

FORUM 8

Volume 78, No. 3

Eighth Judicial Circuit Bar Association, Inc.

November 2018

President's Message

By Gloria Walker



November – A Time To Give Thanks. Generally...And Specifically.

We are now in the midst of our region's beautiful autumn season. Football is in full swing. Halloween has just passed, with its sweets and treats (meaning the little children enjoying themselves). The EJCBA has just had another successful Family Friendly Social and monthly luncheon featuring Professor Thomas Ankersen of the U.F. Levin College of Law. And by the time you read this our Annual James C. Adkins, Jr. Cedar Key Dinner may have come and gone. Another lovely evening together. And another month together for which we have much to be thankful. So, then, *thank you* to the many organizers, volunteers, and participants who made October memorable for the EJCBA.

While I am at it, please be sure to register for the Fifth Annual Amaze-Inn Race on November 15 and our next luncheon meeting on November 16, when we can gather again in collegiality and gratitude for the opportunities our legal careers present. Let us be particularly mindful of those matters when we observe Veteran's Day on November 12. Without the sacrifices of our veterans and their families, we could not have the freedoms we enjoy. And, let us also not forget our national Thanksgiving holiday. Please look around where you are that day, be happy for the family, friends, and community gathered together, and

recognize that is the reason for thanksgiving. (*And the desserts. We should not forget the desserts.*)

So much for the general. Now on to the specific, where the EJCBA recognizes the career of a remarkable person in our community – Circuit Judge Victor Hulslander.

Judge Hulslander is preparing to retire soon. When he does, Judge Hulslander will leave us all a notable legacy of justice, fairness, and education. Before a short recounting of his background, we must certainly recall his advocacy for middle and high school legal education through his local leadership of the *Justice Teaching* program. (Judge Hulslander was actually a Founding Member of the Supreme Court Select Committee on Justice Teaching.) Hundreds (likely thousands) of Alachua County youngsters who might only have heard about the Constitution and Bill of Rights through television, had first-hand opportunities to interact with the rights, responsibilities, and privileges presented by those core national documents due to Judge Hulslander's involvement with *Justice Teaching*.

Judge Hulslander is a 'Double Gator,' having received a telecommunications B.S. degree in 1969 and a J.D. in 1974. He began his legal practice career in the Eighth Judicial Circuit Public Defender's Office, and then continued in private practice for over 25 years.

'Attorney' Hulslander became 'Judge' Hulslander in 2005 when he joined the Alachua County Court, becoming its Administrative Judge in 2009. He joined the Eighth Judicial Circuit Court in 2010, and has presided there ever since.

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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.

About This Newsletter

This newsletter is published monthly, except in July and August, by:

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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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Deadline is the 5th of the preceding month

Alternative Dispute Resolution

By Chester B. Chance and Charles B. Carter



The Mediation Statement

When a mediator files a Notice of Mediation it obviously includes the date and time set for the mediation itself. It also, almost always, includes a request for counsel for each party to provide the mediator with a written statement. Why?

Prior articles have discussed the importance of an attorney being prepared for a mediation “knowing the issues; having relevant information; preparing exhibits if necessary, etc.” It is just as important for the mediator to be prepared prior to the mediation.

When mediators receive statements from all counsel involved in the case it allows the mediator the flexibility and options to do many things as part of mediation preparation. The mediator may do some legal research to educate themselves, or even provide the research to a party for consideration. The mediator may do a review of jury verdict reporters. The mediator may do internet research on a particular issue, either to educate themselves on that issue or to present it to a party in a “devil’s advocacy” role.

Sometimes a mediator only receives a statement from one side. Mediators are trained to be neutral and unbiased. When you only hear “one side of the slice of bread” it is simple human nature to have some degree of bias. The mediator is not supposed to align themselves with one side or the other. One way to prevent that is to make sure *you* have provided the mediator with a statement.

Should you share the mediation statement with opposing counsel? Some courts require a sharing of statements. Generally, your authors feel a mediation statement should be directed to the mediator and should not be shared. This is not a hard and fast rule and there may be reasons for sharing a statement in a particular circumstance. Sharing a statement with opposing counsel may allow an opportunity for opposing counsel to go over the statement with their client. If they do so to “educate” their client of the “cons” of the case then such sharing may be beneficial; however, opposing counsel may use that statement to pre-warn and negate and minimize your position. Again, there is no hard and fast rule as to sharing a statement with opposing counsel.

What should the mediation statement encompass?

It should encompass any and all issues which are important to the case. And it should include any issues which you plan to talk about during the course of the mediation. The mediation statement should include any pertinent facts relating to liability, breach of duty, breach of contract, etc. It should include information regarding damages both as to the amounts and theories of recovery. The mediation statement should point out any pending motions such as a motion for summary judgment, a motion in limine, a motion to dismiss for fraud, etc. The statement should include past negotiation history between the parties and the amount of any coverage available if insurance is involved.



If there are necessary terms for any final settlement required by your client or by you, you should advise the mediator in the mediation statement. For instance, if confidentiality of settlement is a requirement, let the mediator know that in the statement and certainly advise opposing counsel of that requirement as early as possible in the mediation. Will payment of any settlement require any unusual delay or will time payments be necessary? If so, deal with that in the statement and again in the early stages of the mediation.

Your authors have noticed they are receiving fewer statements presently than as recently as 3 or 4 years ago. Perhaps counsel are busier than ever before. Perhaps attorneys have gotten complacent with respect to the mediation process. We cannot stress enough the importance to the mediator of a mediation statement as a key ingredient to the success of mediation.

How soon should you send a statement? As early as possible so the mediator can have time to prepare if legal research or internet research would be beneficial. Your author sometimes receives statements at 11:00 p.m. or at 2:00 a.m. before a 9:00 a.m. mediation. We assure you we read them, but it does not allow us much opportunity for much of anything else.

What else should be included in a mediation statement? Advise the mediator of any personality factors of which you are aware with you client or the opposing party or opposing counsel. Is your client very emotional? Is your client unrealistic? Is your client angry? Knowing these things ahead of time allows the

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Criminal Law

By William Cervone



As we celebrate Thanksgiving, I have decided to re-print for your consideration President George Washington's proclamation establishing the nation's first such holiday, issued on October 3, 1789.

"Whereas it is the duty of all Nations to acknowledge the providence of Almighty God, to obey his will, to be grateful for his benefits, and humbly to implore his protection and favor - and whereas both Houses of Congress have by their joint Committee requested me "to recommend to the People of the United States a day of public thanksgiving and prayer to be observed by acknowledging with grateful hearts the many signal favors of Almighty God especially by affording them an opportunity peaceably to establish a form of government for their safety and happiness.

"Now therefore I do recommend and assign Thursday the 26th day of November next to be devoted by the People of these States to the service of that great and glorious Being, who is the beneficent Author of all the good that was, that is, or that will be - That we may then all unite in rendering unto him our sincere and humble thanks - for his kind care and protection of the People of this Country previous to their becoming a nation - for the signal and manifold mercies, and the favorable interpositions of his Providence which we experienced in the course and conclusion of the late war - for the great degree of tranquility, union and plenty which we have since enjoyed - for the peaceable and rational manner, in which we have been enabled to establish constitutions of government for our safety and happiness, and particularly the national One now being instituted - for the civil and religious liberty with which we are blessed; and the means we have of acquiring and diffusing useful knowledge; and in general for all the great and various favors which he hath been pleased to confer upon us.

"And also that we may then unite in most humbly offering our prayers and supplications to the great Lord and Ruler of Nations and beseech Him to pardon our national and other transgressions - to enable us all, whether in public or private stations, to perform our several and relative duties properly and punctually - to render our national government a blessing to

all the people, by constantly being a Government of wise, just, and constitutional laws, discreetly and faithfully executed and obeyed - to protect and guide all Sovereigns and nations (especially such as have shewn kindness upon us) and to bless them with good government, peace, and concord - to promote the knowledge and practice of true religion and virtue, and the increase of science among them and us - and generally to grant unto all Mankind such a degree of temporal prosperity as he alone knows to be best."

And now, predictably, for some editorializing. I recognize the great schism between those of us who believe that the Constitution means what it says and those who believe that it means what we want it to say. I recognize that in our national zeal to be perfectly equal and fair we will cut off our collective nose to spite our face rather than admit that a single person being inconvenienced or annoyed by some perceived wrong is perhaps not as important as what serves us all best. And I recognize that somehow over the centuries since Washington penned those words his views have become quaint, or maybe antiquated. But there is value in them.

Think about them this Thanksgiving. Think about how and why we may have lost some of the peace and concord Washington talks about in our government, not to mention the virtue and, yes, religion upon which this country was founded and has somehow survived. And think about how we can do better in the years to come. To close, allow me to quote Heather Wilhelm, a national columnist: "While the world is not perfect, and never will be, we live in a wildly prosperous nation with unprecedented political freedoms. We have much to be thankful for." Some true thanksgiving this year can go a long ways towards preserving that for the future.



Use of One-Party Consent Recordings in Evidence

By Krista L.B. Collins



Between Facebook and Cambridge Analytica sifting through your personal information and the personal information of your friends, apps reading your Gmail, and strict new privacy laws coming into force in Europe and California, the topics of internet privacy and what a person can reasonably expect to be private online are at

the forefront of many people's concerns these days. But privacy concerns regarding communications aren't limited to the internet. Many Florida residents might be surprised to learn that Florida is one of only eleven states that requires the consent of all parties to a conversation, whether in-person or on the telephone, to consent to the recording of the conversation.

In fact, under Florida law, intercepting or recording a "wire, oral, or electronic communication" is a third-degree felony unless all parties to the communication consent. Sec. 934.03, *Fla. Stat.* "But Krista," you say, "how does this affect me, a civil litigator?" I'm glad you asked! When your client comes to you with a recording he made of a conversation with the opposing party, in which she admits that, yes, she caused the accident/breached the contract/changed the locks/insert-your-case-winning-fact-here, you need to know whether you can use that recording as evidence. If your client failed to get consent from the opposing party before making the recording, not only has your client committed a crime, but it was probably a pointless one at that: when any oral communication has been intercepted, no part of the contents of such communication and no evidence derived therefrom can be received in evidence. Sec. 934.06, *Fla. Stat.*

Of course, good lawyer that you are, you know there are exceptions—and you noticed the "probably" above. The exceptions can be found in the definitions set forth in §934.02, *Fla. Stat.* Section 934.02(2), *Fla. Stat.*, defines an "oral communication" as "any oral communication uttered by a person exhibiting an expectation that such communication is not subject to interception under circumstances justifying such expectation and does not mean any public oral communication uttered at a public meeting or any electronic communication." Florida courts have interpreted this to mean oral

communications when a person has a reasonable expectation of privacy, which depends both on a person's own subjective expectation of privacy, as well as whether society is prepared to recognize the expectation as reasonable. *Molodecki v. Robertson Display, Inc.*, 8:00-CV-2469-T-17F, 2002 WL 34421226 at *2 (M.D. Fla. Sept. 10, 2002) (quoting *Jatar v. Lamaletto*, 758 S.2d 1167, 1169 (Fla. 3d DCA 2000), (quoting *State v. Inciarrano*, 473 S.2d 1272, 1275 (Fla. 1985))).

The definition of "electronic, mechanical, or other device" set forth in §934.02(4) contains another exception, known as the "business extension exception." Telephones or telegraph instruments, equipment, facility or component thereof furnished to the subscriber or user by a provider of wire or electronic communication in the ordinary course of business, and used by the subscriber in the ordinary course of business, are excepted from the definition of electronic, mechanical or other device. See *Royal Health Care Servs., Inc. v. Jefferson-Pilot Life Ins. Co.*, 924 F.2d 215 (11th Cir. 1991); *Stalley v. ADS Alliance Data Sys., Inc.*, No. 8:11-CV-1652-T-33TBM, 2014 WL 349489 (M.D. Fla. Jan. 13, 2014).

Florida courts have also held that in order to bring a claim under Florida's Security of Communications Act, the person bringing the claim must be a Florida resident or the improper interception must have occurred in Florida. *Cohen Bros., LLC v. ME Corp. S.A.*, 872 So.2d 321, 324 (Fla. 3d DCA 2004) (affirming the dismissal of claims brought under Florida's Security of Communications Act where none of the plaintiffs were Florida residents and none of the communications were made in Florida). So if the opposing party is a Georgia resident, and the recording was made in Georgia, then you should be able to use the recording as evidence in your Florida case (and as an added bonus, huzzah - your client is not a felon).

Furthermore, Florida law recognizes that there is no absolute right to privacy in a party's office or place of business. *Cohen Bros.* at 324. While the home is an area specifically protected by the Florida constitution, such protection does not extend to an office or place of business. *Morningstar v. State*, 428 So.2d 220, 221 (Fla. 1982). For instance, in *Molodecki*, the defendant moved to strike the plaintiff's affidavit, which included a transcript of

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#ME TOO IMPACTS SEXUAL HARASSMENT CLAIMS

By Laura Gross



Sexual harassment claims are up this year which is no surprise given the ever-growing #Me Too movement. Founded in 2006, the movement went viral in October 2017, following the sexual assault and harassment allegations against Harvey Weinstein. Actress Alyssa Milano is credited with popularizing the hashtag #Me

Too through her twitter post on October 15, 2017, encouraging victims of sexual harassment to tweet about their experiences to demonstrate the magnitude of sexual harassment. She tweeted:

Me too. Suggested by a friend: "If all the women who have been sexually harassed or assaulted wrote 'Me too.' as a status, we might give people a sense of the magnitude of the problem."

She added: "If you've been sexually harassed or assaulted, write 'me too' as a reply to this tweet." Within twenty-four hours, the hashtag had been retweeted over 500,000 times and used by more than 4.7 million Facebook users in 12 million posts. And yes, Milano's activism in the #Me Too movement is why she was a guest of Senator Dianne Feinstein (D-Calif.) at the Senate Judiciary Committee's hearing on the sexual assault allegations by Christine Blasey Ford against US Supreme Court nominee Brett Kavanaugh.

So, here we are, one year later looking back at the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission's preliminary data for fiscal year 2018 (October 1, 2017 through September 30, 2018). This decade, sexual harassment charges filed with the EEOC had dropped steadily from year to year starting with a high of 7,944 in 2010 to a low of 6,696 in 2017. But in FY 2018, sexual harassment charges increased by 12% to 7,500. That's the first time this decade that sexual harassment claims have risen. The number of sexual harassment lawsuits filed by the EEOC has also increased--by 50%, and overall the EEOC recovered nearly \$70,000 for sexual harassment victims this year as compared to \$47.5 million the year prior.

With the increased focus on sexual harassment claims by victims and the EEOC, it is more important than ever for employers to understand what constitutes sexual harassment, how to prevent it, and how to pick up the pieces when sexual harassment occurs.

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mediator to prepare for a psychologically appropriate approach to the mediation. If you are reluctant to discuss such information in a statement then please consider a pre-mediation telephone call to the mediator which allows you to inform the mediator of the unique needs of your client.

Despite the best intentions, sometimes it is impossible to provide a statement. Are there any alternatives to a written statement? Yes. Perhaps arranging a telephone call to the mediator would be more beneficial than the mediator coming "cold" to a mediation. Many lawyers prepare a power point for the mediation. At a minimum, if you do not have time to send a statement, send the power point, either in printed form or for review on their computer.

What else should a mediation statement include? Consider some of the following: relevant photographic evidence; a copy of any relevant pending motions; case law; medical records; deposition testimony excerpts; expert statements/opinions. When composing your statement think what is important for the opposing side to review or hear; then provide that information/documents to the mediator.

Please also consider the following: The opposing side will be aware that you have provided the mediator with relevant documents, relevant information, relevant case law, etc. Showing the other side that you are prepared is important and is also a factor in working out an ultimate resolution.

A mediation statement or a telephone call may allow you to share confidentially a factor with a mediator that you do not want to share with the other side. For instance: your authors have been at personal injury mediations where the defense does not appear to be offering a "reasonable" settlement amount. It would be helpful to know that the defense has surveillance film which then explains their otherwise seemingly low offers. This avoids a lot of frustration even when the mediator is requested to keep such information to themselves.

We understand that a busy schedule does not always allow for a mediation statement. Still, we emphasize how important a statement is in preparing the mediator, which in turn ultimately increases the odds for successful resolution. We have given you some ideas as to the content and some substitutes when a written statement is impossible. We appreciate your efforts in this regard.

Fifth Annual Amaze-Inn Race

Please join the fifth annual Amaze-Inn Race on November 15, 2018 at 5:30 p.m. The Amaze-Inn Race is a legal themed scavenger hunt where judges, lawyers, and law students are placed into teams to participate in activities challenging the body, mind, and taste buds throughout downtown Gainesville. Participants must solve clues to determine the locations of various challenges. Past challenges have included taking an immigration quiz, eating goat, scoring points on a pinball machine, cross fit workouts, and singing in Bo Diddley Plaza. There are challenges for every skill level and ability!

The event is a collaborative effort among the EJCBA, Adkins Inn, and Bennett Inn. A reception and award ceremony will follow the Race. Cost of admission is two NEW unwrapped books or toys (each valued at \$10 or above) for the EJCBA and Margaret Stack's Holiday Project. Please email Mary K. Wimsett, mkwimsett@adoptionlawfl.com if you are interested in participating.

Holiday Project Update

By Dominique Lochridge-Gonzales

EJCBA's Annual Margaret Stack Holiday Project to benefit the Alachua County Headstart Pre-K program is underway! This year, we will again collect *new* toys (educational preferred) appropriate for 3 and 4 year olds to be distributed to the Headstart students at Fearnside and Rawlings Elementary Schools. Additionally, we will once more provide bags of 12 books which correspond with the Headstart curriculum's monthly themes to each of the 35 Alachua County Headstart classrooms.

If you or your office would like to fill a box or contribute towards a book in the classroom bags, please let Dominique Lochridge-Gonzales know at dominique.lochridge-gonzales@trls.org or [352-415-2324](tel:352-415-2324). She will then drop off a box to your chosen location (boxes may also be picked up at the November 16th EJCBA luncheon) and arrange for its pick up the week of December 10th.

The Amazon Wish List of books for the classroom bags may be found at https://www.amazon.com/gp/registry/wishlist/1FCAQ7I3NLUYG/ref=nav_wishlist_lists_1. Please ship books directly to the Headstart Gift Registry address and include a gift receipt! The gift distribution parties will be on Wednesday, December 19th! We will visit the six Pre-K Headstart classrooms at Fearnside and Rawlings Elementary Schools to distribute presents and have "Santa" read a story.

One-Party Consent Recordings in Evidence

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a recorded conversation between the plaintiff, his boss and several other employees at the business office. *Molodecki* at *2. The defendant alleged the recording was made in violation of Florida law and was therefore inadmissible. *Id.* The Court held that because "there was no reasonable expectation of privacy between the four men at their place of employment...the tape-recorded conversation does not violate Florida law." So *even if* the recording was made in Florida, if your client made his recording in a place of business rather than his living room, excellent! The recording should be admissible (and not felonious).

While the better course is to let everyone

involved in the communication know that you'd like to record it, there are exceptions that can remove a one-party consent recorded communication from both the realms of felony and inadmissibility.

Footnotes

1 The other states are California, Illinois, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Montana, Nevada, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania and Washington. See Matthiesen, Wickert & Lehrer, S.C., *Laws on Recording Conversations in All 50 States*, (Jan. 3, 2018), available at <https://www.mwl-law.com/wp-content/uploads/2013/03/LAWS-ON-RECORDING-CONVERSATIONS-CHART.pdf>. In Connecticut, the law is mixed; in criminal proceedings, only one-party consent is required; in civil proceedings, all parties must consent. *Id.*

Circuit Happenings



U.S. Magistrate Judge Gary R. Jones (left) and District Judge Mark Walker share a laugh at Judge Jones' Retirement Reception at The Cade Museum on September 13, 2018.



U.S. Magistrate Judge Gary R. Jones with Chief Judge Toby Monaco at Judge Jones' Retirement Reception.



Rob Griscti speaks at U.S. Magistrate Judge Gary R. Jones' Retirement Reception



Thomas Ankersen, Director of UF's Conservation Clinic and EJCBA President Gloria Walker at October's luncheon

Invitation To Renew / Join The 2018-19 EJCBA

The Eighth Judicial Circuit Bar Association (EJCBA) cordially invites you to either renew your membership or join the EJCBA as a new member.

To join, please visit : www.8jcba.org to pay online or return the below application, along with payment, to the EJCBA at PO Box 13924, Gainesville, FL 32604. The EJCBA is a voluntary association open to any Florida Bar member who lives in or regularly practices in Alachua, Baker, Bradford, Gilchrist, Levy or Union counties.

Remember, only current EJCBA members can access a printable version of the complete member directory, edit their own information online, post photos and a website link, and be listed on results for searches by areas of practice. Additionally, our Forum 8 Newsletter, event invitations, and updates are all sent electronically, so please ensure we have your current email address on file and add execdir@8jcba.org to your email address book and/or safe senders list.

EJCBA Membership Dues:

Free - If, as of July 1, 2018, you are an attorney in your first year licensed to practice law following law school graduation.

\$65.00 - If, as of July 1, 2018, you are an attorney licensed to practice law for five (5) years or less following graduation from law school; or

- If, as of July 1, 2018, you are a public service attorney licensed to practice law for less than ten (10) years following graduation from law school. A "public service attorney" is defined as an attorney employed as an Assistant State Attorney, or an Assistant Public Defender, or a full-time staff attorney with a legal aid or community legal services organization; or
- you are a Retired Member of the Florida Bar pursuant to Florida Bar Rule 1-3.5 (or any successor Rule), who resides within the Eighth Judicial Circuit.

\$85.00 - All other attorneys and judiciary.

Optional – YLD Membership Dues (in addition to your EJCBA dues above):

\$35.00 - EJCBA Young Lawyers Division (eligible if, as of July 1, 2018, you are an attorney under age 36 or a new Florida Bar member licensed to practice law for five (5) years or less)

* EJCBA voting membership is limited to Florida Bar members in good standing who reside or regularly practice law within the Eighth Judicial Circuit of Florida. EJCBA non-voting membership is limited to active and inactive members in good standing of the bar of any state or country who resides in the Eighth Judicial Circuit of Florida, and to UF College of Law faculty.

EJCBA Renewal/Application for Membership

Membership Year: 2018-2019

Check one: Renewal New Membership

First Name: _____ MI: _____

Last Name: _____

Firm Name: _____

Title: _____

Street Address: _____

City, State, Zip: _____

Eighth Judicial Circuit Bar Association, Inc.

Telephone No: (_____) _____ - _____

Fax No: (_____) _____ - _____

Email Address: _____

Bar Number: _____

List two (2) Areas of Practice:

Number of years in practice: _____

Are you interested in working on an EJCBA

Committee? Yes No

President's Message

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Those who practiced before Judge Hulslander will appreciate his truly strong work ethic (not just by his words but by his actions), his self-discipline, and his breadth and depth of knowledge. He is, in that regard, a member of the Trial Court Performance and Accountability Commission.

In addition to his involvement with *Justice Teaching*, Judge Hulslander has been consistent in his overall focus on education through membership in the Education Committee of the Florida Conference of Circuit Judges. Let us also recall

his trial workshops for Eighth Judicial Circuit attorneys.

We all hope Judge Hulslander will enjoy a long and healthy retirement from the Bench doing *exactly* what he wants to do with his family and friends. So let us recognize this benchmark by saying he has *had* a career well-spent, with, we all hope, the rest of his life to *be* well-spent.

Next month we will recognize the career of retiring Chief Judge Toby Monaco. Until then, enjoy a month of accomplishment and gratitude.

November 2018 Calendar

- 1 Annual James C. Adkins, Jr. Cedar Key Dinner, sunset
- 3 UF Football v. Missouri, 4 p.m.
- 5 Deadline for submission to December Forum 8
- 7 EJCBA Board of Directors Meeting, Three Rivers Legal Services, 1000 NE 16th Avenue, 5:30 p.m.
- 10 UF Football v. South Carolina, TBA
- 12 Veteran's Day Holiday (observed) – County & Federal Courthouses closed
- 14 Probate Section Meeting, 4:30 p.m., Chief Judge's Conference Room, 4th Floor, Alachua County Family & Civil Justice Center
- 15 Fifth Annual Amaze-Inn Race, 5:30 p.m., Downtown Gainesville
- 16 EJCBA Luncheon, Dean Onye Ozuzu, Dean of UF's College of the Arts, The Woolly, 11:45 a.m.
- 17 UF Football v. Idaho, TBA
- 20 Family Law Section Meeting, 4:00 p.m., Chief Judge's Conference Room, Alachua County Family & Civil Justice Center
- 22 Thanksgiving Day – County & Federal Courthouses closed
- 23 Friday after Thanksgiving Holiday – County Courthouses closed
- 24 UF Football at FSU, Tallahassee, TBA

December 2018 Calendar

- 1 SEC Championship Game, Atlanta, GA – 4:00 p.m.
- 3 Hanukkah begins
- 5 Deadline for submission to January Forum 8
- 5 EJCBA Board of Directors Meeting, Three Rives 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 EJCBA Luncheon, Speaker TBA, The Woolly, 11:45 a.m.
- 19 EJCBA holiday gift distributions at Fearnside and Rawlings Elementary Schools, 9-11 am
- 18 Family Law Section Meeting, 4:00 p.m., Chief Judge's Conference Room, Alachua County Family & Civil Justice Center
- 24 Day before Christmas – County Courthouses closed
- 25 Christmas Day – County and Federal Courthouses closed

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.