

The BROWARD BARRISTER

PUBLISHED BY THE BROWARD COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATION

Executive Offices: 733 Northeast Third Avenue, 305/764-8040, Fort Lauderdale, Florida 33304

APRIL 1982

Volume 11

Number 4

GENERAL MEETING THURSDAY, APRIL 29, 1982

Stouffer's Anacapi Inn & Restaurant
1901 North Federal Highway — Fort Lauderdale, Florida
Cocktails: 6:30 P.M. Dinner: 7:15 P.M. Price \$11.00

Business:

1. Budget June 1, 1982 — May 31, 1983
2. By-Laws

Program: Honoring the Judiciary

RESERVATIONS ARE NECESSARY. PLEASE CALL 764-8040 by noon, Tuesday, April 27, 1982. Reservations made and not cancelled before Wednesday, April 28, 1982, must be paid.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

We, the lawyers of Broward County, have a challenge. We must act to implement our ethical obligation to provide civil legal services to those who cannot afford them.

Your Executive Committee adopted the proposal of the Legal Aid Committee and the Pro Bono Coordinating Committee to accept Legal Aid Service domestic and landlord tenant caseload. This is necessary because of funding deductions in Legal Aid.

The program needs at least 250 volunteer lawyers who would accept these cases on a free service basis. Costs will be paid by Legal Aid. Clients will be screened by Legal Aid and referred to volunteer lawyers by the Bar Association.

tion office. No lawyer will be assigned more than three cases per year.

The program is called *Broward Lawyers Care*.

This program will improve our public relations as well as fulfilling our professional responsibility.

The committee plans to recruit these volunteer lawyers during April. The plan will commence operations in May.

When you are called, please join as a volunteer. Let's show our profession and the Public . . .

BROWARD LAWYERS CARE.

Russell E. Carlisle,
President

LAW DAY ACTIVITIES

April 30, 1982

7:30 A.M.-9:00 A.M.

Prayer Breakfast
The Tower Club
Fort Lauderdale, Florida

Speaker: Susan B. Anthony, PhD
Price: \$6.00/person

**RESERVATIONS ARE NECESSARY
PLEASE CALL 764-8040.**

9:30 A.M.

Naturalization Ceremonies
Federal Courthouse
Fort Lauderdale, Florida

11:00 A.M.

March: From Broward County Courthouse to the Federal Courthouse.

The Nova High School Band will provide a concert and honor those law enforcement officers who have lost their lives in the line of duty.

— BCBA ——— BCBA —

UPDATE ON JUDGES

On Thursday, March 11, 1982, President Russell Carlisle met in Tallahassee with Senator Ken Jenne, Senator Harry Johnston II, and Broward County Commission Chairperson Marcia Beach. Ms. Sylvia Alberdi, staff director of Senate Judiciary Civil Committee was also present.

Robing Ceremonies

The Broward County Bar Association
Cordially Invites You to Attend
The Investiture of

Judge James H. Walden
Fourth District Court of Appeal
Judge Robert L. Andrews
Seventeenth Judicial Circuit
Judge Arthur M. Birken

County Court for Broward County

On Friday, April 23, 1982

— 4:00 P.M. —

Room 520

Broward County Courthouse
201 S.E. 6th Street, Fort Lauderdale, Florida

Broward County Bar Association
733 N.E. Third Avenue
Fort Lauderdale, Florida 33304
764 - 8040

OFFICERS

Russell E. Carlisle . . . *President*
Hugh T. Maloney . . . *Pres.-Elect*
Angeline G. Weir . . . *Sec.-Treas.*
Norma Howard . . . *Executive Dir.*
Martha Snedaker *Editor*

The Senate version of the Judicial certification bill provides for two Circuit Judges but only one County Judge. Commissioner Beach was most helpful in confirming that space would be available in the Courthouse for the new Judges. Broward Sheriff's office will vacate 16,000 feet in the Courthouse when their new facility is ready June 1. This space will be used for Courtrooms and Judges Chambers.

The House version of the bill provides for two Circuit Judges and two County Judges as certified by the Supreme Court. The matter is in Conference Committee as the *Barrister* goes to press.

Senator Ken Jenne and Senator Jim Scott are on Conference Committee from the Senate, Representative Fred Lippman and Representative Harold Dyer are conferees from the House.

— BCBA ——— BCBA —

**CIVIL LITIGATION
PILOT PROGRAM**

Judge Eugene Garrett will begin participating in the Pilot Program—Uniform Motion Calendar on April 1,

**YOUNG LAWYERS SECTION OF
THE BROWARD COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATION**

LUNCHEON MEETING

Thursday, April 22, 1982 - 12:00 Noon

CAFE DE PARIS
715 E. Las Olas Boulevard
Fort Lauderdale, Florida

Please mail this card along with your check in the amount of \$7.00 payable to YOUNG LAWYERS' SECTION to E. Steven Lauer, Post Office Box 9027, Fort Lauderdale, Florida 33310 for

reservation(s) for _____

(Name)

fees for Circuit Civil will be:
Civil Action \$63.50
Dissolution of Marriage \$66.50

— BCBA ——— BCBA —

**FOURTH ANNUAL SUMMER
TAX MEETING AND
INSTITUTE**

The Tax Section of The Florida Bar has planned its Fourth Annual Summer Tax Meeting and Institute to be held April 16-18, 1982 at Saddlebrook Golf and Tennis Resort near Tampa, Florida.

Registration Fee: \$150.00.

For complete information, call or write Betty Erickson, Tax Section Coordinator, The Florida Bar Center, Tallahassee, FL 32301, (904/222-5286).

— BCBA ——— BCBA —

WELCOME NEW MEMBERS

THOMAS P. ALLEN, a native of New York, received his undergraduate degree from Union College and his law degree from Southwestern University School of Law. He is associated with McClure & Gay in Fort Lauderdale.

MICHAEL ALAN BERNSTEIN, a native of Detroit, Michigan, received his undergraduate degree from Michigan State University and his law degree from Nova University Law Center. He is associated with Pyszka & Kesler in Fort Lauderdale.

JONATHAN L. GAINES, a native of Newburgh, New York, received his undergraduate degree from Vanderbilt University and his law degree

graduate degree from University of Wisconsin and his law degree from Brooklyn Law School. He is associated with Barst & Mukamal in Fort Lauderdale.

MARC ROHR, a native of New York, received his undergraduate degree from Columbia University and his law degree from Harvard University. He is a Law Professor at Nova University.

MARY C. RUDD, a native of North Carolina, received her undergraduate degree from University of North Carolina and her law degree from North Carolina Central. She is associated with Legal Aid of Broward County Inc. in Fort Lauderdale.

JIM SHORE, a native of Brighton, Ind., received his undergraduate and law degrees from Stetson University. He is a sole practitioner in Fort Lauderdale.

— BCBA ——— BCBA —

ANNOUNCEMENT

As a pilot program and under the auspices of the County Court Committee of the Broward County Bar Association, effective immediately in Division J, Judge William W. Herring presiding, Judge Herring will conduct pretrial plea conferences on noncriminal moving traffic infraction charges from 8.40 A.M.-9:00 A.M. on the same Thursday and Friday that he is in Courtroom 344 presiding over infraction trials. Judge Herring will also continue to conduct such plea conferences on infractions by telephone

— BCBA ——— BCBA —

**Hate Mail
Gutmacher's Corner**

Some months ago the Broward *Bar* st decided it needed a humor column. advertised the fact extensively—and received no replies — which only goes to show one of two things:

Nobody who reads the *Barrister* has a sense of humor or,

Nobody reads the Broward *Bar-rister*.

(Continued on Page 4)

101 N.E. THIRD STREET
P.O. BOX 14156
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TELEPHONE 763-7800

YOUNG LAWYERS SECTION NEWS

PRESIDENT'S COLUMN

The Young Lawyers Section monthly meeting scheduled for April 22, 1982 at the Cafe De Paris is the annual election meeting. Although this year's election meeting includes a guest speaker, I would hope that a number of the Section members would participate in the election process.

As the end of this Bar year approaches, I am completing my fourth year as an active member of the Young Lawyers Section. During this period of time, the Section has grown not only in size but also in stature. The Section is now involved in a number of noteworthy community projects which benefit both lawyers and community members. Additionally, the YLS has taken a more active role in the leadership of the Broward County Bar Association. I think that these accomplishments are a significant development for all Young Lawyers in that over half the lawyers practicing in Broward County are Young Lawyers.

Therefore, I would appreciate it if we could get a good turnout for the April election meeting so that each of you could express your choices for the future leadership of the Young Lawyers Section. The lawyers who are elected shall be your representatives who will be involved in the decision-making process of the Bar Association. More importantly, these elected officers shall serve as your voice in determining the procedures for practicing law in Broward County.

I look forward to seeing you all on April 22, 1982 at the Cafe De Paris.

Jesse S. Faerber, President
Young Lawyers Section

— BCBA ——— BCBA —

NOTICE OF ELECTIONS

(Young Lawyers Section)

Elections for President-Elect, Secretary-Treasurer and the six members of the Executive Counsel for the Young Lawyers Section of the Broward County Bar Association will be held at the April Luncheon Meeting of the Young Lawyers Section, April 22, 1982, at Cafe De Paris.

All nominations shall be made from the floor and the individuals receiving the majority of the votes cast for President-Elect and Secretary-Treasurer and the six highest vote totals for Executive Committee shall be elected.

— BCBA ——— BCBA —

THE YOUNG LAWYERS SECTION LUNCHEON

The April Meeting of the Young Lawyers Section of the Broward County Bar Association will be held on Thursday, April 22, 1982, at 12:00 Noon at:

Cafe De Paris
715 East Las Olas Boulevard
Fort Lauderdale, Florida

The guest speaker will be Rick Carroll of the South Florida Sports Authority who will speak on the topic "SPORTS AUTHORITY STADIUM UPDATE".

Please phone in your reservations to Charlotte, secretary to Steve Lauer, at 565-0501 no later than April 20, 1982.

Cost of the luncheon is \$7.00. You may mail your check payable to "YOUNG LAWYERS SECTION" to E. Steven Lauer, Post Office Box 9027, Fort Lauderdale, Florida 33310, or bring it to the luncheon.

RESERVATIONS ARE A MUST!!

— BCBA ——— BCBA —

YOUNG LAWYERS SECTION CONVENTION

This year's Young Lawyers Section Convention will be at the Grenelefe Resort located about 45 minutes' drive from either Tampa International Airport or the Orlando International Airport on April 15 through April 18, 1982. The registration fee is \$90.00 for section members, and \$50.00 for guests. This registration fee includes lunch and dinner on Friday and Saturday, both substantive and "how to" seminars, and all entertainment. This year's entertainment will feature Donna Fargo.

Make your check for advanced registration and tickets payable to The Florida Bar. Mail your check and completed registration form to: Young Lawyers Convention, The Florida Bar, Tallahassee, FL 32301.

— BCBA ——— BCBA —

SOFTBALL LEAGUE

The Young Lawyers Annual Softball League is currently in progress. The League began Saturday, April 3, 1982, and will continue each Saturday through June 5, 1982. The games are taking place at Warfield Park on the corner of Sunrise Boulevard and Andrews Avenue

Come out and cheer your fellow lawyers (young and old participate) to victory or just come out to watch for "grins"! For further information, call Romney Rogers at 462-1431.

— BCBA ——— BCBA —

CHARTER & BY-LAWS CHANGES

The Executive Committee of Broward County Bar Association recommends the following changes in the Charter and By-Laws.

Charter:

Article III, Section 1. Changed to read:

Membership in this Corporation shall be open to those attorneys at law who are members of The Florida Bar, who meet the requisite qualifications of membership in this Corporation and who are elected and qualified to membership as provided in this Charter.

By Laws:

Article III, Section 1A. Second sentence is changed to read:

No person shall be eligible for regular membership unless he or she is a member of The Florida Bar in good standing.

Article III, Section 1B. First sentence changed to read:

Associate membership shall be open to all full time judges or judicial officers of any court in Florida.

Article VI, Section 2. First sentence changed to read:

The Executive Committee shall consist of the Officers, the immediate Past-President, the President and President-Elect of the Young Lawyers Section, one judge appointed by the Chief Judge of the 17th Judicial Circuit, and thirteen members elected to said Committee

MOTION FOR REHEARING — YOUR LAST CHANCE, SO DON'T BLOW IT

By: PAUL R. REGENSDORF

(NOTE: *This is the second of a series by members of the Appellate Courts Committee of the Broward County Bar Association, designed to assist members of the Bar.*)

The Court has just ruled against you. Of course, you are shocked, righteously indignant, and convinced that the Court is completely confused. Perhaps so but the steps that you take within the next few days, or fail to take, may seal your fate in trying to change the Judge's mind, and also in having that decision reviewed by the appropriate higher court.

Because of the lack of uniformity in the requirements of the differing rules on motions for rehearing, and because of the still greater lack of uniformity in the interpretation of those rules, the Appellate Courts Committee of the Broward County Bar felt that the Bar might benefit from a brief review of the procedures applicable to motions for rehearing at various levels.

I. MOTIONS FOR REHEARING IN A TRIAL COURT .. RULE 1.530.

The motion for rehearing must be made properly for two reasons. The trial court will not have jurisdiction to consider your request for rehearing¹ and the time within which to seek appellate review will not be tolled unless the motion is authorized and made timely.

A. Whether to prepare a motion for a rehearing.

By its terms, a motion for rehearing under the Florida Rules of Civil Procedure, Rule 1.530, can only be addressed to a jury verdict or a final order of a trial court. Because of that, there are a host of cases which imply, and a number of lawyers and some judges who contend that a litigant cannot file a motion for rehearing addressed to an interlocutory or non-final order².

Actually, when read properly, the cases simply stand for the proposition that a motion or "rehearing" addressed to a *non-final* order does not delay the time for taking an appeal or for filing a petition for certiorari. In short, since a non-final order is not included within those to which a motion for rehearing can apply, such a motion does not delay the rendition of any non-final order.

So long as an attorney realizes that the time for seeking review of a non-final order cannot be delayed, it is possible to ask a trial court to "reconsider" a decision made on discovery matters, or other preliminary issues. Some commentators prefer to call this type of a motion a motion for reconsideration, as opposed to rehearing, but whatever the title, such motions are addressed to a trial court's inherent power to control cases before it and to modify interlocutory decisions at any time prior to their becoming final³.

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YOU
MOVED?**

There have been many moves of offices in the past two months. If you have *not notified* the following of your correct address and telephone number **PLEASE DO SO NOW.**

Broward County Bar Association
The Florida Bar
American Bar Association
Clerk of The Circuit Court

Working on the premise that some humor is better than no humor at all — I began this column which just goes to prove what I said before .. with one exception:

- a. Nobody who reads (or writes) for the *Barrister* has a sense of humor, and
- b. Nobody reads the Broward *Barrister*.

Actually, I would like to mentally prepare you for future columns, and what you might expect. My first exercise in futility shall be a brief one, and concerns some precise definitions to helping aspiring lawyers better understand the appellate process:

1. Extraordinary remedy — Winning a summary judgment and having it sustained on appeal.
2. Extraordinary Ritz—A small round cracker that goes well with cheese. Extraordinarily only when fresh — thus, rarely extraordinary.
3. Clerk of Circuit Court — Not a cracker, and *definitely* not extraordinary. Most famous reply: "Sorry, all lines are busy...."
4. Fourth DCA — Appellate court sitting in West Palm Beach. Not as extensive as the County Courts, as important as the Circuit Courts, but writes great dissents. Most famous Opinion: "Per Curiam, Affirmed."
5. Grievance Committee — What I will be before after this column goes to print.

JON H. GUTMACHER

PROPOSED BUDGET — 6/1/82 — 5/31/83

BROWARD COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATION

RECEIPTS:

BCBA Dues (YLS included)	\$ 75,000.00
Section Dues	9,600.00
LRS Dues	12,500.00
Advertising	3,000.00
Interest	20,000.00
LRS Income	15,000.00
Total	\$135,100.00

EXPENSES:

YLS	\$ 3,800.00
Salaries & Payroll Taxes	73,905.00
Pension	6,000.00
Insurance-Medical-Employees	3,400.00
Postage	5,000.00
Supplies	1,600.00
Dinners	1,500.00
Printing	8,500.00
Sections & Committees	3,091.00
Utilities	7,000.00
Expense Allowance	1,500.00
LRS Supplies & Miscellaneous	1,000.00
Dues	300.00
Equipment Rental	2,250.00
Service Contract	1,500.00
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Robing Ceremonies	500.00
Audit	1,500.00
Awards & Plaques	500.00
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Building:

Insurance	\$ 250.00
Mortgage Payments	3,804.00
Repairs & Improvements	1,000.00
Maintenance	1,000.00
Total	\$135,100.00

Please review the budget. If you have questions, please call Angie Weir (962-6666) or Norma Howard (764-8040).

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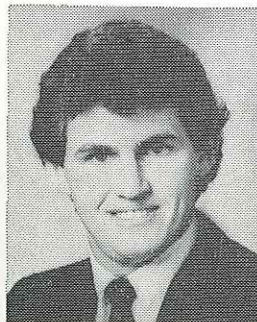
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B. *When to serve a motion for rehearing.*

The time requirements for a motion for rehearing are governed by Rule 1.530(b). In a jury case, the time limit seems clear on its face. The motion must be served not later than *ten days after the rendition of a verdict*. Although not free of all doubt, most lawyers cautiously treat a verdict as "rendered" when it is received in open court and accepted by the trial judge. It is possible that a verdict's rendition could be as late as when it is filed in the court file.⁴

In a non-jury case, the rule requires that the motion must be served not later than *ten days after "entry of judgment."* There has been a great deal of litigation in the past concerning when such judgments are final, or entered, or rendered, but many attorneys in Florida, and a number of judges, thought that the 1977 Amendment to the Appellate Rules clarified the doubt. Rule 9.020, Florida Rules of Appellate Procedure, explicitly defines rendition as being that time when a signed written order is filed with the Clerk of the Court. As such, motions for rehearing were thought to have been required ten days later, or appeals thirty days later.

The Supreme Court, however, in a decision last year in *Casto v. Casto*,⁵ rejected the position assumed by at least two courts under the new appellate rules,⁶ and instead focused upon the language in Rule 1.530 that requires a motion for rehearing to be served not later than ten days after the *entry of judgment* in a non-jury action. Reasoning that the Florida Rules of Appellate Procedure do not explicitly control the filing of motions for rehearing in the trial court and recognizing that the appellate concept of "rendition" is not the same as the trial court concept of "entry of a judgment," the Supreme Court has now given lawyers in a non-jury case until ten days after a judgment is officially *recorded* before a motion for rehearing must be served.

C. *Extending the ten day time limit*

One other argument has been used in an unsuccessful attempt to extend the ten day time limit for serving a motion for rehearing. Rule 1.090(e) adds an additional five days to certain time limits if the service of the document that begins the time limit was done by mail. The Fourth District in *Grabarnick v. Florida Homeowners Ass'n*,⁷ has rejected the argument that the ten day time limit for motions for rehearing will be extended by those five days, say-

ing that the ten day time limit begins with the *entry* of the judgment, and not with the *service* of the copy of the judgment. With the Supreme Court decision in *Casto* holding that the time for filing a motion for rehearing begins with the *recording* of the judgment, it seems virtually certain that the five day time of Rule 1.090(e) will not be added by the Supreme Court if it ever considers this question.

D. *How is the motion presented to the Court?*

Unlike other requirements in other sets of Florida court rules a motion for rehearing in a trial court need not be filed within ten days, but rather is timely if it is *served*. Once served, of course, it must be filed immediately thereafter, but the timeliness of the motion is determined by the date of service, not the date of ultimate filing.⁸

E. *Procedure after service of motion.*

There is now a decided difference in how various judges in Broward County handle motions for rehearing. In the past, most judges allowed the moving party to schedule the motion for hearing. In the past, most judges allowed the moving party to schedule the motion for hearing without any involvement by the trial court whatsoever.

A number of judges, however, including those presently participating in the pilot program, have determined that no hearings on motions for rehearing will be scheduled unless the judge sets the hearing. A memorandum of law is required and, based upon that memorandum, the judge will either deny the motion or schedule it for oral argument. To insure that the matter gets to the judge's attention, it is suggested that a copy of the motion and memorandum be sent to the judge's office. (The pilot program rule on motions for rehearing does not apply to motions for new trial in jury verdict cases).

II. *MOTIONS FOR REHEARING IN THE APPELLATE COURT RULE 9.330.*

The rules for motions for rehearing in the appellate court are somewhat simpler than motions in the trial court, although there is one catch.

A. *When to file a motion.*

Rule 9.330(a) requires that a motion for rehearing or for clarification

has to be filed within *fifteen days* of an order, unless the Court sets a different time for the filing. Although Rule 9.420(d) also provides for an additional five days if a party is required to do something in response to the service of a document, it is doubtful that this time would be added to the rehearing time in the appellate court; for the same reason that the Fourth District in *Grabarnick* rejected the analogous argument under the Rules of Civil Procedure.⁹

B. *How to present the motion.*

Rule 3.14 of the old Florida Appellate Rules required that a petition for rehearing had to be "applied for" within fifteen days. This led to some confusion as to whether the motion or petition had to be *served* or *filed*. The new rules are clear but have caused some confusion among practitioners; unlike motions for rehearing in the trial court, a motion for rehearing in an appellate court must be *filed* within the time limit of fifteen days. Service only within the fifteen days is insufficient and (1) will not allow the appellate court to consider the motion; (2) will not stay the issuance of the mandate under Rule 9.340; and (3) will not stay the time for seeking review in the Supreme Court under Rule 9.120.¹⁰

C. *Contents of motion.*

Unlike traditional trial court practice, Rule 9.330 governing motions for rehearing explicitly directs that a motion shall not reargue the merits of the Court's order. This rule codifies the Florida law which has consistently barred attorneys from simply trying one more time to convince the appellate court of the wisdom of the litigant's position.¹¹

III. *CONCLUSION.*

In short, a motion for rehearing under Rule 1.530 in the trial court must be *served* not later than *ten days* after the rendition of a jury verdict or the entry of judgment in a non-jury case. A Rule 9.330 motion for rehearing in an appellate court, on the other hand, must be *filed* within *fifteen days* of the decision or order of that court.

FOOTNOTES

- 1 E.g. *Bescar Enterprises, Inc. v. Rofenberger*,
221 So.2d 801 (Fla. 4th DCA 1969);
Kash N'Karry Wholesale Supermarkets, Inc. v. Garcia
221 So.2d 786 (Fla. 2d DCA 1969).
- 2 See, e.g., *Wagner v. Biele, Wagner & Associates, Inc.*
263 So.2d 1 (Fla. 1972);
Alimenta (U.S.A.), Inc. v. Pender Peanut, Inc.
389 So.2d 7 (Fla. 1st DCA 1980);
Florida East Coast Ry. v. Southern Sanitation Service, Inc.,
370 So.2d 1200 (Fla. 4th DCA 1979).
"M" Enterprises, Inc. v. Baumgartner,
362 So.2d 282 (Fla. 1st DCA 1978).
- 3 *North Shore Hospital, Inc. v. Barber*,
143 So.2d 849 (Fla. 1962);
Alabama Hotel Co. v. G.L. Mott Ironworks,
86 Fla. 608, 98 So. 825 (1924);
Sterling Drug, Inc. v. Wright,
307 So.2d 494 (Fla. 2d DCA 1975);
Trawick's Florida Practice and Procedure, § 9-2
(1981 Edition).
- 4 There is no explicit definition in the civil rules to define precisely when a verdict is "rendered." See *Lehmann vs. Cloniger*, 294 So.2d 344 (Fla. 1st DCA 1974). The Rules of Appellate Procedure do define rendition, in the case of orders, and if that definition were also employed to determine when a verdict was rendered, that time would be when the actual jury verdict was filed in the court file. See Fla.R. App.P. 9.020(g).
- 5 404 So.2d 1046 (Fla. 1981).
- 6 *Dibble v. Dibble*,
377 So.2d 1001 (Fla. 3d DCA 1979);
Casto v. Casto,
388 So.2d 1 (Fla. 4th DCA 1980), rev'd 404 So.2d 1046 (Fla. 1981).
See also *Grabarnick v. Florida Homeowners Ass'n*,
395 So.2d 1184 (Fla. 4th DCA 1981);
Leward & Hart Aeronautical Corp. v. South Central Airlines, Inc.,
184 So.2d 454 (Fla. 1st DCA 1966).
- 7 395 So.2d 1184 (Fla. 4th DCA 1981).
- 8 Fla.R. Civ.P. 1.080(d).
- 9 *Grabarnick v. Florida Homeowners Ass'n*,
395 So.2d 1184 (Fla. 4th DCA 1981).
10. See *Rogers v. State Farm Mutual Automobile Insurance Company*, 390 So.2d 138 (Fla. 5th DCA 1980) (Fifth District struck an untimely motion for rehearing but, on its own motion, reconsidered the matter en banc under Fla.R. App.P. 9.331(c)).
- 11 *Department of Revenue v. Leadership Housing, Inc.*
322 So.2d 7 (Fla. 1975);
Texas Co. v. Davidson,
76 Fla. 475, 80 So. 558 (1918);
State ex rel Jaytex v. Green,
105 So.2d 817 (Fla. 1st DCA 1958).

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CALENDER OF EVENTS

Date	Group	Event	Time & Place	Reservation
4/7/82	Broward County Trial Lawyers Assn.	Monthly Meeting	Stouffer's Anacapri Inn & Restaurant 1901 N. Federal Highway Fort Lauderdale 5:30 P.M. — Case Evaluation 7:00 P.M. — Dinner	David D. Welch 943-2020
4/9/82	Broward County Christian Lawyers Assn.	Monthly Meeting	Williamson Restaurant 1401 S. Federal Highway Fort Lauderdale — 12:00 Noon —	W. Lawrence Larche 764-7777
4/13/82 & 5/11/82	North Broward Bar Assn.	Monthly Meeting	Flaming Pit Restaurant 1150 N. Federal Highway Fort Lauderdale — 12:00 Noon —	Donald A. Wich, Jr. 941-4920
4/16/82	Federal Bar Assn., Broward County Chapter	Monthly Meeting	Riverside Hotel 620 E. Las Olas Blvd. Fort Lauderdale — 12:00 Noon —	Charles L. Jaffee 963-0601
4/21/82	South Broward Bar Assn.	Monthly Meeting	Emerald Hills Country Club 4100 N. Hills Drive Hollywood — 6:30 P.M. —	Jerald C. Cantor 981-2300
4/22/82	Young Lawyers Section	Monthly Luncheon	Cafe De Paris 715 E. Las Olas Boulevard Fort Lauderdale — 12:00 Noon —	Charlotte — 565-0501
4/24/82	Broward County Women Lawyers Assn.	The Florida Bar Model Inmate Grievance Procedure Project; Required video presentation for factfinders.	Broward County Courthouse Room 353 Fort Lauderdale 9:00 A.M.—12:00 Noon	Teresa B. Widmer 765-4853
4/29/82	BCBA	General Meeting	Stouffer's Anacapri Inn & Restaurant 1901 N. Federal Highway Fort Lauderdale — 6:30 P.M. —	BCBA 764-8040

Broward County Bar Association
733 N.E. Third Avenue
Fort Lauderdale, Florida 33304

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