WHAT MORE COULD YOU ASK FOR…
GOLFING AND A DAY AT THE ZOO!

A taste of the wild

Ken Higendorf, Steve McGuirk, Freddy Rhoads, Farrah F. Mullen, and Matt Rounds

Close shot of the infamous Old Marsh bobcat

14TH ANNUAL GOLF TOURNAMENT WINNERS

1ST PLACE 53
Steve Kuvieki
Pat Lawlor
Billy Stanger
Craig Theobald

2ND PLACE 55
Adam Balkan
Jason Dollard
John Patterson
Jim Weick

3RD PLACE 57
Vinny Cuomo
Graham Davidson
Kyle Henderson
Dan Thomas

CLOSEST TO THE PIN
#8: Billy Stanger & #16: Joe Kott

LONGEST DRIVE
#18: Steve McGuirek & #9: Danny Divito

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On the evening of October 24, our organization came together to honor Judge Lucy Chernow Brown at the Jurist of the Year dinner. It was a wonderful evening among friends, colleagues, and the judiciary. Judge Brown was incredibly gracious as she accepted the award, and her humility only further confirmed that we had bestowed the award on the right person.

For those who could not attend, I would like to recapitulate some of the professional achievements and characteristics of Judge Brown which influenced the Board to name her Jurist of the Year. Judge Brown began her career as a teacher after graduating from University of Rochester and obtaining a Master’s Degree in Education from Columbia University. Judge Brown received her law degree from Nova Law School and began her legal career as an Assistant State Attorney. In 1990, Judge Brown was elected as a circuit court judge. During her time as circuit court judge, Judge Brown has served as the Fifteenth Judicial Circuit Pro Bono Committee Chair, on the Florida Supreme Court Committee on Standard Jury Instructions, on the Florida Bar Code and Rules of Evidence Committee, and as faculty at the National Judicial College in Reno, Nevada. Judge Brown authored the “Relevancy” chapter of Evidence in Florida (7th Ed.) and has published articles in Continuing Legal Education Publications of the Florida Bar and in the Yale Journal of Ethics.

The importance of our judicial system, and judges like Judge Brown, cannot be overstated. Andrew Jackson said this of our judiciary: “All the rights secured to the citizens under the Constitution are worth nothing, and a mere bubble, except guaranteed to them by an independent and virtuous Judiciary.” As lawyers, we recognize and value judges who are fair, who try in earnest to remain objective, who seek to accurately apply the law, and who respect all parties, whether plaintiff or defendant. Judge Brown is one such judge. It is a privilege to appear in front of Judge Brown, and it was a great honor to recognize her as Jurist of the Year.

Yet, the judiciary is at risk of falling victim to the present day political landscape which is plagued by toxic divide, and which has recently focused on members of the judiciary accused of being “activist judges.” Given the ways in which Florida’s governor has gained more control over appointments to the judicial branch, it is more important than ever to ensure that the office is held by an individual who respects and values an independent judiciary.

Next year, Florida will make a crucial decision in this regard as it elects a governor. It is imperative that we, as lawyers, support and promote a gubernatorial candidate who will champion “an independent and virtuous Judiciary.” The future of Florida’s judicial system and the viability of our clients’ rights depend on it.

As this year comes to a close, I would like to thank the Board, our Executive Director Kate Baloga, and the association as a whole for giving me the opportunity to serve as the President of the PBCJA. This has been a momentous year for our Association as we celebrated our twenty-fifth anniversary gala.

Next year we will host our very first “High Roller Night” at the Croquet Center, please make sure to mark April 26th, 2014 on your calendar.

HAPPIEST OF HOLIDAYS TO YOU AND YOUR FAMILY AND BEST WISHES FOR A PROSPEROUS 2014.
If you’re not a member of the PBCJA - you’re not doing yourself JUSTICE.

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• Signature Events like our Barrister’s Bash, Marquee Golf Tournament, and introducing our very first “High Roller Night”, set to debut on April 26, 2014

For more information on how to join visit our website www.pbcja.org or call Executive Director Kate Baloga at 561.790.5833.
**“Heart Attacks in Public Places”: Litigation Involving the Use or Non-use of AEDs (Automated External Defibrillators)**

By: Craig Goldenfarb, Esq.

I. Introduction:
AEDs are now commonly seen on the walls of airports, gyms, sporting venues, restaurants, places of worship, and all types of businesses.

AEDs cost as little as $1,000.00. These devices are very easy to use; recent medical studies show that children as young as ten years old can use them. Modern AEDs even have voice prompts that tell the user what to do. New models even administer the “shock” without the human intervention of having to push a button. Thus, the possibility of user error has almost been negated.

With the increasing popularity of these devices, the legal standard of care has developed significantly. Both common law and statutory regulation across the country are beginning to mandate that AEDs are present in many public places.

With such requirements, liability involving these devices has grown at a rapid pace.

II. The Medical Issue: Sudden Cardiac Arrest:
According to the American Red Cross, more than 300,000 Americans die each year of “sudden cardiac arrest”, an electrical malfunction of the heart causing an abnormal heart rhythm. Medical studies indicate that a large percentage of these individuals could be saved by the timely application of an AED to restart the heart.

III. Who must have AEDs in Florida?
Under federal law, federal buildings (such as airports and Federal Courthouses) and all large commercial airplanes must have AEDs. In addition, Florida law requires AEDs in dentist offices and schools that are a member of the FHSAA (Florida High School Athletic Association), which includes public high schools and middle schools.

In addition, common law and the standard of care may now require certain businesses to have an AED on the premises, including gyms, common carriers, hotels, commercial businesses, and doctor’s offices. Even absent a requirement under Florida statute or ordinance, experts in the standard of care will often testify that an AED should have been present at certain public places, thus allowing the Plaintiff’s attorney to defeat a dispositive motion by the Defense.

IV. Emerging litigation trends and applicable Florida Law:
Ligation in this area of law has now become common, either for the failure of a premises owner to have AEDs when required, or for the negligent failure to properly find or use an AED when it is already present on the premises.

The Florida Good Samaritan Act (Florida Statute 768.1325) provide civil liability protection for anyone who “gratuitously and in good faith renders emergency care or treatment” under certain circumstances.

Recent Florida appellate law in this area has provided challenges for Plaintiffs’ attorneys. Two appellate decisions have held that a premises has no duty to provide an AED in an emergency situation. In LA Finess Int’l, LLC v. Mayer, 980 So. 2nd 550 (Fla 4th DCA 2008) and Linones vs. School District of Lee County (2nd DCA; non-final opinion dated February 6, 2013), two Florida District courts have held that a premises has no duty to retrieve or use an available AED.

Due to these two rulings, Plaintiffs’ attorneys must focus on other theories of liability that can provide new sources of duty that will survive dispositive defense motions.

V. Does the medical research support causation and preventability of death?
In a word, yes. Studies by the American Heart Association have long supported the premise that for every one minute of delay in getting to a person with a “shockable rhythm” the chance of survival decreases by 7-10%. After about five minutes, the person’s chance of survival becomes less than 50%. After ten minutes, the patient has a one percent chance of survival. Thus, it is relatively easy to prove through the testimony of a cardiologist that a timely administered shock from an AED would have saved the life of a person with a shockable heart rhythm.

VI. What is the future of this area of law in Florida and why should I care?
As the prevalence of AEDs grows, the standard of care will change. Laws that require the presence of AEDs must carry with them an attendant duty to actually use an AED when one is present. Appellate decisions will catch up to the standard of care as more litigation arises in this area of law.

Regardless of tort liability, public information campaigns by AED manufacturers, lawyers, and organizations such as the American Heart Association have increased the public’s awareness of the need for AEDs in public places. In the near future, AEDs will be as commonplace as fire extinguishers.

The author, Craig Goldenfarb, Esq., is a Palm Beach County personal injury attorney. He is chairperson of the American Association of Justice’s AED litigation group. He also consults and litigates in Florida and nationally on issues related to this niche area of law.

Mr. Goldenfarb also promotes the purchase of AEDs by providing free educational lectures to a variety of different business sectors (including law firms). He has a readily accessible AED in his lobby and provides regular training for his staff on its use.

MOVING? CHANGING EMAIL ADDRESSES?
You can update your membership information under the “Members” link on our website www.pbcja.org. From there, you can edit your contact information so that you don’t miss out on important mailings and emails.
In GEICO v. Jaimes, the United States Court of Appeals for the 11th Circuit recently reaffirmed Florida Bad Faith law, holding that a negligence standard applies if the insurer’s conduct in “bad faith” cases. In a Powell v. Prudential type case, the 11th Circuit settled any differences in Bad Faith legal standards between the Federal District Courts in Florida.

On November 19, 2007, Jaimes (a GEICO insured) was involved in a single car accident causing injuries which exceeded his policy limits. On the date of the accident, the injuries were reported to the insurer and it agreed the claim exceeded the policy limits. Two weeks later, GEICO learned the hospital bill exceed its policy limits. Through numerous errors and missteps, GEICO failed to contact the claimants. GEICO allegedly mailed numerous letters to the claimants and attempted telephone contact, but none resulted in contact. One and a half months after the accident, the claimants’ counsel filed suit and refused to accept the policy limits.

The 11th Circuit took this opportunity to reaffirm State Farm v. Laforet, 658 So.2d 55 (Fla. 1995) and the “totality of the circumstances” standard. It also reaffirmed Florida’s focus on the insurer’s action in fulfilling/failing its obligations to the insured. Berges v. Infinity Ins. Co. 896 So.2d 665 (Fla. 2004). As the Court noted:

The insurer’s good faith requirement “obligates the insurer to advise the insured of settlement opportunities, to advise as to the probable outcome of the litigation, to warn of the possibility of excess judgment, and to advise the insured any steps he might take to avoid the same.” Boston Old Colony v. Gutierrez, 386 So.2d 783 (Fla. 1980).

Opinion @ 12-13

The 11th Circuit went on to explain that “an insurance company ‘acts in bad faith in failing to settle a claim against its insured within its policy limits when, under all of the circumstances, it could and should have done so, had it acted fairly and honestly towards its insured and would do regards to his interest.’ Berges @ 671.” Opinion @ 13.

The Court continued by quoting the Campbell v. GEICO, 306 So.2d 525 (Fla. 1974), decision that matters such as “reasonable diligence and ordinary care are material in determining bad faith.” The 11th Circuit concluded that an insurer’s “purported [mere] negligence in handling the underlying claim is not a defense, but rather, is material in determining bad faith.” Opinion @ 13. Importantly, the Court reaffirmed Powell v. Prudential, 584 So.2d 12 (Fla. 3d 1991) (“lack of a formal offer to settle does not preclude a finding of bad faith ”). Opinion @ 15.

Accordingly, the reports of Florida Bad Faith law’s demise have been greatly exaggerated. Florida Bad Faith law is alive and well in Florida Federal District Courts.

If you would like more information about this decision or the state of Florida Bad Faith law, feel free to contact Todd S. Stewart at 561.743.2002 or Todd@TrialCounselor.com.
We are all constantly on the lookout for ways to maximize the recovery for our clients, whether through navigating the new Florida No-Fault landscape, developing new negotiation strategies, or by honing our skill set at trial. One of the most effective ways we at XiLaw, P.A. have been maximizing recoveries for our clients and also speeding up the timeline from the date of the loss to when we are able to resolve the case in the plaintiff’s favor is by using an effective tool provided to us by the legislature in Florida Statute §775.089, on restitution. Originally designed to give teeth to prosecutors pursuing organized crime, this provision has found a home in the practice of those seeking justice for other crimes that occur every day, go mostly unnoticed by the masses, but leave an equally indelible mark on the victim.

Florida legislators have made it easier and more advantageous to sue a criminal offender for their bad acts. Florida Statute §775.089 entitles the victim in a criminal case to restitution by the criminal who caused them the harm. It goes on to provide collateral estoppel for the essential elements of a criminal conviction in any subsequent civil action predicated on these same elements. This has the effect of making it easier to obtain a verdict for the injured plaintiff by precluding the defendant from challenging the essential allegations of the criminal conviction in the subsequent civil litigation. With Florida Statute §775.089(8), the legislature has relaxed the requirements for collateral estoppel, usually requiring the parties and issues to be identical, in order to protect the interests of those injured by criminal acts. As plaintiff attorneys, this exception to the ordinarily stringent requirements of estoppel allows us to leverage the effect of a defendant’s bad acts to achieve a more favorable outcome for our clients.

Utilizing the estoppel provided by the statute is not difficult but must be done with care. There are five things you will need to establish in order to invoke collateral estoppel using Florida Statute §775.089(8):

1) the plaintiff is a victim of the criminal offense
2) the defendant was prosecuted for that criminal offense
3) in the proceedings for that criminal offense, the defendant plead guilty[1], entered a plea of nolo contendre[2], or had adjudication withheld[3], or
4) restitution was ordered to the victim
5) the civil suit claims injuries from the same essential allegations as the criminal offense

Once these elements are established, the plaintiff may estop the civil defendant from denying the essential allegations of the criminal offense. Generally, this will estop the defendant from raising a liability defense in the subsequent civil case.

Some practical notes on using §775.089(8):

Due to the great advantage §775.089(8) will provide in the civil case, it is advisable to wait for a final outcome in the criminal case before filing the civil case. Send written notice to the State Attorney prosecuting the criminal case that your client was injured, suffered damages, and is seeking restitution. This will prevent the prosecutor from striking a deal with the defendant against your client’s interests that does not include restitution. Any restitution will be set off against any ultimate recovery, but will not bar you from bringing the civil case.

Take care to review the elements of the criminal charge in the statute and make sure that your civil claim closely follows the essential allegations in the criminal offense. Careful pleadings will ensure that the defendant is estopped from raising liability issues at trial[4]. Although Florida Statute §775.089(8) is a tremendously effective tool in trial, it can also be very effective in convincing a defendant to come to the negotiating table eagerly looking for a settlement.

Conclusion:

Florida Statute §775.089(8) is a powerful tool created by the Florida Legislature for victims of criminal acts. When utilized properly, the plaintiff’s attorney can eliminate liability defenses and other issues at trial, allowing the jury to focus on the important issue of obtaining justice for the injured party. Careful planning will allow the plaintiff’s attorney to use the power created by the statute to maximize recovery for their client, and to cut through some of the usual defense counsel tricks. When available and properly employed, Florida Statute §775.089(8) will add value to your cases.

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Please contact Kate Baloga
kate@pbcja.org or 561.790.5833 for additional details.
The issue presented was whether the Medicare fee schedule set forth in §627.736(5)(a), Florida Statutes (2008), authorized insurers to limit reimbursements for medical services, without giving notice in the policy of the insurance company’s election to use the Medicare fee schedule as a basis for calculating reimbursements. The court noted that at this point, the legislature has now specifically incorporated a notice requirement into the PIP statute so the holding applies only to policies in effect after the effective date of the 2008 statutory amendments, to the PIP statute, and then began asking their expert questions based upon the evidence defendants sought to preclude. After a question that was answered, plaintiffs’ counsel objected, but still did not move to strike. Once the trial court sustained the remaining objections, plaintiffs’ counsel still failed to proffer the evidence. Finding the error unpreserved, the court admonished that the plaintiffs should have sought a definitive ruling from the court at some point prior to beginning the examination of their expert, and at that point could have made a proffer of the specific rules. The court further stated that even if the claim had been adequately preserved, the plaintiffs failed to establish an abuse of discretion in the court’s excluding the reference to the Florida Rules of Professional Conduct. On another note regarding admissibility, notwithstanding the language of the preambles to the Rules themselves, the plaintiffs failed to provide any cases to support the proposition that a trial court does not have discretion to determine the admissibility of evidence, or the authority to assess the probative value of such evidence. While No Abuse Of Discretion In Excluding Video Simulation Of Accident Relied Upon By Plaintiffs’ Expert On The Ground That Possibility Of Unfair Prejudice Outweighed The Probative Value, It Was Error To Exclude The Expert’s Opinion Testimony Regarding Speed And Movement Of Defendant’s Body Inside The Vehicle Coddington v. Nunez, 38 Fla. L. Weekly D1888 (Fla. 2nd DCA September 4, 2013): In this accident case, the jury returned a verdict that found the total damages sustained by the plaintiff were $600,000. It apportioned 25% responsibility to the plaintiff. Plaintiff alleged that the defendant caused the accident when he entered the lane of traffic as plaintiff was approaching. The defendant argued plaintiff was speeding, based upon physical evidence from the crash. Defendants also argued that plaintiff failed to wear his seatbelt, which exacerbated his injuries. Plaintiff testified he was belted. The defense sought to introduce the opinion testimony of an expert regarding speed and the direction of movement of the plaintiff’s body within his vehicle. The expert had conducted an accident reconstruction analysis by using a computer program developed by the government. He entered the weights and distances of the vehicles traveled after impact, and a computer program determined the vehicle speeds at the time of impact. The program also produced a video simulation based on the data. Based on the use of the computer simulation program, the expert was prepared to testify that in his opinion plaintiff was traveling 57 miles per hour (the posted speed limit was 35 mph) at the time of impact. Plaintiff sought to exclude the expert’s opinion testimony and the video simulation as scientifically unreliable. Arguing that the cars depicted in the video were not those involved in the accident, plaintiff also argued it was unclear whether the development of these computer programs involved the use of accidents with the same features (side impact followed by an impact with a tree). In response to plaintiff’s expert, the defense expert was also asked to review the theory that the plaintiff’s seatbelt became disengaged in the accident. The defense expert testified that the computer simulation suggested that the plaintiff’s body would have been thrust away from the console, instead of towards it, as plaintiff’s expert testified. The trial judge ruled to prohibit both the video simulation and the expert’s opinions. The judge determined that the prejudice of showing the video simulation outweighed the probative value of the evidence, and further ruled that the methods and procedures used by the expert were not generally accepted in the engineering community. However, the Second District reversed the decision to exclude the expert’s testimony regarding the speed of the vehicle and the movement of the plaintiff’s body inside during the accident. Because all of those opinions were formed using scientifically-accepted calculations involving the weight of the vehicles and distance they traveled under the particular facts, any discrepancies with the particular application of the simulation at best went to the weight of the evidence rather than to its admissibility. The testimony regarding the seatbelt was based on the laws of physics according to the expert and thus were also admissible. No Error In Allowing Defense To Introduce Letter Of Protection To Show Bias Pack v. GEICO, 38 Fla. L. Weekly D1873 (Fla. 4th DCA September 4, 2013): Despite the plaintiff’s argument that evidence pertaining to a letter of protection absent a referral relationship from the lawyer or the doctor is not relevant, the court found that evidence pertaining to the LOP between a plaintiff and the treating physician is indeed relevant to show potential bias.
A woman lived with her boyfriend, her two sons, and the boyfriend’s two dogs. As plaintiff was dressing one son one morning, she heard the other son screaming. She ran to the spare bedroom and saw one of the dogs biting the little boy’s face. In her attempt to release the dog’s grip on the child’s face, the dog then bit the plaintiff.

The boyfriend’s homeowner’s policy with Florida Farm Bureau provided liability coverage of $100,000 for each occurrence. The policy provided “all” “bodily injury” and “property damage” resulting from any one accident or from continuous or repeated exposure to substantially the same general harmful conditions shall be considered to be the result of one “occurrence.” The policy then defined occurrence as

“An accident, including continuous or repeated exposure to substantially the same general harmful conditions, which results, during the policy period.”

In reversing summary judgment for the insurer, the court noted that in the absence of explicit policy language to the contrary, the Florida Supreme Court has adopted the “cause theory,” which looks to the “cause” of a party’s injuries for determining the number of “occurrences” under a policy. The cause theory applied here because it contained no explicit contrary language. Under the cause theory, the inquiry is whether there was but one proximate, uninterrupted and continuing cause resulting in the injuries and damages.

The court noted it was reasonable to construe the occurrence as either an entire single dog attack, or as two separate dog bites. Because ambiguous provisions are construed against the insurer, the occurrence language had to be viewed against the drafter.

One of the members of the venire admitted she did not like non-economic damages, but said she could follow the law. When asked why she did not like such damages, she advised she was a risk manager and such damages seem punitive against the other side. Plaintiff’s counsel asked that juror if she might be slightly defense oriented, and she answered yes. He also asked whether her past experience would make it difficult for her to be fair and impartial, to which the juror said she could not say yes or no without knowing more. The juror did admit that from past experience, she would be looking at things from the perspective of her past analyses.

“Open the door” by suggesting that the plaintiff was lazy and was not even looking for work. Notwithstanding the agreed upon motion in limine filed at the beginning of the trial based on established law, the court ruled it was error for the trial judge not to allow the plaintiff to testify regarding the disability to offer a complete picture of what the defense put forth as misleading testimony.

Additionally, while evidence of Social Security disability is generally inadmissible, in this case, the defense counsel “opened the door” by suggesting that the plaintiff was defense oriented.

The court reversed finding that the trial court erred in giving FOR JUSTICE. The court held that the trial court erred in giving FOR JUSTICE! The court ruled that the trial court abused its discretion in denying that challenge.

The trial judge denied the challenge for cause. The court found that the juror’s answers demonstrated a reasonable doubt about her ability to be impartial, and the trial court abused its discretion in denying that challenge.

Since implementing our giving for JUSTICE Program three years ago, the PBCJA has had an opportunity to give back to our community in so many ways. Through this program, our members have contributed to countless local charities in need throughout the year. From assisting our local Guardian Ad Litem program with the purchase of new laptops, to serving dinners for families with children undergoing treatment in local hospitals, to sponsoring local animal welfare organizations, the giving for JUSTICE Program has given our organization another purpose within the community since its inception.

This year alone, we have been privileged to assist such organizations as 211, Friends of Abused Children, Paws 2 Help, Quantum House, Season to Share, Speak up for Kids, and Unicorn Children’s Foundation. This program has been a great addition to the PBCJA, and we look forward to many more successful years of giving FOR JUSTICE!

Chair: Farrah F. Mullen
John Carroll, Adriana Gonzalez, Tim Murphy, Cynthia Simpson, and Greg Yaffa
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Advocate Members & Attorney Advocates

The following advocate members are loyal supporters of the Palm Beach County Justice Association. Some have been with us from the very beginning and some are brand new this year, so please take a moment to review our growing list of notable advocates. As you know they are the cornerstone of the PBCJA. The wide range of educational and networking events offered to the members wouldn’t be possible without their financial support. Please join us in thanking our old and new Advocate Members for their support.

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Contact: Tama Kudman  
Phone: 561.472.0811  
tama@tkudmanlaw.com  
Specialty: Criminal Defense

**Calendar of Events**

**January 16th**

2014 Election Dinner Reception  
Bear Lakes Country Club  
WEST PALM BEACH  
5:30 p.m. to 7:30 p.m.

**February 27th**

Joint Member Reception with North County Bar  
Yardhouse  
Palm Beach Gardens  
5:30 p.m. - 7:30 p.m.

**March 14th**

Paralegal Breakfast  
Bear Lakes Country Club  
WEST PALM BEACH  
8:30 a.m. - 10:30 a.m.

**March 27th**

Dinner Reception  
Bear Lakes Country Club  
WEST PALM BEACH  
5:30 p.m. - 7:30 p.m.

**April 26th**

SAVE THE DATE!  
1st Annual High Roller Night  
National Croquet Center  
WEST PALM BEACH  
6:00 p.m. to 10:00 p.m.

Go to www.pbcja.org and click the Events icon to register for any of these events.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Division</th>
<th>Jury Trials</th>
<th>Non-Jury Trials</th>
<th>Motions</th>
<th>Cases Pending</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AA BLANC</td>
<td>04-14</td>
<td>04-14</td>
<td>01-14</td>
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</tr>
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<td>04-14</td>
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<td>05-14</td>
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The Art and Science of Criminal Defense

Tama Beth Kudman individuals and companies confronting the vast power of the government and law enforcement in criminal defense matters. Recognizing the extreme responsibility of assisting those in the darkest hour of their lives, she devotes her time and resources to the extraordinary investigation, preparation, motion practice and trial presentation that each and every matter requires.

Ms. Kudman believes that it is only by meeting the government head-to-head through the thorough investigation of each case, proper utilization of experts, investigators, trial consultants, and legal challenges that individuals and companies can truly receive a fair trial or even avoid trial. Such a thorough approach enables her to develop creative, cutting edge defenses that yield winning strategies.

Ms. Kudman utilizes the same “no stone unturned approach” in regards to her appellate advocacy, where legal knowledge and creative approach are imperative to a successful outcome.

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WEST PALM BEACH
8:30 a.m. - 10:30 a.m.

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WEST PALM BEACH
8:30 a.m. - 10:30 a.m.

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2013 Jurist of the Year Recipient
Judge Lucy Chernow Brown
Bear Lakes Country Club Dinner Reception October 24, 2013

It was a special night for the Honorable Judge Lucy Chernow Brown, and it was clear to everyone how very humbled she was to receive this year’s PBCJA Jurist of the Year award.
PBCJA board member and treasurer Greg Zele remarked, “This beautiful venue attracted a record number of our members and their guests this year.” A portion of the proceeds was donated to the Unicorn Children’s Foundation, Zele explained that, “We try to identify an organization where our donation will truly have an impact.”
Certified Florida Supreme Court Circuit Civil Mediator:
- Fulltime Mediator
- Member: PBCJA and FJA
- ABOTA PB Chapter-Advocate Member
- FJA (Eagle Member); Board of Directors (1992-1999)
- Past President Miami-Dade Justice Association (1992)
- Board Certified Civil Trial Lawyer for 25 years (1983-2008)
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SAVE THE DATE!

April 26, 2014

1ST ANNUAL

High Roller Night

National Croquet Center
WEST PALM BEACH
6:00 p.m. - 10:00 p.m.
NOVEMBER
End of the Year Member Reception
Café Sapori

Craig Goldenfarb, Adam Iglesias, and Sean Domnick

Brian Riley with U.S. Legal Support, Past PBCJA President Todd Stewart, and Jeana Kim with U.S. Legal Support

Brian Pfeiffer with BEC Consulting, Past PBCJA President Spencer Kuvin, and John McGovern

Freddy Rhoads PBCJA President Elect, Tim Murphy, and Chuck Mancuso with Upchurch Watson White & Max

Greg Zele, Chris Shelby with Above and Beyond, Rob Paulk, and Natasha Diemer

Grey Tesh, Andrea McMillan, and Mark Greenberg

Jon and Renee Levy, and Jeff Klugerman with Delta Group Settlements

Rob Paulk and John Carroll

Briefings Volume 15 • Issue 3 • 2013 - page 18
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