

FEDERAL BAR ASSOCIATION



Tampa Bay Chapter

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President's Message

By Peter B. King, Esq.



If you have never been to Salt Lake City in the summer, it is a trip well worth the 5+ hour flight. As I jet home somewhere over the Wasatch Mountain range, the images of crystal blue skies, majestic mountain peaks, the vastness of the Great Salt Lake, and the awe-inspiring Mormon Temple are still fresh and vivid. The occasion for my visit was the Annual

Meeting of the Federal Bar Association. It was, as usual, an outstanding event featuring informative CLEs and many opportunities for making new friends who share a passion for the FBA's mission: serving and supporting the federal judiciary, enhancing the practice of law in our federal courts, and providing valuable networking opportunities.

Perhaps the most exciting news to report is the selection of the Tampa Bay Chapter as the host chapter for the 2019 FBA Annual Meeting! This event is expected to draw upwards of 400 attendees from all over the country to the Tampa Bay area, and will showcase the enthusiasm and excellence of our federal court participants and our Chapter members. Many judges, community leaders, law firms, voluntary bar association leaders, and others lent their support to our bid by submitting letters and pledges of financial support for the event. A huge shout out to Katherine Yanes and Mamie Wise for putting together a winning bid which drew universal praise (and more than a little awe) from the national Annual Meeting Committee.

In addition to learning about the latest developments in numerous substantive areas of the law and meeting judges and lawyers from all over the country, the Annual Meeting is also a celebration of fine achievements by many of the 97 FBA chapters and the individuals who participate in them. I am pleased to report that the Tampa Bay Chapter received several awards in recognition of the diligent and excellent work of our board and committee members. Leading the list is the Presidential Excellence Award, presented to just 16 of the 97 chapters, in recognition of extraordinary accomplishments. Among the many programs and projects that led to this recognition were the seminar and sustained dialogue series *Staying in the Game: Women, Leadership, and the Law*, our 24th Annual Federal Sentencing Guidelines Seminar, and a substantial

increase in membership (including a welcome surge in law student members). We eclipsed the 400-member mark, making us one of the nine largest chapters. Congratulations to Katherine Yanes, Erin Jackson, Mark Rankin, Mamie Wise, Jason Stearns, and Lauren Pilkington-Rich (among many others) for leading these efforts.

The Tampa Bay Chapter launched its inaugural eNewsletter earlier this year. After just two issues, our Chapter received a Meritorious Newsletter award, one of just 25 chapters and sections to be recognized for their newsletters. Congratulations and thanks to eNewsletter co-chairs Jordan Maglich and Bryan Hull for bringing this to life, and in such outstanding fashion.

Our Chapter also received a grant from the Foundation of the Federal Bar Association to help support *Staying in the Game II*, which will launch in January 2016. The Foundation awarded grants to just nine chapters and sections this year in the total amount of \$39,000, of which our Chapter received \$10,000. Thanks to program co-chairs Katherine Yanes and Erin Jackson, and to Meredith Freeman who prepared the grant application. Well done!

The Tampa Bay Chapter has established a culture of excellence over the course of many years and through the service and leadership of many officers and board and committee members. These accolades are the cumulative result of the work of everyone associated with our organization, present and past. People who serve the bar typically don't do it for the accolades, but rather out of a sense of giving back to the profession which provides us so much. For the scores of you who have served the Chapter, thank you for your service and congratulations on this well-deserved recognition! And a special thanks to Judge Kovachevich for her decades of leadership, guidance, and service to our Chapter, and for putting us on the path which has led to so many fine achievements.

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In Pictures



The FBA held its annual meeting and convention in Salt Lake City from September 10-12, 2015, which featured informative CLE programs, awards luncheons, section and division meetings, a banquet for the installation of the new FBA president, and numerous opportunities to meet FBA members from across the country. Tampa Bay Chapter president Peter King and member Bryan Hull attended.



Peter King (right) and Bryan Hull (left) accepted the Presidential Excellence award and Meritorious Newsletter award.



Tampa Bay Chapter president Peter King scouted prospective FBA members during a break in the meeting.



The FBA held its “Second Annual Women in the Law Conference: Putting Progress into Practice” on June 5, 2015, in Washington, D.C. The program included notable speakers, panel presentations, and breakout sessions. Highlights of the program included a one-on-one interview of Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals Judge Ann Clair Williams; remarks from Therese Pritchard, the recently-elected chair of national law firm Bryan Cave; a lunchtime presentation on the United States Supreme Court that included NPR correspondent Nina Totenberg; and a panel presentation with Tampa Bay Chapter member United States District Court Judge Mary Scriven. Along with Judge Scriven, Tampa Bay Chapter members Kim Koves, Mamie Wise, and Katherine Earle Yanes attended the program.



On September 3, 2015, the Tampa Bay Chapter hosted a reception for recently-confirmed U.S. Attorney A. Lee Bentley. The event featured an opening from FBA President Peter B. King, a lively introduction by William F. Jung, and remarks from U.S. Attorney Bentley.



The YLD hosted the 2015 Federal Practice Seminar on July 17, 2015. The event was widely attended and included presentations from local practitioners and U.S. District Judges.



It pays to be a member of FBA-TBC! Thomas Burgess, Stetson Law Class of 2015, won an iPad as part of the Tampa Bay Chapter's Membership Month, presented by Membership Co-chair Erin Jackson.



Judge Whittemore provided practice pointers and advice on professionalism during the YLD's July 22, 2015 bi-annual CLE titled "What You Need to Know About Practicing in the Middle District of Florida."



On July 17, 2015, the YLD presented the "Law Clerk Experience Panel" featuring former law clerks Erica Tate Healey, J. Logan Murphy, Lauren Kirkpatrick, and Kathleen L. DiSanto.

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FBA is on social media! Follow us on Twitter at @FBATBC, join our LinkedIn group, and "like" our Facebook page!

Meet New Magistrate Judge Julie S. Sneed



On June 15, 2015, Julie S. Sneed was appointed United States Magistrate Judge for the U.S. District Court, Middle District of Florida. Judge Sneed is a past president and active member of the Tampa Bay Chapter of the FBA. Recently, Judge Sneed sat down with Peter King to discuss her background, her legal career, and advice for those looking to take a similar path.

Peter King: Can you first tell us a little about where you grew up, your family, and influences there?

Judge Sneed: I am a native Floridian, I was born in Fort Lauderdale. My family moved to Orlando when I began high school and I graduated from Edgewater High School in Orlando. After high school, I attended the University of Florida in Gainesville and afterwards attended the Florida State University College of Law in Tallahassee. I was very fortunate growing up. My mother was a single parent and raised four of us – my two brothers, my sister, and I singlehandedly. I learned the value of hard work, resilience, and the importance of having a positive attitude from her.

I got my start as lawyer during an appellate moot court competition. The competition was held at the Florida Bar's Annual Convention and Judge Chris W. Altenbernd was one of the judges. He asked me and my teammate if we would be interested in applying for a clerkship. I was the lucky one and that brought me to Tampa. So I have always been in Florida and both my husband and I love Florida.

PK: What did you study at UF?

JS: I majored in Public Relations, which is in the College of Journalism and Communications. Throughout my life, I have always enjoyed writing and I was one of those people on the yearbook staff every year in high school. My electives were always related to publications, reading, or writing. Also, my nose was always stuck in a book. I thought public relations was a good blend of communications and advocacy through writing and public speaking. It turned out to be a good beginning for my future legal training.

PK: What drew you to the law?

JS: I was interested in having a career that would allow me to combine the things that I really enjoyed, which were reading, writing, and public speaking. I thought the legal profession combined all of the things that I enjoyed and had some skill and ability to perform. Of course, my mom was also happy that the things I enjoyed might eventually allow me to support myself.

PK: You clerked with Judge Altenbernd, and then with Judge Whittemore. Tell us about that experience.

JS: Working with Judge Altenbernd and Judge Whittemore were probably the best professional experiences of my life – until now

of course. Being an advocate in litigation is wonderful and you have the opportunity to develop legal strategy, experience the excitement of courtroom advocacy, and help clients who rely on you to fix their legal problems. But, as a judicial law clerk you have an inordinate amount of time to think about the law, talk with the judge, learn which approaches are most persuasive, and see first-hand how judges make decisions. It was an invaluable experience and working with Judge Altenbernd and Judge Whittemore led me to want to serve as a judge.

PK: So for people who are considering a clerkship, what advice would you provide?

JS: I would highly recommend it. Clerking with a judge is a tremendous and unique experience. I clerked with Judge Altenbernd when I was right out of law school and later clerked with Judge Whittemore after having practiced law for a few years. So, if young lawyers are practicing law and still interested in having a judicial clerkship experience, it's not too late. There are judicial clerkship opportunities available for attorneys with practice experience. In the Middle District, the hiring decision rests with each individual judge. But, attorneys that would like to have the judicial clerkship experience should definitely apply.

PK: You are a former president of at least a couple of voluntary bar associations, GEBA and the Tampa Bay Chapter Federal Bar Association. You've also held leadership positions in the HCBA, Florida Bar, and HAWL, and the list probably goes on and on. You have been recognized by many of these organizations, so what would you tell young people who are thinking about service to the bar or public service in terms of getting involved?

JS: Participating in voluntary bar associations is a great way to help our legal community, improve professionalism and get to know the lawyers in the legal community. As young lawyers start practicing, the primary focus is learning how to practice law and working to be a good attorney. But, once they reach a comfort level – understanding their role and job responsibilities – I would encourage young attorneys to get involved in the local voluntary bar associations. It can help young lawyers hone leadership abilities, develop friendships, and help the community. I think a lot of people would be surprised to know all the important work the voluntary bars do. In particular, the Tampa Bay Chapter of the FBA has an important on-going program related to women lawyers.

PK: Well, that's certainly a nice plug for the FBA.

JS: The FBA's programs are wonderful. They benefit the lawyers and the community as a whole. People are interested in finding ways to give back to support professionalism and to make their law license meaningful. Being involved in the bar association is a great way to do that. The other side is that it is a great way to practice your leadership skills when you might be starting as a young lawyer and you're at the bottom of the totem pole. By the

time young lawyers have graduated law school and earned their law degree, they may have accomplished a great deal. But, as an associate or entry level attorney, they are at the bottom of the totem pole. They might have a lot of skills and talent and one way to utilize those skills is in the bar associations.

PK: Tell us about your mentors coming up.

JS: I did, I was very fortunate to have great mentors and I certainly count Judge Altenbernd and Judge Whittemore as some of those mentors. Also, very early on Judge Scriven was a big mentor and she continues to be a mentor now, and anybody who knows her knows she gives very hard hitting advice. I remember earlier in my career, and I don't know what precipitated this, but she told me that I should always be dressed and ready to go to court every day. She did not believe in business casual attire and every day you needed to look like you were ready to go court because you never knew what might happen. I followed that advice as a young lawyer and it was good advice because even if I didn't have court on a particular day, it sent the signal that I was professional and ready for any client meetings, I could cover any hearing that might come up, and I felt ready too. And I have to mention also Don Cox, who has been a mentor to so many people, was certainly one of mine. He was always so generous with his time and shared many stories about his almost 50 years practicing law.

PK: You are an African American woman growing up in a profession where there aren't a lot of African American women, so have you encountered any obstacles as a result of that and if you have, how have you dealt with them?

JS: You know I'm sure that I have encountered some obstacles...

PK: But you don't seem to have been slowed down at all.

JS: Right, I'm sure that there were some, but I have always had the mindset that I'm just going to work hard, I'm going to continue to improve, and continue to be the best person and lawyer I can be. I'm eternally optimistic, so I really don't try to see barriers and I just try to keep moving forward. Years ago, I got some advice from a woman in a key position in a major corporation, she said you should always be yourself and fit in but stand out. I love that advice, and I think coupled with optimism, hard work, and resilience, you just keep moving forward. So I haven't really worried about seeing any obstacles.

PK: That's great advice. Ok, so anyone with aspirations for the bench, what would you tell them.

JS: All the things that help make you a good lawyer and a good ethical person are going to help you to become a judge. By that I mean work hard at your practice, work hard to be professional with opposing counsel, and work hard to be responsive to your clients. You really have to focus on where you are if you want to move to becoming a judge. I think the first step is to work hard and be a great lawyer and then be patient and understand that you may need to be persistent about the process and if it is meant to be then you'll achieve your judicial aspirations.

PK: We talked off the record earlier about challenges in transition from private civil practice to magistrate judge position can you recap again what some of those challenges were?

JS: Instead of challenge, I would say opportunity. As a litigator in private practice, I primarily handled business litigation, consumer finance-related litigation, and class actions. As a magistrate judge, I handle pretrial matters in both civil and criminal cases. So, I have the wonderful opportunity to deepen my knowledge of criminal law. My clerkships for Judge Whittemore in the federal district court and Judge Altenbernd in the state appellate court gave me good exposure to criminal law. Half of the state appellate court's docket is comprised of criminal cases with direct criminal appeals and I also assisted in the district court with researching the more complex criminal law motions and issues that the judge needed to resolve. Now as a magistrate judge, it has certainly been interesting and fascinating to learn a lot more of the criminal pretrial practice. I'll share with you that all the new magistrate judges attend new judges orientation which everybody refers to as "baby judges school." I had the opportunity to meet almost 30 new magistrate judges from across the country and obviously a big part of that was immersion in criminal law and pretrial practice. Another focus of the training was centered on the use of technology – they encouraged us to use and integrate technology into our work on the bench. It was interesting and I now know a lot more about using technology than I did when I was practicing law. For example, most lawyers have iPads, but learning how to integrate those into the practice of law outside of doing legal research was fascinating and helpful. Overall, it was a great experience and certainly set me on my way in my new role.

PK: Thank you again for taking the time to speak with me.

JS: Thank you Peter.

Meet New Magistrate Judge Mac R. McCoy



On July 1, 2015, Mac R. McCoy was appointed United States Magistrate Judge for the U.S. District Court, Middle District of Florida. Prior to his appointment, Judge McCoy was a shareholder in the Tampa office of Carlton Fields Jorden Burt, and has been a longtime member of the Tampa Bay Chapter of the FBA.

Recently, Judge McCoy sat down with Bryan D. Hull to discuss his background, career, and transition to the bench.

Bryan Hull: Can you give us a brief overview of your background?

Judge McCoy: I was born and raised in North Fort Myers, and this appointment has been a homecoming of sorts. I think that is important for the Court and the community, and it is a point of pride for me. I graduated from Stetson University in Deland, Florida, and Stetson School of Law in Gulfport, Florida. After law school, I clerked in Tampa for Judge Mary Scriven, who was a Magistrate Judge at the time. I then joined Carlton Fields (now Carlton Fields Jorden Burt), where I practiced for nearly 12 years, until being sworn in as a Magistrate Judge.

BH: Is there anything in particular that led you to the legal profession?

JM: I grew up in an underprivileged area of Lee County called Suncoast. In my early years, I saw that people who had problems with the law or who needed a legal solution looked to lawyers as problem solvers. Lawyers had the education and skills needed to help craft solutions, whether dealing with property or helping someone navigate the criminal justice system. To me, lawyers were people you turned to in a time of need. I always wanted to be a problem solver in that way, so law school seemed like a natural fit. I was the first person in my family to graduate from high school, much less go to college and then law school. As a result, there was no one who could tell me what to expect in college or law school. I had to figure everything out on my own.

BH: What can you tell us about your career before you became a Magistrate Judge?

JM: I clerked for two years for Judge Scriven, which I consider the best working experience right out of law school. Fresh out of school, I thought I understood the law, but I did not fully understand how to be a lawyer. As a law clerk, I observed capable lawyers litigating complex issues before a very good judge. Observing the litigation process from the Court's perspective prepared me much better for private practice two years later.

As a shareholder at Carlton Fields Jorden Burt, I focused primarily on business litigation with an emphasis on class action defense. I had a fairly intensive pretrial practice involving significant discovery and e-discovery issues. I have a penchant for technology and found that my affinity for technology made me highly conversant in e-discovery concepts. I naturally developed a niche in that area over time. I always had an e-discovery practice from

the time I began private practice until my appointment as a Magistrate Judge. It's an area of law that evolved at the same time I was evolving as a young lawyer.

I loved class action defense work. You would have factually complex cases rigorously analyzed under a set rubric with many opportunities for intensive pretrial briefing. It's also an area of the law that evolved as I did over time, from the enactment of the Class Action Fairness Act in 2005 through the Supreme Court's 2011 *Wal-Mart v. Dukes* decision and beyond. It was extremely rewarding to witness the evolution of both e-discovery and class action law over the span of my own career in private practice.

BH: Who have been some of the most influential people in your career?

JM: Apart from my parents and family members, I found educators and teachers were the greatest influence. As a child from underprivileged beginnings, I did not know the power of education. In all steps of life, teachers took an interest in me and told me that if I applied myself, I could go far. They offered the only window into another way of life and showed me that I could make a change for myself and follow a different path. In high school, a handful of teachers guided and mentored me and helped me decide on a college career, which was not a given for me. Teachers encouraged me along the way and helped me understand why it was important to go to college.

Once out of law school, I needed a period of learning and growth where I could find myself as a young lawyer. Clerking for Judge Scriven was a tremendous opportunity and her mentorship was a defining influence in my professional development. Of course, I also had many wonderful mentors and role models at Carlton Fields Jorden Burt. Each of them, in their own way, taught me something vitally important about how to succeed as a lawyer and in life.

BH: Tell us how your experience clerking affected your practice and your decision to become a Magistrate Judge?

JM: Clerking had a significant impact on my practice. Even though I clerked over a decade earlier, people would still ask me what I thought a judge might think about various situations. As a clerk, you are trained to think like and to write for a judge. In private practice, that training helped me recommend better litigation strategies. It also made me an indispensable part of the team.

I never presumed I would have the chance to become a Magistrate Judge. It was not on the list of things I thought I could realistically accomplish. But clerking taught me what it is like to be a member of the Court family and to serve the public. That calling toward public service stuck with me after my clerkship. I initially tried to satisfy that calling with pro bono service, bar association work, and community service activities. But over time, even those activities were not enough. When I saw the vacancy announcement, it was the first time I thought a career on the bench

could be a possibility for me. It is public service that also allows me to apply the particular skill set I honed over a decade in private practice.

BH: Is there any advice you would give attorneys considering a career on the bench?

JM: In hindsight, I would invest more time talking to sitting judges about their decisions to pursue a career on the bench. There seems to be a common theme of feeling a calling to public service. For anyone who is seriously considering it, there is no substitute for talking to other judges about the specific considerations that led them to a career on the bench and how they went about accomplishing that objective. You cannot be bashful about asking questions and letting your intentions be known to the right people. I think most lawyers with judicial aspirations will find that if they ask for advice from sitting judges, they will get more guidance and mentorship than they ever expected.

BH: What have you found most difficult or challenging about the transition to the bench?

JM: Because I came from a federal civil litigation background, the biggest challenge has been re-learning federal criminal procedure. The learning curve in that area is fairly steep for a former civil litigator, but I have been tackling it aggressively and enthusiastically. There are only two Magistrate Judges in the Court's Fort Myers Division, so we rotate criminal duty every other week. That means I see all new federal arrests and review all applications for warrants in the Division every other week. The work is both frequent and procedurally intensive, which has helped me tackle the learning curve in short order.

BH: As you begin your position as a Magistrate Judge, what judges do you think have been the most influential on the way you will preside over your cases?

JM: Judge Scriven has obviously been a tremendous influence. Being in the Fort Myers Division, I am also inspired by the judges who have served on the bench here for many years. I was appointed to the position that Judge Douglas N. Frazier previously held. He is still with the Court in recalled status and has been mentoring me through the transition. He is a phenomenal role model and I have learned much from him in a relatively short period of time. Additionally, District Judge Sheri Chappell shares my affinity for technology and its application to courtroom practice. I am very much inspired by her experience and leadership in that area.

BH: You mentioned an interest in technology. How would you like to see the use of technology in the courtroom changing in the future?

JM: Short term, I would like to see technology applied more effectively to facilitate and augment communications between the bench and bar. One small thing federal practitioners can do is bookmark individual sections of briefs and exhibits in Adobe

Acrobat before uploading them for electronic filing. Increasingly, judges and their staff review and access filings only in electronic form. There are some judges who rarely print any documents. Instead, they routinely review filed materials on a computer or a tablet. Bookmarking allows the Court and the lawyers to easily annotate and navigate through the documents when reviewing them electronically. I am also seeing lawyers and judges incorporate WestlawNext hyperlinks to case citations in electronic filings. This is a huge convenience that allows any judge who may need to access the filing to pull up the cited case in one or two clicks. Using bookmarks and hyperlinks in this way makes written submissions easier to digest and to use over the lifespan of a case.

Midterm, I see technology evolving to a point where we can have more reliable and cost-effective videoconferencing capabilities for courtroom proceedings. This would be especially helpful for lawyers who are geographically distant from the Court. There certainly are advantages to in-person hearings, but technology is rapidly improving to the point where appearances by remote video will be just as good and likely more cost-effective in many cases.

BH: What guidance would you give anyone practicing before you?

JM: I very much prefer that counsel focus their attention and arguments on genuine issues, so we can get to the heart of the matter, and the Court can resolve issues effectively and efficiently without becoming mired in tangential issues. The best lawyers know how to prepare briefs and oral argument that focus on the issues that actually require Court intervention. For example, I have been surprised by the number of intense disputes that arise over the sufficiency of the meet-and-confer process in advance of filing a discovery-related motion. Lawyers will sometimes focus so heavily on that issue that it nearly eclipses the substantive issues presented by the motion that the Court must address.

BH: Do you have any interests outside the legal profession that you would like to share with us?

JM: I started practicing yoga and meditation several years ago while living in Tampa. I also have an intense interest in science, including physics and cosmology. For entertainment, I enjoy science fiction movies, television shows, and books.

BH: Is there anything else that you would want federal practitioners to know about you?

JM: I recently posted my judicial preferences on the Court's website. I ask that anyone appearing before me review those preferences. I would also point out that the Middle District of Florida's Handbook on Civil Discovery Practice was revised in June of this year and is available for download on the Court's website. The Handbook contains clear statements of the customs and practices relating to discovery that apply to cases in this District. I fully expect the practitioners who appear before me to have read the Handbook and to abide by it when conducting discovery.

Arguing Before The Supreme Court In *U.S. v. Yates*



Earlier this year, the U.S. Supreme Court heard argument in *U.S. v. Yates*, the case of a Tampa-based commercial fisherman charged with violating the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 by throwing back undersized red grouper. The case drew national attention, perhaps due to the novelty of the subject matter and the peculiar intersection of commercial fishing and a law designed to combat financial fraud, and the Supreme Court ultimately sided with Mr. Yates and overturned his conviction on the basis that an undersized grouper was not a "record, document, or tangible object" as envisioned under Sarbanes-Oxley.

Among the noteworthy aspects of the *Yates* case was the fact that Mr. Yates was represented throughout the case by John L. Badalamenti, a public defender out of the Middle District of Florida who was recently appointed by Governor Rick Scott to serve on the Second District Court of Appeals. Judge Badalamenti successfully argued the case before the Supreme Court earlier this year – an outcome that Mr. Yates' wife, Sandy Yates, remarked that "for the chances [Judge Badalamenti] faced, and for him to win, he did very well, and I'm very impressed with the job he did." Judge Badalamenti agreed to speak with Jordan D. Maglich about his representation of Mr. Yates and the process of preparing to argue before the U.S. Supreme Court.

Jordan Maglich: For those not intimately familiar with the case and your client, can you briefly discuss the issues you were facing?

Judge Badalamenti: While an Assistant Federal Defender assigned to the Appellate Division, I was contacted by Assistant Federal Defender Martin DerOvanesian about a new client, Mr. John Yates, a commercial fisherman from Cortez, Florida. The indictment charged that he threw purportedly undersized fish overboard after a federal law enforcement officer had ordered him to return those fish to port so that they could be destroyed there and thus not be sold. One of the charges was under the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, 18 U.S.C. §1519, which criminalizes the destruction of "records, documents, or tangible objects," to influence "any matter" within the jurisdiction of the United States. This criminal statute carried a statutory maximum penalty of 20 years' imprisonment.

Mr. DerOvanesian and I thought it was odd for a fisherman to be charged under this provision, as it was enacted by Congress in response to the massive document and computer data destruction that had occurred in the Enron debacle. We framed the issue in the district court and moved for judgment of acquittal on the ground that a fish is not a "tangible object" for the purposes of section 1519. The challenge was convincing the district court, and then the Eleventh Circuit, that a fish, although clearly a "tangible object" under the dictionary definitions of both "tangible" and "object", was not a tangible object within the meaning of the statute because its contextual meaning was limited to solely

recordkeeping things, like odometers, computer hard drives, etc.

JM: Sarbanes Oxley was enacted to restore trust in financial markets following the collapse of Enron Corporation. Your client was charged with violating Sarbanes Oxley by throwing undersized fish back in the ocean. How did we get here?

JB: The federal prosecutor, exercising his discretion, made the decision to charge Mr. Yates under this statute.

JM: In addition to the Sarbanes Oxley violation, Mr. Yates was also charged with a violation of 18 U.S.C. § 2232 for the destruction or removal of property to prevent seizure. However, while the § 2232(a) violation carried a maximum five-year prison term, the Sarbanes Oxley violation carried a much more severe potential 20-year term. Can you comment on the Government's decision to charge both violations, and how that factored into your trial strategy?

JB: From day one, Mr. Yates had denied that he destroyed, or directed any crewman to destroy, any undersized fish. He wanted to go to trial, recognizing the risk of a sentence of up to 20 years' imprisonment pursuant to section 1519. It was Mr. Yates's decision.

JM: Your client faced an uphill battle after both the trial court and Eleventh Circuit disagreed with your client. What effect did this have on your strategy for preparing and briefing this case for the Supreme Court?

JB: It was indeed an uphill battle. The petition was structured to capture the attentions of both the textualists on the Court and those interested in broader, constitutional concerns of the statute. I knew I had to draft a petition for writ of certiorari that was compelling from a statutory construction standpoint and suggested a constitutional deprivation, especially because no other Court of Appeals had interpreted the phrase "tangible object," as used in section 1519. As such, from a strategic standpoint, the goal of the petition was to ring a bell with four of the Justices on either statutory interpretation or constitutional grounds. The first question, where certiorari was granted, was a statutory interpretation question wrapped in a "fair notice," Fifth Amendment package -- all in the milieu of the odd facts of this case. The second question went to fundamental fairness.

Although the Court did not grant certiorari on that question, it may have had an overall impact on the Court's decision to take the case. Both Questions Presented set forth in the Petition for Writ of Certiorari were presented in the district court and Eleventh Circuit.

JM: What were some of the most valuable lessons you learned in briefing this case and preparing for oral argument?

JB: The most valuable lesson I learned in my oral argument preparations was to never forget to keep balance in one's life. In the demanding practice of law, we are pushed and pulled in different directions. This was especially true in preparing for a SCOTUS oral argument, where so many people nationally had been involved in the case in different ways and were providing us

frequent feedback to assist Mr. Yates. Those meetings took time out of the day but were so very important to Mr. Yates's case. Against that backdrop, I knew I still needed to be a husband, father, son, brother, friend, and so on. Those roles don't "turn off" simply because of something going on at work. So, in order to meet the heavy demands in my day, I knew I needed to both work hard and work smart. I also needed to eat better, exercise more, and plan each of my days out carefully. I believe I have a better balance between work and other parts of my life because of my preparations for oral argument in the Supreme Court.

JM: Judge, you argued on behalf of Mr. Yates before the Supreme Court. Can you talk about the work that went into getting prepared for your argument?

JB: It was the most intense professional experience of my life. This is because you simply don't know what the Court is going to ask at argument. You have to "Be Prepared," as we say in Boy Scouts. Although I had been involved in Mr. Yates's defense for years, drafting the appellate briefs and presenting oral argument in the Eleventh Circuit, as well as the petition for writ of certiorari to the SCOTUS, one simply doesn't know what the Court is going to ask at argument. As preparation, I read treatises on various topics and read many Supreme Court decisions. I also listened to many SCOTUS oral arguments. And, I did moot courts at Stanford, Northwestern, and Georgetown's Supreme Court Clinics, to name a few.

JM: What was most notable to both of you about oral argument? Most surprising?

JB: Most notable to me during oral argument was what I had already learned after listening to many SCOTUS oral arguments during my preparations: the civility of the Justices on the Court. They asked difficult questions and did so with civility.

I received a wonderful piece of advice from Paul Clement after a moot court at the Heritage Foundation: Envision oral argument as a living room conversation with your elders. That is, simply have a respectful conversation with the Justices. I didn't truly understand the wisdom of his advice until I got to the podium. The Supreme Court is a relatively small courtroom, and the podium is very close to the bench. It was important to listen carefully to questions, answer them in a conversational manner, and do the best I could to weave the key points of our argument into those conversational responses.

The most surprising thing to me about the argument was the pace of the questions from the bench. Although I had several moot courts and listened to many SCOTUS oral arguments, no moot court can fully prepare you for the pace of a hot bench.

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Committee Updates

Young Lawyers Division

If you're looking to get more involved with the FBA, the Young Lawyers Division ("YLD") is looking for additional volunteers to serve on the YLD Committee. Committee members will help plan and assist with future YLD events in the areas of CLEs, networking, membership, and pro bono.

On July 17, 2015, the YLD and the Brown Bag Committee hosted its 2nd annual panel discussion with former federal judicial law clerks, "The Law Clerk Experience: From Applying to Clerking for a Federal Judge." The discussion focused on preparing to apply for a judicial clerkship, application and interview etiquette, and the benefits of a judicial clerkship. The event was extremely well-attended by lawyer and law student members of the FBA. The panel was co-moderated by Lauren Pilkington-Rich, Co-Chair of the FBA YLD, and Professor Jason R. Bent, Associate Professor at Stetson University College of Law. The panelists were Erica Tate Healey, an associate at Banker Lopez Gassler P.A. who clerked for The Honorable Charles R. Wilson, Circuit Judge for the United States Court of Appeals for the 11th Circuit; J. Logan Murphy, an associate at Hill Ward Henderson, who clerked for the Honorable James D. Whittemore, District Judge for the United States District Court for the Middle District of Florida; Lauren Kirkpatrick, an associate at Shutts & Bowen LLP, who clerked for The Honorable Elizabeth A. Jenkins, Magistrate Judge for the United States District Court for the Middle District of Florida; and Kathleen L. DiSanto, an attorney at Jennis & Bowen, P.A., who clerked for The Honorable Caryl E. Delano, Bankruptcy Judge for the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Middle District of Florida. The YLD and the Brown Bag Committee would like to thank the moderators and panelists for their participation in this event and for sharing their experiences and insight with FBA.

Following the Federal Judicial Law Clerk Panel on July 17, 2015, the YLD hosted its inaugural Federal Practice Seminar in the jury assembly room of the Sam M. Gibbons United States District Courthouse. Lawyers, law students, and courthouse

interns attended the event, and the presentations focused on the "nuts and bolts" of federal practice in the Middle District of Florida. The event began with a presentation from The Honorable Catherine Peek McEwen, Bankruptcy Judge for the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Middle District of Florida, on *Pro Bono* opportunities in federal court and the importance of getting involved in pro bono efforts early. Local federal court practitioners Anne-Leigh Moe of Bush Ross, P.A., Sara Alpert of Zuckerman Spaeder LLP, Carter Andersen of Bush Ross, P.A., and Matthew Conigliaro of Carlton Fields Jorden Burt each gave presentations on the basics and fundamentals of federal court practice. Topics included jurisdiction and removal, pre-trial procedure and case management, discovery and motion practice, and preserving issues for appeal. The seminar concluded with a judicial panel moderated by Lauren Stricker, an associate at Shutts & Bowen LLP. The Honorable Virginia H. Covington, District Judge for the United States District Court for the Middle District of Florida; The Honorable Thomas B. McCoun, III, Magistrate Judge for the United States District Court for the Middle District of Florida; and The Honorable Caryl E. Delano, Bankruptcy Judge for the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Middle District of Florida each shared their practice pointers and advice for young lawyers practicing in the Middle District of Florida. The YLD would like to thank each of the Judges and speakers for taking the time to participate in the seminar and support and educate young lawyers practicing in federal court. The YLD would also like to thank Lauren Stricker, Matthew Ransdell, and Traci Koster, who served on the YLD Federal Practice Seminar Committee, for all their hard work to plan and organize this successful event.

On July 22, 2015, following the Attorney Admissions Ceremony, the YLD hosted its bi-annual CLE "What You Need to Know About Practicing in the Middle District of Florida." This event is a one-hour CLE that is intended to be a primer for newly admitted and seasoned attorneys practicing in the Middle District of Florida. J. Logan Murphy of Hill Ward Henderson moderated

the event on behalf of the YLD. Jason Stearns of Phelps Dunbar LLP gave a presentation on the Local Rules for the Middle District of Florida and The Honorable James D. Whittemore, District Judge for the United States District Court for the Middle District of Florida, provided practice pointers and advice on professionalism. If you missed this event, the YLD offers this CLE bi-annually and will be hosting another CLE in the Spring of 2016. Thank you to Logan Murphy for moderating, organizing, and planning this event on behalf of the YLD. Thank you to Jason Stearns and Judge Whittemore for participating and supporting the efforts of the YLD.

Please contact Traci Koster at TKoster@BushRoss.com or Lauren Pilkington-Rich at Lauren.PilkingtonRich@RaymondJames.com for additional information, to R.S.V.P for an event or to volunteer.

Mentoring Program

The Federal Bar Association is committed to fostering mentoring relationships with its members. Mentors and mentees are matched during the year on an ongoing basis. The goal of the program is to match younger attorneys with five years or less experience in the profession with more senior colleagues in their practice area to provide advice about professionalism, practice development and overall career development. On July 17, 2015, the FBA hosted a mentor-mentee meet up at Le Meridien. If you would like to take part in the mentoring program or have any questions, please email Caroline Johnson Levine at levine.levinelaw@gmail.com, or the mentoring co-chair Richard Martin at richard.martin@akerman.com. Mentoring applications are also available on the FBA website.

Civil Seminar

Mark your calendar for the 8th Annual Civil Seminar, which will be held on October 29, 2015, from 1:15 PM to 5:00 PM at the University Club in Tampa. This year's seminar will feature distinguished presenters, including Dean Michael Allen, Stetson University College of Law; Thomas

Elligett, Buell and Elligett; and Anne-Leigh Moe, Bush Ross. The CLE will conclude with a Federal Judicial Roundtable, during which you will be given the opportunity to get to know the federal judges better and ask those questions that you have about practicing in the Middle District of Florida. For more information, please visit our website at www.federalbartampa.org.

Staying in the Game

Please join us on December 3, 2015, for the Wrap-Up of our 2015 program. Attendees will be provided with a complete report of our ongoing discussions regarding ways in which firms, companies, law schools and government employers can make changes to assist them to retain women and encourage them along the path to leadership. For additional information, please contact Katherine Yanes (kyanes@kmf-law.com) or Erin Jackson (ejackson@tsglaw.com).

Membership

This year has been a tremendous one for our Chapter! We would like to thank our membership by inviting you to attend a Membership Appreciation Reception which will be held immediately following the judicial roundtable portion of the Annual Civil Seminar on October 29, 2015, from 5:00 p.m. to 7:00 p.m. at the University Club in Tampa. For more information, please visit www.federalbartampa.org. We hope to see you there!

Welcome New Members!

Anne Arsenault
Eula Bacon
Mark Ciaravella
Pamela Cordova
Zarra Elias
Lara Fernandez
Giovanni Giarratana
Amanda Griffin
Cameron Hall

Allyson Holca
Richard Huber
Robert Johnson
Kayli Keough
Evan Malloy
Jason Mayberry
Matthew Mueller
Jounice Nealy-Brown
Shiobhan Olivero

Eddie Rodriguez
Alex Roe
Jessenia Rosales
Paul Rozelle
Latasha Scott
Alyssa Shook
Brian Shrader
Stephen Stallings
Mallory Thomas

** Special thanks to Jason Mayberry, our chapter's newest Sustaining Member. To learn more about becoming a Sustaining Member, please visit www.fedbar.org **

Mark Your Calendars

Visit www.federalbartampa.org for more details.

September 22 - "Fifty Years of Justice" with author James M. Denham and panel discussion by key participants in the historic BCCI money laundering case

October 29 – Annual Civil Seminar, featuring roundtables with the judges of the Middle District of Florida, Tampa Division.

November 17 – 11th Circuit Oral Argument and Judicial Panel Luncheon, Sam Gibbons U.S. District Courthouse. Oral Argument begins at 10:30 a.m., with luncheon panel to follow at 12:00 p.m. at Le Meridien.

December 10 – Annual Luncheon, featuring the State of the District presentation by the Chief Judge, reports from the Bankruptcy Court, United States Attorney, and Public Defender, and the presentation of George C. Carr Award recognizing outstanding contributions to the federal bar.

Restarting With Re-Entry Court

By Mary Mills

"Hope is a good thing, maybe the best of things, and no good thing ever dies."

- Stephen King, *The Shawshank Redemption*.

Oscar Wilde once said that "every saint has a past and every sinner has a future." On reflection of this sentiment, I take the opportunity to introduce you to a program in which I have been privileged to take part: the Middle District of Florida Federal Court Intensive Re-entry Program. Created in 2011, the Middle District Re-entry Program is one of several fashioned throughout the country as an experiment in ending recidivism.

This program is offered to people who have (i) recently been released from prison or custodial capacity of some sort (usually long terms), (ii) a documented history of substance abuse, and (iii) at least 18 months of supervised release remaining. Re-entry team participants, who all volunteer their time, include the (i) United States District Court, (ii) United States Attorney's Office, (iii) Federal Public Defender, and (iv) United States Probation Office.

The program's overall goal is to assist its participants in adjusting to the community, living drug and crime free, and meeting personal and court-ordered responsibilities. To complete the program successfully, participants must complete four phases, during which they are expected to abstain from illegal drug use, be engaged in a treatment plan, obtain employment, be proactive with personal goals and be open to feedback. Participants meet with Re-entry team members on a schedule. As they progress through each phase, their required court appearances are less frequent, although they are encouraged to engage, and to keep in contact with Re-entry members on a regular basis. Once all phases are completed, a graduation ceremony is held to honor our members. In addition to getting their lives back on track, they receive a one-year reduction from their remaining supervision term.

During our weekly meetings we informally talk with participants about their lives, their families, their jobs, and any difficulties they are having in the community. We offer them suggestions or advice to assist them with these problems and encourage them to put the past behind them and set positive goals for themselves. Team members often mentor our participants outside the courtroom, and assist them with legal issues, help them apply for jobs, and support them in overcoming other obstacles in their lives.

Our Re-entry program started in March, 2011 with three participants. Since that time, we have had 75 participants. Not everyone has succeeded. Some participants dropped out. Some were removed for re-offending. A few ended up back in prison. But many of them haven't. They have graduated, and have not reoffended or gone back to using drugs. But more than that - they have started down the road to becoming successful people in life. They've obtained and kept lawful employment - some started their own businesses. Others reunited with their children and become positive influences in their lives. Some have become constructive influences in the community. Most of our participants will tell you that the year off was only a side-benefit of their experience with Re-entry. The Re-entry Program helped them focus; and to make positive choices that benefited them.

Our Re-entry team has also learned and grown professionally through working with our participants. It has given us all a chance to act outside our usual roles in the court system and to work together for the common purpose of helping our participants succeed. Ask any one of our Re-entry team members and they will tell you that our reentry meetings are the favorite part of our week.

Over 48% of the approximately 194,000 people currently incarcerated in the Bureau of Prisons are there on drug-related offenses. Due to recent sentencing reforms, it is anticipated that many of these individuals sentenced to long periods of incarceration may be released in the near future. Successful programs like ours will be essential to assist them in making an effective re-acclimation into society - one where they will not only not reoffend, but flourish. We need your help! Our participants often come out of prison with a variety of pending legal matters. The most prevalent of these are suspended driver's license problems based on unpaid fines which have gone into collection, or past due child support obligations. We need volunteers from the legal community to assist our participants with these and other legal issues. **If you are interested in assisting with the Reentry Program, please contact me at the Federal Public Defender's Office at 813-228-2715.**

Newsletter Editors

Bryan D. Hull

Jordan D. Maglich

Questions? Comments? Ideas? If you would like to submit an article or have a suggestion for future newsletter content, please contact Bryan at bhull@bushross.com or Jordan at jmaglich@wiandlaw.com.

Federal Bar Association Application for Membership

The Federal Bar Association offers an unmatched array of opportunities and services to enhance your connections to the judiciary, the legal profession, and your peers within the legal community. Our mission is to strengthen the federal legal system and administration of justice by serving the interests and the needs of the federal practitioner, both public and private, the federal judiciary, and the public they serve.

Advocacy

The opportunity to make a change and improve the federal legal system through grassroots work in over 90 FBA chapters and a strong national advocacy.

Networking

Connect with a network of federal practitioners extending across all 50 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

Leadership

Governance positions within the association help shape the FBA's future and make an impact on the growth of the federal legal community.

Learning

Explore best practices and new ideas at the many Continuing Legal Education programs offered throughout the year—at both the national and chapter levels.

Expand your connections, advance your career

THREE WAYS TO APPLY TODAY: Join online at www.fedbar.org; Fax application to (571) 481-9090; or Mail application to FBA, PO Box 79395, Baltimore, MD 21279-0395. For more information, contact the FBA membership department at (571) 481-9100 or membership@fedbar.org.

Applicant Information

First Name _____ M.I. _____ Last Name _____ Suffix (e.g. Jr.) _____ Title (e.g. Attorney At Law, Partner, Assistant U.S. Attorney) _____
☐ Male ☐ Female Have you been an FBA member in the past? ☐ yes ☐ no Which do you prefer as your primary address? ☐ business ☐ home

Firm/Company/Agency _____		Number of Attorneys _____		Address _____		Apt. # _____	
Address _____		Suite/Floor _____		City _____		State _____ Zip _____ Country _____	
City _____		State _____ Zip _____ Country _____		Phone _____		Date of Birth _____	
() _____							
Phone _____		Email Address _____		Email Address _____			

Bar Admission and Law School Information (required)

U.S. Court of Record: _____
State/District: _____ Original Admission: / /

Foreign Court/Tribunal of Record: _____
Country: _____ Original Admission: / /

Tribal Court of Record: _____
State: _____ Original Admission: / /

Students Law School: _____
State/District: _____ Expected Graduation: / /

Authorization Statement

By signing this application, I hereby apply for membership in the Federal Bar Association and agree to conform to its Constitution and Bylaws and to the rules and regulations prescribed by its Board of Directors. I declare that the information contained herein is true and complete. I understand that any false statements made on this application will lead to rejection of my application or the immediate termination of my membership. I also understand that by providing my fax number and e-mail address, I hereby consent to receive faxes and e-mail messages sent by or on behalf of the Federal Bar Association, the Foundation of the Federal Bar Association, and the Federal Bar Building Corporation.

Signature of Applicant _____ Date _____

(Signature must be included for membership to be activated)

*Contributions and dues to the FBA may be deductible by members under provisions of the IRS Code, such as an ordinary and necessary business expense, except 4.5 percent which is used for congressional lobbying and is not deductible. Your FBA dues include \$14 for a yearly subscription to the FBA's professional magazine.

Application continued on the back



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Membership Categories and Optional Section, Division, and Chapter Affiliations

Membership Levels

Sustaining Membership

Members of the association distinguish themselves when becoming sustaining members of the FBA. Sixty dollars of the sustaining dues are used to support educational programs and publications of the FBA. Sustaining members receive a 5 percent discount on the registration fees for all national meetings and national CLE events.

	Private Sector	Public Sector
Member Admitted to Practice 0-5 Years.....	<input type="radio"/> \$165	<input type="radio"/> \$145
Member Admitted to Practice 6-10 Years	<input type="radio"/> \$230	<input type="radio"/> \$205
Member Admitted to Practice 11+ Years	<input type="radio"/> \$275	<input type="radio"/> \$235
Retired (Fully Retired from the Practice of Law)	<input type="radio"/> \$165	<input type="radio"/> \$165

Active Membership

Open to any person admitted to the practice of law before a federal court or a court of record in any of the several states, commonwealths, territories, or possessions of the United States or in the District of Columbia.

	Private Sector	Public Sector
Member Admitted to Practice 0-5 Years.....	<input type="radio"/> \$105	<input type="radio"/> \$80
Member Admitted to Practice 6-10 Years	<input type="radio"/> \$165	<input type="radio"/> \$140
Member Admitted to Practice 11+ Years	<input type="radio"/> \$210	<input type="radio"/> \$170
Retired (Fully Retired from the Practice of Law)	<input type="radio"/> \$105	<input type="radio"/> \$105

Associate Membership

Foreign Associate

Admitted to practice law outside the U.S. ☐ \$210

Law Student Associate

First year student (includes four years of membership)	\$50
Second year student (includes three years of membership)	\$30
Third year student (includes two years of membership)	\$20
One year only option	\$20

All first, second and third year student memberships include an additional free year of membership starting from your date of graduation.

Dues Total: _____

Practice Area Sections

<input type="radio"/> Admiralty Law	<input type="radio"/> \$25	<input type="radio"/> Indian Law	<input type="radio"/> \$15
<input type="radio"/> Alternative Dispute Resolution ..	<input type="radio"/> \$15	<input type="radio"/> Intellectual Property Law	<input type="radio"/> \$10
<input type="radio"/> Antitrust and Trade Regulation ..	<input type="radio"/> \$15	<input type="radio"/> International Law	<input type="radio"/> \$10
<input type="radio"/> Banking Law	<input type="radio"/> \$20	<input type="radio"/> Labor and Employment Law	<input type="radio"/> \$15
<input type="radio"/> Bankruptcy Law	<input type="radio"/> \$15	<input type="radio"/> Securities Law Section	<input type="radio"/> \$0
<input type="radio"/> Civil Rights Law	<input type="radio"/> \$10	<input type="radio"/> Social Security	<input type="radio"/> \$10
<input type="radio"/> Criminal Law	<input type="radio"/> \$10	<input type="radio"/> State and Local Government	
<input type="radio"/> Environment, Energy, and		Relations.....	<input type="radio"/> \$15
Natural Resources	<input type="radio"/> \$15	<input type="radio"/> Taxation	<input type="radio"/> \$15
<input type="radio"/> Federal Litigation	<input type="radio"/> \$10	<input type="radio"/> Transportation and	
<input type="radio"/> Government Contracts.....	<input type="radio"/> \$20	Transportation Security Law	<input type="radio"/> \$20
<input type="radio"/> Health Law.....	<input type="radio"/> \$15	<input type="radio"/> Veterans and Military Law.....	<input type="radio"/> \$20
<input type="radio"/> Immigration Law	<input type="radio"/> \$10		

Career Divisions

<input type="radio"/> Corporate & Association Counsel (in-house counsel and/or corporate law practice)	<input type="radio"/> \$20
<input type="radio"/> Federal Career Service (past/present employee of federal government)	<input type="radio"/> N/C
<input type="radio"/> Judiciary (past/present member or staff of a judiciary)	<input type="radio"/> N/C
<input type="radio"/> Senior Lawyers* (age 55 or over)	<input type="radio"/> \$10
<input type="radio"/> Younger Lawyers* (age 36 or younger or admitted less than 3 years)	<input type="radio"/> N/C
<input type="radio"/> Law Student Division	<input type="radio"/> N/C

*For eligibility, date of birth must be provided.

Sections and Divisions Total: _____

Chapter Affiliation

Your FBA membership entitles you to a chapter membership. Local chapter dues are indicated next to the chapter name (if applicable). If no chapter is selected, you will be assigned a chapter based on geographic location. *No chapter currently located in this state or location.

<u>Alabama</u> ○ Birmingham ○ Montgomery ○ North Alabama	<u>Hawaii</u> ○ Hawaii <u>Idaho</u> ○ Idaho <u>Illinois</u> ○ Central District of Illinois ○ Chicago ○ Hon. P. Michael Mahoney ○ Western Division of the Northern District of Illinois	<u>New Hampshire</u> ○ New Hampshire <u>New Jersey</u> ○ New Jersey <u>New Mexico</u> ○ New Mexico <u>New York</u> ○ Eastern District of New York ○ Southern District of New York ○ Western District of New York	<u>Puerto Rico</u> ○ Hon. Raymond L. Acosta/ Puerto Rico—\$10 <u>Rhode Island</u> ○ Rhode Island <u>South Carolina</u> ○ South Carolina <u>South Dakota*</u> ○ At Large <u>Tennessee</u> ○ Chattanooga ○ Memphis ○ Mid-South ○ Nashville ○ Northeast Tennessee
<u>Arizona</u> ○ Phoenix ○ William D. Browning/ Tucson—\$10 <u>Arkansas</u> ○ Arkansas <u>California</u> ○ Inland Empire ○ Los Angeles ○ Northern District of California ○ Orange County ○ Sacramento ○ San Diego ○ San Joaquin Valley <u>Colorado</u> ○ Colorado <u>Connecticut</u> ○ District of Connecticut	<u>Indiana</u> ○ Indianapolis <u>Iowa</u> ○ Iowa—\$10 <u>Kansas</u> ○ Kansas <u>Kentucky</u> ○ Kentucky <u>Louisiana</u> ○ Baton Rouge ○ Lafayette/ Acadiana ○ New Orleans ○ North Louisiana <u>Maine</u> ○ Maine <u>Maryland</u> ○ Maryland <u>Massachusetts</u> ○ Massachusetts—\$10 <u>Michigan</u> ○ Eastern District of Michigan ○ Western District of Michigan	<u>North Carolina</u> ○ Eastern District of North Carolina ○ Middle District of North Carolina ○ Western District of North Carolina <u>North Dakota</u> ○ North Dakota <u>Ohio</u> ○ John W. Peck/ Cincinnati/ Northern Kentucky ○ Columbus ○ Dayton ○ Northern District of Ohio—\$10 <u>Oklahoma</u> ○ Oklahoma City ○ Northern/ Eastern Oklahoma <u>Oregon</u> ○ Oregon <u>Pennsylvania</u> ○ Eastern District of Pennsylvania ○ Middle District of Pennsylvania ○ Western District of Pennsylvania	<u>Rhode Island</u> ○ Rhode Island <u>South Carolina</u> ○ South Carolina <u>South Dakota*</u> ○ At Large <u>Tennessee</u> ○ Chattanooga ○ Memphis ○ Mid-South ○ Nashville ○ Northeast Tennessee <u>Texas</u> ○ Austin ○ Dallas—\$10 ○ El Paso ○ Fort Worth ○ San Antonio ○ Southern District of Texas—\$25 ○ Waco <u>Utah</u> ○ Utah <u>Vermont*</u> ○ At Large <u>Virgin Islands</u> ○ Virgin Islands <u>Virginia</u> ○ Northern Virginia ○ Richmond ○ Roanoke ○ Hampton Roads Chapter <u>Washington*</u> ○ At Large <u>West Virginia</u> ○ Northern District of West Virginia <u>Wisconsin*</u> ○ At Large <u>Wyoming</u> ○ Wyoming

Chapter Total: _____

Payment Information

TOTAL DUES TO BE CHARGED

(membership, section/division, and chapter dues): \$ _____

☐ Check enclosed, payable to Federal Bar Association

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Name on card (please print) _____

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Signature _____

Date _____