totality of the circumstances found in each case.” 275 Va. at 602.

In particular, and in a subtle departure from *Davis*, the court noted that “economic interests that may not be directly antagonistic to the claims made in the derivative suit may, nevertheless, have an impact on the derivative plaintiff’s ability fairly and adequately to maintain the litigation in the best interests” of the entity and its owners. *Id.* at 603. Similarly, a plaintiff who is engaged in separate litigation, arbitration, or similar proceedings against the entity is obviously adverse to the entity, and it is proper for a court to give this fact due weight in

determining whether or not he or she is a proper derivative plaintiff. Finally, a trial court should consider whether members of the plaintiff’s proposed class—the equity holders—support the bringing of the claim.

For defendants facing derivative actions in Virginia, *Jennings* is a welcome development. In applying the new “totality of the circumstances” test to the facts of the case, the Supreme Court concluded that, contrary to the plaintiff’s argument, the existence of adverse economic interests unrelated to the issues being litigated precluded standing; they made it more likely that the suit would be mismanaged (from the perspective of the other members of the class). So applied, the new standard suggests that in the future being a fair and adequate representative will mean exactly that.

Larry Parker is an associate in the Business Section at Williams Mullen in Richmond. You can reach him at [lparker@williamsmullen.com](mailto:lparker@williamsmullen.com).



Check out the new YLC Web site!

Our new look includes a more flexible and searchable content management system, navigation similar to the rest of the Virginia State Bar’s site, and more information, more easily found. The upgrade continues, so check back regularly for the latest. And don’t forget to change your bookmark!

[www.vsb.org/site/conferences/ylc/](http://www.vsb.org/site/conferences/ylc/)



# Virginia's Legal Community Shows Remarkable Generosity in 2nd Annual Legal Food Frenzy

Christopher M. Gill

As attorneys, we generally have the good fortune of being somewhat insulated from the insecurities that plague many when economies soften. Of course, in times like these, where we have seen such dramatic increases in prices for food, gasoline, and many other basic commodities, it is difficult for any of us to avoid feeling the pangs of dwindling buying power. But none of us is hungry.

Unfortunately, many Virginians are. A recent study found that more than 600,000 residents of the Commonwealth are considered either "food insecure" or "food insecure with hunger." Though recent, that study was conducted prior to this year's rises in prices for gas and many staple food items. As prices go up, an increasing population of working poor, senior citizens on fixed incomes, and young children go without food—especially nutritious food—for longer and longer periods of time.

Fortunately, there are places people can go when in desperate need of food. Last year the seven food banks that make up the Federation of Virginia Food Banks distributed over 70 million pounds of food to our less fortunate neighbors. This year the need is even greater. But while food banks across Virginia are reporting significant increases in demand, donations have decreased, and costs for food purchased to supplement donations and fuel for delivery trucks are up about 50 percent.

*Criminal Corner, continued from p. 2*

Because the determination of what constitutes exculpatory evidence is such a subjective one, many Commonwealth's offices have adopted an open file policy. Most prosecutors have also developed policies that entitle them to reciprocal discovery from the defense—over and above that required by the Rules—in exchange for free access to their files. Of course, any exculpatory evidence not contained in the prosecutor's file should still be disclosed, and the defense should be advised if and when new information and documents are placed in the file.

Enter the Virginia legal community. In its second year, the Legal Food Frenzy, a collaborative effort between the Virginia Bar Association and the Office of the Attorney General, which recognizes the most munificent Virginia law firm with the "Attorney General's Cup," raised 1,366,401 pounds of food (in food and converted monetary donations at four pounds per \$1), enough food for approximately 1,067,501 meals. That number is more than double last year's total of almost 679,000 pounds and surpassed this year's once daunting goal of 1 million pounds.

The effort was led by the winner of the 2008 Attorney General's Cup, Schettine & Nguyen, PLC, of Richmond, which raised 4,187.75 pounds of food *per each of the ten people in its office*. Their enormous generosity has shown that any firm, no matter its size, can win the Cup. More importantly, they showed that one person can make a 4,187.75-pound difference—the equivalent of approximately 5,360 meals—in the fight against hunger.

Extraordinary performances aside, the success of the Legal Food Frenzy was truly a team effort. My co-chair, Katja Hill of LeClairRyan, and I would like to thank in particular Attorney General Bob McDonnell, for his tremendous leadership and support of the Frenzy from its inception; the many members of the VBA Young Lawyers Division who devoted

In my recent case, I initially chose to withhold the witness statement, a practice that was permitted under the Rules so long as the statement was not exculpatory. In the end, though, I spent more time trying to determine whether it qualified as "exculpatory" than I did preparing my case. As a result, I've decided to return to my open file default rule. At least until next time.

**Ken Alger** is with the Shenandoah County Commonwealth's Attorney's office in Woodstock. He can be reached at [kenalger@shentel.net](mailto:kenalger@shentel.net)

countless nonbillable hours to the project's success; and Leslie Van Horn, Executive Director of the Federation of Virginia Food Banks, and the numerous food bank representatives who worked so hard to organize and publicize the event. And last but certainly not least: Thank you to Nhon Nguyen, Jim Schettine, Angela Schettine, and their staff, and to the attorneys and staffs of firms across the Commonwealth, for your tremendous displays of kindness and generosity. It is not often that lawyers are in the news for doing something good. The good that we have done here is something of which every member of Virginia's legal community can feel proud. Again, thank you—and well done!

**Christopher Gill** is an associate in Christian & Barton's Commercial Real Estate and Environmental Law sections. He can be reached at [cgill@cblaw.com](mailto:cgill@cblaw.com).

**Save These Dates!**

**September 12, 2008**

**Professional Development Conference**

**Patrick Henry Building,  
Richmond**

**September 13, 2008**

**Leadership Conference**

**The Capitol, Richmond**

For more information, see [www.vsb.org/site/conferences/ylc/](http://www.vsb.org/site/conferences/ylc/)



## Upcoming Events

**9/12** | Professional Development Conference, Richmond

**9/13** | Leadership Conference, Richmond

**9/20** | Pre-Law Conference, Washington & Lee

**10/27** | YLC Admission & Orientation Ceremony

**11/10** | Celebration of Women and Minorities in the  
Profession Bench/Bar Dinner, Richmond  
(Keynote Speaker: The Honorable  
S. Bernard Goodwyn)

**11/14-19** | VSB 35th Annual Midyear Legal Seminar  
The Ritz-Carlton - San Juan, Puerto Rico

For a complete, up-to-date list of events, please visit: <http://www.vsb.org/site/events/>

### Address Change?

If you have moved or changed your address, please see the VSB Membership Department's page on the Web for an address update form, at [www.vsb.org/site/members/](http://www.vsb.org/site/members/).

# Docket Call

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## Docket Call

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