

# FORUM 8

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Eighth Judicial Circuit Bar Association, Inc.

October 2019

## President's Message

By Cherie Fine



Happy Fall Y'all!

It probably won't feel like it for a bit, but as true Floridians we recognize that hint of coolness and the smidge lower humidity as proof that the season is changing. I'm definitely ready to get my boots out and put on a sweater, how about you? Another sign of fall is the Cedar Key Dinner – which this year is

super early, October 3rd! Cedar Key is a chance for us to enjoy the company of our fabulous membership and spend a delightful evening in a beautiful setting – possibly indulging in a bit too much yummy food and adult libations. (Remember your designated driver 😊). This year – the dessert contest returns – so please bring an entry for a chance to win a fabulous prize – or at least the appreciation and envy of your peers!

As you are settling into the year ahead please consider joining a committee of the EJCBA. Are you able to help us Gather, Grow or Give? Are you interested in helping with the Fall Family Friendly Social, the holiday program, the Spring Fling, Mentorship, CLE's, Leadership Roundtable/Diversity Project, Professionalism Seminar, Trial Practice Series, Medical-Legal Committee – if so, please let me know at [cfine@ffplaw.com](mailto:cfine@ffplaw.com).

As we meet for our luncheons in the new location at Big Top Brewing Company, I want to continue to promote and address how EJCBA can help us meet our goal of achieving wellness. Let's define our terms - what is Wellness? Wellness is an active process of becoming aware of and making choices toward a healthy and fulfilling life. Wellness is more than being free from illness, it is a dynamic process of change

and growth. "...a state of complete physical, mental, and social well-being, and not merely the absence of disease or infirmity." There are many aspects of wellness - emotional wellness, financial wellness, occupational wellness, social wellness, environmental wellness, intellectual wellness, physical wellness. As colleagues we want to help each other live a healthy balanced life.

Be prepared, I may call on you to give your thoughts on the subject. Over the years, I have lost a few friends to suicide or some destructive coping behavior. What we do – the practice of law – can put us in stressful situations, trying to help folks who are dealing with catastrophes, and a day-in day-out diet of that transferred stress is not the best. What can we do to help each other deal with this situation? What stress reducing activities do you engage in that you can share? Do you hug a loved one, engage in a hobby, text a friend, light a candle, journal, run, make music, go to a museum, watch a sunset, cuddle with your fur babies, enjoy a cup of coffee or tea? Okay – some problems will require professional help – but being there for each other can go a long way in making life wonderful! I greatly appreciate your support of me and look forward to hearing from you on how we can support each other.

happy  
fall y'all

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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](mailto: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



## “To Be Or Not To Be”

One of the most frequently asked questions to mediators goes something like this:

“Hi, I am the plaintiff attorney in a personal injury case. We have scheduled a mediation with you as mediator. The defense attorney called me and said the insurance adjuster requested to appear by phone at

the mediation. Are you as mediator okay with that, and, should I agree to that?”

First, whether or not the adjuster appears at mediation is NOT a call the mediator makes. Rule 1.720, Florida Rules of Civil Procedure, states in part as follows:

. . . . unless stipulated by the *parties* or changed by *order of the court*, a party is deemed to appear at a mediation conference if the following persons are *physically* present:

. . . . 3. A representative of the insurance carrier for any insured party. . . .

As you can see, the mediator has NO authority to waive physical attendance of an insurer’s representative. The parties may agree to waive the physical attendance of an insurer representative, or, the court may waive such physical attendance. Therefore, the answer to the question “are you as mediator okay with telephone attendance” is “it is not the mediator’s call.”

More important is the answer to the inquiry “should I agree, as plaintiff counsel, to allow a telephone appearance by the insurance adjuster?” There is no simple answer to that question, but, we respectfully suggest some considerations.

The two primary considerations involve value and distance. What is the approximate value range of the case, and, how far must the adjuster travel to attend? Is the case valued in the \$10,000 range and must the adjuster travel from Chicago to Gainesville? Is the case valued in the \$1 million range and must the adjuster travel from Orlando to Gainesville? We could go on with endless examples, but we think you understand the factors in the equation for consideration: a balance of case value and travel distance. Part of the psychology of this analysis involves the theory of negotiation that ‘you catch more flies with honey than you do with vinegar.’ It

also involves the cognitive bias of reciprocity: a gesture almost always triggers a responsive gesture.

A third consideration may be your working relationship as plaintiff counsel with the defense attorney. If you trust and respect the defense attorney, feel free to ask them if they have a good working history with the particular adjuster. Ask the defense attorney if the adjuster, if allowed to appear by telephone, will be available at all times (no disappearance to go to lunch, attend a meeting, etc.) and will they give the mediation their full attention. Some defense attorneys may open-up and suggest in a particular case, for a variety of reasons, they think the adjuster should be physically present. In other words: if you know and trust the opposing attorney, ask them about their knowledge of the particular adjuster and if they think telephone attendance is a good or bad idea.

A fourth consideration may be whether or not you have a good working relationship with the particular adjuster. Have you worked with them in pre-suit negotiations? Have you worked with them in other cases? A positive history with a particular adjuster may be a final consideration when mulling over the question of physical presence at mediation.

There will be a number of cases where the above considerations still do not point to a definite answer. But, a majority of the time, the above analysis will help in making a reasoned decision.

If both sides agree to telephone attendance, we suggest confirming that in writing *and* advising the court in any Certificate of Authority for mediation of any such agreement so there is no misunderstanding. Rule 1.720(e) requires each party to file a certificate of authority 10 days prior to the mediation identifying the person or persons who will be attending the mediation conference as an insurance carrier representative.

We also remind you that this is the year 2019 and not the year 1919. Skype and video-conferencing may be added to improve the communications beyond the audio-only telephone appearance. If you are showing a power point it obviously is wasted on an adjuster listening on a speaker phone. Local attorney Paul Brockway, who leans towards requiring attendance of the insurance representative



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# Criminal Law

By William Cervone



It's often dangerous to read too much into things and it's also dangerous to write too much, a problem appellate courts create for themselves when they've written thousands upon thousands of pages of opinions but confront facts that make them want to do something contrary to what they've written before, stare decisis be darned.

Today poses such a dilemma for your pondering regarding the death penalty, a topic I have avoided writing about for all of these years, largely because it's so fraught with strong opinions.

First, some background. The Florida constitution has a relevant conformity clause in it. Under Article I, Section 17 thereof "...the prohibition against cruel and unusual punishment shall be construed in conformity with decisions of the United States Supreme Court..." The Florida Supreme Court has long recognized that it is bound by this provision. And the United States Supreme Court has consistently held that capital punishment does not constitute cruel and unusual punishment under the 8th Amendment to the United States Constitution. Ergo, under Florida law and precedent the death penalty is not cruel and unusual punishment. End of discussion, at least on that point and conceding that the method of execution is a totally separate question that provides lots of room for cruel and unusual claims.

On, then, to a specific case, that of Gary Ray Bowles. Back in 1994, Bowles killed a man who had allowed him to stay in his home in exchange for his help in moving some items. He dropped a concrete block on the man's head while he was sleeping, strangled him, and just to be sure stuffed toilet paper and a rag down his mouth and throat. Talk about cruel and unusual... Bowles also killed something like five other men in unrelated cases, all of which may have had more to do with his acting on an anti-gay male agenda than anything else.

In any event, the Governor signed a death warrant for Bowles and that provoked the usual flurry of filings. Among them was a habeas corpus petition claiming that, given national trends (whatever that means), his execution would constitute cruel and unusual punishment. No matter that the law is and has been clear that such a claim is legally wrong. In death penalty litigation, clearly unsupported and

contrary legally settled claims always seem to be filed in the hope that some judge somewhere will seize the moment and say something to the effect of "Oops, did we say that for the last couple of decades? Well, never mind. Let's have a do-over." That happens now and then, just not much.

So, predictably, the Florida Supreme Court summarily said no dice to this claim for the reasons I've mentioned. Bowles was executed in August after having spent the customary decades on death row.

And, finally, for the point. In its one paragraph denial of the habeas claim, the Florida Supreme Court said, and I quote, "Accordingly, because the United States Supreme Court has made clear that capital punishment does not constitute cruel and unusual punishment under the Eighth Amendment of the federal constitution, we cannot invalidate Bowles' death sentence as cruel and unusual."

So on to the parsing of words. The Court could have just said "Denied." It could have said that Bowles' death sentence wasn't cruel and unusual, period. But what it said was that "we cannot invalidate" it. What exactly do we take from that? Nothing? Or maybe that they would like to have done otherwise but could not? Like I said, it's dangerous to read too much into things like a single phrase but isn't that what we as lawyers do and don't appellate courts pick their words very deliberately? Is there a message being sent here? To who? The Florida legislature? Bowles suffered from a host of the usual mental infirmities common to defendants in general and death penalty eligible ones in particular, in addition to which his life history was as bad as you'd expect. Does any of that really matter? Does the Florida Supreme Court now want it to matter?

In any event, I raise all of this simply as food for thought. I've seen no indication - less than none, actually - of legislative interest in revisiting the death penalty. I have long thought that if it were to be eliminated that would have to come from the courts. And I am not saying, one way or the other, what my personal views are because my oath of office dictates my actions. But it is all food for thought. Is there some judicial hesitation surfacing?

# Everything I Need to Know (About Dealing with Difficult Clients), I Learned (Working) in Daycare

By Krista L.B. Collins



We've all been there: sitting across the table from a client with a limited understanding of the legal system and unrealistic demands; a client who is impatient and difficult to deal with. Or a client who, having attended Google University (i.e., he spent 5 minutes googling his legal questions),

thinks he can spot all the legal issues in his case and tell us how to do our job. What do we do? As satisfying as it might be to tell them to stuff it, that wouldn't help the client, nor would it serve us well in our practices.

I have found that many of the skills I learned working summers in a daycare when I was in college translate well to dealing with difficult clients: break things down in bite-size chunks, be firm but kind and honest (clients, like small children, will know if we're not being truthful), and when in doubt, follow the rules.

It is important to remind ourselves that often, our representation of a client means that we are dealing with what is quite likely the biggest problem in the client's life and doing so in a forum that is completely foreign to the client. So when a client says, "I don't know why you don't just go get my judgment," she is not concerned with due process and the discovery process. She wants her problem solved, *now*. This type of situation requires use of the first two skills. Break it down for the client, but do so honestly and kindly: "While I'd love nothing more than to 'go get your judgment,' there are steps that have to be taken first. The people you sued are defending against your claims, which they have every right to do. They're allowed to ask you questions and ask for documents, to take your deposition and the depositions of other people who might know something about your claims, just like you have the right to do all those same things. These things take time. If the facts and issues are developed, we may be able to ask the court to enter something called a 'summary judgment.' But they are allowed to defend against

that too. Ultimately, it may take a trial in order to obtain a judgment in your favor; that is a long way down the road, and will require a lot of time, energy and money to get through. Mediation is also an option; while it won't result in a judgment, it could result in a better recovery for you. Let's talk more about your options in moving forward."

The same skills are useful in dealing with a client who thinks they know all about the legal process and how to handle their claims (spoiler alert: they usually don't actually know). Be honest, be kind, be firm: "That case you found on Google is really interesting, but it's from Louisiana and doesn't apply here in Florida." "I understand your concerns about the plaintiff's testimony at deposition and that you would like to keep it from the jury. But there's nothing we can do to keep that testimony out at trial. We'll have to address it, and here's the best way to do that..." Usually, the client understands that you are trying to help him or her and will come around.

Of course, there are those clients who can't be reasoned with and who refuse to accept reality. When that happens, follow the rules: The Rules Regulating the Florida Bar. "I'm sorry, but I am prohibited from loaning money to you, my client." "I cannot put you on the stand when I know you're going to lie." If the client continues to insist, the Rules provide a framework for withdrawing from representation of a client. A lawyer shall withdraw from representation if the representation will result in the violation of the Rules or law. See Rule 4-1.16(a)(1). Likewise, a lawyer has no obligation to continue to represent a client who insists on taking action the lawyer considers repugnant, imprudent or with which the lawyer has a fundamental disagreement. See Rule 4-1.16(b)(2), *R. Reg. Fla. Bar*. In withdrawing, continue to be honest and firm with the client: "I can no longer represent you in this matter because you have insisted in asking your employee to give testimony we all know is untrue. I cannot be a party to that."

Using the skills described above might result in a tantrum, but ultimately, we will be better off for it.

# New Director of Litigation and Advocacy for Three Rivers Legal Services

By Marcia Green

Three Rivers is pleased to announce that Natalie Maxwell has joined the staff of Three Rivers as our program-wide Director of Litigation and Advocacy. This position has been vacant since the departure of now Circuit Judge Gloria Walker. We couldn't be more pleased!

Maxwell comes to Three Rivers with a long history of work in the public interest and legal services sector. Most recently, she served as Director of Community Engagement and Litigation at Florida Legal Services, a statewide impact and advocacy public interest law firm. Prior to that, Maxwell litigated on behalf of low-income clients involved in housing rights and discrimination and led the Renters' Rights/Affordable Housing Unit at Community Legal Services of Mid-Florida. Prior to two years as an assistant public defender in Marion County, Maxwell was a staff attorney and Equal Justice Works Fellow at Southern Legal Counsel in Gainesville.



Well-known in Gainesville and the legal services community statewide, Maxwell brings her expertise, enthusiasm and dedication to Three Rivers Legal Services and will work with staff advocates throughout our 17-county service area.

"Natalie is passionate about access to justice for all and diligent in her efforts to bring it about" states Mikel Bradley, Managing Attorney of the Gainesville office. "She will be an amazing force within Three Rivers and we are so grateful she has come to work with us."

Maxwell graduated from the University of Florida with Bachelor degrees in Journalism and Spanish with a minor in Women's Studies. She graduated from American University, Washington College of Law in 2005 and became a member of the Florida Bar that same year. She has practiced in all three of the US District Courts in Florida and been a trainer and made presentations statewide and nationwide on subjects ranging from housing rights, post-disaster

legal assistance and community lawyering.

Maxwell is a runner and enjoys running half-marathons. She participated in the 2017 Disney Coast-to-Coast challenge running one half-marathon at Disney World in Orlando and one half-marathon at Disneyland in California in the same calendar year.

Maxwell can be contacted at [natalie.maxwell@trls.org](mailto:natalie.maxwell@trls.org) and looks forward to meeting the attorneys of the Eighth Judicial Circuit.

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## Celebrate Pro Bono!

By Marcia Green



The American Bar Association declared that October 20-26, 2019 is National Pro Bono Week. This year, we celebrate Pro Bono Month as we recognize the commitment of the attorneys who practice in the six counties that make up the Eighth Judicial Circuit. We celebrate you and recognize that your ability to assist those

in need is a vital component to the health of our community.

The Merriam-Webster 2018 Word of the Year was JUSTICE. Their website states "Justice has varied meanings that do a lot of work in the language—meanings that range from the technical and legal to the lofty and philosophical. For many reasons and for many meanings, one thing's for sure: justice has been on the minds of many people in 2018." When I attended the Equal Justice Conference earlier this year, a speaker noted that "Justice is not tangible. Justice is the fabric of the daily lives of everyone and should be felt by everyone."

Three Rivers Legal Services is so grateful for the many attorneys who volunteer to assist our clients. With a wide range of opportunities – advice and brief service clinics, direct representation, outreach events, co-counsel with our staff – you can find a way to use your expertise and join with others in our community who really care and believe "justice should be felt by everyone."

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# Celebrate Pro Bono!

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Three Rivers Legal Services is the local direct provider of civil legal assistance in the urban and rural communities that make up the Eighth Judicial Circuit. We provide help in matters ranging from landlord tenant disputes, consumer protection, family law, disability and public benefits, homeless outreach, preserving home ownership through estate planning, probate and foreclosure defense, expungement of records, assisting low income taxpayers in disputes with the IRS, and education advocacy. Volunteer attorneys can participate in several ways knowing that Three Rivers will provide support, such as malpractice coverage, litigation expenses, pre-screening for legal issues and financial eligibility, and office space if needed.

Volunteer attorneys widen the scope and availability of legal assistance without which many eligible clients would remain without help. Generous pro bono attorneys provide access to advice and/or representation and expand the services and resources of the legal aid programs.

Therefore, we celebrate the work, compassion and care of the attorneys who provide pro bono help to those in need! We applaud you! We are grateful to you! We need you!

Are you interested? Want to volunteer your skills, time, expertise and knowledge? Contact me at [marcia.green@trls.org](mailto:marcia.green@trls.org) or visit Three Rivers' website [trls.org/volunteer/](http://trls.org/volunteer/).

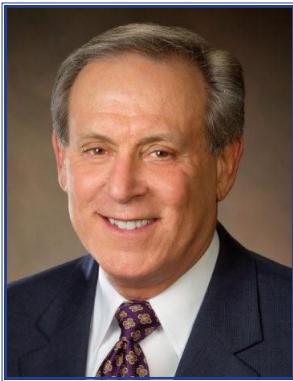
Three Rivers Legal Services participates with the Florida Bar Foundation in Florida Pro Bono Matters, a website that lists available pro bono cases in need of placement. Visit [floridaprobono.org/pb-matters/](http://floridaprobono.org/pb-matters/) and search local cases by typing the county into the search bar.

## ADR

Continued from page 3

at mediation conferences, is still flexible enough to sometimes waive the physical presence based on the considerations discussed above, but adds features like Skype or video-conferencing. In doing so, Mr. Brockway and other attorneys demonstrate reasoned analysis, modernity, and case by case decision making.

There is no hard and fast answer to the question about waiving physical presence of the insurance representative at mediation, but, we hope this discussion aids in your decision making.



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# Domestic Violence Victims

## Unemployment Benefits And Chargeability

By Laura A. Gross



I recently received a phone call from a client, a business owner, who did not understand why a former employee, terminated for poor performance within weeks of hire, had been awarded unemployment compensation benefits. After all, the termination occurred during the employee's probationary period. My client was focused on the award of benefits when he should have focused on chargeability. Under section 443.131(3)(a)2, Florida Statutes, an employee terminated during a qualified probationary period is entitled to benefits if otherwise eligible; but the benefits are not chargeable to the employer. Indeed, when I asked him to re-read the determination notice, he was relieved to find it confirmed the benefits were awarded but not charged to his account.

This summer, Florida added another circumstance where an employer is not charged for a former employee's benefits. Effective July 1, Florida became the 42<sup>nd</sup> state to allow domestic violence victims to collect unemployment compensation when they are forced to quit their job or relocate to avoid an abusive situation. Previously, they were denied benefits based on their voluntary resignation. Now, Section 443.101(1)(a) 2.c., F.S. provides:

An individual is not disqualified under this subsection for ... Voluntarily leaving work if he or she proves that his or her discontinued employment is a direct result of circumstances related to domestic violence as defined in s. 741.28. An individual who voluntarily leaves work under this sub-subparagraph must:

- (I) Make reasonable efforts to preserve employment, unless the individual establishes that such remedies are likely to be futile or to increase the risk of future incidents of domestic violence. Such efforts may include seeking a protective injunction, relocating to a secure place, or seeking reasonable accommodation from the employment unit, such as a transfer or change of assignment;
- (II) Provide evidence such as an injunction, a protective order, or other documentation

authorized by state law which reasonably proves that domestic violence has occurred; and

- (III) Reasonably believe that he or she is likely to be the victim of a future act of domestic violence at, in transit to, or departing from his or her place of employment. An individual who is otherwise eligible for benefits under this sub-subparagraph is ineligible for each week that he or she no longer meets such criteria or refuses a reasonable accommodation offered in good faith by his or her employing unit.

Section 443.101(1)(a)3 further provides: "The employment record of an employing unit may not be charged for the payment of benefits to an individual who has voluntarily left work under sub-subparagraph 2.c."

The new law recognizes the forced nature of the employee's "voluntary" decision to resign or relocate. Rather than place the cost on innocent individual employers, the cost is apportioned across all employers—public and private. As Florida House of Representatives' staff estimated few such claims and an annual cost of only \$140,000, it is hard to understand why we waited so long to provide this limited but important relief.

### Pro Bono Service Awards

Each year, the Florida Supreme Court and The Florida Bar give special recognition to lawyers, groups and members of the judiciary who have freely given their time and expertise in ensuring access to justice for those who otherwise could not afford it. Additional information about the awards and nomination forms are now available from the Florida Bar at [floridabar.org/public/probono/serviceawards/](http://floridabar.org/public/probono/serviceawards/). Please note that nominations must be received by October 24, 2019.



# Invitation To Renew / Join The 2019-20 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 : [8jcba.org](http://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](mailto:execdir@8jcba.org) to your email address book and/or safe senders list.

## EJCBA Membership Dues:

**Free** - If, as of July 1, 2019, you are an attorney in your first year licensed to practice law following law school graduation.

**\$70.00** - If, as of July 1, 2019, 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, 2019, 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.

**\$90.00** - 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, 2019, 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: 2019-2020

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

## October 2019 Calendar

- 2 EJCBA Board of Directors Meeting, Three Rivers Legal Services, 1000 NE 16<sup>th</sup> Ave., Bldg. I, Ste. B, 5:30 p.m.
- 3 Annual James C. Adkins, Jr. Cedar Key Dinner, 6:00 p.m.
- 4 Deadline for submission to November Forum 8
- 5 UF Football v. Auburn, 3:30 p.m.
- 9 Yom Kippur – County Courthouses closed
- 9 Probate Section Meeting, 4:30 p.m., 4th Floor Meeting Room of the Alachua County Family/Civil Justice Center - CANCELLED
- 12 UF Football at LSU, TBA
- 14 Columbus Day Holiday – Federal Courthouse closed
- 15 Family Law Section Meeting, 4:00 p.m., Chief Judge's Conference Room, Alachua County Family & Civil Justice Center
- 18 EJCBA Luncheon, Margot DeConna, MBA, CFRE, Humane Society of North Central Florida, Big Top Brewing Company, 11:45 a.m.
- 19 UF Football at South Carolina, TBA

## November 2019 Calendar

- 2 UF Football v. Georgia, 3:30 p.m., Jacksonville
- 5 Deadline for submission to December Forum 8
- 6 EJCBA Board of Directors Meeting, Three Rivers Legal Services, 1000 NE 16<sup>th</sup> Avenue, 5:30 p.m.
- 9 UF Football v. Vanderbilt, TBA
- 11 Veteran's Day Holiday – County & Federal Courthouses closed
- 13 Probate Section Meeting, 4:30 p.m., Chief Judge's Conference Room, 4<sup>th</sup> Floor, Alachua County Family & Civil Justice Center
- 14 Sixth Annual Amaze-Inn Race, 5:30 p.m., Downtown Gainesville
- 15 EJCBA Luncheon, Speaker TBD from United Way, Big Top Brewing Company, 11:45 a.m.
- 16 UF Football at Missouri, TBA
- 17 EJCBA Fall Family-Friendly Social, First Magnitude Brewing Co., 3-6 p.m.
- 19 Family Law Section Meeting, 4:00 p.m., Chief Judge's Conference Room, Alachua County Family & Civil Justice Center
- 28 Thanksgiving Day – County & Federal Courthouses closed
- 29 Friday after Thanksgiving Holiday – County Courthouses closed
- 30 UF Football v. FSU, TBA

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](mailto:dvallejos-nichols@avera.com).