



...Bringing Together Plaintiffs' Attorneys, Defense Attorneys
and Insurance and Corporate Counsel for the
Exchange of Information and Ideas

Tort Trial & Insurance Practice Section
a section of the American Bar Association

STUDENT TIPSTER

VOLUME 3, ISSUE 1

NOVEMBER 2004



Welcome From Our Chair

James K. Carroll
Fowler Rodriguez & Chalos

Welcome to the Tort Trial & Insurance Practice Section (TIPS). The opportunities that await you in the Section are boundless.

You will be given the chance to become leaders in our Section and to meet and network with some of America's top trial and insurance attorneys. The Section's publications, such as the Student TIPster, and CLE opportunities, are second to none. We work hard to provide you with information specifically helpful to law students, such as tips on interviewing, selecting writing samples and possible career paths. The colleagues you will meet and with whom you will interact in TIPS will, in many instances, become life-long friends.

TIPS has over 35 general committees with a broad spectrum of substantive legal subjects from which to choose. Whether your area of interest is in business litigation, trial techniques, appellate advocacy, alternate dispute resolution, medicine and the law, labor and employment litigation or civil procedure and evidence, there is something in TIPS to peak your intellectual interest and to assist you in law school and, eventually, in your day to day practice. A full listing of TIPS committees can be found on our website (or see the last page of this newsletter) and as a law student TIPS member, you can join up to three committees for free. In March, you will also have the opportunity to apply to be a Law Student Vice-Chair of any of our general committees, or a Law Student Liaison to one of our standing committees.

In addition, TIPS law students can participate in our annual writing competition for a chance to win \$1,500 in cash and airfare and weekend accommodations to attend the TIPS portion of the ABA Annual Meeting in Chicago next August. We encourage all of you to participate in the competition and to tell your friends about the opportunities TIPS provides to its law student members. You should also feel free to register for and attend any of our exciting TIPS meetings in the coming year, such as our Midyear Meeting in Salt Lake City or our Spring Meeting in New Orleans (during Jazz Fest). A full calendar and registration information is always available on our website, www.abanet.org/tips.

Once again, welcome to TIPS. Thank you for joining us as law student members. We look forward to your involvement this year and as you embark on successful careers in the law.

Jim Carroll is a partner with the law firm of Fowler Rodriguez & Chalos in New Orleans, Louisiana. Mr. Carroll is the current Chair of the Tort Trial and Insurance Practice Section.

INSIDE THIS ISSUE OF TIPSTER

- 2 TIPS for Writing Samples
Calendar of TIPS Events
- 3 TIPS for Summer Clerkships
- 4 TIPS for Selecting References
Leadership Opportunities for Law Students
- 5 Considering Judicial Clerkships
Law Student Writing Competition
- 6 Current TIPS Law Student Leaders

TIPS Continues to Grow

New resources for law student members

David S. Cohen
Angels Baseball LP

The Tort Trial & Insurance Practice Section has long been known for providing its law student members with useful benefits and important leadership opportunities. We call it the TIPS advantage. Now, TIPS has redesigned its law student website, adding a message board. In addition, throughout the 2004-2005 year, TIPS will continue to sponsor law student contests and events, including its annual Law Student Writing Competition.

The TIPS law student website, which can be found at www.abanet.org/tips/lawstudent, contains information and links helpful and useful to our law student members.

One new feature this year is the law student message board. Here, students can post questions, inquire about events, and even trade course outlines. The board will be moderated by practicing attorneys, legal professionals, and law student leaders to insure that information is fresh, timely, and useful.

Visit and bookmark the site today. Do you want the advantage? ❖

THE TIPS WEBSITE HAS:

- ✓ **Job postings**
- ✓ **Leadership applications**
- ✓ **TortSource magazine online**
- ✓ **The Brief online**
- ✓ **Section news**
- ✓ **Meeting & CLE information**
- ✓ **Law Student Message Board**
- ✓ **Lots more...**

Check It Out: www.abanet.org/tips

TIPS for Writing Samples

Hiring Partner gives important guidance

Ann Lyter Thomas
Kolesar & Leatham, Chtd.

Choosing a writing sample is one step in the recruiting process that you control completely. Employers know this and judge writing samples harshly as a result. So pick carefully. The ideal writing sample demonstrates your ability to analyze complex legal problems and communicate the information simply and effectively. Writing samples are double-edged swords. Because lawyers are busy, they often only read 5-10 pages and review writing samples for reasons *not to hire* the applicant, not reasons *to* hire them. Many employers have hard and fast rules by which they eliminate applicants. Here are some examples and a few helpful hints:

- 1. The writing sample must be your own work and only your own work.** I once had two applicants from the same school submit the same moot court brief without disclosing that the work was partly someone else's. Neither received an interview and our firm reported the situation to their school. Many employers look at moot court briefs with suspicion. We all know that moot court briefs are usually written by teams, not individuals. Always disclose that you had a partner and, preferably, edit out your partner's work. At a minimum, disclose which portions were jointly written.
- 2. No typographical or grammatical errors.** If you cannot submit error-free writing when your *entire future* depends on it, how good could your work really be?
- 3. No passive voice.** Many law schools teach that passive voice is evil and, like it or not, many lawyers have adopted this hard and fast rule for their own practice.
- 4. If you use a sample from your summer clerkship, always seek permission to use the piece and redact the names or use pseudonyms.** I once received a memo discussing how a certain well-known corporation had violated the tax code. The corporation name was not redacted. Not only did the applicant not receive an interview, we notified his previous employer about the disclosure. Failure to appreciate the attorney-client privilege will assure you continued unemployment.
- 5. Edit your writing sample.** Just because you turned it in with mistakes at work or school, don't think you cannot improve it.

STUDENT TIPSTER EDITORIAL BOARD

Editor in Chief:

David Cohen

Associate Editor:

Timothy Jones

Contributing Authors:

Robert J. Caldwell, Ann Lyter Thomas
and Scott R. Wolf

Editorial Board Members:

Garrett Pendleton, Natalie Toliver,

Aaron Walter, Linda Wiley and Sonia Schroeder

- 6. Pick something impressive.** This is your chance to show off. Use a writing sample addressing the most difficult, complex legal issue you've tackled. Keep in mind that few practicing lawyers have time to read past page ten, so a "big finish" may go unnoticed.
- 7. Do not submit your first year legal writing assignments.** Unless you are a 1L or just beginning second year and had no summer legal experience, you should avoid using your first year assignments. Surely you have improved since you were a 1L.
- 8. No law review samples.** I know this may conflict with what you hear from your career services office. But I have reviewed many writing samples and, unless you are applying for an academic position, your law review work is not relevant, no matter how impressive. Note it on your resume, of course, and make the article available if someone wants to review it. But the work you will be doing as an associate or law clerk is practical, not theoretical. It requires applying law to fact, like a memorandum, motion or brief. Submit something from a real law office setting which proves that you can do the work for which you would be hired. ❖

Ann Lyter Thomas is a partner with the law firm of Kolesar & Leatham, Chtd. in Las Vegas, Nevada and a 1993 graduate of Washington University School of Law in St. Louis, Missouri. Ms. Thomas has written extensively and is a former legal writing professor at UNLV's Boyd School of Law. Ms. Thomas is a vice-chair of the TIPS Employer-Employee Relations Committee. She can be reached via email at AThomas@KLNevada.com.

TIPS MEETINGS & EVENTS

2005 Midyear Meeting - February 10-13
Salt Lake City, Utah

Salt Lake Marriott City Center
<http://www.abanet.org/midyear/2005/home.html>

Student Vice-Chair Application Deadline – February 18, 2005
<http://www.abanet.org/tips/lawstudent/leader.html>

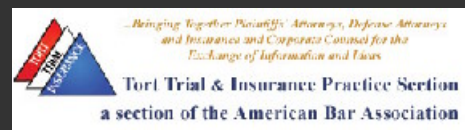
TIPS Annual Writing Contest Deadline – March 1, 2005
<http://www.abanet.org/tips/lawstudent/LSWritingComp.pdf>

2005 Spring Meeting – April 27- May 2
New Orleans, Louisiana
New Orleans Sheraton

2005 Annual Meeting – August 4-10
Chicago, Illinois
Sheraton Chicago

2005 Fall Leadership Meeting – October 27-31
San Francisco, California
Westin St. Francis

For information, call Felisha Stewart at (312) 988-5672
or visit <http://www.abanet.org/tips/calendar.html>



TIPS for Summer Clerkships

Ten things you need to know this summer

Robert J. Caldwell
Kolesar & Leatham, Chtd.

Law schools are good about teaching you black letter law and how to write good legal memoranda. But here are ten things that you *really* need to know about being a summer law clerk that law schools just don't teach:

1. Never Turn In A Draft. Even if you're asked for a "draft," every piece of work should be your final, finished product. Proofread everything and check for spelling and grammatical errors. Never turn in an incomplete assignment, with or without an excuse. You will be evaluated on your work even if the attorney calls it a "draft." Take pride in your work. Take the time needed to fully complete assignments, even facing tight deadlines.

2. Treat The Staff With Respect. From the legal secretaries to the receptionists, treat the office staff with respect. Do not "talk down" to anyone or act like you are smarter or more important. Remember that your staff can provide invaluable assistance. When a partner asks you to write a motion, her legal assistant or paralegal can usually give you an example of a similar motion they've written in the past. The staff have been around longer than you. If you disrespect them, the partners will hear about it, and your future employment with the firm will be in jeopardy.

3. Dress For Success. Remember that at most law firms, government offices or corporate legal departments, you will be judged (at least in part) on your outward appearance. Until you get to know your co-workers, wear conservative and professional attire. When in doubt, round up – wear a suit or a dress.

4. Arrive Early, Stay Late. It has often been said that associates should generally arrive before the first partner arrives and leave after the last partner leaves. While longer hours are not always expected of summer clerks, remember that partners and associates will notice the hours you keep. Show your level of dedication and commitment by keeping professional hours and keeping summer absences to a minimum. Try not to leave early on Fridays, even if others do; Friday afternoons are often when partners let down their guard and get to know you on a personal level.

5. Always Ask For A Deadline. When you are given an assignment, always ask for a deadline. "As soon as possible" can mean 15 minutes or 2 months. Don't guess, ask. Whenever possible, exceed expectations by turning in your assignment early. When you simply cannot complete a project in time, make sure to give the attorney enough notice so that the project can be reassigned if the deadline cannot be extended.

6. Don't Hand Off Assignments To Other Clerks. Remember that if you're kept busy during your clerkship, it's a good sign, you're doing a good job. Never pass off an assignment to another clerk, even if you're busy and they're not. You're given an assignment because the attorney wants your help, not the help of your colleagues.

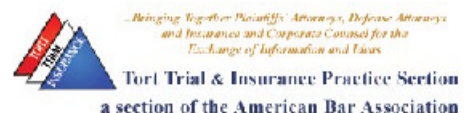
7. Try To Accept Every Assignment. Make an effort to accept every assignment you're given. In traditional firms, it is a cardinal sin to turn down an assignment, especially from a partner. Less traditional firms aren't quite as strict, but getting an assignment is an honor – the attorney wants your help. When your workload is just too heavy to take on another project, instead of saying "no," let the attorney know your workload, current projects, and deadlines. Attorneys often discuss among themselves your workload and reassign matters or extend deadlines to assist you. Communication with the attorneys is the key.

8. Prioritize Your Workload. Make sure to prioritize your "to do" list on a daily basis. Projects with impending court-imposed deadlines are generally most important. Otherwise, all things being equal, assignments should be completed in the order of the seniority of the assigning lawyer. (If in doubt, check a firm's letterhead, website or firm brochure). Assignments from partners usually come first. If you are loaded up with assignments from partners, let assigning associates know you're busy. Partners do not like to be told that your project is not complete because you're working on a project for one of their associates. However, remember that even low priority assignments become more important as time passes. You never want to explain to one client that their work isn't getting done because you're too busy helping another client.

9. Participate In Social Events. If possible, never turn down an opportunity to attend firm social events, outings or informal events with firm attorneys and/or their families. Many law clerks fail to understand that work product is only one part (albeit an important part) of what a firm is evaluating in a candidate for employment. Firms also want to make sure that prospective attorneys can interact in a social environment, attract new clients with their interpersonal skills and social abilities, and, generally, get along with the other attorneys and staff in the firm. Sometimes, the best way for a firm to evaluate you in this regard is on the golf course, at lunch, or at a firm picnic. If the attorneys you work with like you as a person, they are more likely to hire you as an associate.

10. Enjoy Your Work. Remember, not only is your firm evaluating you, you are evaluating the firm. Make sure that the firm is an enjoyable place to work. Enjoy the company of your fellow clerks and co-workers. At the end of the summer, if you've been miserable, look somewhere else for a job. The firm where you've been working may not be the right place for you. ❖

Robert Caldwell is an attorney with the law firm of Kolesar & Leatham, Chtd. in Las Vegas, Nevada and a 1999 graduate of the University of Alabama School of Law in Tuscaloosa, Alabama. Mr. Caldwell is the Chair of the TIPS Task Force on Outreach to Law Students and a vice-chair of the TIPS Business Litigation Committee. He can be reached via email at RCaldwell@KLNevada.com.



TIPS for Selecting References

Why selecting references is crucially important

*Ann Lyter Thomas
Kolesar & Leatham, Chtd.*

Several years ago, as an associate who was sent to bed rest for pregnancy complications, I was assigned the task of checking references for a stack of applicants for associate positions. It was an interesting task and not entirely what I had expected. There were several of the routine, "he/she is a great legal mind, an asset to any firm lucky enough to hire him/her." But then came the call to Uncle Mario (all names have been changed to protect the innocent). Uncle Mario, who sounded suspiciously like Tony Soprano, was the reference for a law student that apparently did not have any legal references and turned to family and friends instead.

"My nephew is a wonderful boy. He's gunna to make sometin' of himself."

"What can you tell me about his work habits," I asked.

"Well, I don't know about that, but I can tell you 'dis... he's no wise guy... and he loves his Mama."

Concerned that the nephew was perhaps the only member of the family who was not a wise guy, I moved on to Susan, and began to check her references.

Susan had completed an internship with a Texas trial judge and listed the judge as her reference. Judges can be impressive references and they are usually astute judges of legal ability and work ethic, so I was looking forward to this call. The judge gave many seemingly positive but non-committal answers such as, "she completed her work" and "she did not have any problems getting along with others." When I attempted to prod the judge for more concrete information, the judge responded with frustration, "Look, I just don't remember her, which means that she wasn't awful but she wasn't the best either." The phrase, "damning with faint praise," came to mind and I moved on to Mark.

Mark had clerked for the summer with a small California law firm. I called the partner he listed as a reference, Sue Smith. I asked Sue why Mark had not been given an offer following his clerkship and she replied, "He's a nice kid, but he's too young. He doesn't have enough practical experience. Frankly, I had to redo everything he did. It was just easier to do it myself."

With references like these, who needs enemies? But in each case, the student *picked* these references. Clearly these students did not know what they would say.

Employers will assume, rightly or wrongly, that the references you picked are the people who, above all others, will say the most positive things about you and who know you the best. Not knowing what they will say about you can cost you a job. So, in addition to asking permission to use a reference's name (which hopefully you are doing), also ask every potential reference what he or she would say about you. Do not assume they will be positive.

Avoid selecting family and friends who cannot address how you might perform as a lawyer. Instead, ask employers, professors, and supervisors from any internships, externships, moot court, law review, or similar activity. Generally, ask more people than you would ever actually list, and provide the best three or four to your prospective employers. While a bad reference can negate all the positive things on your resume, a good reference can paint a picture of you as a successful future attorney and perhaps get you that all important interview or job. ❖

ABOUT THE EDITORIAL STAFF

David S. Cohen is the Insurance Risk Manager for the Angels Baseball Team in Anaheim, California and a 2004 Graduate of California Western School of Law in San Diego, California. Mr. Cohen was Law Student Division Liaison to TIPS Council from 2002 to 2004. He can be reached via email at David.Cohen@Angelsbb.com.

Timothy Jones is a 3L at Seattle University School of Law in Seattle, Washington. He is the current Law Student Liaison to TIPS. He can be reached via email at jonest1@seattleu.edu.

TIPS Leadership Opportunities

Law Student Liaison and Vice-Chair Programs

The Tort Trial & Insurance Practice Section of the American Bar Association has continued to work to get students involved in their Section. Several years ago, TIPS became the first ABA section to include law students in every level of section governance. Currently, TIPS selects four students annually as fully funded liaisons to TIPS Council and standing (administrative) committees. TIPS also names law students to serve as vice-chairs of each of TIPS' general (substantive law) committees.

As you may know, TIPS has more than 35 general committees representing various practice areas. No matter what areas of law have caught your interest, TIPS has a committee that covers it. Each committee publishes newsletters, plans CLE events, and puts on programs at the ABA Annual Meeting and during the year.

Law Student Vice-Chairs are essential members of Committee Leadership. They are invited to participate in conference calls, solicited for ideas on programming and other events, and often assist in writing articles for committee newsletters. It is a tremendous opportunity to get involved and network with practicing attorneys.

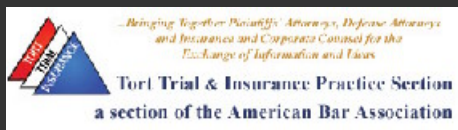
Applications for 2005-06 Liaisons and Vice-Chairs are due February 18, 2005 and are available on our website at: <http://www.abanet.org/tips/lawstudent/leader.html>

TIPS has a place for you! Do you want the advantage? ❖

GET INVOLVED IN TIPS

Network, travel, and learn!

<http://www.abanet.org/tips/lawstudent/leader.html>



TIPS for Career Opportunities

Why you should consider a judicial clerkship

Scott R. Wolf, Esq.

Blanchard Walker O'Quin & Roberts, PLC

Are you nearing the end of your career as a law student? Have you been thinking seriously about the area of practice in which you want to focus? Are you at a crossroads about where you want to begin your legal career? Well maybe it is time for you to consider a judicial clerkship.

This summer, I finished a year-long clerkship for a Judge on the Louisiana Court of Appeal. I can honestly say that I enjoyed every minute of the experience. This was the first job where I truly enjoyed coming to work every day. The clerkship helped me to receive exposure to numerous areas of the law and I am more excited than ever about practicing law now that my clerkship has concluded.

What did I do everyday? Well, I drafted opinions for the Judge, of course. Since the Judge liked my writing style, and because I was able to adopt the syntax that the Judge liked to use, he revised very little of my work once I delivered my draft opinions to his desk. For the most part, my words went straight into the *Southern Reporter* as Louisiana law. It is kind of an ego boost knowing that my words are memorialized forever in the case reporters.

While clerking, I was exposed to a wide variety of cases, from an issue over whether full faith and credit should be given to a Texas judgment, to difficult contractual concepts at issue in an oil and gas case. The judicial clerkship was truly a great experience and I saw first hand how appellate opinions are formed and written. This knowledge is something I will carry with me throughout my legal career. Having the words "Judicial Clerkship" on my resume probably also helped me locate a job more easily than if I was just fresh out of law school. Employers know that the experience you obtain as a clerk is invaluable, as are the contacts that you make with the members of the judiciary.

If you are undecided about what area of law you want to practice, then I strongly urge you to look at judicial clerkships as an option. It is never too late to start looking. I did not start looking for a clerkship until three months before I graduated, and I was still able to find an opening rather easily. I would suggest starting to look for a clerkship a little earlier, to give yourself more options, but definitely don't feel like the opportunity has ever passed you by. Also, if you have some flexibility about moving to a new city or state, you will have many more options and opportunities.

Even if your grades are not on the *cum laude* level, don't hold back in applying for a judicial clerkship. While judges on the federal bench may require superior grades and law review status, don't forget that most available clerkships are for state judges, where the vast majority of cases are tried. State court judges, while definitely considering grades as an important factor, do not generally make grades the sole factor in their hiring decisions. References from law school professors and good charisma play a big role with judges on the state court level.

If you are given the opportunity to work for a judge, you will not be disappointed. The judges often become your lifelong mentors and friends. Your judge will also make a great reference as you search for a job. This factor alone should help you understand the great benefits that a judicial clerkship can bring to you throughout your career as an attorney. If you ever have any questions about the process of obtaining a judicial clerkship or want more information about clerking for a judge, please feel free to contact me. Good luck to each of you in your careers. ❖

Scott Wolf is an associate with Blanchard, Walker, O'Quin & Roberts, PLC in Shreveport, Louisiana and a 2002 graduate of the University of Arkansas School of Law in Little Rock, Arkansas. Mr. Wolf clerked for the Honorable Charles B. Peatross, a Judge on the Second Circuit Court of Appeal for the State of Louisiana. Mr. Wolf is the Chair-Elect of the TIPS Task Force on Outreach to Law Students. He can be reached via email at SRWolf@abanet.org.

TIPS Competitions

Annual TIPS Law Student Writing Competition

The Tort Trial & Insurance Practice Section (TIPS) has established an annual Law Student Writing Competition for all members of the ABA Law Student Division. The winner each year is awarded a cash prize of \$1,500, plus paid air and weekend hotel accommodations to attend the TIPS portion of the ABA Annual Meeting. The winning entry is also eligible for publication in TIPS' respected national scholarly journal, the *Tort Trial and Insurance Practice Law Journal*. The second place entry is awarded a cash prize of \$500. The top three papers are announced each year in our national publication, *The Brief*.

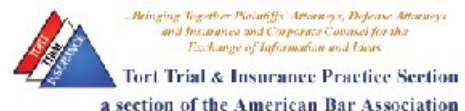
The goal of the competition is to encourage and reward law student writings on legal subjects within the scope of the Section and its general committees. This is the third year TIPS has sponsored the competition.

Congratulations go to the 2004 competition winner, Marc Johnston of Gonzaga University School of Law in Spokane, Washington. Marc's article, *The Supreme Court's New Take on Punitive Damages*, was published in the Summer 2004 edition of the *Tort Trial and Insurance Practice Law Journal*.

Over the past few years, submissions have included topics ranging from Punitive Damages to Medicine and the Law. If it relates to a TIPS general committee, it is welcome.

More information on the competition can be found at: <http://www.abanet.org/tips/lawstudent/LSWritingComp.pdf>

The deadline for submission for the 2005 contest is March 1, 2005 (postmarked). Make sure to enter and/or let your professors and fellow students know about the contest. Do you want the advantage? ❖



2004-2005 TIPS LAW STUDENT LEADERS

Council Liaison

<u>Timothy W. Jones</u>	Seattle University School of Law	Liaison to TIPS Council
-------------------------	----------------------------------	-------------------------

Law Student Members of TIPS Standing Committees:

<u>Stephen M. Kessing</u>	Duke University School of Law	Long-Range Planning Liaison
<u>L. Parrish Lentz</u>	Stetson University College of Law	Law in Public Service Liaison
<u>Natalie Toliver</u>	California Western School of Law	Diversity in the Profession Liaison

Law Student General Committee Vice-Chairs:

<u>Jeffrey A. King</u>	Regent University School of Law	Admiralty and Maritime Law
<u>Natalie Toliver</u>	California Western School of Law	Alternative Dispute Resolution
<u>Jamie Olin</u>	University of Michigan School of Law	Animal Law
<u>Elizabeth Pifke</u>	Lewis & Clark Law School	Animal Law
<u>M. Vincent Cangolosi</u>	University of California - Los Angeles School of Law	Appellate Advocacy
<u>Todd Cox</u>	Cumberland School of Law at Samford University	Automobile Law
<u>Joseph F. Kulesa</u>	Rutgers University School of Law (Camden)	Aviation and Space Law
<u>Marc A. Johnston</u>	Gonzaga University School of Law	Business Litigation
<u>Richard Stevenson</u>	Thomas Jefferson School of Law	Civil Procedure and Evidence
<u>Timothy W. Jones</u>	Seattle University School of Law	Commercial Transportation
<u>Eileen McNamara</u>	Thomas Jefferson School of Law	Corporate Counsel
<u>Aaron L. Walter</u>	University of Georgia School of Law	e-Commerce
<u>Daniel Hardison Wood</u>	Cardozo School of Law Yeshiva University	Economics of Law Practice
<u>Brenoch R. Wirthlin</u>	University of Alabama School of Law	Employee Benefits
<u>Timothy J. Bell</u>	University of Illinois School of Law	Employer-Employee Relations
<u>Patty Cheng</u>	Univ. of California - Berkeley Boalt Hall School of Law	Excess, Surplus Lines and Reinsurance
<u>Denise Elliott</u>	Temple University School of Law	Fidelity and Surety Law
<u>Loni S. Gardner</u>	Pace University School of Law	Governmental Liability
<u>Melissa S. Kubit</u>	Boston University School of Law	Health & Disability Insurance
<u>Kerry Franich</u>	Chapman Law School	Insurance Coverage Litigation

<u>Jay Patrick Greene</u>	Cumberland School of Law at Samford University	Insurance Regulation
<u>Randy Godin</u>	Whittier Law School	Intellectual Property Law
<u>Michelle Wilson</u>	California Western School of Law	International Committee
<u>Benjamin Schiffman</u>	Brooklyn Law School	Life Insurance Law
<u>Andrew Luxen</u>	University of Denver School of Law	Media Law and Defamation Torts
<u>Leah M. Fuller</u>	Cumberland School of Law at Samford University	Medicine and Law
<u>Elizabeth Liles Taylor</u>	West Virginia University College of Law	Non-Profit Organizations
<u>Shannon Mary Tomai</u>	Northeastern University School of Law	Products, Gen. Liability and Consumer Law
<u>Stephen M. Kessing</u>	Duke University School of Law	Professionals' Officers' and Directors' Liability
<u>L. Parrish Lentz</u>	Stetson University College of Law	Property Insurance Law
<u>Keith Madden</u>	Pace University School of Law	Self-Insurers and Risk Managers
<u>Shawn L. M. Benton</u>	University of Hawai'i Richardson School of Law	Solo and Small Firm Practitioners
<u>Amber Olivia Dove</u>	Thomas Jefferson School of Law	Staff Counsel
<u>Mary Ellen Pullum</u>	Stetson University College of Law	Title Insurance Litigation
<u>Christopher B. Primiano</u>	Boston College Law School	Toxic Torts and Environmental Law
<u>Kyle Ryan Beckley</u>	Chapman University School of Law	Trial Techniques
<u>Jenica Leonard</u>	Univ. of San Francisco School of Law	Workers Comp. and Employer Liability



...Bringing Together Plaintiffs' Attorneys, Defense Attorneys and Insurance and Corporate Counsel for the Exchange of Information and Ideas

Tort Trial & Insurance Practice Section
a section of the American Bar Association