IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE THIRTEENTH JUDICIAL CIRCUIT IN AND FOR HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY, FLORIDA GENERAL CIVIL DIVISION

NEIL J. GILLESPIE,

Plaintiff,

vs.

CASE NO. 05-CA-007295 DIVISION C

BARKER, RODEMS & COOK, P.A., a Florida corporation; and WILLIAM J. COOK,

Defendants.

Defendants' Amended Motion for Sanctions PROCEEDINGS:

Pursuant to Section 57.105(1), Florida

Statutes

BEFORE: The Honorable James M. Barton, II

Pursuant to Notice by TAKEN:

Counsel for the Defendants

PLACE: George Edgecomb Courthouse

800 East Twiggs Street

Room 512

Tampa, Florida 33602

DATE: July 3, 2007

9:30 a.m. - 10:05 a.m. TIME:

REPORTED BY: Kathryn C. Spiegel

Court Reporter and

Notary Public

State of Florida at Large

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11	Appeared on behalf of the Defendants	
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Page 3 1 The proceedings, Defendants' Motion for 2 Sanctions Pursuant to Section 57.105(1), Florida Statutes, 3 were taken pursuant to notice by counsel for the 4 Defendants, on the 3rd day of July, 2007, commencing at 5 9:30 a.m., at the George Edgecomb Courthouse, 800 East Twiggs Street, Room 512, Tampa, Florida, before The 6 7 Honorable James M. Barton, II, reported by Kathryn C. 8 Spiegel, Notary Public, State of Florida at Large. 9 10 **PROCEEDINGS** All right. In Gillespie versus 11 THE COURT: 12 Barker, Rodems & Cook, P.A. and William J. Cook, we're here on motions from the defendants, which I've 1.3 14 read through. 15 It looks like I'm the third judge in this 16 case --17 MR. RODEMS: That's correct, Your Honor. 18 THE COURT: -- based on prior motions. So, I 19 mean -- normally this kind of a motion would require, 20 unless the underlying facts are agreed to, especially 21 since such fairly extreme sanctions are --22 MR. RODEMS: Which --23 -- requested to the defendant's THE COURT: 24 motions. 25 MR. RODEMS: Which there were two, Your Honor,

Page 4 and one was regarding an order to show cause. 1 2 THE COURT: Yeah. 3 MR. RODEMS: And that has been -- the issue has 4 been cured because the discovery has now been 5 produced. 6 THE COURT: Oh, good. Okay. 7 MR. RODEMS: So that takes care of one; that 8 only leaves the motion for Section 57.105. 9 THE COURT: Okay. And even that with -- again, 10 since it's a motion for sanctions -- you know, if 11 there are facts to be established, we have to come up with some -- I mean, unless it's all paper-based; 12 13 that is, motions were filed, pleadings were filed, and here's what happened, as opposed to who may have 14 15 said what to whom. MR. RODEMS: Yes, sir. I think it is all 16 17 paper-based based on the defenses that were pled. 18 THE COURT: Okay. 19 MR. RODEMS: May I give you just a brief history 20 of the case? Well, other than what's -- I mean, 21 THE COURT: 22 again, I read your memorandum in support --MR. RODEMS: Okay. 23 24 THE COURT: -- of your motions, which I think gave quite a historical background of this case that 25

Page 5 1 was filed back in 2005. 2 And so -- now, are -- back in '06, there was a 3 petition for cert that was filed. 4 Were all appellate or what I'll call quasi-5 appellate proceedings concluded? 6 MR. RODEMS: Yes, sir. 7 THE COURT: So you're seeking today 57.105 --8 MR. RODEMS: Yes, sir. 9 THE COURT: -- sanctions. Okay 10 MR. RODEMS: All right. Thank you, Your Honor. 11 The complaint that Mr. Gillespie filed was filed August 15th of 2005. 12 We filed a motion to dismiss or strike -- and I 13 14 say "we," I'm Chris Rodems. I represent Barker, 15 Rodems & Cook and William J. Cook. 16 We had a hearing on that. The ultimate answer 17 or the ultimate order from the court came out on 18 January 13th of 2006, while Judge Nielsen was still 19 on the case. So on January 19th of 2006, we filed 20 our answer, our affirmative defenses, and our 21 counterclaim. Following that, on February 8th of 2006, 22 23 Mr. Gillespie filed his motion to dismiss and strike 24 the counterclaim.

And to make things easier today, I've made

Page 6 1 copies of things just so that you don't have to dig 2 through the court file, Your Honor. But here is a 3 copy of Mr. Gillespie's motion to dismiss and strike the counterclaim. 4 5 THE COURT: Let's see. Is that attached to your 6 motion? 7 MR. RODEMS: I'm not sure if it is or if it -- I don't believe it is, actually. 8 9 In any event, I don't know that you THE COURT: 10 need restate all that's in your amended motion for --11 MR. RODEMS: Oh, okay. 12 THE COURT: -- sanctions. 13 MR. RODEMS: Well, let --Do you feel --14 THE COURT: 15 MR. RODEMS: No, sir --16 THE COURT: -- the need to do that? 17 MR. RODEMS: No, sir. No. Let me just --THE COURT: Usually it's more productive if you 18 19 say that, Judge, the basis of my motion is in my 20 motion --21 MR. RODEMS: Okay. -- to turn to the opposing party and 22 THE COURT: 23 see what the opposing party has to say. 24 MR. RODEMS: All right. Well, let me summarize, 25 then, very quickly.

We filed a counterclaim for libel and slander. And the defenses we got were listed in this motion to dismiss and strike counterclaim. We advised Mr. Gillespie, through the normal channels, that these weren't viable, and Mr. Gillespie did not withdraw them.

We had a hearing on April 25th of 2006 with Judge Nielsen on this very motion to dismiss. Because there were so many issues listed we did not complete it, but Judge Nielsen made oral rulings one by one. And in each case he denied Mr. Gillespie's motion.

After that hearing, there was no order entered because it was contemplated that we would come back to conclude all of the issues in the motion to dismiss before an order would be entered.

But in that interim period, we, again, advised Mr. Gillespie, that look, the Court ruled against you on all of these things. If you'll withdraw them -- if you'll withdraw these defenses and answer, you know, we'll withdraw our motion for sanctions. He told us that he would prevail on those, and declined to do that.

And so ultimately, to zoom to the end of the situation, on January 26th of 2007, Mr. Gillespie

Page 8 1 filed an amended response to our motion for sanctions 2 pursuant to Section 57.105. And he finally withdrew 3 all of these defenses that we contended had no 4 factual basis or legal basis. 5 THE COURT: So are you -- so then your, my 6 guess, motion for fees is limited to that period of 7 time before? MR. RODEMS: Yes, sir. And --8 9 THE COURT: How long is that? MR. RODEMS: Well, there's a couple of hearings 10 11 that we had to prepare for and --THE COURT: Do you have all of that itemized? 12 MR. RODEMS: No, sir. We hadn't done that yet. 13 14 The only purpose of today was to find out --15 THE COURT: Entitlement? Entitlement, yes, sir. 16 MR. RODEMS: 17 THE COURT: Okay. MR. RODEMS: And basically the reason that we're 18 19 bringing this up is because in addition to potential 20 fees under 57.105, there is an outstanding order from 21 Judge Nielsen, which was the one that was taken up on 22 cert, and the Second DCA dismissed it. 23 There's an outstanding order from Judge Nielsen on discovery entitling the defendants to have their 24

attorney's fees paid. So our hope today is that if

you will enter an order on this 57.105, also awarding entitlement, we can then bring forward in another hearing the amount, even -- if we can't resolve it through counsel.

At that point the only claim that's pending before the Court right now is the counterclaim for libel and slander.

Our present intent is once we liquidate whatever attorney's fees we're entitled to, to just dismiss that and proceed.

I would point out it's not set for hearing today, but Mr. Gillespie has made an effort by filing a motion to withdraw his notice of dismissal of his claims. So that is pending out there also. But, in any event, we believe that our motion for Section 57.105 fees is — should be granted, and we would ask you to enter an order today that we're entitled to attorney's fees and costs for having to defend against these various elements of Mr. Gillespie's motion to dismiss that had no legal or factual basis.

THE COURT: For how -- how long is that period before -- between you -- the 20-day -- what we'll call the 20-day grace period --

MR. RODEMS: Oh, okay.

THE COURT: -- ran and the date that the claims

or defenses were withdrawn?

MR. RODEMS: The motion for sanctions was originally filed on February 28th of 2006, and the defenses were finally withdrawn by Mr. Gillespie on January 26th of 2007, so almost eleven months.

THE COURT: Okay. All right. Response?

MR. BAUER: May it please the Court, yes.

My name is Robert Bauer. I am counsel for Neil Gillespie. I've recently come on in this case only in the last few months. I was not present for a lot of this as it was going on with the plaintiff being pro se at the time.

What is important for the Court, I believe, to look at -- and for the Court's convenience, I've put all the case law that I'm going to cite today together in a packet -- is that it's very difficult to determine exactly where the courts are going currently on whether or not you can section out only these small portions of a case as being frivolous.

I did find case law in the First DCA that was doing that, but specifically to hold it to the second day -- excuse me, the Second DCA, I found in Stagl v. Bridgers, 807 So. 2d 177, an award of attorney's fees pursuant to 57.105, is appropriative only when the action is so clearly devoid of both merit and facts

in law as to be completely untenable --

THE COURT: And isn't -- doesn't this opinion predate the amendment to 57.105 that -- from everything I've read and heard discussed, does allow for what I call a piecemeal 57.105 approach; that is, when any defense or claim is found to be devoid of merit, then the aggrieved party can send out this, basically, you know, demand letter, withdraw your claim or defense within 20 days or we're going to insist on 57.105 fees?

MR. BAUER: If I'm not mistaken, Your Honor, I believe the change that you're referring is in 1999.

THE COURT: Okay.

MR. BAUER: This hearing is in -- excuse me, this holding is in 2002. And all the 2002 holdings of the Second DCA seem to still to refer to as the entire action. The only --

THE COURT: Again, it's hard to tell. Even though it's a 2002 case, when the, you know, underlying motion was -- was brought -- and let's look at 57.105 because I -- again, numerous articles have been written on this, and we --

MR. BAUER: Yes, Your Honor, and that was part of my confusion and I --

THE COURT: It seems like we discuss this at

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every judge's conference that we have, and as I recall, everything that --

MR. BAUER: I do know that this case refers to --

THE COURT: -- is said -- if you'll pardon me --

MR. BAUER: I'm sorry.

THE COURT: -- is that the, you know, the amendment is -- does allow what I call this piecemeal approach.

And specifically 57.105(3), which says, "At any time in any civil proceeding or action in which the moving party proves by a preponderance of the evidence that any action taken by the opposing party including, but not limited to," so it means anything they do whether it's, you know, chronically showing up late for hearings, for example, or something like that, "then the court shall award damages to the moving party."

But again, as in Subsection 4, you got to give them this, what I'll call a 21-day demand letter grace period. And, you know, so -- and clearly what the Stagl decision relates to where there was a motion brought under the old standard which talks about when the entire action is disposed of.

MR. BAUER: Yes, Your Honor. I will admit that

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I read the statute that way and believed it that way, and found the case law very confusing on the point, actually, as to whether or not it had been interpreted that way or the old --

THE COURT: And, in fact, the Stagl decision clearly states that it's basing it on 57.105, the 1997 version.

MR. BAUER: I just noticed that, Your Honor, while you had -- when you had earlier had that question.

THE COURT: Right.

MR. BAUER: Even -- that even being said, the statute itself goes on to say that the individual asserting it should have knew or should have known that those defenses or actions that they forwarded would have been frivolous.

The next case I would like to cite is Wendy's of Northeast Florida, Incorporated versus VanderGriff, in the First DCA, 865 So. 2d, 520, Pinpoint 520, which is on page 4 of the case that I gave you. And the second paragraph holds, "Taxings of fees for filing frivolous pleadings," clearly saying it's a frivolous pleading, "is not always appropriate even when the party seeking the fees was successful in obtaining the dismissal of the action or summary

judgment in the action."

O'Hara Gallery, Incorporated versus Nader, the Third DCA, 892 So. 2d 512, pinpoint at 513, on the second page of the copy provided, in the middle of the page, holds that "In determining whether a party is entitled to statute attorney's fees as a sanction for filing a frivolous claim is determined when the claim is initially filed. What was the thought process then? What were they going through?"

It goes further on, too, that the counsel -"the court must determine if the party or its counsel
knew or should have known the claim or defense
asserted was not supported by the facts or
application of the law."

In kind of a -- in a leading up, I've cited, actually, a criminal case next simply for the purposes of --

THE COURT: Okay. Well, to go back to the Wendy's case from the First District, the First District found there that Wendy's position was not wholly unsupported by the facts at any time because there was a justiciable controversy as to whether Wendy's was insured by some insurance company, which was, you know, one of the big issues there. So, I mean, you know, that brought into play certain --

that particular issue.

So what -- I agree with you as a general statement of law that -- and that, of course, the proof is in the pudding and application of that rule of law to the facts of our case.

MR. BAUER: Yes, Your Honor. And I think that what that does is go to my next point is, is the general rule that -- of invited error doctrine. This isn't truly an invited error doctrine issue. This is just simply as I'm trying to elaborate on that principle that if -- if you are the contributing cause of an issue that you should not profit from it. And that would be Czuback v. State, 570 So. 2d 925.

The point is, is that what was brought here is Gillespie filed his motion in response to counsel's motion that was filed. If you look at counsel's claims, there is equally frivolous --

THE COURT: The Supreme Court on Czuback rejected that error when the state tried to say that the state's key witness on cross-examination -- oh, by the way, this accused is an escaped convict. You know, that was an invited error because that comment was totally unresponsive to the defense lawyer's cross-examination.

MR. BAUER: Yes, sir, but that is -- that is a

Page 16 criminal case. The case that was cited simply for 1 2 the rule --3 THE COURT: And also the rule of evidence. MR. BAUER: Yes, sir. 5 THE COURT: -- as opposed to -- well, what 6 was --MR. BAUER: -- it's just -- it's just --8 THE COURT: -- the invited error here? 9 It's -- it's not true invited error, MR. BAUER: 10 Your Honor. It's the principle of when you are the cause of something that you should not profit from 11 12 it. 13 Count T --14 THE COURT: Right. 15 MR. BAUER: -- in the motion to dismiss clearly asked that -- said that there should be a motion to 16 17 dismiss for failure to state a cause of action. This is the defendant's. 18 19 Clearly a review of the document of the 20 plaintiff's complaint clearly states a cause of action for a contract. It alleges a contract. 21 22 says that things were not done in compliance with the 23 contract, and the defendant was damaged. The motion to dismiss was overturned out of hand 24

and clearly with one sentence, Any of the -- Any of

the requests for dismissal are denied.

The second, the waiver and estoppel, was, again, just out -- out of turn dismissed by the judge.

There was no allegations in the motion for dismissal itself on what basis there could be any waiver or estoppel.

The one that's especially glaring is the economic loss rule. The economic loss rule is a tort rule and applies only to tort cases, but it was -- and there was --

THE COURT: And how did the defense --

MR. BAUER: Count II was a contract claim.

THE COURT: -- did they invite these claims? I don't understand that.

MR. BAUER: If you look at -- defense forwarded claims themselves that were frivolous, that were not just justiciable and not based in law. They forwarded confusing issues of law that possibly could have -- that only through the loosest interpretations could have application in attempt to take advantage of a pro se litigant.

The pro se litigant, if you'll look at his response, it's exactly identical to theirs. He followed their lead. All he did was look at -- if this is the way that attorneys are supposed to

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present things, I, as an inexperienced litigant, am going to do the same thing. He felt that it was appropriate to do what they were doing.

THE COURT: So you're asking me to apply a different standard to Mr. Gillespie because he's a pro se litigant?

MR. BAUER: Which I think is appropriate, and the courts have found that in the Biermann v. Cook, So. 2d 1029, Pinpoint 1031, page 3, it's at the bottom of the page, it says, "Our power and desire to impose sanctions against pro se and/or indigent litigants is limited," so there a difference, "is limited by the constitutional right of access to the courts by statutory ambiguity of the indigents to obtain court services at least at little or no cost. And by well-recognized principle that non-lawyer litigants not be penalized for an inability to observe strict compliance with rules of procedure."

It does go on to say, "None of these considerations, however, should inhibit a court from stepping in to prevent abusive and nuisance litigation."

I don't think this had the intent of being abusive and nuisance. I think he was trying to respond in kind and do what he felt was appropriate.

This -- the issue of the constitutional right for access had been repeatedly addressed by the Second District, also again in Connelly v. Old Bridge Village Co-op. That's cited at 915 So. 2d 652, Pinpoint 656, again showing the concern of the constitutional right of access.

The -- this has been a situation I believe that has dissolved on both sides. It's been a -- this has been a case where the personal contact relation of attorney-client privilege -- excuse me, of attorney-client relationship has gone awry. It's an intimate relationship. And when intimate relationships break up, it becomes emotional. It becomes difficult.

I believe both sides have gotten very emotional in this case and have forwarded arguments that weren't necessary, that weren't appropriate.

I don't believe it's appropriate to penalize the pro se litigant when he's not entitled to ask for attorney's fees because he wasn't represented at the time, but allow the attorney to ask for attorney's fees when the behavior has been equal on both sides.

I think now that we have counsel representing both sides, we can go back to a situation of a less emotional confrontation situation, reinject

professionalism into this situation on both sides.

I think there's clear evidence that there -- you know, I admit that there's been some problems with -- with the plaintiff in this case, but I believe that there have been problems as well on the defendant's side.

And it is very difficult dealing with pro se representatives who don't necessarily know all the law. And so I can very easily see and see how justifiably things could get emotional and difficult.

But I believe this is the situation why the awarding of 57.105 sanctions is subject to an abuse of discretion standard, which is the last case that I've cited in Mercury Insurance Company v. Coatney, 910 So. 2d 925, and you'll find that on the third page located at Headnote 3.

Your Honor, I think -- in final summation is I believe that any continuing 57.105 claims back and forth against each other is not in the interest of justice. It's not in the interest of judicial economy. We need to be before this Court addressing the issues of the complaint that courts here have ruled have been from properly pled. They're viable counts. They need to be forwarded and determined whether or not individuals have damages on them. And

we need to step back and not be concerned with all of these 57.105 motions.

THE COURT: All right. Well, I -- as I've indicated, I have read through the file. It has some history, as has been briefly summarized. It's been more than somewhat contentious. It is a good thing for Mr. Gillespie that he has retained counsel.

The way in which Mr. Gillespie's side has been presented today with -- with a high degree of professionalism and confidence reflects the wisdom of that decision.

But nevertheless, I've got to apply the statute here, 57.105, as it exists. And while the cases do indicate that some allowance should be made for those individuals that represent themselves, it's also been made clear by numerous appellate courts, including the Second District in the Biermann decision.

I had another case I was looking at, which had an excellent discussion of what the Court should be looking at.

MR. BAUER: If I may request, Your Honor?

THE COURT: Pardon me?

MR. BAUER: If I may request, if the Court determines that fees are warranted, we would request that nominal fees be addressed in light of the issues

	Page 22
1	previously raised.
2	THE COURT: Let me look at this case that I had
3	found. What did I do with that one? I'm sure it
4	wasn't Biermann.
5	Wasn't there a I thought it was a Fifth
6	District decision.
7	MR. RODEMS: Are you referring to the Court's
8	consideration on pro se litigant's, Your Honor?
9	THE COURT: Yeah.
10	MR. RODEMS: Oh, okay. Well, I do have a Fifth
11	Circuit case, which is
12	THE COURT: Fifth District?
13	MR. RODEMS: Fifth District. I'm sorry.
14	Anderson
15	THE COURT: No. It was one that counsel for the
16	plaintiff had
17	MR. RODEMS: Oh, I'm sorry.
18	THE COURT: indicated. I don't know why it's
19	not here.
20	MR. BAUER: Your Honor, we would
21	THE COURT: Do you have that one? You read from
22	it. You quoted from it.
23	MR. BAUER: I provided everything that I quoted
24	from, Your Honor.
25	And I agree, Your Honor, that there is the

authority for the Court to do this. We are just asking the Court, given the facts, to exercise its discretion.

THE COURT: Yes, it is from Biermann, from the Second District, actually. And it's -- it's worth reading and I think it's worth quoting.

This is from Biermann, B-I-E-R-M-A-N-N v. Cook at 619 So. 2d 1029, 1993, Florida Second District Court of Appeal, where -- in the opinion, on page 1031, the Court talks, I think, with some candor and with some common sense stating at one point on page 1031 that "the majority of pro se litigants conduct themselves, if not always with the expertise of trained attorneys, respectfully, candidly, and with honest effort to abide by rules of procedure; most, that is, but not all.

And then the court goes on to point out that "This Court," meaning the appellate court, "like others in this country, operates with a finite number of judges and support stuff, and under a finite amount of time. Each case competes with all others for a fair division of judicial resources. The simplest case exhausts taxpayer funds. Such costs are seldom offset by filing fees, which, in any event, are not assessed against indigents."

And then the court goes on to say that "Admittedly pro se litigants have a constitutional right of access to the courts and that nonlawyer litigants should not be penalized for any inability to observe strict compliance with rules of procedure," but the court then goes on in upholding the assessment of attorney fees for a frivolous appeal against a pro se litigant, that, quote, none of these considerations, however, should inhibit a court from stepping in to prevent abusive, nuisance litigation.

And while this case is still ongoing, the same could be true of matters that need to be addressed under the current version of 57.105. And that's what I propose to do.

I'm going to find that there is an entitlement to fees on behalf of the defendants under 57.105.

And we will assess that amount at a later hearing or upon agreement.

And we're not going to have two amount hearings. Apparently there is this outstanding discovery sanction order that awarded fees, but not an amount. So we have to deal with that as well. We can deal with that at the same time.

It would -- in your discussions with each other,

clearly you've got to let the other side know in some detail for this eleven-month period --

MR. RODEMS: Yes, sir.

THE COURT: -- and for the discovery matter exactly what you're seeking, what you're basing it on, the hourly entries and so forth and so on.

I would require -- again, the Court has some flexibility because in some of these cases, unlike a prevailing party attorney's fee hearing, this is for sanctions. And it's not necessarily a dollar-for-dollar award of time put into a case.

And my experience, for the most part, has been, in other settings, substantially less than the amount of time that an attorney has put into something.

In other cases, though, depending on what type of sanctions should be imposed, I've taken the position that it could well be more than the actual time that an attorney has put in. That could be stretching a point of law and I'm -- I don't think I've ever done that, to be honest with you. I'm not sure I want to do this in this case.

So it's essential, you know, the punishment should fit the crime. There's no -- and that's a figure of speech, obviously. There's no crime here, just an award of 57.105.

So you-all -- it seems like you're working well together, which I greatly appreciate. And I'm sure your clients do, too, because it's going to make this litigation go a lot smoother.

And then, again, these things can take on a life of their own and in this case your role as counselor is probably more important in this kind of a case than your role as advocate. I urge you to draw on your abilities and experience in that regard.

MR. RODEMS: May I prepare a proposed order --

THE COURT: Sure.

MR. RODEMS: -- regarding entitlement? Okay.

And, of course, when and if it comes to the amount, I shall prepare a verified fee petition under oath with the necessary hourly breakdown and send it to Mr. Bauer.

MR. BAUER: And, Your Honor, may I assume that that the entitlement will be against the pro se plaintiff only --

THE COURT: Right.

MR. BAUER: -- and I was not present then.

THE COURT: Exactly. Right.

MR. RODEMS: I mean, the record should be clear

on that; that Mr. Bauer came in after all of these

25 issues arose.

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	Page 27
1	THE COURT: All right. Thank you. We'll be in
2	recess.
3	(The proceedings concluded at 10:05 a.m.)
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## CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER

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## COUNTY OF HILLSBOROUGH:

I, Kathryn C. Spiegel, Court Reporter and Notary
Public in and for the state of Florida at Large, certify
that I was authorized to and did stenographically report
the foregoing proceedings; and that the transcript is a
true and accurate record of said proceedings.

I further certify that I am not a relative, employee, attorney, or counsel of any of the parties, nor am I a relative or employee of any of the parties' attorney or counsel connected with the action, nor am I financially interested in the action.

16 Date

Dated: November 19, 200

Kathryn C. Spregel Notary Public State of Florida at Large

Commission No. 454068

My commission Expires:

7/24/09