



**Judicial Candidate Information Form  
for the Judicial Poll on the  
November 3, 2020 Election**

**Instructions:** Please only respond using 10 pt. Arial font in the spaces provided. Any items left blank will be noted that the candidate chose not to respond.

1. Name	Michael J. Hall
2. Date of Birth	Month: <u>11</u> Year: <u>1974</u>
3. Place of Birth	City: <u>New Orleans</u> State: <u>La</u>
4. Marital Status	<input type="checkbox"/> Single <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Married <input type="checkbox"/> Divorced <input type="checkbox"/> Widowed
5. Undergraduate Education  Include name of school, degree(s) and graduation year(s)	North Carolina A&T State University Bachelor of Arts, Political Science 1997
6. Legal Education  Include name of law school, degree(s) and graduation year(s)	Southern University Law Center (SULC) Juris Doctorate 2002
7. Date of Admission to Louisiana Bar	Month: <u>10</u> Year: <u>2002</u>
8. Professional Experience Including Nature of Practice and Extent of Civil and/or Criminal Trial Experience	Trial Lawyer, 17 years -Judicial Law Clerk, Orleans Parish Civil District Court 2002-2003  -Associate, Weiss & Eason, LLP, 2003-2005 Medical Malpractice Defense, Asbestors/Environmental Litigation, Insurance Defense  -Shorty, Dooley & Hall, LLC, 2005-2012 Family Law, Plaintiff's Personal Injury, General Liability Defense for RTA  -Managing Parter, Law Office of Micahel J. Hall, LLC, 2021- present Family Law, General Liability Defense RTA, Plaintiff's Personal Injury



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9. Bar Associations, Court Admissions, Professional Organizations and Legal Fraternities	Louisiana Bar Association, American Bar Association, National Bar Association, New Orleans Bar Association, A.P. Tureaud Inn of Court, Lawyers of Distinction, Louis Martinet Legal Society, Academy of New Orleans Trial Lawyers, Loyola Institute on Politics-Fellow, Kappa Alpha Fraternity, Inc., and New Orleans Regional Black Chamber of Commerce
10. In the past ten years, have you ever filed for or declared bankruptcy?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes; <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No If yes, please explain.
11. In the past ten years, have you ever been arrested, charged, or convicted of a criminal violation other than a minor traffic violation? Include matters that have been dismissed, expunged, subject to diversion or deferred prosecution or otherwise set aside.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes; <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No If yes, please explain.
12. Have you ever been publicly sanctioned by the Louisiana Attorney Disciplinary Board or the disciplinary body of any court, administrative body, or other entity before which you function as an attorney or judge?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes; <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No If yes, please explain.



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Instructions: For sections 13 through 19, please provide us with your perspective on why you are well-suited to uphold the following well-accepted principles essential to any strong and vibrant judicial system. Comment only in the space provided. If you do not comment, it will be noted that the candidate chose not to respond.

<p>13. Judges should uphold the rule of law.</p>	<p>At its core, upholding the rule of law requires a keen understanding of the law, specifically the principals and application of the law. To uphold the law means to interpret and/or enforce the law. This requires that the judge have actual practical experience in the area(s) of law in which he/she is presiding. As a family court practitioner of both family law and general civil litigation for the past seventeen (17) years, I have an expansive working knowledge of the prevailing rules of law in these areas and understand that the court can only uphold the law if the court practitioner has an intimate and practical experience in understanding the duty to serve.</p>
<p>14. Judges should be independent and impartial.</p>	<p>To ensure fundamental fairness to all litigants that appear before the court, the judge should always remain independent and impartial. All litigants should be treated equally. The court is mandated to maintain the highest level of professionalism. Equality and fundamental fairness to every litigant are the high ideals, which every court should hold itself to. Serving as a Family Court Mediator for the Orleans Parish Civil District Court, I pride myself in the level of professionalism shown to attorneys and litigants, alike, and the key to my mediation practice is to assure that all litigants involved are assured fairness and equity in the process.</p>
<p>15. Judges should possess the appropriate judicial temperament and character.</p>	<p>The judicial temperament is of extreme importance for a judge. The judicial temperament is viewed as the general attitude of the court. In fact, it is the reflection of the court and how the court views the litigants that come before it. A judge's temperament should reflect that he/she is slow to judge, even handed in his/her treatment of all litigants and a display of respect for all who appear before the court. The temperament of a practicing attorney is measured by his/her professionalism. I am known by my colleagues to exude the highest degree of professionalism.</p>
<p>16. The judicial system should be racially diverse and reflective of the society it serves.</p>	<p>An elective judiciary should be as reflective as possible to the constituency it serves. However, at the same time, while upholding the rule of law, the judiciary is bound to assure that no constituent is discriminated against by either race, sex or sexual orientation, etc.</p>



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<p>17. Judges and the judiciary should have the confidence of the public.</p>	<p>To effectively govern, the confidence of those that you lead is paramount. This principal is heighten when considering the office of judge. Ideally, judges are of good moral character, without a history of criminal behavior of immoral activity. When judges, are seen to have "stains on their robes," the confidence, not just in the individual, but in the office itself wains. When this happens, the integrity of the office is depleted. When the integrity, respect and confidence in the office (in this case the court) erodes, then the effectiveness of the office (in this case, the judge) no longer exists.</p>
<p>18. Judges should possess the appropriate capabilities and credentials.</p>	<p>Judges should posses extensive actual practical legal experience, and an intimate understanding of the legal process of the court in which the judge wishes to preside. More particularly, before a judge is allowed to serve in a particular court, that judge should have extensive experience in practicing in that particular court. Civil District Court Division I, will initially serve as a family court division, the judge that presides in this position should have an intimate knowledge and understanding of the family law practice. I have served as a family practitioner for fifteen (15) years. Additionally, I have served as a family court mediator in Orleans Parish Civil District Court. Division I, will ultimately transition to a general civil docket. The judge presiding should also possess significant experience in civil litigation. For the past seventeen (17) years I have also practiced as a civil litigator handling plaintiff's personal injury matters, and general liability defense matters, serving as trial counsel for the past twelve (12) years for the Regional Transit Authority (RTA).</p>
<p>19. Please comment on how you plan to manage your docket from an efficiency standpoint.</p>	<p>With the introduction of hearings by way of electronic means, the court is now in position to better structure the manner in which it conducts its business. Specifically, the court is now in a position to process matters and conduct hearings in a more efficient manner. These efficiencies provide the public more access to justice, but at the same time, it allows the court to address proceedings quicker and more proficiently. Additionally, the advent of electronic means to conduct court business allows the court to address proceedings on extended hours. Because in person appearances are no longer a requirement, certain types of matters can be conducted after what would be deemed normal court hours. This can be done to accommodate litigants and attorneys. Also, these new efficiencies should allow for better court preparation prior to a hearing that will allow the court to address issues before the court without having to conduct extended hearings.</p>