FORUM 8

Volume 72, No.9 | Eighth Judicial Circuit Bar Association, Inc. | May 2013

President's Message

By Dawn M. Vallejos-Nichols

What Does May Day, or May 1, Mean to You?

When I was little (yes, all those decades ago), I heard stories about spring festivals on May Day, or May 1, that involved dancing around the Maypole with ribbons and the giving of May baskets of sweets and flowers. In elementary school we made colorful little baskets out of woven construction paper and filled them with whatever garden flowers we could find. Tradition encouraged ringing a neighbor's doorbell and running away after leaving the basket on the neighbor's doorstep; it worked just as well on my own front porch and pleased my mom better than any neighbor.

As I and my education matured, May Day became known as something else entirely – International Worker's Day – which is celebrated throughout a large part of the world. History (and several sources on Google) remind us that the international labor movement began in the United States in the latter half of the 19th Century and that May Day is commemorative of the Haymarket Square incident in Chicago in 1886 that followed a strike by thousands of workers (supported by tens of thousands more across the U.S.) in support of an 8-hour workday. At that time, it was not unusual for men, women and children to work 10-16 hour days in deplorable and dangerous conditions. It was during this time that the socialism movement sprang up in the United States, where many in the working class were attracted to its ideology of working class control over the production and distribution of goods and services.

The strike began peacefully on May 1, 1886; two days later, however, two strikers were killed and more wounded when police and strikers clashed at a Chicago steelworkers' picket line involving the "anarchist dominated" Metal Workers' Union.[1] A public meeting was called for the following day (May 4) at Haymarket Square to discuss the police brutality. It was a peaceful assembly – Chicago's mayor was in attendance for a time – until the police came to disburse the crowd. An unknown (and never-determined) person threw a bomb into the police ranks, killing one officer immediately and causing the police to open fire on the crowd. A number of both officers and members of the public were killed.[2] Eight anarchists (those believing that government led by big business and political machines is both unnecessary and even harmful) were rounded up and convicted of murder, even though only three of them were present at Haymarket and despite the fact that the evidence demonstrated that, except for the initial bomb blast that killed one officer, the deaths of all others was the fault of the police and their indiscriminate gunfire.[3] It was clear that they were convicted for their political beliefs and not for anything other than having their names connected to their battle for social change. Four of those convicted were hung to death – a fifth killed himself the night before his scheduled execution. The final three were pardoned six years later for what the governor of Illinois called a "travesty of justice."[4]

By 1891, in dozens of countries throughout the world (but not in the United States), May 1 officially became

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Classified Ads

Decorating your law office? Make offer for Southern Reporter volumes 1-200, Southern Reporter 2nd volumes 1-983; West's Florida Digest updated through 2012; and West's Florida Statues Annotated updated through 2012. Also free Florida Statutes volumes l986-2011. Call Sheree Lancaster @ (352) 215-3606.

FOR SALE ONE HALF SHARE HISTORIC WALDO HOUSE, 719 Northeast First Street, completely refurbished. Contact Ted C. Curtis at 378-1405 or 316-2859.

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, or on a CD or CD-R labeled with your name. Also, please send or email a photograph with your name written on the back. Diskettes and photographs will be returned. 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

Social Media and Employees Revisited

By Paul Donnelly, Donnelly & Gross, P.A.

The presence or absence of a social media policy does not prevent businesses from taking the internet actions of their employees into account when making business decisions; however, businesses must ensure that decisions involving their employees' use of social media like LinkedIn, Facebook, and Twitter, do not unlawfully infringe on the employees' right to engage in protected, concerted activity to improve their working conditions.

The National Labor Relations Act (NLRA), Section 7, provides all private sector employees, unionized or not, a right to engage in concerted activity for mutual aid and protection. Section 8(a)(1) of the NLRA makes it an unfair labor practice for an employer to interfere with, restrain, or coerce employees in the exercise of the rights guaranteed under Section 7 of the NLRA.

Employer actions may violate the NLRA if they restrict Section 7 activities, such as by terminating an employee for their concerted expression of workplace concerns.

In the recent case of Hispanics United of Buffalo, Inc., 359 NLRB No. 37 (Dec. 14, 2012) the NLRB found that five employees engaged in protected concerted activity by posting comments on Facebook that responded to a co-worker's criticism of their job performance. While the employer had terminated the five workers for bullying and harassment of their co-worker, the NLRB determined that the discipline or discharge was motivated by the employee's protected, concerted activity. The Facebook posts all occurred on a Saturday, outside of working hours, and the concerted activity was inferred by the five workers' participation in the Facebook comments.

It is a best practice for a business to have a written social media policy that complies with this expanding application of the law.

Law In The Library Wraps Up 2012-2013 Season

By Rob Birrenkott

The "Law in the Library Series" is a partnership between the Eighth Judicial Circuit Bar Association and the Alachua County Library District. The series offers free presentations on legal issues impacting residents in our community and informs the public about the free legal resources available in the John A.H. Murphree Law Library. This law library, which is located at Alachua County Library Headquarters, includes the Florida Bar Journal (2009 to present), Florida Cases, Florida Law Weekly, the Florida Statutes, plus the Nolo's small business essentials series, the WestLaw Next (only available at Headquarters) and Gale Legal Forms databases.

Below, please see the list of the remaining installments for the 2012-2013 series. If you are interested in volunteering to be a speaker during the

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Alternative Dispute Resolution

What Type of Lawyer is Most Effective at Mediation and in Negotiation?

By Chester B. Chance and Charles B. Carter

Andrea Cupfer Schneider wrote an article entitled "Perception, Reputation and Reality: an Empirical Study of Negotiation Skills." The article appeared in 6 Disp. Resol. Mag 24-28 (Summer 2000). The purpose of the article was to determine how lawyers negotiate, and how effective lawyers are at negotiating.

A summary of Schneider's study is found in the book Lawyer and Negotiation: Theory, Practice and Law, by Jay Folberg and Dwight Golann, Aspen Publishers, 2006.

To make a long story short: the Schneider article, and a summary of a similar study done twenty years prior to the Schneider article, attempted to categorize lawyers in a variety of ways.

Lawyers were surveyed following mediations. They were asked to choose from a list of adjectives so that a description of opposing counsel could be developed. The adjectives included terms such as, ethical, trustworthy, personable, agreeable, sociable, fair-minded, communicative, perceptive, helpful, accommodating, adaptable, experienced, rational, confident, realistic, astute and poised. The list of adjectives also included terms such as stubborn, assertive, demanding, firm, tough, forceful, headstrong, arrogant, egotistical, irritating, argumentative, quarrelsome, hostile, suspicious, manipulative, evasive and confident.

The proponents of the study then characterized lawyers as either problem-solving, (based on some of the above adjectives you suspect would fit into that descriptor), or adversarial.

The study then did a comparison of the lawyers who fit into these two negotiation categories (problem-solving vs. adversarial) and then looked at how lawyers judged the effectiveness of each type of lawyer.

The more recent study included the following summary:

Number of Lawyers Per Group by Perceived Effectiveness (2000)

	Ineffective	Average	Effective
Problem-Solving	14	166	213
Adversarial	120	84	21

What did the study conclude? Adversarial lawyers are not deemed very effective in negotiation and mediation. Again, not surprisingly, lawyers with attributes described as "problem-solving" are the most effective.

To get down to the nitty-gritty: only 9% of adversarial lawyers were deemed effective, but 91% of problem-solving lawyers were deemed effective.

Although many lawyers and their clients would like a table pounding, "damn the torpedoes, full speed ahead" approach to negotiations and mediation, our lawyer peers believe such an approach is very ineffective. The above-referenced authors of the study and the referenced book note that contrary to the popular view that problem-solving behavior during negotiation is sometimes perceived as risky, rather, it is adversarial bargaining that is risky (because it is ineffective).

Folberg and Golann note that lawyers who wish to become "Rambo" negotiators should re-think their ambition.

Regrettably, the studies and commentary in the above-referenced articles and books also note that lawyers are viewing fewer members of the profession as effective in the last twenty years and more lawyers are being viewed negatively. The study seemed to indicate the adversarial type of attorney is increasing in numbers and more extreme and more negative in their approach.

We are interested in your thoughts on some of the issues raised in this article based on the studies referenced herein.

Do you think lawyers are becoming more adversarial? If so, what is the catalyst for that? Do you think an adversarial approach to negotiation is more or less effective than a "problem-solving" approach?

When discussing these studies at lunch with some lawyers, some commented that electronic communication through emails and facsimiles have led to a decrease in professionalism and etiquette, which then carries over into face-to-face negotiation. What are the readers' thoughts about that?

If you have comments to these questions or thoughts, please email them to cartercdpa@bellsouth.net and let us know whether we can acknowledge your comment and name in future articles.

The Eighth Judicial Circuit Bar Association invites you and your guests to join us for our

2013 Annual Reception and Meeting

on

Thursday, June 6, 2013, 6:00 pm until 9:00 pm

at the

UF Levin College of Law

(Martin H. Levin Advocacy Center)

Cocktails and heavy hors d'oeuvres will be served

Reservations required
$30 for members and non-lawyer guests
$40 for non-members

RSVP

□ *Yes, I will be attending*
I will be bringing _____ guests.

The following individuals will be attending (please include yourself):

Mr./Ms._____

Mr./Ms._____

Mr./Ms._____

Mr./Ms._____

□ *I have enclosed $_____.*

□ *I will pay at the door.*

Please RSVP by email to execdir@8jcba.org, by fax to 866-436-5944 or mail to EJCBA, P. O. Box 13924, Gainesville, FL 32604.
Must be received no later than May 28th

President's Message

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International Workers' Day and it is likewise unofficially celebrated as the same in many more countries. In the United States, however, President Grover Cleveland supported the suggestion by the Knights of Labor of an official holiday for workers in September instead; President Cleveland did not want May 1 to become a commemoration of the Haymarket Riot.

So until becoming a member of the Florida Bar, I believed that May Day was a spring celebration for children or a workers' holiday in much of the world – a holiday that we celebrated in September. It wasn't until I was involved with the Eighth Judicial Circuit Bar Association that I found out that May 1 enjoys another very important association – it is also Law Day.

Law Day was the brain child of 1957-58 ABA President Charles S. Rhyne (also a legal counsel to President Dwight Eisenhower), who wanted a special day devoted to celebrating our legal system and its contributions to the freedoms Americans enjoy.[5] On February 3, 1958, President Eisenhower issued Proclamation No. 3221 establishing May 1 as Law Day, U.S.A., as follows:

PROCLAMATION 3221

LAW DAY, 1958

WHEREAS it is fitting that the people of this Nation should remember with pride and vigilantly guard the great heritage of liberty, justice, and equality under law which our forefathers bequeathed to us; and

WHEREAS it is our moral and civic obligation, as free men and as Americans, to preserve and strengthen that great heritage; and

WHEREAS the principle of guaranteed fundamental rights of individuals under the law is the heart and sinew of our Nation, and distinguishes our governmental system from the type of government that rules by might alone; and

WHEREAS our Government has served as an inspiration and a beacon light for oppressed people of the world seeking freedom, justice and equality for the individual under laws; and

WHEREAS universal application of the principle of the rule of law in the settlement of international disputes would greatly enhance the cause of a just and enduring peace; and

WHEREAS a day of national dedication to the principle of government under laws would afford us an opportunity better to understand and appreciate the

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An Outdated Remnant of the Mail-Service Age in the E-mail-Service Age and Other Quirks of the E-mail Service Rule

By Siegel, Hughes & Ross

As all litigators should know, effective September 1, 2012, "every pleading subsequent to the initial pleading and every other document filed in any court proceeding" must be served by electronic mail (e-mail), with few exceptions. *See,* Rule 2.516, *Fla. R. Jud. Admin.* Because e-mail delivery is instantaneous, it makes sense that "an e-mail is deemed served on the date it is sent." *See,* Rule 2.516(b)(1)(D)(i), *Fla. R. Jud. Admin.* Yet it makes little sense that "e-mail service is treated as service by mail for the computation of time." *See,* Rule 2.516(b)(1)(D)(iii), *Fla. R. Jud. Admin.* In other words, despite the instantaneous deliver of e-mail, the recipient is afforded an extra five days "for mailing" to respond. *See,* Rule 2.514(b), *Fla. R. Jud. Admin*.

It is puzzling that the Florida Supreme Court decided to treat e-mail service like mail service, despite the obvious practical differences. Service of documents by mail will necessarily take *days*, whereas service by e-mail can be completed in a matter of *seconds*. What makes the decision to treat e-mail service like mail service even more perplexing is that service by facsimile (fax), which is much more akin to e-mail than mail, has its own set of time computation rules. Indeed, fax service does not afford the recipient an extra five days for mailing. *See,* Rule 2.516(b)(2)(E), *Fla. R. Jud. Admin.*

Admittedly, when fax service is complete, the recipient has a printed document in hand. However, the document was not delivered in printed form. Rather, the recipient's fax machine converted the data sent through a telephone line into a printed a page. Similarly, when a recipient elects to print an e-mail, he can almost instantaneously have a printed document in front of him.

The Florida Supreme Court appears to have adopted this "extra five days" requirement without much thought or analysis. In fact, the only explanation this author could find is that the new Rule "is similar to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 6(2) (Additional Time after Certain Kinds of Service), which treats the computation of time after service by mail and e-mail the same." *See, In re Amendments to the Florida Rules of Judicial Administration,* 95 So.3d 96, 99 (Fla. 2012) (Mem)

The new service scheme creates an incentive for attorneys to continue to use the more outdated fax service *in addition to* e-mail service in order to shorten the time in which the recipient is permitted to respond. Yet this option may not be available if the recipient attorney chooses not to provide a fax number, which is not required. Indeed, Rule 2.515(a), *Fla. R. Jud. Admin.*, states that an attorney must list his "Florida Bar address, telephone number, including area code, primary e-mail address and secondary e-mail addresses, if any, and Florida Bar number." Noticeably absent is any requirement that the attorney list a fax number. *See id.* In essence, an attorney is penalizing himself by having a fax number, in that he gives all future opponents the option to shorten his response time to all future pleadings and motions by five days.

The requirement to list secondary e-mail addresses brings up another requirement of the new rules. If secondary e-mail addresses are listed on a designation of e-mail addresses, service *must* be made on the secondary e-mail addresses as well. *See,* Rule 2.516(b)(1)(A), *Fla. R. Jud. Admin.* In this author's experience, this is a requirement that many attorneys have failed to follow. The failure to meet this requirement means that service is technically defective under Rule 2.516(b)(1)(A).

Another thing to keep in mind is that an attorney who fails to designate an e-mail address, as required by Rule 2.516(b)(1)(A), can be served via the e-mail address he or she has on record with the Florida Bar. The only attorneys who are exempted from the e-mail service requirements are attorneys who expressly opt out the requirement by showing that they have no e-mail address and no internet access at their office. *See id.*

These are just a few of the aspects of the new e-mail service rule to consider. While e-mail provides a faster and less expensive method of service, it adds a few new requirements that must be satisfied for service to be technically sufficient.

President's Message *Continued from page 5*

manifold virtues of such a government and to focus the attention of the world upon them:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER, President of the United States of America, do hereby designate Thursday, May 1, 1958, as Law Day.

I urge the people of the United States to observe the designated day with appropriate ceremonies and activities; and I especially urge the legal profession, the press, and the radio, television, and motion-picture industries to promote and to participate in the observance of that day.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my and caused the Seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington, this third day of February in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and fifty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and eighty-second.

Dwight D. Eisenhower

On April 7, 1961, Congress passed a Joint Resolution, Pub. L. 87-20, 75 Stat. 43, codified at 36 U.S.C. § 113 designating May 1 as Law Day, U.S.A. The Joint Resolution requests the President to issue a Proclamation each year and provides that Law Day:

"is a special day of celebration by the people of the United States ... in appreciation of their liberties and the reaffirmation of their loyalty to the United States and of their rededication to the ideals of equality and justice under law in their relations with each other and with other countries; ... for the cultivation of the respect for law that is so vital to the democratic way of life ... inviting the people of the United States to observe Law Day, U.S.A., with appropriate ceremonies and in other appropriate ways, through public entities and private organizations and in schools and other suitable places."

Unfortunately, Law Day is not a governmental holiday and few outside of the legal profession are aware of it. But every year the EJCBA holds a Law Day luncheon (this year celebrated early with Judge Stephanie Ray of the First District Court of Appeal on April 19) and our Law Day Committee, spearheaded by Chair Nancy Baldwin, works to bring Law Day to the attention of the public and especially our students. And every president since President Eisenhower has issued an annual proclamation calling on members of the public to observe Law Day by, for example, "reflecting on the impact that our Nation's law have had upon the quality of our lives and the strength of our democracy."[6]

This year's Law Day theme is "Realizing the Dream: Equality for All," which is appropriate as we celebrate the 150th anniversary of President Lincoln's issuance of the Emancipation Proclamation and the 50 year anniversary of the Rev. Martin Luther King, Jr.'s "I Have a Dream" speech in front of the Lincoln Memorial. As stated on the American Bar Association's Law Day site,

"Law Day, May 1, 2013, will provide an opportunity to explore the movement for civil and human rights in America and the impact it has had in promoting the ideal of equality under the law. It will provide a forum for reflecting on the work that remains to be done in rectifying injustice, eliminating all forms of discrimination, and putting an end to human trafficking and other violations of our basic human rights. As Rev. Dr. King pointed out in his Letter from a Birmingham Jail, "Injustice anywhere is a threat to justice everywhere." [7]

While great strides have indeed been made against discrimination in our country, much remains to be done both to secure the rights yet to be won and to preserve those we have worked so hard to establish. Too often I find myself thinking or saying – "how can that be happening – it is 2013!!" As practitioners of our laws, let's make a pact to each year take the opportunity to explain the importance of preserving, protecting and defending those laws that really do help everyone "realize the dream," and to actively continue to work toward a guarantee of equality under the law.

Whatever meaning May 1 holds for you, I wish you a happy May Day.

(Endnotes)

1 "The Brief Origins of May Day," IWW.org Editor, at www.iww.org/en/history/library/misc/origins_of_mayday
2 Id.
3 Id.
4 Id.
5 Library of Congress, Law Day, at http://www.loc.gov/law/help/commemorative-observations/law-day.php
6 Proclamation 7298 of April 28, 2000, Pres. William J. Clinton
7 http://www.americanbar.org/groups/public_education/initiatives_awards/law_day_2013.html

Law in the Library *Continued from page 3*

2013-2014 season, please email Rob Birrenkott at rbirrenkott@law.ufl.edu.

May 8, 7 pm – Archer Branch, 13266 SW State Road 45, Archer

Judicial Hearing Officer SP Stafford Esq. - Child Support Issues, Questions & Procedures

May 13, 6 pm – at Headquarters, 401 E. University Avenue, Gainesville

Sharon Sperling, Esq. - Bankruptcy

Criminal Law

By William Cervone

It's been months now since I wrote about the continuing saga of juvenile sentencing problems caused by the *Graham* decision, all of which has become such a thorny issue that I no longer feel it necessary to do more than refer to it as that, secure in the knowledge that those of you who care or are interested know exactly what I'm talking about and that the rest of you have turned to Messrs. Carter and Chance's article to see to what degree they have mortally offended PETA this month. But the issue refuses to go away, so on we go.

To begin with, consider one Kenneth Ray Young. We know little about his misdeeds, but according to the 2DCA [at 38 FLW D402 if you wish], in 2000 at ages 14 and 15 he committed four armed robberies during which he stuck a gun to the head of at least some of his victims. Assumedly he was no angel and not without prior sin, for the sentencing judge gave him life to ponder these misdeeds. Along comes *Graham* a decade plus later and the re-sentencing judge concluded that while Young had shown evidence of rehabilitation he nevertheless needed to be punished and that the 11 years already served "was not enough." The judge then gave him 30 years and a 10 year trailing probation instead of the original life sentence.

Feeling strangely unsatisfied, he appealed. He lost, and the manner of his loss before the 2DCA gives us an interesting perspective on the *Graham* dilemma. What the 2DCA did was digress from the now customary discussion of what *Graham* did and instead focus on what it did not do.

Graham does not, the Court notes, prohibit all life sentences for juvenile non-homicide criminals, but holds only that *if* the court imposes life it must provide some realistic opportunity for release before the end of that term. In other words, a court may not up front decide that a juvenile is incorrigible and incapable of rehabilitation but must allow some mechanism to show rehabilitation and newfound maturity sufficient to justify release later *if* the court opts for a life sentence.

What *Graham* does not do, the 2DCA notes, is add maturity and rehabilitation as grounds for a downward departure from sentencing guidelines, or provide a right to some sort of *de facto* clemency hearing. Pointedly, the Court held that the whole point of *Graham* is life sentences, not that a juvenile non-homicide defendant sentenced to a term of years must also be provided with some meaningful opportunity for release during that term. To quote, "Juvenile non-homicide offenders who are given sentences - even lengthy ones - which provide for their release during their anticipated lifetimes do not need such an opportunity since their eventual release is a foregone conclusion." In other words, once Young's re-sentencing judge imposed a non-life sentence, that was the end of it and Young was entitled to no more under *Graham*.

This is somewhat refreshing, at least to me, in that it tells us what we intuitively should have realized all along: a dangerous and violent teenager who has committed horrible crimes can still be locked away for a long time to punish him and protect us. While the idea of bringing actuarial tables to determine life expectancies to sentencing hearings is a little discomforting, this is still progress. Interestingly, the 2DCA noted that *Graham* allowed the states to develop their own procedures for determining such things as how, when, and to what degree of frequency juvenile non-homicide life sentences and their review could occur, and that various options including parole hearings, early release, conditional release, "bonus" gain time, or other statutory methods not yet devised could all be in play. Perhaps tongue firmly in cheek, the Court also observed that "In Florida, these procedures appear to be a work in progress."

So they do. As I write this, the 2013 legislature has before it several bills dealing with *Graham*, as it has each session since *Graham* was announced. The debate ranges from the sublime to the asinine. Hard core sentencers confront liberal softies. Perhaps by next month's article they will have done something. If you long for an end to these *Graham* articles, write your legislators and urge them to do so.

Guidelines of Professional Courtesy

This is just to remind our readers that the Eighth Judicial Circuit Bar Association Inc.'s Guidelines for Professional Courtesy are available on our website for your review or downloading at www.8jcba.org/archives/1996Guidelines.pdf.

It's that time again!

The Eighth Judicial Circuit Bar Association Nominations Committee is seeking members for EJCBA Board positions for 2013-2014. Please consider giving a little time back to your bar association. Please complete the application below and return the completed application to EJCBA. The deadline for completed applications is May 7, 2013.

Application for EJCBA Board Membership

Name: _____ Bar No. _____
Office Address: _____
_____

Telephone Numbers: (Home) _____ (Office) _____
(Fax _____ (Cellular) _____
(E-Mail) _____

Area of practice: _____ Years in practice: _____

Office of Interest: (Check all that apply)
Secretary ___ Treasurer ___
Board member ___ Committee Member ___

Preferred Committee Interest: (Check all that apply)

___Advertising	___Lawyer Referral Services	___Publicity/Public Relations
___Annual James C. Adkins Dinner	___Luncheon/Speakers	___Social
___Annual Reception	___Member Survey	___Sponsorships
___CLE	___Membership	___UF Law Liaison
___Community Service	___Mentorship	___Website
___Golf Tournament	___Policies and Bylaws	___Young Lawyers Division Liason
___Judicial Poll	___Pro Bono	___Other (Describe Below)
___Law Week	___Professionalism	_____

Briefly describe your contributions, if any, to date to EJCBA.

What new goals would you like to explore for our association?

How many hours per week can you devote to your EJCBA goals?

Return to: EJCBA – Nominations Committee
P.O. Box 13924
Gainesville, FL 32604

Or email completed application to: execdir@8jcba.org

FORUM 8

Eighth Judicial Circuit Bar Association, Inc.
Post Office Box 13924
Gainesville, FL 32604

May 2013 Calendar

6 Deadline for submission of articles for June Forum 8
8 Probate Section Meeting, 4:30 p.m., 4th Floor, Family & Civil Courthouse
8 EJCBA Board of Directors Meeting; Avera & Smith, LLP, 5:30 p.m.
8 Law in the Library, Archer Branch Library, Child Support Issues, Questions & Procedures, 7-8:00 p.m.
13 Law in the Library, Downtown Library Headquarters, Bankruptcy, 6-7:00 p.m.
17 EJCBA Luncheon, Paramount Plaza, Greg Valcante, Ph.D., Director of UF Center for Autism & Related Disabilities, Paramount Plaza Hotel, 11:45 a.m.
21 Family Law Section Meeting, 4:00 p.m., Chief Judge's Conference Room, Alachua County Family & Civil Justice Center
27 Memorial Day, County & Federal Courthouses closed

June 2013 Calendar

6 EJCBA Annual Reception & Meeting, Martin H. Levin Advocacy Center at the UF Levin College of Law, 6-9:00 PM
12 Probate Section Meeting, 4:30 p.m., 4th Floor, Family & Civil Courthouse

Have an event coming up? Does your section or association hold monthly meetings? If so, please fax or email your meeting schedule 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.