

FORUM 8

Volume 79, No. 6

Eighth Judicial Circuit Bar Association, Inc.

February 2020

President's Message

By Cherie Fine



Happy February everyone! In September I am dying to wear sweaters - but by February I am totally over winter (born and raised Floridian). It's leap year this year, but even so, February is a short month - only 29 days! It's short, but it's crammed full of holidays and events to celebrate. See the list below - I particularly like the 11th - Don't Cry Over Spilled Milk Day

Who knew?

February 2020 Daily Holidays, Special and Wacky Days:

February 1

Eat Ice Cream for Breakfast Day - first Saturday of month
National Freedom Day
No Politics Day
Spunky Old Broads Day

February 2

Candlemas
Ground Hog Day
Superbowl Sunday - Superbowl 53, date varies

February 3

Feed the Birds Day
The Day the Music Died - Buddy Holly, Richie Valens and the Big Bopper died in a plane crash in 1959.

February 4

Create a Vacuum Day
Stuffed Mushroom Day
Thank a Mailman Day

February 5

National Weatherman's Day

February 6

Lame Duck Day
National Chopsticks Day

February 7

Bubble Gum Day - first Friday of the month
Wave All you Fingers at Your Neighbor Day
Send a Card to a Friend Day - obviously created by a card company

February 8

Boy Scout Day - celebrates the birthday of scouting
Kite Flying Day - in the middle of winter!?!

February 9

National Pizza Day
Oscar Night - date varies
Toothache Day

February 10

Clean out Your Computer Day - second Monday of Month
Umbrella Day

February 11

Don't Cry over Spilled Milk Day
Make a Friend Day
National Inventors Day
White T-Shirt Day

February 12

Abraham Lincoln's Birthday
National Lost Penny Day
Plum Pudding Day

February 13

Get a Different Name Day

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Contribute to Your Newsletter!

From the Editor

I'd like to encourage all of our members to contribute to the newsletter by sending in an article, a letter to the editor about a topic of interest or current event, an amusing short story, a profile of a favorite judge, attorney or case, a cartoon, or a blurb about the good works that we do in our communities and personal lives. Submissions are due on the 5th of the preceding month and can be made by email to dvallejos-nichols@avera.com.

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About this Newsletter

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Any and all opinions expressed by the Editor, the President, other officers and members of the Eighth Judicial Circuit Bar Association, and authors of articles are their own and do not necessarily represent the views of the Association.

News, articles, announcements, advertisements and Letters to the Editor should be submitted to the Editor or Executive Director by Email. Also please email a photograph to go with any article submission. Files should be saved in any version of MS Word, WordPerfect or ASCII text.

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Alternative Dispute Resolution

By Chester B. Chance and Charles B. Carter



“International News Including the Going and Coming Rule”

Your intrepid reporters have been traveling to all parts of the globe in order to keep you apprised of not only legal developments, but, legal developments on an international scale. You are welcome. Recently, your reporters were in France and uncovered an article relating to French Work Comp Law, which is a lot like Florida Work Comp Law but with heavier sauces.

The headline in a French newspaper that caught our eyes was “Employer liable for sex death on business trip.” We felt this article may be relevant to our readers if not for ourselves.

The article notes that a French court has ruled that a man who died while having sex on a business trip was the victim of a workplace accident (after all, it did happen in France involving a French employee.) The court determined the man’s family was entitled to compensation from his former employer.

The claimant was a safety technician who had been sent on a business trip to the Loiret region of central France and while there had sex with a “complete stranger” (again: this did happen in France and involved a French employee). During his safety inspection or sex act with the complete stranger, the employee had a heart attack and died. The article did not report whether he was using safety protection such as a helmet or steel-toed boots.

The employer asserted the employee was *not* carrying out professional duties when he met with another guest in her hotel room. The employer claimed the death occurred when the employee had knowingly (as opposed to negligently) interrupted his work for a reason solely dictated by his personal interests independent of the employer’s interests.

The French Court, however, held an employer *is* responsible for any accident occurring during a business trip (one more time: this did happen in France and involved a French employee). The Court determined, “an employee performing a business trip is entitled to the protection provided by Article L-411-1 of the Social Security Code throughout the duration of the trip he performs [the court’s term] for his employer.” The judges noted that sexual intercourse is a part of everyday life [in

France] and agreed that sexual activity was as normal as “taking a shower or having a meal.”

Now, your authors admit they are not experts on Florida Work Comp Law. However, we did review some treatises on deviation from employment including deviation in the form of a personal errand which relates to the ‘going and coming’ rule. Florida courts acknowledge that, even though it takes a bit of deviation for the employee to attend to personal comforts such as using the bathroom, drinking a beverage or lighting a cigarette, injuries sustained during such acts are compensable, work related activities. See: 9 Fla. Practice Series, Workers’ Comp. Section 4:9.

For instance, a flight attendant who is injured when she lights a cigarette in a restaurant while having dinner in a foreign city (say, Paris) during a layover (no comment) injures herself in the course and scope of her employment under Florida Work Comp Law. *Pam American World Airways v. Wilmot*, 492 So. 2d 1373 (Fla. 1st DCA 1986). This is an example of the application of two related Florida legal concepts: the traveling employee rule and the personal comfort doctrine.

Your authors, however, respectfully and hesitantly opine that under Florida law, sexual intercourse in a complete stranger’s hotel room may not be within the personal comfort doctrine, but, if you light-up a cigarette afterwards your employer may be liable if the bed linens catch on fire.

Why do we advise you of French legal cases? First, there is a growing tendency by courts and jurisprudential gurus to cite the law of other countries, promulgations of the United Nations, and World Court cases, none of which can be found in the Southern Reporter and none of which can be considered precedent under any traditional definition. Second, there actually may be a jurisprudential overlap between American law and non-American law such as the referenced French case. One theory of jurisprudence in the United States is to downplay the traditional tort elements of duty, breach, cause and damages and apply an acknowledged theory of jurisprudence of spreading the risk of injury through society via insurance premiums and the cost of goods and services. After all, the word ‘tort’ is a medieval French word meaning ‘twisted’ as opposed to ‘straight’, i.e., a wrong.

Continued on page 4



Criminal Law

By William Cervone



Sometimes I think the appellate courts do nothing but sit around and plot how to eliminate my best evidence. Really, I do. Usually this is a problem with closing arguments (exactly what's wrong with some cheap theatrics in closing anyhow?) but as today's lesson will point out it creeps into the would be clever use of creative evidentiary techniques, too.

Our not-so-much a hero is Michael Edwards, convicted of Aggravated Battery for slicing up an unnamed victim over a fight about who owed who how much for a pair of boots. The usual pointless motivation. When tracked down and interviewed, Michael had a version of events that ranged from the implausible to the ludicrous, all apparently contradicted by what the victim and other evidence established, at least in the eyes of the jury.

Of note to us is the one step too far that the prosecutor went in presenting his case. Not being content with just playing the recording of Michael's not exactly a confession but might as well have been, the prosecutor first led the interrogating detective through a series of credentialing questions about his special training in conducting interviews. Obliging, the detective proceeded to discuss how he would look for certain mannerisms that told him whether a person was being honest or not. For example, the detective said, an honest person will maintain eye contact during a conversation (insert here: interrogation). A deceptive person, however, will avoid eye contact and look down, or display other indicators of deception such as burying his face, crossing his arms to create a barrier, concealing his mouth while speaking, or looking away. The detective then played the recording of Michael's performance. To absolutely no one's surprise, throughout it he mostly looked at the ground, buried his face in his hands, and avoided making eye contact.

None of this pleased defense counsel, who apparently objected strongly and often, as well as to no avail other than that the trial judge did draw the line at the detective giving his specific opinion that Michael was a liar, as if that was necessary given the rest of what had been permitted. And not surprisingly, defense counsel may well have told Michael even as the verdict was being read that they would win on appeal and live to fight another day at a new trial, which is exactly what happened, for the trial judge's allowance of this mannerism or body language testimony was error of the reversible sort.

A jury ordinarily needs no help in deciding if someone is lying, or at least so said the 4th DCA, and that is exactly what the detective's testimony tried to provide. Even without him giving the ultimate opinion that Michael was lying, all of this testimony was "clearly calculated to imply that [Michael's] body language showed he was being deceptive." And this is no more than a back door opinion as to credibility, a no-no.

This is not a case of first impression, in Florida or elsewhere. Indeed, citing several cases the 4th noted that police officers cannot give opinions about the truthfulness of defendants, even when there is some sort of "training and experience" component in their background that makes them some sort of pseudo-expert in the area. Quoting some arcane federal case or other, and getting to the point, the 4th endorsed the concept that "[w]hile interpretation of 'body language' may be a valid interviewing technique, it has no place in the courtroom."

Thankfully, all of the parents who have caught their kids literally with a hand in the cookie jar don't need to be bothered by this nuance and remain free to punish accordingly in the face of floor staring denials even while the little Michaels of the world are trying to hide the crumbs on their sleeve. Those of us in the courtroom, however, best avoid this tempting effort at impermissible evidence to create yet another cottage industry of expertise in honesty detection. Limit yourself to argument in this area.

ADR

Continued from page 3

The referenced French case, in an employment scenario, may or may not represent such an expansive jurisprudential theory versus the influence of culture on the law. The expansion of liability, either in tort law or workers compensation law, may continue to have a notable and expansive impact whether in the world of workers compensation law or tort law.

We wish to express thanks to the newspaper "The Dordogne Bugle" for publishing in English for the many Brit ex-pats residing in the area. Merci.

How does this relate to ADR? We offered to mediate the heart-attack-during-sex case in France for an hourly rate plus travel time. French ADR may not be as advanced as Florida ADR as our offer was not accepted.

\$15 Minimum Wage on Florida's 2020 Ballot

By Laura A. Gross



Just before the winter holidays, the Florida Supreme Court approved placing a \$15 minimum hourly wage amendment, Amendment 2, on the November 2020 ballot. If approved, the constitutional revision will increase the state minimum wage from its current rate of \$8.46 per hour to \$10 per hour in 2021 and add \$1 each subsequent year through 2026 when the wage will become \$15 per

hour.

Florida's current minimum wage of \$8.46 is well below the living wage required to support one adult working fulltime in Florida--\$12.17 per hour, according to MIT Living Wage Calculator. This means that even if Amendment 2 passes, Florida's minimum wage will not exceed the current living wage until 2024.

Amendment 2 will amend Section 24 of Article X of the Florida Constitution which sets a minimum wage of \$6.15 to be adjusted annually by the rate of inflation using the consumer price index (CPI), effective January 1 of each year by adding the following language:

Effective September 30th, 2021, the existing state Minimum Wage shall increase to \$10.00 per hour, and then increase each September 30th thereafter by \$1.00 per hour, until the Minimum Wage reaches \$15.00 per hour on September 30th, 2026.

After the final \$1 increase in 2026, the annual CPI adjustment will kick back in effective September 30, 2027.

Marynelle Hardee recognized with the Florida Bar President's Pro Bono Service Award

By Marcia Green



Gainesville attorney Marynelle Hardee received the Florida Bar President's Pro Bono Service Award for the Eighth Judicial Circuit on January 30, 2020. The award was presented at a ceremony held at the Florida Supreme Court.

Nominated by the Guardian Ad Litem's Defending Best Interest Project, Hardee's nomination was supported by Three Rivers Legal Services, Inc. She provides pro bono services for both organizations.

Thomasina Moore, Statewide Director of Appeals for the GAL Office, notes "Marynelle's pro bono advocacy for Florida's dependent children has been exemplary." Hardee has volunteered with the Project since 2017, providing approximately 145 hours on four cases for the GAL. Her efforts have helped numerous children reach permanency and, in fact, two children she advocated for have been adopted into their "forever home." Moore states "Marynelle has truly been a voice for the children she has represented, and I know she will be a voice for many more."

Hardee's work with Three Rivers began in 2018, not long after entering private practice after decades working within the court system. She accepts guardian advocacy and probate cases to clear title to heirs property as well as consults with staff attorneys on appeals.

Hardee, a member of the Florida Bar since 1992, serves as Vice Chair of the Rules of Judicial Administration Committee and participates in other community volunteer activities. She is a 1991 graduate of the University of Florida Levin College of Law.

Congratulations to Marynelle Hardee for this notable recognition!



Marynelle Hardee



The Law of Self-Defense: Stand Your Ground

By Steven M. Harris



In this second article on “self-defense” I explain: (1) Stand Your Ground (“SYG”); (2) the often misunderstood predicate (i.e., legal requirements) for the lawful use of force, and; (3) the “immunity” provision, F.S. § 776.032.

It is common for judges, lawyers, laypersons, and the media to refer to the Florida law of “self-defense” as SYG. However, SYG is not and does not swallow the defense of justification. The SYG-related statute amendments only removed the obligation to retreat before using force, in certain circumstances.

SYG is by statute or case law in effect in more than 30 states. Florida’s statutory iteration is neither unusual nor the 21st century creation of the National Rifle Association or Florida legislators. The concept and statute language have origin in early American law. See *Beard v. United States*, 158 U.S. 550, 563–64 (1895); *Rowe v. United States*, 256 U.S. 335, 343 (1921); *Brown v. United States*, 256 U.S. 335, 342 (1935). For a brief explanation and history of recent Florida self-defense legislation, see the concurring opinion of First DCA Judge Roberts in *Mency v. State – So.3d – (June 12, 2019)*. The duty to retreat should be irrelevant in analyzing the use of force in defense of others or to prevent the commission of a forcible felony. See *Fletcher v. State*, 273 So.3d 1187 (Fla. 1st DCA 2019).

Under Chapter 776, a person “does not have a duty to retreat” before using or threatening force, *if otherwise lawful*, as follows:

- *Non-deadly* force in defense of person or property;
- *Deadly* force in defense of person or property, including preventing the imminent commission of a forcible felony, if the user of force “is not engaged in a criminal activity and is in a place where he or she has a right to be.”
- *Deadly or non-deadly* force, by a person who is in and has the right to be in, a dwelling, residence, or occupied vehicle.

An exception: A person who “provoked” the use or threatened use of force (often referred to as an “aggressor”) who reasonably believes the force he or she is facing is *deadly* has a duty to exhaust “every reasonable means of escape” before threatening or using *deadly* force. F.S. § 776.041(2). Mere words are not provocation; the actual use of unlawful force is required. See *Gibbs v. State*, 789 So.2d 443 (Fla. 4th DCA 2001).

The predicate for lawful use of force is *reasonable belief* (by subjective and objective standards) in the *necessity* for its use, and the *imminence* of threat. “*Fear*”

does not sustain the lawful use of defensive force. Defensive force is not lawfully used based on hunch, speculation, or conjecture.

To implement this predicate, the Standard Instructions direct a jury to consider: The circumstances by which the defendant was surrounded at the time; that the danger need not have been actual, but the appearance of danger must have been so real that a reasonably cautious and prudent person would have believed that the danger could be avoided only through the use of the force or threat of force used, and; based upon appearances, the defendant must have actually believed the danger was real.

A person who uses or threatens to use force as permitted by Chapter 776 is absolutely *immune* from “criminal prosecution” and civil action. “Criminal prosecution” includes custodial detention, arrest, being charged, and having to stand trial. On-scene arrest is disfavored; an “agency” finding of probable cause must precede an arrest.

Immunity can be determined in a pre-trial evidentiary hearing. It is this hearing which is incorrectly referred to as a “SYG hearing.” Once a *prima facie* claim of self-defense has been raised, the hearing burden of proof (to negate justification) is on the state, by clear and convincing evidence. F.S. § 776.032(4). A defendant may appeal the denial of immunity by petition for a writ of prohibition. Whether, when, and how to seek pretrial immunity, and what to request the judge rule, are complex questions which raise considerable defense strategy concerns. Of note, a defendant’s testimony at a pretrial immunity hearing is admissible at trial.

Immunity granted in a criminal prosecution does not carry over to a civil action. *Kumar v. Patel*, 227 So.3d 557 (Fla. 2017). A defendant determined to be immune in a civil action is entitled to reasonable attorney’s fees, costs, compensation for loss of income, and other expenses incurred in defense of the action. F.S. § 776.032(3).

Chapter 776 also provides a defense to any action for damages, personal injury, wrongful death, or injury to property, sustained by a plaintiff as a participant during the commission or attempted commission of a forcible felony. That is proven either by conviction or by proof of commission by a preponderance of the evidence.

A Valentine's Day Love Letter

By Kirsta L.B. Collins



With Valentine's Day fast approaching, thoughts turn to love. In this case, love of the law and the people who help us practice it. I love my job—and I hope you love yours too. I get to help my clients and I am constantly learning new things. What's not to love? When I was in college, I used to joke that if I could be a professional student, that's what I would want to do. Little did I know

then that I would get to do just that as a litigator: I get to learn about the people and businesses that make our society function. I get to learn about many different areas of the law. I get to answer thorny legal questions (or at least try to!). I truly love it, and what makes it even better is that I get to do it all in the service of my clients. But I don't do it all by myself.

As litigators, we know that the devil (and often the thing that wins the case!) is in the details. Researching every possible interpretation of a statute, meeting every deadline, making sure every necessary piece of evidence is included on that exhibit list. Attention to detail can be the difference between winning and losing a case. Our clients depend on us to get it right. It is our responsibility,

our duty to make sure the details are right so our clients get the best possible representation. Their money, their rights, their liberty, or even their lives can depend on us getting the details right. If we miss a detail, our clients suffer because of it. And even though we are all brilliant attorneys who are good at what we do, we are still human, and we make mistakes. We all need help sometimes – from partners, associates, paralegals, clerks, assistants, and secretaries.

So as we approach Valentine's Day, this is my love letter to the law: to the difficult legal issue that doesn't appear to have a right answer. The never-ending research. The nerves before trial. The a-ha moment when you find the piece of evidence that proves the other side wrong. It all combines into a profession that we are lucky to practice. But it is also a love letter to the people who help us in that profession. The paralegal who compiles the exhibit list. The secretary who proofreads the letter to opposing counsel. The partner who provides a new perspective on a legal question. Sure, maybe we could do it without them. But we, and our clients, would be worse off for it. So while we usually say "the devil is in the details," let's not forget that so is the love. Love of what we do, love of the law, love of helping our clients—and gratitude for the people who help us do it.

Professionalism Seminar - Registration Open

By Ray Brady

**Inexpensive & Enlightening
CLE Credits**



Mark your calendars now for the annual Professionalism Seminar. This year the seminar will be held on Friday, February 14, 2020, from 9:00 a.m. (registration begins at 8:30 a.m.) until Noon at the Trinity United Methodist Church on NW 53rd Avenue. Our keynote address will be a panel discussion with Chief Judge James P. Nilon, Senior Circuit Judge Stan Morris,

Retired Circuit Judge Toby Monaco, and State Attorney William Cervone, speaking on "Reflections on Professionalism Over the Course of Our Careers," moderated by Richard Jones, Esq.

We expect to be approved, once again this year, for 3.5 General CLE hours, which includes 2.0 ethics hours and 1.5 professionalism hours.

Register online at <https://8jcba.org/event-3626898>. Questions may be directed to the EJCBA Professionalism Committee chairman, Ray Brady, Esq., at 373-4141.

NEW ADMINISTRATIVE ORDERS FOR THE 8TH CIRCUIT

Below please find new Administrative Orders for the 8th Circuit:

[Administrative Order 4.16](#) (v3), updating the existing AO regarding alternative sanctions for technical violations of probation, to comply with changes to FS 948.06. (Eff. 12/19/2019)

[Administrative Order 9.03](#) (v2020-2), updating the General Magistrate assignments (page 4). (Eff. 1/1/2020)

These Administrative Orders can be found in their entirety at <https://circuit8.org/eighth-judicial-circuit-court/administrative-orders/> along with a comprehensive list of all effective Administrative Orders

President's Message

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February 14

Ferris Wheel Day
National Organ Donor Day
Valentine's Day

February 15

Candlemas - on the Julian Calendar
National Gum Drop Day
Singles Awareness Day
Susan B Anthony Day

February 16

Do a Grouch a Favor Day

February 17

President's Day - third Monday of month
Random Acts of Kindness Day

February 18

National Battery Day
National Drink Wine Day

February 19

National Chocolate Mint Day

February 20

Cherry Pie Day
Hoodie Hoo Day
Love Your Pet Day

February 21

Card Reading Day

February 22

George Washington's Birthday
Be Humble Day
International World Thinking Day
National Margarita Day
Walking the Dog Day

February 23

International Dog Biscuit Appreciation Day
Tennis Day

February 24

National Tortilla Chip Day
World Bartender Day

February 25

Mardi Gras / Fat Tuesday - date varies
Pistol Patent Day

February 26

Ash Wednesday - date varies
Carnival Day
National Pistachio Day - it's a nutty day!

Tell a Fairy Tale Day

February 27

Polar Bear Day
No Brainer Day - this day is for me!

February 28

Floral Design Day
National Chili Day
Public Sleeping Day
National Tooth Fairy Day - and/or August 22

February 29

Leap Day -2020 is a Leap Year!!! It's once every four years
Open That Bottle Night - last Saturday of month

Having holidays and events to celebrate and enjoy provides us with things to take our minds off how dark and cold it's been. One of the big February holidays is Valentine's Day. And, this year our annual Professionalism Seminar will appropriately be held on February 14th! Why appropriately, you may ask? Well I believe one of the most important ways we can show our love for our community and ourselves is by practicing law in a professional manner.

In our legal community, we may encounter other attorneys who are struggling with a number of different issues. Some struggles are due to illness such as addiction or mental health adversities. Other issues we encounter are lack of punctuality, unethical behavior, incompetence, or even lack of collegiality. These are all enemies of our reputation as a legal community.

People may have negative impressions of lawyers; we shouldn't add to them. It is very easy to say "that's not my problem" or "that's none of my business." I challenge you today to understand that it is your problem and it is your business...literally! The survival of the legal profession is counting on you. When we see any of these issues, we should take the time to help. A good step in addressing professionalism concerns is coming together as a bar association and recognizing problems and brainstorming ways to avoid them. As you eat Ice Cream for Breakfast, Do a Grouch a Favor and otherwise work your way through February, take the time to come out to the Professionalism Seminar and work on making the practice of law better - for yourself and for the rest of us, too! Looking forward to celebrating with you!

2020 EJCBA Charity Golf Tournament

“The Gloria: In Memoriam of Gloria Fletcher”

Please consider joining our team to help youth in our circuit who are in the dependency system enjoy the normal experiences that many of us may take for granted. All of the proceeds from the tournament go to The Guardian Foundation, which provides resources to children in our community who have been abused, neglected, or abandoned. We have made it possible, whether you're a golfer or not, to support the tournament; you can: [PLAY](#), [SPONSOR](#), or [DONATE](#).

This year's tournament will take place on Friday, February 28, 2020, at the UF Mark Bostick Golf Course. Registration, lunch, and warm up will begin at 11:30 a.m. followed by a 12:30 p.m. tee time. The tournament format is a four-person scramble (player's choice). The registration fee is \$130 per golfer (early bird rate of \$115 if registered by February 16). Please contact Mac McCarty (Mac@lawgators.com) to learn more about supporting the tournament.



Carl Schwait
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Mediator Carl Schwait
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February 2020 Calendar

- 5 Deadline for submission to March Forum 8
- 5 EJCBA Board of Directors Meeting, Three Rivers Legal Services, 1000 NE 16th Avenue, 5:30 p.m.
- 12 Probate Section Meeting, 4:30 p.m., Chief Judge's Conference Room, 4th Floor, Alachua County Family & Civil Justice Center
- 14 Valentine's Day – show the love!
- 14 EJCBA Annual Professionalism Seminar, Keynote Panel w/Chief Judge James Nilon, Senior Circuit Judge Stan Morris, Retired Circuit Judge Toby Monaco, and State Attorney William Cervone, moderated by Richard Jones, Esq., 9 a.m. – 12 noon, Trinity United Methodist Church (NW 53rd Street)
- 17 President's Day Holiday – Federal Courthouse closed
- 18 Family Law Section Meeting, 4:00 p.m., Chief Judge's Conference Room, Alachua County Family & Civil Justice Center
- 21 EJCBA Luncheon, Bethanie Barber, Deputy Director, Legal Aid Society of the O.C.B.A., Inc., "Chaos is the Cousin of Contentment: The Guardian ad Litem Program," Big Top Brewing Company, 11:45 a.m.
- 28 EJCBA Annual Charity Golf Tournament "The Gloria," benefiting the Guardian ad Litem Program, UF Mark Bostick Golf Course, 11:30-5

March 2020 Calendar

- 4 EJCBA Board of Directors Meeting, Three Rivers Legal Services, 1000 NE 16th Avenue, 5:30 p.m.
- 5 Deadline for submission to April Forum 8
- 11 Probate Section Meeting, 4:30 p.m., Chief Judge's Conference Room, 4th Floor, Alachua County Family & Civil Justice Center
- 13 EJCBA Leadership Roundtable breakfast and panel discussion (CLE), Big Top Brewing Company, 9-11:45 a.m.
- 13 EJCBA Luncheon, , Big Top Brewing Company, 11:45 a.m.
- 17 Family Law Section Meeting, 4:00 p.m., Chief Judge's Conference Room, Alachua County Family & Civil Justice Center

Have an event coming up? Does your section or association hold monthly meetings? If so, please fax or email your meeting schedule to let us know the particulars, so we can include it in the monthly calendar. Please let us know (quickly) the name of your group, the date and day (i.e. last Wednesday of the month), time and location of the meeting. Email to Dawn Vallejos- Nichols at dvallejos-nichols@avera.com.

