O.R.A.C.L.E. Detection Response Team

Online Reputation-Authority-Credential Laundering and Exploitation

November 25, 2026

Special Investigative Supplement to the July 7, 2026 O.R.A.C.L.E. Authority-Rail Report

URGENT CYBER WARNING

Imminent Risks to the Florida Bar, Florida Bar Members, and State Cyber Infrastructure

Special Investigative Supplement

ACTIVE CYBER-THREAT TARGETS FLORIDA LAWYER DISCIPLINE PROCESSES AND PROCEEDINGS AS ATTACK SURFACES TO IMPAIR LICENSES, MANIPULATE INSTITUTIONAL STANDARDS AND DENY ACCESS TO COURTS THROUGH ADVANCED AUTHORITY-RAIL IMPERSONATION TRADECRAFT

Joint Cyber Defense Collaborative

A CISA Initiative

Special Threat Assessment and Investigative Contributions by Private-Sector Cyber-Defense Experts and Research Teams Working Within the Broader Joint Cyber Defense Collaborative Ecosystem.

O.R.A.C.L.E. Detection Response Team
Online Reputation-Authority-Credential Laundering and Exploitation

URGENT CYBERSECURITY WARNING TO THE FLORIDA BAR, FLORIDA BAR MEMBERS, FLORIDA BAR EMPLOYEES, FLORIDA'S JUDICIARY AND SUPPORT STAFF, FLORIDA COURT-ADMINISTRATION AND CYBERSECURITY PROFESSIONALS

November 25, 2026 - For Immediate and Unrestricted Public-Domain Use by the ORACLE Detection Response Team and its Collaborative Associates, Logistical Operatives, Digital Forensic Contributors, Senior Author, Editorial and Source Records Verification Teams

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*****Scope of Warning – Specific Attack Surfaces*****

*****ACTIVE REGULATORY ATTACK. The investigations assembled in this report identify a continuing advanced persistent threat exploiting Florida's lawyer-regulation and disciplinary processes. Threat actors use compromised credentials, counterfeit professional identities and manipulated communications or records to obtain institutional actions that impair an attorney's ability to represent clients.***** [FN 1]

*****FORGED DISCIPLINARY AUTHORITY. Investigators have documented the use of counterfeit authority and manipulated source material to initiate or sustain disciplinary proceedings presented as enforcement of the Rules Regulating The Florida Bar. The targeted procedures include actions based on alleged misconduct and purported failure to answer official Bar inquiries.*****

*****LAW LICENSE IMPAIRMENT. A false nonresponse representation or manipulated misconduct record can lead to temporary or permanent loss of practice privileges. The resulting official action can impair representation even when the lawyer answered the inquiry and retains proof of submission, or when the asserted violation rests on a false factual premise. The critical safeguard is the integrity of the record on which the institution acts.*****

*****PUBLIC-RECORD EXPLOITATION. The investigated harm extends to the period before and immediately after a disciplinary filing appears in the Florida Supreme Court's Appellate Case Information System (ACIS). Public docket entries and official disciplinary records become sources that other courts, professional directories and clients consult and act upon.*****

*****PROFESSIONAL-STATUS MANIPULATION. Investigators report the use of established access and stolen credentials to alter public-facing disciplinary information on floridabar.org as new Supreme Court proceedings are opened. An altered status or profile can affect an attorney before notice reaches the attorney and before the underlying charges have been adjudicated.*****

*****REPUTATIONAL PROPAGATION. Adverse disciplinary information can spread through filing alerts, lawyer directories, commercial databases, search results and other professional listings. Threat actors exploit that downstream reliance: a manipulated source record acquires wider reach each time another service copies or reports it.*****

*****DELAYED NOTICE, LASTING HARM. Diverted or delayed notice allows professional restrictions and their consequences to accumulate before the affected lawyer can respond. The investigated objectives include interference with judicial outcomes, access to client information, and temporary or permanent disqualification from practice. Clients can lose representation while the lawyer is still identifying and challenging the source event.*****

*****IMMEDIATE PROTECTIVE ACTION. The critical points are complaint intake, official inquiries, response recording, suspension petitions, court filings and professional-status publication. Bar and court personnel must verify the originating authority and preserve the records at each transfer. A compromised input can become an official act with consequences extending to permanent disbarment, federal-court privileges and enduring professional harm.*****

*****CONTEMPT, IMPRISONMENT AND PROPERTY LOSS. The exploitation of disciplinary proceedings can continue long after the initial impairment of a law license or a lawyer's reputation. Under the cAPTure-to-Kill threat model, an adversary can extend the original capture when another institution relies on a compromised record to enforce an order. An allegation of noncompliance can trigger further proceedings. A sworn petition alleging a breach of an injunction against the unlicensed practice of law can lead to indirect criminal contempt and, upon conviction, a fine or imprisonment. The case studies document conflicting notice records and disputed sworn facts in proceedings with those stakes. When liberty or property is at risk, due process depends on reliable notice, an authenticated order, evidence identifying who committed the alleged act, and a meaningful opportunity to answer.***** [FN 2] [FN 3] [FN 4] [FN 5] [FN 6] [FN 7]

About the Urgent Cyber Warning, Its Timing and How the Threat Affects Floridians

Over 30 months, approximately nine teams have investigated and mapped a distinct cyberattack. Its targets include Florida attorneys, law firms, judicial officers, court agencies and the digital infrastructure they rely on. The objective is to manipulate the outcomes of court processes and proceedings. Together, the teams' findings describe the operation they identified as the cAPTure-to-Kill Advanced Persistent Threat ("cAPTure APT").

More than 20 expert reports now document findings about the cAPTure APT or place it within the wider landscape of advanced cyber threats. Those reports describe criminal enterprises and nation-state attackers that use common infrastructure components, similar "bulletproof" cloud hosting services and substantially the same tactics, techniques and procedures.

By the time the teams began tracing the digital footprint of the cAPTure APT, criminal groups and nation-state attackers had an established history of targeting lawyers and law firms for ransom. In 2022, media outlets began documenting a different objective: manipulating the outcome of judicial proceedings as a service. However, those accounts drew less attention than ransomware attacks, including Ransomware as a Service (RaaS), in which hackers stole confidential information from lawyers and demanded payment for its return.

A ransom demand ordinarily leaves no entry on a court docket or other visible record for the public to examine. In most ransomware cases, the attackers seek payment. Harm to a

lawyer's license or a firm's reputation, or the initiation of Bar proceedings, is seldom their objective, although the threat of harm may become leverage if the ransom goes unpaid. Even in that setting, our review found no ransomware case study in which attackers set out to manipulate judicial proceedings, stole credentials to appear in active litigation, or acted in the guise of a judge, a state bar or one of its official subcommittees.

More than 2,000 pages of published expert reports trace the cAPTure APT from compromised computers to the evidence investigators used to assess who was responsible. For a forensic specialist, images of computer files, records of domain names and mail routing (DNS and MX records), and metadata extracted from those sources are like photographs taken inside a war zone. A specialist examining the same kinds of evidence after an advanced ransomware attack would recognize much the same scene.

The cAPTure APT also leaves a record outside the compromised systems. When attackers seek to manipulate a judicial process or its outcome, the effects can appear on a public docket, from the first allegation against a lawyer or law firm to the court's final disposition. At first glance, the entries may read like the ordinary course of a proceeding. In the cases examined here, a close reading reveals verifiable changes to information on which an adverse outcome turned, for a party to the case or for an attorney whose license was at stake.

This Cyber Warning and the Supplemental Report that follows it document, for the first time in this investigation, some of the consequences that targeted lawyers and law firms have experienced and continue to face when they lack access to an untainted adjudicative environment. Experts working across several forensic disciplines reached similar findings using different methods. We also draw on contemporaneous reports from other expert teams working in part within the broader Joint Cyber Defense Collaborative ecosystem, and on reporting by government agencies, law enforcement and news organizations.

Readers can also examine the documentary basis for these findings independently of the 30-month investigation or any other report. The records show how threat actors have exploited Florida Bar disciplinary proceedings with increasing success to impair an individual lawyer's license. Consistent with our earlier findings and those of other expert teams, we find that the Bar officials, clerks, judicial officers, court staff and judicial IT professionals whose names or authority were used did not carry out the malicious acts attributed to them. Florida judicial officials and their staff are themselves victims of the cAPTure APT, although the consequences they experience differ.

We are issuing this Cyber Warning because our joint work to map and contain the cAPTure APT has identified an exponential escalation in the exploitation of lawyer-regulation and

disciplinary proceedings over the past 14 months, particularly in the past six. We have documented an increase in the number of attorneys targeted and changes in how the proceedings are exploited. The consequences include loss of property and coercion under threat of imprisonment. The records examined include filings that lack the required initial authority or evidentiary support, and interim and final court dispositions that lack authentication markers consistent with Florida's court technology standards.

Our recent findings rest on observable departures from the standards, safeguards and established practices of the institutions whose authority the records invoke. Actions taken under that authority can cause immediate and lasting harm. The damage can be catastrophic and irreversible for the institutions, attorneys, clients and families affected. Impairing a law license through impersonation of authority also has consequences beyond the scope of this report. We raise them for public discussion because readers can examine the underlying source records for themselves and can also trace our findings to the larger body of expert work.

Special Acknowledgments — Investigative Journalists and Original Reporting Media Source Outlets

The journalists below are credited for the reporting discussed in Section VI and Appendix B. The profile links lead to publicly available professional or author profiles. Article numbers refer to the original fifteen-article sequence; joint bylines and the additional federal-courts reporting are acknowledged separately. Inclusion recognizes independent reporting, not participation in the ORACLE investigation.

Journalist / contributor	Publication · article(s)	Professional profile
Sam Rabiyah	Documented · 1	View profile
Jonathan Greig	The Record · 2, 6	View profile
Alexander Martin	The Record · 3	View profile
Lawrence Abrams	BleepingComputer · 4, 5	View profile
Daryna Antoniuk	The Record · 7	View profile
Raphael Satter	Reuters · 8, 13	View profile
A.J. Vicens	Reuters · 8 (coauthor)	View profile
Sumedha Mukherjee	Reuters · 9	View profile
Samadhi Jones	The Florida Bar News · 10	View profile
Ravie Lakshmanan	The Hacker News · 11	View profile
Bobbie Johnson	WIRED · 12	View profile
Kathleen Magramo	CNN · 14	View profile
Paula Peterson	South Tahoe Now · 15	View profile
John Sakellariadis	POLITICO · Aug. 2025 federal-courts investigation	View profile
Josh Gerstein	POLITICO · Aug. 2025 federal-courts investigation	View profile

Collaborative Ecosystem and Investigative Contributors

The Joint Cyber Defense Collaborative (JCDC), established by the Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency (CISA) in 2021, brings government, industry and international partners together for operational cyber defense. Its functions include coordinated planning, shared threat analysis and practical defensive guidance. The model connects complementary capabilities: an incident can cross systems whose operators and investigators each hold a different part of the evidence. [FN 8]

How Did We Get Here? Mapping the cAPTure-to-Kill Advanced Persistent Threat

The active investigation into the cAPTure APT now spans approximately two and a half years. The records examined reach back to 2010 and extend to the present. Nine contributing investigative publications provide the technical, historical and documentary foundation for this warning. The teams and their respective contributions are described below.

0-V.E.R. INT-DFIR Team (0-VER)

0-VER is a private-sector research and cyber-defense team producing emergency incident-response analysis and containment guidance. Its October 22, 2026 PHP2Shell Cyber Emergency and Implications to Existing Legal-Sector Vulnerabilities (0-VER October 2026 Report) integrates the earlier forensic research into practical recovery for legal-sector websites and connected services. It follows remediation through accounts, communications, filing instructions and institutional records, so restoration reaches the consequences of compromised access as well as the affected software. [FN 9]

Associated Cybersecurity Incident Support Collaborative – Deepfake Forensic Incident Response & Environment Team ("ACIS Colab DF-F.I.R.E. Team" or "ACIS Colab" or "DF-FIRE Team")

The Associated Cybersecurity Incident Support Collaborative (ACIS COLAB), through its Deepfake Forensic Incident Response & Environment Team (DF-F.I.R.E.), examines how compromised identities and credentials become accepted instructions and institutional records. Its October 25, 2026 PHP Cyber Emergency Authority-Avatar Threat Report (ACIS DF-FIRE October 2026 Report) contributes authority-avatar analysis, independent case comparisons and restoration guidance. Separately, the public-docket provenance workstream examines case identifiers, document associations and preserved source

objects in the Florida Appellate Case Information System (ACIS). The court platform and the investigative collaborative are distinct. [FN 10]

Cryptographic Cyber-Defense Group (CCDG)

CCDG is an association of private cyber-defense specialists focused on communications that pass technical authentication while conveying counterfeit content or authority. Its February 25, 2026 Threat Actor Deployment and Exploitation of Cryptographically Manipulated e-Communications within Florida's Official Judicial eFiling Portal, eService Channels, and Related Collateral Networks from 2024 through February 2026 ("CCDG February 2026 Report") examines Florida court and Bar communications, routing, service populations and message metadata. CCDG correlates those records with earlier forensic findings to test the integrity of the communications pathway; original endpoint collection retains its originating attribution. [FN 11]

Cyber-N.E.T. Forensics

Cyber-N.E.T. Forensics ("CNF") is a distributed forensic and investigative collective integrating computer artifacts, credentials, domain and mail-routing histories, portal observations and litigation chronology.

CNF's October 22, 2025 e-Forensic Integrated Expert Report: Anatomy of the Strategic cAPTure-to-Kill Operation ("CNF 2025 Report") describes a distributed approach in which specialists contribute to defined tasks, preserve their source material and compare separately developed findings. Subsequent research explains the use of controlled, compartmented collaboration to protect contributors and ongoing work. Project designations identify the collective responsible for a contribution while allowing individual specialists to retain their organizational independence and confidentiality. [FN 12]

The CNF 2025 Report documents its extraction and preservation methods and integrates separately developed specialist work. Its January 15, 2026 e-Forensic 2nd Supplemental Expert Report: APT Avatar and E-Court Service Counterfeit Tradecraft—Minting Legal Credentials ("CNF Avatar Report") and September 2026 cAPTure-to-Kill APT: Mapping, Attributing, and Containing an Evolving Threat ("CNF September 2026 Threat Assessment") extend that record into professional-persona operations, evolving infrastructure and continuing containment requirements. [FN 13]

CNF's September 2026 threat assessment of the cAPTure APT traces how the threat evolved from the findings in its 2025 report. The assessment draws on articles, releases and related media reports that document advances in the threat actors' tradecraft.

Marlin Technology (Marlintech)

Marlintech is the independent information-technology company identified in its originating report. Its owner, Jepp Walter, examined two computer devices, domain-registration information and email-related records for the December 5, 2024 Expert Report: Summary Opinion (Marlin 2024 Report). This early investigation supplied device, account and infrastructure findings subsequently considered by the other teams. Its analysis and opinions remain attributable to Marlintech. [FN 14]

O.R.A.C.L.E. Detection Response Team (ORACLE)

The ORACLE Detection Response Team examines professional identities and the pathways through which credentials, communications, represented roles and records acquire institutional authority. Its July 7, 2026 report, *Institutional, Private Entity and Individual Credential Laundering and Resulting Authority-Rail Compromises* (the ORACLE July 2026 Report), drew upon the avatar, "placeholder attorney" and co-opted persona research developed within the investigative environment examined in the 2025 CNF Report. ORACLE expanded that research beyond the identification of fictitious professional personas to examine how compromised identities and credentials acquire institutional authority and produce consequential acts. This supplemental report integrates the technical, documentary and institutional records to trace those acts from their originating sources to their consequences. [FN 15] [FN 16] †

Bridge-Gate E-S-S Division, Restricted-Access Portal Solutions Unit (RAPS)

RAPS investigates systems where authenticated users submit documents and conduct consequential transactions. Its February 23, 2026 Federal CM/ECF, DCN and SMTP Email Relay Expert Report (RAPS February 2026 Report) distinguishes submission, intake, case association, docketing, delivery and service. The contribution is an independently conducted examination of portal behavior and procedural consequences, testing how the object submitted relates to the object received, displayed or relied upon. [FN 17]

Team B

Team B is the collective designation retained for the specialists who independently collected and normalized the Florida Bar employee, Bar membership and statewide e-filing portal datasets beginning in late 2024. CNF subsequently analyzed and integrated those

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Editorial authorship and contributor attribution. Jay Lewis Farrow serves as Lead Author of this November 25, 2026 O.R.A.C.L.E. Cyber Warning and Supplemental Report. He is also the subject of the longitudinal documentary case study presented in this publication. The report integrates research, documentary evidence and investigative contributions attributed to their respective originating teams and sources. Professional background and additional published work may be found through his NACABAR professional profile and Authory publication portfolio. Return to contributor description

records with the wider investigation. The portal chapter expressly separates Team B's acquisition from Marlintech's infrastructure investigation, preserving the provenance of their later correlation and contributor confidentiality. [FN 18]

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Individual and Institutional Authority

Authority is conferred upon individuals and institutions through constitutional provisions, federal and state statutes, regulations, administrative appointments, professional licensure, contractual arrangements and recognized social or religious conventions. Its conferral identifies the holder and defines the scope within which that holder may act. Once vested with authority, an individual carries the powers associated with the recognized capacity; an institution exercises its powers through persons, mechanisms and processes authorized to act on its behalf. Depending upon its scope, the exercise of authority may create, modify or extinguish rights, privileges and obligations, affect professional standing, transfer or restrict property interests, and alter individual liberties. The conferral, possession, exercise and recognition of authority are distinct, and safeguards protect the holder, the institution and those who rely upon its acts from unauthorized exercise of those powers.

Authority itself is a protected asset. An ATM ordinarily requires a payment card or other recognized credential and a personal identification number before authorizing access to funds. Similarly, a fingerprint, facial recognition mechanism or passcode can unlock a mobile telephone and enable access to its communications and transactional capabilities, subject to additional application-specific controls. A message sent from an established account is routinely associated with its legitimate holder. Unauthorized passage through those gates can permit another person to communicate or transact under the cloak of that holder's apparent authority. The same principle extends to the exercise of professional and institutional powers, where the consequences derive not merely from the information accessed, but from what the authority enables another person or institution to do.

A. Professional Authority Is an Independent Attack Surface

Professional identity and professional authority are not synonymous. A name, license number, designation, credential and signature identify or represent a professional capacity; they do not independently establish who authorized a particular act. A licensed attorney, for example, exercises powers recognized by courts, clients and professional regulators. That authority is both conferred and subject to limitations imposed by the legal and regulatory institutions that recognize it. Its exercise depends upon trusted communications, recognized credentials, accurate records and institutional processes that frequently reside beyond the professional's direct control.

A threat actor's objective may therefore extend beyond identity theft, account access or the acquisition of confidential information. Interference with the mechanisms through which professional authority is exercised, recognized, restricted or revoked can enable unauthorized acts in a professional's name or impair the legitimate holder's ability to act, without requiring compromise of every device or account associated with that individual. The professional authority itself, and the systems that determine its recognition and continued exercise, constitute an independent attack surface.

B. Institutional Authority Is an Independent Attack Surface

Institutions likewise exercise authority through recognizable mechanisms. A proposed judicial order containing the name of a court, a case number, proposed findings and a judicial signature block is not thereby an authorized judicial act. The applicable requirements for decisional authorization, execution, authentication and issuance distinguish the proposed instrument from the operative determination. A judicial signature manifests authority; it does not confer the underlying power. Authentication safeguards bind the act to its authorized source, the particular proceeding and the instrument actually approved.

For example, the Florida Courts Technology Standards prescribe security characteristics for electronic judicial signatures, including the date, time and case number appearing through and beneath the signature. The standards also address electronic signatures of clerks on instruments requiring a clerk's signature. These controls impede the reuse of a signature on an unrelated instrument and provide a means of examining its association with a particular proceeding. Authentication of issuance and certification of a copy perform distinct functions; the applicable requirements depend upon the instrument and governing process. [FN 19]

The technological, documentary, jurisdictional, procedural, substantive and evidentiary characteristics through which an institution exercises and communicates its powers collectively constitute what O.R.A.C.L.E. describes as the institutional authority fingerprint. The fingerprint encompasses the identity and capacity of authorized personnel, the scope of their powers, the processes governing their exercise, the authentication of the instruments produced, the continuity of case and evidentiary records, and the application of governing standards to the facts upon which the institution acts. It is more comprehensive than any signature, seal, domain name or recognizable document architecture.

The investigative baseline is the institution's own governing framework: the Florida Supreme Court's applicable rules and technology standards, and The Florida Bar's rules of discipline and professional conduct, together with its published expectations of integrity, fairness and professionalism in the administration of justice. The prescribed safeguards establish how authority is intended to be exercised; whether they were observed in a particular instance is a separate, empirically examinable question. [FN 20]

Institutions routinely act in reliance upon the recognized authority of other institutions. An authentic instrument may nevertheless contain an inaccurate representation of an originating record. Once recorded, published or incorporated into a subsequent official determination, that representation may acquire the force and practical consequences of institutional reliance. A counterfeit instrument and an authentic instrument predicated upon materially inaccurate information therefore present distinct pathways through which the exercise of authority may be affected.

The safeguards that protect the exercise of authority also provide a framework for investigating its integrity. Comparing originating source records, governing requirements, subsequent institutional representations and resulting acts permits observable misalignments to be identified and correlated with the technical and forensic evidence. This framework, encompassing the individual and institutional authority fingerprints, establishes the foundation for the documentary and forensic examination developed throughout O.R.A.C.L.E.

I. The Human Consequences — Can Threat Actors Deny Access to Courts of Law by Attorneys while Clients Lose Their Day in Court?

I. A. When a lawyer loses the capacity to act

A client may spend years in litigation while one attorney learns every document, every witness, and every deadline. Now consider the consequences if that attorney is suddenly unable to practice shortly before a decisive hearing or trial. The client must find another lawyer, reconstruct years of work and pay to restore a case already in motion. For many people, that replacement is financially out of reach. The legal and financial disruption can become irreversible when the replacement must occur on the day of trial or at another decisive deadline.

A criminal operation intended to derail litigation can pursue the lawyer instead of litigating the claim: loss of the ability to appear, file or continue representation may defeat the client's practical opportunity to be heard. [FN 21]

For the client, the immediate issue is whether the court can hear the case with counsel able to act. A client depends on an attorney's ability to receive notice, preserve evidence, file a response, appear at a hearing and continue a case. Interference with the identity or records that confer that capacity can have consequences far beyond the compromised computer. The client may confront a missed deadline or the loss of informed representation while the originating intrusion remains technically obscure. [FN 22] [FN 23]

The investigated mechanism joins technical access to institutional power. A stolen account can supply an apparently authentic instruction; a substituted professional role can determine who receives a response; an incomplete or misassociated record can become the premise for the next procedural act.

If the resulting restriction reaches the lawyer's right to practice or file, every affected client inherits the practical disruption. The report examines how that sequence developed in the original forensic record and how it compares with independently documented methods. [FN 24] [FN 25] [FN 26]

I. B. Why the legal outcome can be the attacker's objective

An operation intended to obstruct litigation can obtain a strategic benefit without encrypting files or demanding a ransom. Removing counsel, corrupting a communication

route, interfering with evidence or preventing an effective response can change the trajectory of a pending claim.

CNF's cAPTure-to-Kill model investigates that objective across devices, identities, infrastructure and court-facing processes. [FN 27] [FN 28]

This Urgent Cyber-Warning and Supplemental Report to the ORACLE July 2026 Report follows CNF's forensic investigation, begun around November 2024, and the earlier records it examined through to the November 2026 warning. It begins with the authority chain and the original investigation, explains what the 2026 specialist work added, and then shows the source documents in the longitudinal Florida case study.

The central question is what happens when an adversary interferes with the credentials, communications and official records that determine whether a lawyer can continue representing clients. [FN 29] [FN 30]

The central risk is therefore bigger than whether one laptop has been cleaned. A lawyer can regain a computer while an unauthorized mailbox rule, filing identity, source document association or public professional status remains.

A client can receive a convincing message from an account whose domain authentication passes while the human instruction is counterfeit. A court can take a genuine judicial action in reliance on procedural inputs whose provenance requires examination. In each instance, safeguarding justice means protecting both access and the legitimacy of the authority claimed through that access. [FN 31] [FN 32]

II. The Trusted Authority Chain and Expanding Public Record

II. A. How an identity becomes an official act

A thief who captures a lawyer's email account can divert money. A more ambitious adversary who can influence an account, filing route, or represented identity within a professional regulator may seek an outcome affecting the lawyer's right to practice. The institution that issues a decision may have acted within its authority while relying on information that someone altered.

The critical forensic question is whether a particular upstream message, credential, legal role or record reaching that institution was authorized by the person named in it. ORACLE calls the linked sequence an authority rail: an identity is presented, a credential or communications channel makes the action acceptable, an institution incorporates the action into a record, and someone later relies on that record. [FN 33] [FN 34]

To understand why this matters to the public, start with a simple distinction. A lawyer's name and license number establish that a professional identity exists. They do not establish that the person who sent an email, signed a document, appeared in a videoconference or submitted a pleading was authorized to use that identity.

Courts, employers, clients and regulators can all encounter a correctly named professional and still be interacting with a substitute operator. The documented criminal cases and investigative reporting in this supplement show the distinction repeatedly, across settlements, fictitious firms, fabricated judicial events and accepted enterprise accounts. [FN 35] [FN 36]

An authority avatar is an identity or representation used by an operator to exercise another person's or institution's apparent authority. It can be a synthetic person, an actual lawyer whose name and bar number are stolen, a valid enterprise account controlled by a substitute worker, a forged officer request, a spoofed judicial role, or a genuine institutional record made to carry a false premise. What matters is not whether every component is fictional. It is who controlled the consequential act and why the recipient accepted it. [FN 37]

Two pathways recur in the documented cases. An offender can create and circulate a counterfeit judicial order. An unauthorized identity or instruction can also enter an ordinary institutional process and prompt a genuine official or system to take a consequential step. The second pathway makes the source of the instruction critical: investigators trace the

represented person, claimed authority, accepted channel, original content and action taken afterward. [FN 38] [FN 39]

Stage	What the institution or recipient relies upon	What must remain traceable
Represented identity	A lawyer, investigator, employee or judicial officer	The real person and authorized role
Accepted channel	An account, message, session or submitted file	Account operator, original content and accepted version
Institutional intake	A received response, filing or service event	Matter association, complete document and recipients
Official action	A recorded decision, order or status	Decision authority, instrument and effective terms
Downstream reliance	Practice eligibility, filing access and client decisions	The source decision and any correction or restoration

Table 1. The authority chain. An error or unauthorized act at an earlier stage can remain consequential when a later institution relies on the resulting record. This is an analytical model, not a claim that the systems are one network. [FN 40] [FN 41]

II. B. What the independent public record adds

A false attorney identity may be installed on a seemingly credible channel without impersonating the institution as a whole; the Bar's June 2026 warning described real lawyer names and license numbers used with fabricated professional documents. [FN 42] A February 2026 federal prosecution described a fabricated legal and adjudicative environment that caused at least one person to miss a real immigration proceeding. [FN 43]

At the visible end of the chain is a familiar request: the person identified as the lawyer says to wire the money, sign the order, file the pleading, cancel the meeting or trust the new address. What changes across incidents is the operator controlling that request. In one case it is an email impostor; in another, a cloned video; in another, a person with a real lawyer's license number; in another, a false firm with staff, stationery and intake. The receiving organization often still exists and functions normally. The deception is in the authority attributed to the instruction. [FN 44]

The Florida Bar's own alerts describe messages impersonating its personnel and requests seeking lawyer credentials. Its reporting also describes a real attorney's identity used in a fabricated legal service and simulated hearing. Contemporary journalism examines

cloned professional accounts, counterfeit outside counsel, stolen cloud sessions, fabricated government requests and substituted workers. These sources establish concrete methods and consequences that readers can compare with the original Florida investigation; Section VI explains their individual contributions and source dependencies. [FN 45] [FN 46] [FN 47] [FN 48] [FN 49] [FN 50] [FN 51]

A regulator is also a publisher of professional eligibility: its status records are adopted by courts, clients and other systems long after the originating communication is forgotten. [FN 52] That state-publication relationship makes an incorrect source association part of the response and recovery problem, not merely a clerical display question. [FN 53]

A fake law firm can cheat a client. A forged attorney instruction can redirect a settlement. A false court order can misstate what a judge decided. The professional regulator occupies a different position: its employee identity systems, membership records, grievance workflow and status database help determine whether an attorney can appear, serve clients, earn professional income or contest disciplinary allegations. Compromise at that level reaches the power to determine professional capacity itself. [FN 54]

II. C. The Florida systems: who controls which part of the process

The Florida Bar, the statewide E-Filing Portal and the appellate case-management environment perform different jobs. The Bar maintains member identities, conducts disciplinary functions and publishes professional status.

The Florida Supreme Court exercises judicial authority over lawyer discipline. The Portal carries submissions and service functions into court workflows.

ACIS exposes appellate case information and documents.

C-Track supports the underlying appellate case-management work. A user can encounter the same matter in several of these systems while each retains different records of what happened. [FN 55] [FN 56] [FN 57] [FN 58] [FN 59] [FN 60]

System or authority	Role in the chain	Why the distinction matters
The Florida Bar — floridabar.org	Member information, grievance administration and public discipline records; separate employee and member access environments	A member profile, investigative communication and public status are different records.

System or authority	Role in the chain	Why the distinction matters
Florida Courts E-Filing Portal — myflcourtaccess.com	Statewide submission and electronic-service portal governed by the Florida Courts E-Filing Authority, with operational support through the clerks' organization	The Portal's receipt must be matched to court acceptance, case assignment and the declared service population.
Florida Courts websites — flcourts.gov and legacy flcourts.org references	Judicial information, rules, standards and links to court services	A judicial web address identifies a service location; the particular document and authorizing act remain separate evidence.
ACIS — acis.flcourts.gov	Public Florida Appellate Case Information System	Its case, event and document identifiers describe different objects.
C-Track	Appellate case-management platform supporting docket and document workflows	An internal event and the public copy delivered for that event require a preserved relationship.
TFBPro public discipline interface	Serves Bar status fields and associated document references to the public	The displayed professional result and its linked supporting orders can be examined independently.

Table 2. The systems interlude. The named environments exchange or publish information relevant to the same professional matter; they are not a single website or a single authentication boundary. [FN 61] [FN 62] [FN 63] [FN 64] [FN 65] [FN 66] [FN 67]

The E-Filing Authority governs the statewide portal; describing it simply as an independent commercial filing company would obscure that institutional responsibility.

Likewise, ACIS is a service under the Florida Courts domain, while the Bar's public status service belongs to a different institution.

These relationships explain why a response can be sent, accepted at an intake point, associated with a case, served and later characterized in several separate records. [FN 68] [FN 69] [FN 70] [FN 71]

II. D. The evidence needed to connect those systems

A court document passes through distinct events: delivery, intake, scanning or electronic upload, indexing, case association, service, notification and judicial consideration. The relevant records must show what each stage received and what it passed forward.

A delivery receipt establishes receipt at its stated destination; the application and court records establish how the complete document was treated afterward. This distinction

guides the later comparison of physical submissions, electronic receipts and disputed response classifications. [FN 72] [FN 73]

The same layered logic applies to email. A message may be delivered from infrastructure authorized to send for a domain and may carry the technical marks ordinarily associated with passing authentication. These checks do not answer whether the named lawyer, clerk or investigator personally authorized the specific content. CCDG analyzed this distinction in February 2026 and examined disputed professional communications.

The findings include accounts of messages repudiated as not originating from the represented office and of an original communication reported changed. This is how a familiar-looking channel can become a vehicle for counterfeit instructions. [FN 74] [FN 75]

The original Florida collections, official court acts, government disclosures and independent journalism carry different evidentiary weight. Team B's portal datasets and Marlintech's separately collected infrastructure material were integrated by CNF.

Later specialist reports applied further methods to that record. Public server acquisitions and original case documents supplied additional observations. The following chronology identifies those dependencies so repeated publication of one artifact is not mistaken for a new collection. [FN 76] [FN 77] [FN 78]

II. E. Persistence, institutional dependencies and the timing of the warning

The cAPTure-to-Kill model developed in the investigative reports assembled here describes an objective-driven campaign whose consequential output can be a lost professional identity, a disabled practice, a corrupted communication or an accepted institutional record. The endpoint incident is one stage of that model. Credential theft, cloud administration, DNS and mail routing, professional-persona substitution, court intake and status publication are separate control points through which an operator can pursue the same objective. A demand for payment is not required for the institutional damage described by this model. The September 2026 assessment and October 2026 restoration research place those continuing dependencies within the investigation's technical framework. [FN 79] [FN 80] [FN 81]

The continuity question is therefore operational: what authority was captured or represented, through which channel, what did the receiving institution accept, and which later action relied on it? A changed domain, account, device or technique can be part of the same sequence when source records connect the change to the earlier activity and

objective. The chain must be examined across identity and credentials; DNS, MX and cloud administration; attorney and court communications; preparation and verification of documents; filing, indexing and case assignment; service and notice; judicial action; and later publication or enforcement. The systems have different owners and different logs. Their decisions can still depend on the same disputed input. [FN 82] [FN 83] [FN 84] [FN 85] [FN 86]

This dependency explains how a consequence can persist after the initial interference ends. Restoring an account does not itself correct an unanswered-inquiry designation, reverse a default, restore a license, reopen a filing account or notify every institution that relied on a published status. Those outcomes require their own authorized acts and traceable records. The judicial and disciplinary comparisons in Sections X and XI follow this distinction from the initiating representation to the later order, service record and institutional response. Where the records demonstrate an actual later consequence, the analysis identifies it; where they identify a vulnerable dependency, the analysis explains the control that dependency requires. [FN 87] [FN 88] [FN 89] [FN 90] [FN 91]

The timing of this warning rests on the accumulated record. The 2025 foundational investigation, February 2026 communications findings, July 2026 authority-chain report, September 2026 Capture-to-Kill assessment, October 22, 2026 restoration research, October 25, 2026 authority-avatar research and subsequent court-document comparisons address connected layers of the problem. The notice examined in Section VIII.J bears an October 28, 2026 filing stamp, Filing No. 260153179; that source date governs the chronology here. The investigative work leading into late October 2026 and the November 2026 comparison of original instruments supply context beyond that single filing. The opening warning at the front of this report addresses the resulting present exposure and the approaching period of reduced institutional availability. [FN 92] [FN 93] [FN 94] [FN 95] [FN 96] [FN 97]

Cumulative analysis requires source discipline. A later report that quotes an earlier acquisition is an additional analysis of that acquisition, not another independent collection. An official order establishes the court action stated in it; a petition or affidavit supplies the assertions and certification of its author; a PDF object or registration field establishes the recorded technical feature. Their relationship becomes probative when the date, source, identity, document version and institutional effect can be connected. The new comparisons preserve those relationships and retain material differences, including electronic signature notation, case identification, service dates and the distinction between a recommendation and a final disposition. [FN 98] [FN 99] [FN 100]

With those roles established, the investigation can be followed from its original technical foundation to its later institutional consequences. Section IX retains the case and document identifiers; Sections X and XI develop the new judicial and disciplinary comparisons from their original source instruments.

Selected Documentary Comparisons — The Authority Chain in Practice

1. Acknowledged response and institutional context

The records below compare receipt of an identified response with its later regulatory characterization. The accompanying chronology identifies the professional roles and communications surrounding that transition.

October 15, 2024 · Receipt of the October 14, 2024 transmission acknowledged

Date Tuesday, October 15th, 2024 at 9:38 AM

Good morning Mr.

We have received the email that you sent last night at 7:20pm. Thank you!

Christine Mitchell's 9:38 a.m. acknowledgment identifies the preceding evening's 7:20 p.m. email. [FN 101]

November 25, 2024 · Thirteen official inquiries characterized as unanswered

18. As of the date of the service of this Petition, respondent has failed to respond to thirteen (13) official bar inquiries.

Petition for Contempt and Order to Show Cause, SC2024-1681, paragraph 18. [FN 102]

The acknowledgment establishes receipt of that transmission. Complaint-specific reconciliation, deadlines and the later thirteen-inquiry characterization are addressed in Section VIII.D and Section VIII.E. Full acknowledgment · Petition excerpt

Institutional context · private representation, Bar correspondence and counsel

October 17, 2024 — Weiss Serota's premises notice identifies its representation of the office provider-landlord and demands payment and possession. [FN 103] VIII.D · Figure 12

October 18, 2024 — Christine Mitchell's 4:35 p.m. Bar email distributes grievance-assignment correspondence to Richard Jay Weiss at rweiss@wsh-law.com. The October 15, 2024 letters identify him as committee chair. [FN 104] [FN 105] [FN 106] VIII.D · Figure 13

February 26, 2025 — Weiss Serota Chief Operating Officer Sonja Chaves reports that the firm has "obtained counsel" and directs communications through "[Bar Counsel PS]" at [email redacted]. [FN 107] VIII.F · Figure 22A

our legal counsel, [redacted]

Email screenshot detail, displayed sent February 26, 2025 at 4:16 p.m.; February 27, 2025 motion copy, p. 14. The counsel relationship is reported by the sender. Full email and subsequent institutional record. [FN 108] [FN 109]

2. Original In Re filings, docket association and protected-review denial

The separately captioned instruments bear February 6, 2026 receipt stamps and blank case-number fields. The public docket and later order associate them with the existing disciplinary proceedings.

A · Original writ received February 6, 2026

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF FLORIDA
(Original Jurisdiction Proceeding)

In re: [redacted]

Petitioner

Case No. _____/

Received, Clerk, Supreme Court FEB - 6 2026

PETITION FOR WRITS OF PROHIBITION, MANDAMUS AND ALL WRITS

Original-jurisdiction petition, p. 1. [FN 110]

B · Separate motion received February 6, 2026

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF FLORIDA

IN RE: [redacted]

Petitioner. Case No. _____/

Received, Clerk, Supreme Court FEB - 6 2026

EMERGENCY EX PARTE MOTION TO SEAL, FOR IN CAMERA REVIEW, FOR PAPER-ONLY, NON-DIGITIZED HANDLING, FOR DELAYED SERVICE, AND FOR A STAY OF ALL DISCIPLINARY PROCEEDINGS AFFECTING PETITIONER

Emergency motion for protected handling, p. 1. [FN 111]

C · February 9, 2026 entries within SC2024-1681

ACIS snapshot, November 18, 2026. Actual case-number field from p. 1; both actual filing entries from p. 2, reproduced separately below. [FN 112]

CASE NUMBER
SC2024-1681

02/09/2026	Motion (SC)	Other Substantive	"Emergency Ex Parte Motion to Seal, for In Camera Review, For Paper-Only, Non-Digitized Handling, for Delayed Service, and for a Stay of All Disciplinary Proceedings Affecting Petitioner"	[redacted]
02/09/2026	Petition	Petition Filed	Petition for Writs of Prohibition, Mandamus, and All Writs ***Dismissed, see order dated 04/24/2026.***	[redacted]

D · February 11, 2026 order: emergency motion denied

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 2026

The Florida Bar, Petitioner(s)
v.
[redacted] Respondent(s)

SC2024-1681 & SC2025-0863
Lower Tribunal No(s).:
2025-70,248(17F);
2025-70,622(17A)(FES);
2024-70,126(17A);
2025-70,055(17A);

Caption and operative paragraph, p. 1, shown as separate excerpts; intervening lower-file entries omitted. The editorial red box marks 2025-70,248(17F). The May 21, 2026 disposition lists the same file as 2025-70,248(17A).

Respondent's "Emergency Ex Parte Motion to Seal, for In Camera Review, for Paper-Only, Non-Digitized Handling, for Delayed Service, and for a Stay of All Disciplinary Proceedings Affecting Petitioner" is hereby denied.

The order denies the emergency motion by its complete title. The two Supreme Court case numbers are visible in its caption. [FN 113]

April 24, 2026 is a separate disposition: the Court dismissed the writ and notice seeking review, denied the extension request and directed that the proceedings continue as uncontested. [FN 114]

February 6, 2026 records physical receipt; February 9, 2026 records docket entry. No independently assigned new writ number is displayed in these source records.

Personal name editorially redacted in the preview copies; unredacted originals remain in the documentary record. Original excerpts retain their proportions. Section X.H — complete sequence · Writ · Emergency motion · February 11, 2026 order

III. CNF — The Foundational Multiyear Investigation, 2018–2025

III. A. How the investigation began and why its scope expanded

The foundation of this warning predates the reports issued in 2026. The CNF 2025 Report describes an investigation begun approximately in November 2024, with retrospective examination extending to the beginning of 2018.

Its starting point was access to the computers, accounts, files and communications of attorney Jay Lewis Farrow and his law practice. Its scope expanded when investigators connected endpoint findings with attorney identities, filing activity, email routing, domain administration and court-related systems.

The investigation's commencement, the dates of the underlying events and the date of the integrated publication are separate chronological facts. [FN 115]

That distinction changes how the reader should understand the later case studies. The inquiry did not originate with an unexplained court identifier or a new appearance in October 2026. It began with the operational question whether an intrusion into a legal practice had extended into the channels through which the practice communicated, filed documents, received notice and sought protection.

The report describes three examined computers, more than 10,000 files, metadata from numerous accounts and court documents, and an expanding domain and litigation population. These categories measure different parts of the investigated environment. They are not interchangeable counts of compromised systems or independently confirmed victims. [FN 116]

CNF used cAPTure-to-Kill to describe a campaign objective: obtaining control over the technical and institutional conditions of litigation so that claims could be obstructed, prematurely terminated or otherwise redirected. The anticipated benefit was a legal outcome.

That objective explains why investigators considered sustained surveillance, credential misuse, disrupted communications and apparently routine procedural consequences together. An operation pursuing that benefit would not need to announce itself with a ransom demand. CNF's endpoint narrative reports no ransom demand over the relevant December 2020–July 2025 period. [FN 117]

This section reconstructs CNF's published findings, the evidence categories underlying them and their operational significance. The report is an investigative source with its own attribution determinations. Official advisories and the sworn records of other infrastructure cases supply separately identified technical comparisons.

This arrangement preserves the cumulative investigation while allowing each conclusion to be traced to the record that actually supports it. The public-private collaboration model described by CISA's Joint Cyber Defense Collaborative concerns information sharing and coordinated defense; the publication and its case-specific determinations remain attributed to CNF and its contributors. [FN 118]

III. B. Preservation, independent collection and integrated analysis

CNF describes preserving source material from operational computers, including system and administrative logs, crash reports, certificates, permissions, executable files, libraries and user activity. It catalogued extracted artifacts and retained redundant copies on storage devices and in encrypted cloud environments.

The purpose was to preserve material that could be compared, tested again and shared for coordinated investigation. The report separately describes controlled observation of machines that continued to communicate with external infrastructure. Evidence preservation and live observation therefore belong in distinct entries in the investigative record: an examination copy preserves a state; an active test generates a new sequence of events. [FN 119]

The reported method used several levels of examination. Investigators studied individual artifacts, compared related files and processes on a device, compared findings across devices, and then correlated those results with communications and infrastructure records.

One identified subset comprised approximately 2,251 DLL files associated with the June 2024 period. Other subsets included executable files, altered paths and document material.

A collection of unusual timestamps directed the next examination; the more consequential findings involved how services ran, which accounts were used, what processes contained, where connections went and how the same behavior appeared elsewhere. [FN 120]

For legal records, CNF assembled docket information, court documents and relevant correspondence. It compared signature blocks, professional identifiers, contact details, captions, production metadata and the work actually performed after an appearance.

It then examined the relationship between those document characteristics and evidence concerning credentials and communications. For infrastructure, the report describes domain-registration research, nameserver information, mail-routing records and message headers. Each collection answered a different question: who was represented, which credentials or routes were implicated, which file or communication was involved, and what happened next. [FN 121]

Independent acquisition is especially significant in the portal analysis. CNF states that Team B's portal work and Marlintech's domain investigation proceeded separately before their results were compared. That separation gives the correlation a different evidentiary value from two publications repeating the same source.

The subsequent integrated reports remain dependent on their underlying collections. A later report's adoption of an earlier finding extends the analysis; it does not create an additional independent observation of the original event. [FN 122]

The correlation must also preserve the meaning of time. A device event time, a registration record's update time, a DNS answer captured during testing, a message's relay timestamp and the date a report was downloaded are different fields. CNF expressly records that the MX material described on page 119 carries the collection date rather than a historical change timestamp. That field can establish the configuration observed at collection.

A claim that an MX change occurred at an earlier moment requires the corresponding historical observation or change record. Maintaining this distinction makes the chronology reproducible and directs investigators to the particular custodian records that can resolve control and authorization. [FN 123]

III. C. The placeholder-attorney study: identity, participation and litigation outcome

The placeholder study investigated the misuse of a lawyer's professional position in a case. CNF expressly distinguishes the person whose identity was used from the actor allegedly operating through that identity. Its term describes an appearance attributed to an attorney but examined for evidence that credentials, communications or filing authority were controlled by someone else.

The genuine practitioner may be a victim of the same campaign. This distinction is central to the study and to any publication of the names appearing in its source tables. [FN 124]

The investigative sequence began with observable conduct and documents. A lawyer appeared in a matter; the resulting filings or communications displayed recurring discrepancies; the investigator compared those records with other work attributed to the same practitioner and firm; credential-exposure and infrastructure information were then considered in that context.

The report describes examinations of breach records, professional email identities, signatures, law-firm addresses, metadata and domain records. A breach entry establishes exposure of the information recorded in that source. Connecting it to a particular court-account takeover requires the corresponding account or use evidence. Keeping those stages visible allows the reader to understand how an identity finding developed. [FN 125]

The different population figures in the original report describe different scopes. Its introductory inventory refers to 157 federal cases and more than 60 attorneys. The introduction to CNF's Table 1 describes more than 150 studied matters and approximately 32 attorneys, with 56 cases presented as an illustrative series.

The credential-misuse discussion reports at least 62 implicated federal cases. A separate data-sourcing passage describes approximately 48 core cases, while the participation discussion refers to approximately 50 subject cases. Each figure describes its stated source population. Adding them together, or applying a percentage from one group to another, would manufacture a population the report does not provide. [FN 126]

CNF's Table 1 is valuable because it exposes a route back to named court matters. It gives case numbers, case styles, attributed defense counsel and available filing and closing dates. Its introductory page also explains that at least 17 of the approximately 32 attorneys had appeared in matters prosecuted by Farrow and his practice during 2024–2025. Inclusion means the case supplied information to the study. The table is therefore an index to the examined record, not a finding that every named practitioner knowingly participated in misconduct. [FN 127]

The reported behavioral measures examined the interval between appearance and withdrawal or disposition, the extent of substantive participation and how the matter ended. CNF reports a mean tenure of 57 days, a 93 percent resolution-or-dismissal figure, and an 81 percent measure of absent, appearance-only or otherwise minimal substantive activity.

The published narrative does not supply a common row-level calculation for those percentages. They are CNF's reported measures from its analytical samples. The case filing and closing dates in CNF's Table 1 cannot independently reproduce an appearance-to-disposition interval because the table does not contain every appearance date. [FN 128]

The document examination supplies a second dimension. CNF describes missing professional identifiers, inconsistent or outdated contact information, recurring signature-block and caption variations, cross-firm authorship metadata and particular PDF production patterns.

The investigative value lies in comparing these attributes across related records and with the identity and communication evidence. A filing format, a converter name or an abbreviated caption becomes meaningful through that documented comparison. It should not be turned into a universal rule that a particular software product, absent logo or clerical variation identifies a malicious document. [FN 129]

Read together, CNF's study describes a mechanism in which a legitimate professional identity can occupy a procedural position while the real lawyer is absent from the underlying activity.

That position can receive service, introduce documents, communicate with parties and influence a case's direction. The endpoint and routing findings explain how the operational access might be maintained; the litigation study examines its consequences in records the court and other parties would ordinarily trust. The placeholder study supplies the earlier investigative model applied to the subsequent Farrow documentary sequence. [FN 130]

TABLE 1: United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida: Federal Lawsuit Case Studies Re: Probative ECF Credential Theft and Threat Actor Exploitation of Record Appearances

The table below lists 56 identified federal cases filed from 2018 onward in which there is an indication that defense counsel's credentials were used, however, these attorneys' filings and litigation activities revealed patterns which, overtime, were determined to be highly probative of centralized manipulations. This list is not exhaustive of the cases studied, as the same included over 150 between March 2018 and May 2025 focusing on approximately 32 individual attorneys who appeared of record during this seven year time span.

Within these cases, as to these attorneys, the patterns and anomalies were observed from the Court's Docket or through obtaining copies of particular court filings. We then used an open source tool which identifies specific data breaches of Personal Identification Information from, by example, LinkedIn, Avvo, Event Brite and other data breaches caused by hackers. Our research in such regard was directed at determining if any of the attorneys who exhibited patterned litigation anomalies from 2018 through 2025 also was the victim of credential theft of, among other things, their law firm email username and password.

Thereafter, we assembled and compared the patterns within court filings, as well as, conducted tests of the subject attorney's law firm emails as at least 17 of the 32 attorneys were involved in federal lawsuits prosecuted by Farrow and his practice between 2024 and 2025. Each case is listed once; however, this only reflects that this was a case that was studied, and specific information was used from that case as part of the further analysis and examinations cited about and within our eForensic Report. Thus, the table below provides the case number, the style of the case, and the name of the attorney within the data set likely to be victims of credential theft. Where available, the date the case was filed and the date it was closed via court decree, voluntary dismissal without prejudice or with prejudice is also provided.

Figure 1. Table 1: original scope and method. Original Table 1 introduction states a 56-case illustrative series within more than 150 studied matters and approximately 32 attorneys. It explains that inclusion identifies a case contributing information to the investigation. [FN 131]

Case Number	Plaintiff v. First Defendant	Defense Counsel	Date Filed	Date Closed
9:18-cv-80409-RLR	Sheinberg v. Comcast Corporation	Seth Adam Kolton, Shendell & Pollock, P.L.	03/30/18	12/10/18
1:18-cv-22585-CMA	The Travelers Indemnity Company of Connecticut et al v. FIGG Bridge Engineers, Inc. et al	Laura Besvinick, Stroock & Stroock & Lavan LLP	06/27/18	06/24/19
0:18-cv-61683-RS	Guideone National Insurance Company v. PALM NMB, LLC et al	Seth Adam Kolton, Shendell & Pollock, P.L.	07/20/18	10/07/19
0:18-cv-61975-UU	Fuller v. Reebok International Ltd.	William A. Bellido, Hinshaw & Culbertson LLP	09/2018	N/A
0:19-cv-60750-RKA	Martinez v. Western World Insurance Group, Inc.	Laura Besvinick, Stroock & Stroock & Lavan LLP	03/26/19	09/10/19
0:19-cv-60810-RKA	Scottsdale Insurance Company v. Zenda, LLC et al	Justin Daniel Luger, Weiss Serota Helfman Cole & Bierman, P.L.	03/27/19	07/10/19
0:19-cv-61135-RKA	Indian Harbor Insurance Company v. WDJ Hospitality, LLC et al	Justin Daniel Luger, Weiss Serota Helfman Cole & Bierman, P.L.	05/06/19	01/14/20
0:19-cv-61413-RKA	Certain Underwriters at Lloyd's, London v. AGM Marine Contractors, Inc. et al	Seth Adam Kolton, Shendell & Pollock, P.L.	06/06/19	08/21/19
0:19-cv-61666-RAR	Danh v. Pollack & Rosen, Inc.	Seth Adam Kolton, Shendell & Pollock, P.L.	07/06/19	08/23/19
0:19-cv-61815-BB	Rivas v. Pollack and Rosen, P.A.	Seth Adam Kolton, Shendell & Pollock, P.L.	07/19/19	12/02/19
0:19-cv-61824-RKA	Malik v. Pollack & Rosen, P.A.	Seth Adam Kolton, Shendell & Pollock, P.L.	07/21/19	02/03/20
0:19-cv-61991-RKA	Evanston Insurance Company v. Historic Antelope Valley LLC et al	Justin Daniel Luger, Weiss Serota Helfman Cole & Bierman, P.L.	08/13/19	06/12/20
0:19-cv-62585-RKA	Philadelphia Indemnity Insurance Company v. Southern Medical Health Centers, Inc.	Justin Daniel Luger, Weiss Serota Helfman Cole & Bierman, P.L.	10/17/19	03/09/20

Figure 2. Table 1: first page of listed cases. Case identifiers, case styles, attributed defense counsel and available filing and closing dates provide a route back to the studied court records. Named practitioners are examined identities and potential credential-theft victims. [FN 132]

III. D. Three endpoints and the continuity of access

The endpoint record covers an older Lenovo laptop, an office Lenovo desktop and an X1 Carbon introduced in 2025. CNF's reconstruction places the older laptop's initial

compromise in December 2020 and follows the development of persistent access, credential activity and interference through 2024.

Its most consequential reported observations concern a SAAZOD remote-management installation, service and account configuration, outbound connections, and activity correlated with the office machine.

The report identifies the underlying support service as legitimate infrastructure that was abused through an unauthorized management relationship. That distinction makes the account and configuration records important: the investigative question is who controlled the remote access and what they did with it. [FN 133]

The desktop provided continuity. CNF describes related service and persistence artifacts on both machines, matching network-share authentication activity in January 2024 and continued desktop check-ins after the older laptop was removed from ordinary use.

The desktop also served the practice's shared files. Within this reconstruction, replacing one computer did not extinguish access held through another device, an account or a management console. The practical containment unit was the connected environment. [FN 134]

The original report reproduces administrative-event and file-list images from 2024. The June 12, 2024 file lists show numerous entries carrying closely grouped modification times, including executable and DLL files. Those images preserve the names, times, types and sizes displayed in the source collection.

Their significance must remain connected to the service, account, memory and network analysis. A timestamp cluster is a chronological artifact; the determination of what executed and whether access was authorized depends on the corresponding execution and control evidence. [FN 135]

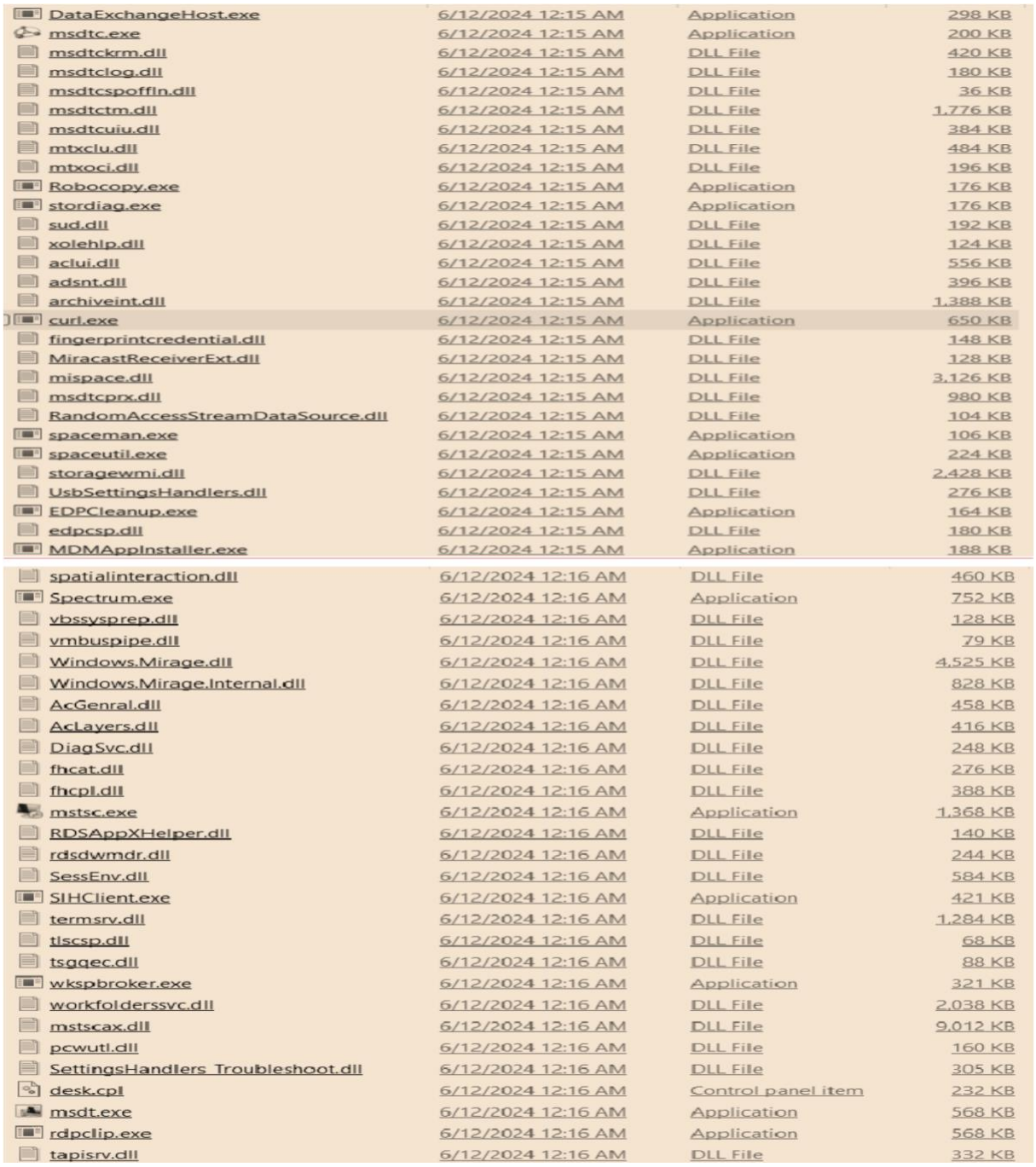
On the X1, CNF reports a different technical emphasis: memory-resident execution, a suspicious scheduled task, encoded PowerShell, process injection and material recovered from a BraveUpdate crash dump. The April 2, 2025 dump analysis describes two temporary artifacts and code in process memory; the subsequent account discusses WebView2 activity and outbound transfers.

These observations describe the execution and persistence examined on the endpoint. The report's exact exploit identification is not settled by its text: page 51 retains an unresolved CVE placeholder. The supported technical findings are the reported PDF-associated compromise and subsequent memory artifacts; the exploit's precise vulnerability identifier remains unresolved in that source. [FN 136]

CNF also records actions performed during the inquiry. It describes a June 16, 2025 live-memory capture and a June 17, 2025 controlled placement of a decoy draft referring to the remote-management domain. The following narrative reports changes to domain information after that test and compares the sequence with earlier observations. The source chronology connects the decoy placement, captured device events and externally acquired records by their separately recorded times. [FN 137]

The resulting operational finding is continuity across changing access methods. CNF's chronology moves from a remote-management foothold and reused credentials to memory-oriented activity on a replacement computer, while the broader investigation continues into mail and domain administration.

A change in device or technique does not reset the investigative history when retained accounts, infrastructure and observed activity connect the stages. It changes the controls that must be secured and the evidence that must be preserved. [FN 138]



DataExchangeHost.exe	6/12/2024 12:15 AM	Application	298 KB
msdtc.exe	6/12/2024 12:15 AM	Application	200 KB
msdtckrm.dll	6/12/2024 12:15 AM	DLL File	420 KB
msdtclog.dll	6/12/2024 12:15 AM	DLL File	180 KB
msdtcspoffln.dll	6/12/2024 12:15 AM	DLL File	36 KB
msdtctm.dll	6/12/2024 12:15 AM	DLL File	1,776 KB
msdtcuiu.dll	6/12/2024 12:15 AM	DLL File	384 KB
mtxclu.dll	6/12/2024 12:15 AM	DLL File	484 KB
mtxoci.dll	6/12/2024 12:15 AM	DLL File	196 KB
Robocopy.exe	6/12/2024 12:15 AM	Application	176 KB
stordiag.exe	6/12/2024 12:15 AM	Application	176 KB
sud.dll	6/12/2024 12:15 AM	DLL File	192 KB
xolehlp.dll	6/12/2024 12:15 AM	DLL File	124 KB
aclui.dll	6/12/2024 12:15 AM	DLL File	556 KB
adsnt.dll	6/12/2024 12:15 AM	DLL File	396 KB
archiveint.dll	6/12/2024 12:15 AM	DLL File	1,388 KB
curl.exe	6/12/2024 12:15 AM	Application	650 KB
fingerprintcredential.dll	6/12/2024 12:15 AM	DLL File	148 KB
MiracastReceiverExt.dll	6/12/2024 12:15 AM	DLL File	128 KB
mispace.dll	6/12/2024 12:15 AM	DLL File	3,126 KB
msdtcprx.dll	6/12/2024 12:15 AM	DLL File	980 KB
RandomAccessStreamDataSource.dll	6/12/2024 12:15 AM	DLL File	104 KB
spaceman.exe	6/12/2024 12:15 AM	Application	106 KB
spaceutil.exe	6/12/2024 12:15 AM	Application	224 KB
storagewmi.dll	6/12/2024 12:15 AM	DLL File	2,428 KB
UsbSettingsHandlers.dll	6/12/2024 12:15 AM	DLL File	276 KB
EDPCleanup.exe	6/12/2024 12:15 AM	Application	164 KB
edpcsp.dll	6/12/2024 12:15 AM	DLL File	180 KB
MDMAppInstaller.exe	6/12/2024 12:15 AM	Application	188 KB
spatialinteraction.dll	6/12/2024 12:16 AM	DLL File	460 KB
Spectrum.exe	6/12/2024 12:16 AM	Application	752 KB
vbssysprep.dll	6/12/2024 12:16 AM	DLL File	128 KB
vmbuspipe.dll	6/12/2024 12:16 AM	DLL File	79 KB
Windows.Mirage.dll	6/12/2024 12:16 AM	DLL File	4,525 KB
Windows.Mirage.Internal.dll	6/12/2024 12:16 AM	DLL File	828 KB
AcGenral.dll	6/12/2024 12:16 AM	DLL File	458 KB
AcLayers.dll	6/12/2024 12:16 AM	DLL File	416 KB
DiagSvc.dll	6/12/2024 12:16 AM	DLL File	248 KB
fhcat.dll	6/12/2024 12:16 AM	DLL File	276 KB
fhcpl.dll	6/12/2024 12:16 AM	DLL File	388 KB
mstsc.exe	6/12/2024 12:16 AM	Application	1,368 KB
RDSAppXHelper.dll	6/12/2024 12:16 AM	DLL File	140 KB
rdsdwmdr.dll	6/12/2024 12:16 AM	DLL File	244 KB
SessEnv.dll	6/12/2024 12:16 AM	DLL File	584 KB
SIHClient.exe	6/12/2024 12:16 AM	Application	421 KB
termsrv.dll	6/12/2024 12:16 AM	DLL File	1,284 KB
tlscsp.dll	6/12/2024 12:16 AM	DLL File	68 KB
tsgqec.dll	6/12/2024 12:16 AM	DLL File	88 KB
wkspbroker.exe	6/12/2024 12:16 AM	Application	321 KB
workfolderssvc.dll	6/12/2024 12:16 AM	DLL File	2,038 KB
mstscax.dll	6/12/2024 12:16 AM	DLL File	9,012 KB
pcwutl.dll	6/12/2024 12:16 AM	DLL File	160 KB
SettingsHandlers_Troubleshoot.dll	6/12/2024 12:16 AM	DLL File	305 KB
desk.cpl	6/12/2024 12:16 AM	Control panel item	232 KB
msdt.exe	6/12/2024 12:16 AM	Application	568 KB
rdpclip.exe	6/12/2024 12:16 AM	Application	568 KB
tapisrv.dll	6/12/2024 12:16 AM	DLL File	332 KB

Figure 3. June 12, 2024 file-list artifacts. File names, modification times, types and sizes preserve the closely grouped timestamps examined by CNF alongside service, account, memory and network evidence. [FN 139]

III. E. DNS, mail routing and the 2025 control windows

DNS is the internet's address directory: it determines which systems answer for a domain and where requests are directed. MX records identify the mail exchangers designated to

receive a domain's email. Registrar access, nameserver administration, cloud-hosted zones and mailbox administration are related but distinct forms of control.

A person can retain an apparently familiar email address while its delivery path or account settings have changed. A browser can display a familiar domain while the operator of a relevant backend resource requires separate verification.

The investigation accordingly examined both the visible communication and the administrative path supporting it. [FN 140]

CNF describes the expansion from an initial collection of roughly 100 domains to Marlintech's review of more than 200 and an investigation approaching 600 domains by September 2025. Its normalization method used 45 batches and a separately described 121-domain control collection.

The integrated chronology reports 21 synchronized update windows within nine broader control periods spanning 2019–2025. A window is an analytical grouping of events; a control period is a broader campaign phase. Neither term counts a separate attacker, victim organization or independent study. [FN 141]

The July 31, 2025 episode brought the external infrastructure into immediate operational focus. CNF describes Farrow uploading 11 documents to a university printing service while preparing litigation material, encountering printing and account errors, and examining domain records shortly afterward.

Its analysis identifies a cluster of updates across approximately 30 relevant domains within a three-to-four-minute interval. The report links the printer-service domain with law-firm and other domains already present in the investigative environment. The time-bounded incident therefore joined a concrete failed workflow to records collected in the surrounding infrastructure. [FN 142]

The July 31, 2025 collection contains several distinct record types. A registration update timestamp, a nameserver delegation, a captured DNS answer and a provider change log are not the same record. CNF's coordinated-control assessment draws on the observed values and its related endpoint and communication evidence.

To establish the responsible tenant or administrative action, the relevant preservation targets include the affected domain's registration history, hosted-zone identifiers, delegation set and account change records. AWS documents that Route 53 assigns nameservers to hosted zones; an AWS service family identifies the provider context, while tenant and change records identify the specific administrative relationship. [FN 143]

The August 5, 2025 episode concerns CNF's reported observation of a court-domain resolution path involving ccplatform.net and cloud delivery. The observation followed the August 4, 2025 court order and occurred within an already investigated pattern of credentials, domain control and affected communications. The report advances a further causal assessment concerning that order, although the source chronology does not directly record the order's creation. The order's issuance and service histories supply their own evidence of the relevant administrative and judicial actions. [FN 144]

The containment implication remains concrete. Where the examined record links endpoint access, credentials and disrupted legal communications, an endpoint cleanup leaves important questions unresolved if domain and mail administrators still control the routes. The next stage therefore requires a coordinated account and infrastructure response, supported by preserved original records and the authority of the relevant owners, providers or court. [FN 145]

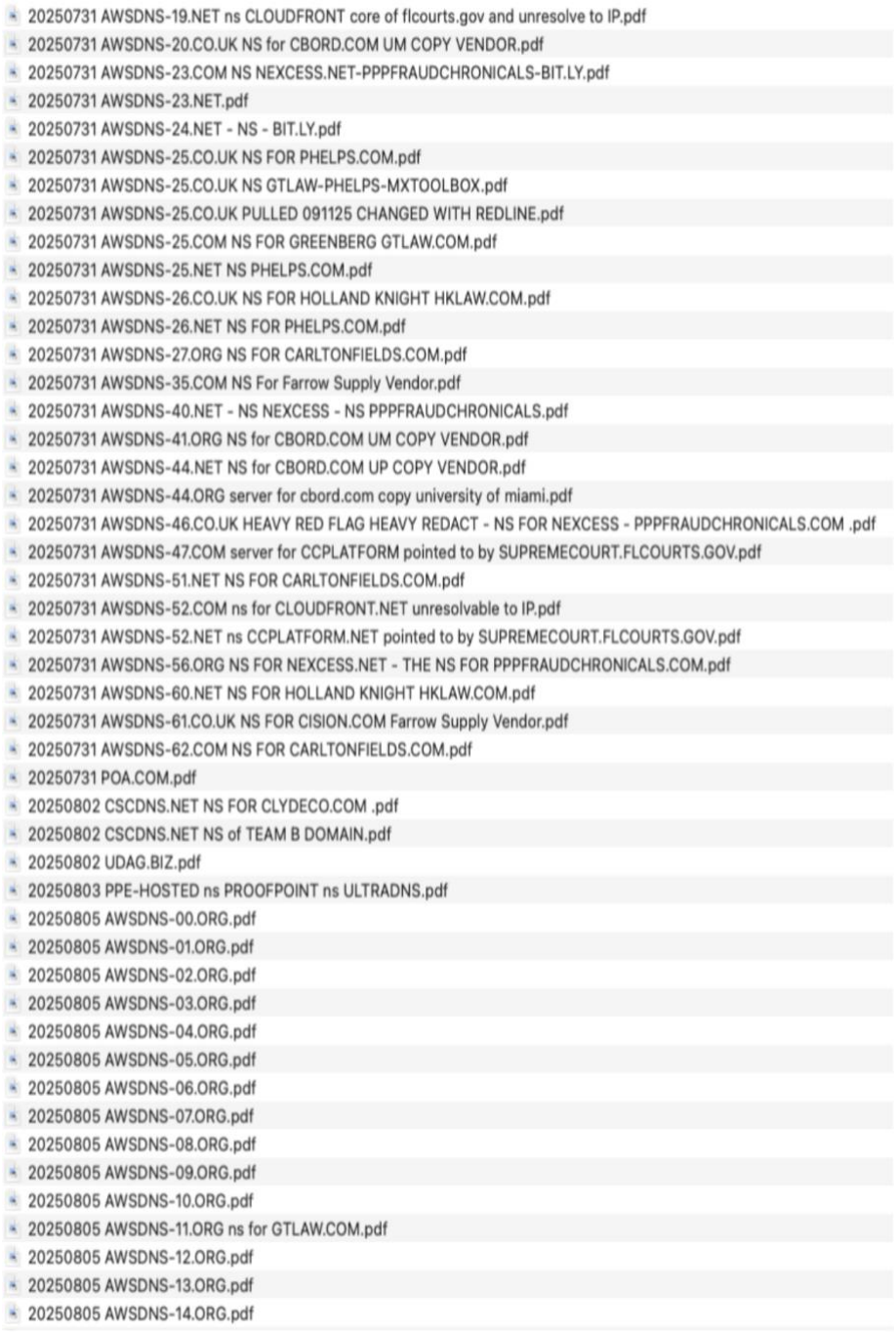


Figure 4. DNS collection index for the July–August 2025 windows. CNF's preserved collection filenames identify domain and nameserver records assembled for the July 31 and August 5, 2025 analyses. [FN 146]

III. F. Three portal studies within the original investigation

CNF's 2025 portal chapter identifies three distinct systems: the Florida Bar employee portal, the Bar member portal and the statewide Florida Courts E-Filing Portal at myflcourtaccess.com. Team B's assignment began in November 2024.

The chapter describes three separately compiled datasets and their later integration with domain and endpoint work. This is the original portal inquiry. The later ACIS and public-discipline provenance studies address additional systems and records. [FN 147]

The employee study concerns the use of a staff identity across institutional and external services. The member study concerns professional account access and the identity information associated with attorneys.

The e-filing study concerns the portal through which users register, authenticate and undertake filing workflows. These functions explain the reported pathway: access to a trusted identity can support account changes or requests elsewhere; access to a filing account can place activity in a procedural channel other participants are expected to recognize. The institutions and systems retain separate responsibilities even when a compromised identity crosses their boundaries. [FN 148]

The e-filing chapter reports more than 1,100 records and identifies clusters of activity, account patterns, source networks and portal paths. CNF states that the independently collected portal material correlated with the domain study.

The published screenshots also show why the native source schema matters: a URL, account identifier or credential entry is a particular kind of record, and a field's documented meaning determines what event it establishes. A record of an exposed credential or visited login path should retain that description; successful authentication, a submitted document and an accepted filing each require their corresponding event evidence. [FN 149]

This distinction strengthens the investigation's practical use. It tells the custodian what to preserve: source dataset provenance, application authentication results, session identifiers, profile-change history, recovery events, submission receipts and document associations. Those records connect the identity layer to an actual institutional transaction. The public account can explain the connection without reproducing the passwords, private identifiers or session strings visible in some original exhibits. [FN 150]

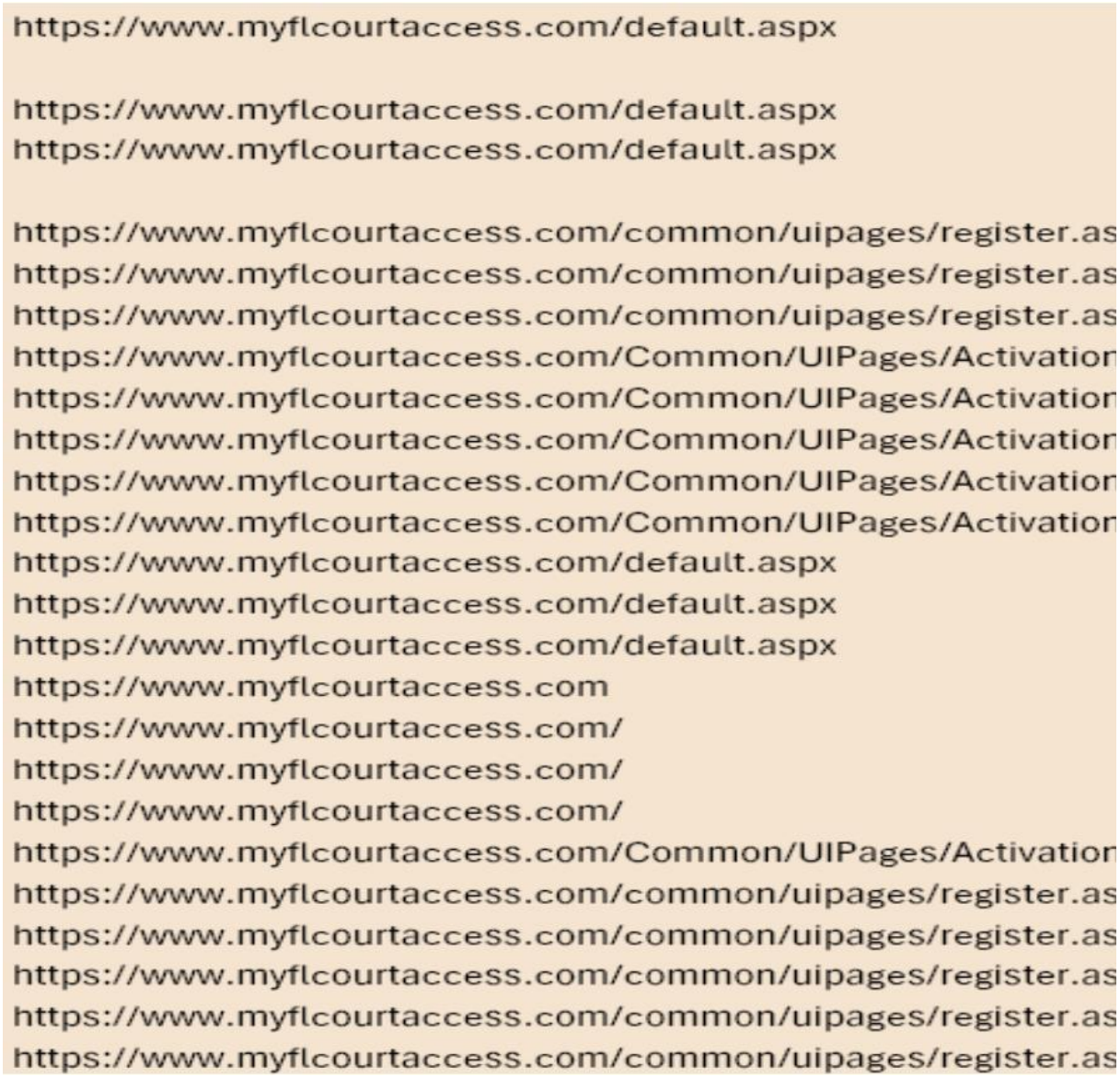


Figure 5. E-Filing dataset: recorded workflow paths. The original dataset excerpt records the E-Filing Portal domain and visible portions of login, registration and activation paths. Personal and account columns are excluded from this crop. [FN 151]

III. G. Federal communications and the effort to obtain protective relief

The federal portion examines CM/ECF communications, gateway routing and authentication fields alongside the attempt to obtain protective relief in August–September 2025.

CNF reports differences in SPF, DKIM and DMARC results and follows the sequence from the August 22, 2025 filing effort to later disposition and reconsideration events. That

sequence belongs in the foundation because the attempted remedy used the same communications and records environment under investigation.

A missing notice, an accepted payment, a docketed filing and material actually presented for judicial consideration are distinct events that must be traced through the relevant records. [FN 152]

Authentication fields answer bounded questions. SPF concerns an authorized sending path; DKIM concerns validation of a domain's cryptographic signature over the signed message material; DMARC evaluates domain alignment through applicable authentication results.

They do not identify the human who composed a message or establish who approved a judicial act. The operational issue is whether the message, account activity and institutional record align across the actual transaction. CNF's metadata study connects those fields with the specific communication and procedural record. [FN 153]

The federal judiciary's August 7, 2025 statement independently acknowledged escalated attacks on its case-management system and additional protective measures.

That institutional statement establishes the contemporary security context. The findings about particular Farrow communications and proceedings remain sourced to their own records. Separating those roles allows the reader to see both the broader exposure and the specific sequence being investigated. [FN 154]

III. H. Attribution and containment: what the original report supplied

CNF compared the local evidence with infrastructure and tradecraft described in Microsoft, Google, Sophos and other disruption matters. Such comparisons operate at different levels. An exact indicator match requires the same identified value in the local artifact and the external exhibit, with the relevant dates retained.

A match to a service family or autonomous system describes a broader infrastructure relationship. A shared technique explains a mechanism. The campaign-attribution conclusion is CNF's integrated assessment; the source exhibits identify the indicators and dates on which the assessment rests. [FN 155]

Those external cases also explain why the investigation sought containment beyond the devices. Microsoft's 2023 Cobalt Strike action and Google's Glupteba operation describe combinations of technical disruption, provider cooperation and legal process. They demonstrate that coordinated infrastructure intervention is an established response model.

Their proceedings do not supply authorization to act against an unrelated domain or certify later local events; the identified asset, responsible custodian and applicable authority must be specified for the proposed action. [FN 156]

The CNF 2025 Report separately records investigative acts and proposes protective measures. Its collection, extraction, live-memory examination and controlled tests are described as performed work. Its recommendations concerning registrar restrictions, cloud-zone preservation, account recovery, domain suspension, sinkholing and court-supported coordination are proposed containment. A recommendation to place infrastructure under protective control is not evidence that the transfer occurred. The chronology distinguishes completed observations, requested interventions, implemented changes and verified results. [FN 157]

The foundation establishes the practical continuity of the later warning. The original investigation had already joined endpoint persistence, exposed identities, document patterns, mail routes, portal activity and procedural consequences into one investigative record.

The later reports continue that record by examining what remained accessible, which controls were recovered, which technical mechanisms changed, and what institutional consequences followed. This is the basis for the ensuing 2026 analysis and for protective action directed at the systems that carry professional identity into official decisions.

IV. ORACLE and the Specialist Investigations, January–July 2026

IV. A. From an identified professional to an authenticated act

The January 2026 avatar research carried the earlier CNF investigation into a specific institutional problem: a professional identity can be genuine while an act attributed to that professional originates with someone else. ORACLE examined the relationship among the named person, accepted credential, represented role, communications route and resulting institutional action.

The July 7, 2026 publication milestone extended that analysis into the authority rail: the sequence through which an identity and instruction become a filing, a record, a decision and a consequence for the people bound by it. The investigation therefore asks who authorized the particular consequential act, as well as whether the professional named in the act exists. [FN 158] [FN 159]

The RAPS February 2026 Report examined the stages between submission and institutional effect. Preparing a document, uploading it, receiving an intake acknowledgment, obtaining a case assignment, appearing on a docket and completing service are different events. Its examination of federal CM/ECF, document-control identifiers and SMTP relays made those distinctions operational.

A retained outgoing file or successful login answers only part of the question when a later record describes a missing response or an unserved party. Recovery requires matching the source document to the accepted object, intended case and actual recipients. [FN 160] [FN 161]

The CCDG February 2026 Report examined a related distinction. Email authentication can establish that a message used infrastructure or a signing arrangement associated with a domain. It does not, by itself, identify the human who approved a particular instruction.

CCDG assessed this problem against the endpoint, communications and portal material developed in the earlier investigation. Together, the February 2026 studies explain how a technically accepted message or filing can still require investigation of its operator, authority and subsequent treatment. [FN 162] [FN 163]

These specialist contributions have different source histories. Marlintech's December 5, 2024 work examined endpoint and DNS/MX mechanisms; Team B preserved structured portal datasets; CNF integrated those records with the wider chronology. ORACLE, RAPS

and CCDG subsequently developed the professional-identity, filing-state and authentication analyses. Preserving that sequence keeps the underlying evidence distinct from later interpretations of it and explains why the 2026 work is a continuation of an established investigation. [FN 164] [FN 165] [FN 166] [FN 167]

IV. B. The July 2026 authority-rail synthesis

ORACLE's authority-rail model joins the specialist findings into a sequence that institutions can inspect: represented identity, accepted credential or communication, claimed professional authority, institutional intake, official record, judicial or regulatory reliance, and professional or client consequences.

The July 2026 report made that sequence the analytical subject. Its importance is the connection between a technical foothold and an act that other people are required to respect. [FN 168] [FN 169]

CCDG's portal-compromise assessment expressly draws on CNF's original three-environment study while adding a specialist examination of communications and authorship. Its determination is attributed to that combined record.

RAPS contributes the separate submission-to-service analysis. Neither report erases the originating evidence or starts a new campaign merely because its focus is a different institutional layer. [FN 170] [FN 171] [FN 172]

V. September–October 2026 — The Technical Expansion

V. A. Changing infrastructure and continuing objectives

The CNF September 2026 Threat Assessment revisited endpoint persistence, stolen credentials and sessions, cloud control, DNS and mail routes, synthetic professional identities and judicial infrastructure. It evaluated the developing record against the campaign described in the October 2025 investigation.

A change in hosting, access method or represented professional role must therefore be placed in the operational chronology. The relevant comparison is whether the new mechanism sustains the documented access, authority or procedural objective and how that relationship is supported by the source artifacts. [FN 173] [FN 174] [FN 175]

The September 10, 2026 civil infrastructure-disruption study adds a different population and a different question. It reviews 35 representative matters across approximately sixteen years involving efforts to disrupt botnets, domains, phishing, malware, platform abuse and related infrastructure.

These are historical intervention matters, separate from CNF's 2025 litigation and professional-appearance populations. Its method distinguishes judicial authority, technical execution, durable remedy and continuing enforcement. Obtaining an order, redirecting a domain and restoring a later victim's ability to obtain relief are separate outcomes. The study excludes its separate field and adjudicative-channel tests from the 35-matter comparison. [FN 176]

V. B. Public records and their supporting objects

The September 20–21, 2026 TFBPro acquisition examined the relationship between a published professional status and the document object offered to support it. The September 21, 2026 workpaper reported a permanent-disbarment status associated with an earlier corrected suspension instrument.

The question concerns the public association between status and source; the May 21, 2026 terminal order is separately present in the case record.

The September 2026 ACIS work then compared case containers, docket events and current-document links. It reported distinct case-instance identifiers alongside shared identifiers for a specified event and document link. Section IX connects each field to its case and institutional act, following the documentary sequence in Section VIII. [FN 177] [FN 178] [FN 179] [FN 180]

The September 24, 2026 ORACLE supplement is an unpublished working draft in this sequence. Its analysis joins acknowledgments, response classifications, contact changes and document associations to their later institutional effects. It is used here as an investigative workpaper, with its original sources separately identified. The value of the sequence lies in tracing how separate records relate to one another, with source acquisition dates retained. [FN 181]

V. C. October 2026 technical expansion and continued case activity

The October 22, 2026 0-VER research edition examined PHP2Shell and recovery across websites, administrative identities, mail, contact routes and connected services. Its practical contribution is to extend restoration beyond the vulnerable application: retained sessions, delegated access, redirected intake and published contact information also affect the professional relationship being restored.

The October 25, 2026 ACIS DF-FIRE report then organized fifteen historical court, regulatory and law-enforcement comparators. Those fifteen comparators are a different research set from the fifteen journalism entries assembled in November 2026. [FN 182] [FN 183] [FN 184] [FN 185]

The investigative team reports further testing and uploads of threat-actor research during late October 2026; the October 28, 2026 notice is the subsequent filed document examined in that chronology.

The October 28, 2026 filing belongs at the end of this developing sequence. It invokes earlier orders and changes the displayed case caption, internal-file presentation, signing arrangement and service population relative to the compared source instruments.

Its significance is the continuation of consequential official activity after the September 2026 acquisitions and October 2026 technical work. Section VIII examines those changes in their original documents. An exact elapsed-time claim connecting testing, uploads and discovery requires the corresponding timestamped records; the chronology here uses the dates established by the identified sources. [FN 186] [FN 187] [FN 188] [FN 189]

VI. The Contemporary Institutional Record — Reporting, Discipline, and Authentication

VI. A. What the expanding reporting record shows

The journalism register contains fifteen selected articles. Nine were published between September 11 and November 6, 2026; the November 6, 2026 CEO-impersonation report was updated on November 9, 2026. The other six supply earlier context, including two 2026 articles. The selection establishes the range and recency of publicly described methods.

It is not a count of fifteen newly occurring attacks, and overlapping articles or later reports of older events retain their original chronology. Appendix B retains the original bylines, publication dates and links; the following analysis explains their operational significance. [FN 190] [FN 191] [FN 192] [FN 193] [FN 194] [FN 195] [FN 196] [FN 197] [FN 198] [FN 199]

The Florida Bar's own publications make professional impersonation concrete. Its June 2022 alert described messages claiming to come from Bar staff and seeking account credentials.

Subsequent alerts in June 2025, March 2026 and July 2026 described fraudulent messages invoking the Bar or its leadership. In June 2026, the Bar relayed an American Bar Association warning about immigration impostors using real attorneys' names and professional identifiers.

These publications establish that a recognizable institution, familiar professional name and apparent official request can be components of the deception. [FN 200] [FN 201] [FN 202] [FN 203] [FN 204]

Samadhi Jones's August 12, 2026 Florida Bar News account shows the transition from impersonation to a real regulatory consequence. Impostors used attorney Angel Ariel Bermudez's identity and genuine California bar number in a fabricated legal service that included a staged online hearing. A complaint then reached the Arizona Bar against the real attorney.

The report also records the complaint's closure after the identity theft was explained and the complainant did not respond further. The example establishes both the risk of attributing an impostor's act to a genuine lawyer and the importance of correcting the resulting institutional record. [FN 205]

Sam Rabiyah's October 21, 2026 Documented investigation follows the same problem at client intake: accounts used an actual immigration lawyer's likeness and identity while

directing people toward other contacts. Jonathan Greig's November 6, 2026 report, drawing on federal charges, described alleged impersonation of executives and outside lawyers in a $129 million fraud scheme. Together these accounts show why verification must reach the particular contact, instruction and operator. A genuine biography or recognizable face can supply credibility to an unauthorized channel. [FN 206] [FN 207]

The cloud-account reports explain a technical route into that trust. Lawrence Abrams's September 11, 2026 coverage and Microsoft's underlying September 9, 2026 account examined passkey-themed social engineering leading to identity and cloud compromise. Abrams's November 5, 2026 report described fabricated event invitations used to seek Microsoft and Google account access.

Reuters's September 12, 2026 Revolut report examined false governmental demands for information, while its October 1, 2026 report described impersonation of a former U.S. official to target AI experts' email. The common operational relationship is a persuasive authority claim used to obtain access or induce a consequential response. [FN 208] [FN 209] [FN 210] [FN 211] [FN 212]

Daryna Antoniuk's October 9, 2026 account of OpenAI's disclosures shows how fabricated research organizations and journalist personas can make a source claim appear institutionally grounded.

Earlier reporting by Ravie Lakshmanan and Bobbie Johnson describes the recruitment and human infrastructure behind substituted remote workers. Kathleen Magramo's Arup account illustrates several simulated colleagues reinforcing one fraudulent instruction, while Paula Peterson's Iagounov report makes the attempted conversion of false law-enforcement identity into a real judicial signature accessible to the public. Each adds a distinct point of comparison to the authority chain. [FN 213] [FN 214] [FN 215] [FN 216] [FN 217]

The accepted-worker examples concern another stage of the same problem: an organization may issue genuine accounts and hardware after accepting a false identity. The October 13, 2026 reporting on DOJ's coordinated North Korean worker cases describes separate populations.

The Texas operation involved approximately 187 devices seized from more than forty residences. The allegations involving more than seventy employers arose in the separately described Ohio scheme. The Texas device count and Ohio employer count describe different operations. [FN 218] [FN 219]

Economic purpose also requires precision. Reuters's original June 30, 2022 investigation documented hired hacking directed at litigation adversaries; its July 10, 2025 Dechert report described the resolution of lawsuits without an admission of liability. These sources provide the litigation-advantage context.

By contrast, the FBI's May 26, 2026 Silent Ransom Group bulletin describes data theft and extortion without encryption. Absence of encryption is not absence of a ransom demand. Alexander Martin's October 8, 2026 reporting on gang discussions about agents entering law firms adds an operational development that must remain separated from any assertion that every discussed plan was executed. [FN 220] [FN 221] [FN 222] [FN 223]

CrowdStrike's October 28, 2026 publication reported 455 legal entities listed on extortion leak sites during the year ending August 2026, a 39 percent increase over its preceding comparison period. Reuters reported those vendor findings the same day.

This supplies a defined legal-sector indicator, with its source and measurement window attached. The two publications rely on the same underlying vendor dataset and must not be counted as two independent measurements. [FN 224] [FN 225]

VI. B. Nonresponse proceedings and the loss of professional capacity

The case-level review identified nine nonresponse-related contempt suspensions in five Florida Bar disciplinary compilations: March, July, August, September and October 2026. The underlying orders run from January 23 through September 25, 2026.

The review cutoff is November 17, 2026. This is a source-confirmed minimum within the examined publications, not a six-month statewide total. The case table retains each order date, court case number and publication so the count can be reproduced. [FN 226]

Florida Supreme Court case	Order date	Official Bar compilation
SC2025-1593	2026-01-23	March 1, 2026 Disciplinary Actions
SC2025-1893	2026-05-29	July 1, 2026 Disciplinary Actions
SC2025-1754	2026-06-01	July 1, 2026 Disciplinary Actions
SC2026-0465	2026-07-27	August 1, 2026 Disciplinary Actions
SC2026-0727	2026-08-06	September 1, 2026 Disciplinary Actions
SC2026-0390	2026-08-12	October 1, 2026 Disciplinary Actions

Florida Supreme Court case	Order date	Official Bar compilation
SC2026-0992	2026-09-23	October 1, 2026 Disciplinary Actions
SC2026-0989	2026-09-25	October 1, 2026 Disciplinary Actions
SC2026-1016	2026-09-25	October 1, 2026 Disciplinary Actions

Table 3. Nine source-confirmed nonresponse-related suspensions located in the five reviewed 2026 compilations. The case numbers identify the source records without attributing a cybersecurity incident to the respondents. [FN 227]

The November 17, 2026 ORACLE historical audit records at least three corresponding cases in 2018, seven in 2019 and six in 2020. These are case-level minimums in the reviewed records, not exhaustive annual totals. Together with the nine 2026 examples, they establish a continuing procedural mechanism rather than a measured population-wide trend. [FN 228]

Court-order calendar year	Source-confirmed minimum	What the count establishes
2018	3	Individual official records trace a coercive nonresponse suspension
2019	7	Seven separately documented underlying cases
2020	6	Six separately documented underlying cases
2026 through Nov. 17	At least 9	Cases located in selected 2026 Florida Bar monthly publications

Table 4. Historical nonresponse-related contempt suspensions: the November 17, 2026 audit's reported minimums. The 2026 row identifies the review cutoff; its nine underlying orders were issued January 23–September 25, 2026. [FN 229] [FN 230]

Rule 3-7.11(f) supplies the contempt and show-cause route for failure to answer an official Bar inquiry. Rule 3-5.2 supplies a separate emergency-suspension route with its own authorization, affidavit and apparent-great-public-harm requirements. Their safeguards and procedural purposes differ.

Both can restrict professional capacity before a final merits adjudication of the underlying grievance, making the accuracy of receipt, response, case association and service materially consequential.

The nine-case review establishes use of the nonresponse process; it does not classify those respondents as victims of the investigated cyber campaign. [FN 231] [FN 232] [FN 233] [FN 234]

The Bar's overall suspension series reports 74 for fiscal year 2024–25 and 93 for 2025–26, an increase of approximately 25.7 percent. That is a different period and category from the nine calendar-year nonresponse orders.

The Bar does not publish a separate nonresponse row. Three of the nine identified orders fall in fiscal year 2025–2026. The other six came after June 30, 2026. The table does not identify individual orders, so the three cannot be matched to an annual category. Over the same two fiscal years, the Bar opened 3,752 and 4,473 disciplinary files, a 19.2 percent increase in intake. Those counts measure files opened and do not identify how many became public proceedings or impaired an attorney's practice. [FN 235]

Measurement	Period	Count / change
All reported suspensions	Fiscal year 2024–25	74
All reported suspensions	Fiscal year 2025–26	93
Change in the same overall category	From 74 to 93	19 additional; 25.7%
Reviewed nonresponse orders	January 23–September 25, 2026	Nine source-confirmed cases

Table 5. The fiscal-year totals and calendar-year case review measure different populations. Their overlap is not specified in the aggregate statistics. [FN 236] [FN 237]

The downstream consequence is demonstrated by two federal orders. A June 1, 2026 Florida suspension was followed by Southern District of Florida Administrative Order 2026-55 on July 10, 2026; an August 6, 2026 Florida suspension was followed by Administrative Order 2026-92 on October 20, 2026.

The federal orders suspended practice and directed revocation of CM/ECF credentials. They show how a state professional-capacity determination can propagate into a separate court's practice and filing systems. For a lawyer with active clients, that propagation affects the ability to appear and file in additional proceedings. [FN 238] [FN 239]

State suspension	Federal action	Filing consequence
June 1, 2026	S.D. Fla. Administrative Order 2026-55, July 10, 2026	Federal practice suspension and revocation of CM/ECF credentials
August 6, 2026	S.D. Fla. Administrative Order 2026-92, October 20, 2026	Federal practice suspension and immediate credential revocation

Table 6. Two actual state-to-federal consequences. The source orders establish the propagation of practice restrictions; they are not attributed to the investigated campaign. [FN 240] [FN 241]

VI. C. Authentication and institutional compliance

The Florida Courts Technology Commission (FCTC), in its April 2026 annual report and May 8, 2026 meeting record, adds an official account of authentication difficulties. Agenda Item XVIII of the May 2026 meeting described electronic-filing noncompliance in more than twenty counties and five circuits, problems with judicial-signature standards, and uncertainty about handling a document that fails the clerk's authentication examination.

It also recorded inconsistent service addresses across court systems, the Portal and the Bar. Those are institutional observations about specific controls and workflows, separate from the March 2026 Bar phishing alert. [FN 242] [FN 243]

The applicable standards address such matters as the case number, date and time associated with an electronic judicial signature and the control against copying a signature graphic onto another instrument.

A visible clerk-certification image, a PDF cryptographic-signature field, the court's judicial authorization and the case-management object are different forms of evidence. The native-PDF study separates those features from the source establishing the underlying court action. Rule 2.345 took effect July 1, 2025; earlier instruments require the standards applicable when issued. The May 2026 minutes document the problems then discussed, rather than a November-wide remediation audit. [FN 244] [FN 245] [FN 246] [FN 247]

VII. The November 2026 Emergency Convergence — Why the Warning Must Be Issued Now

VII. A. Why the warning is issued now

The reason for escalation is cumulative. The foundational investigation supplies the multiyear endpoint, credential, communications, portal and litigation chronology. The January–July 2026 specialist work explains how accepted identities and authenticated channels can carry disputed authority.

September 2026 adds the continuation assessment, intervention research and preserved public-record associations. October 2026 adds the PHP2Shell recovery analysis, historical comparators and continuing case activity.

The November 2026 review then places the newer journalism, nonresponse orders, federal credential consequences and official authentication record alongside that investigative history. Each contributes a different part of the operational explanation. [FN 248] [FN 249] [FN 250] [FN 251] [FN 252] [FN 253] [FN 254] [FN 255] [FN 256] [FN 257] [FN 258]

The relationships matter more than a running total of anomalies. A communication establishes what was sent or acknowledged; a portal record establishes what was accepted and associated; a service record identifies the declared recipients; an order or status establishes the institutional consequence.

Repetition of a claim across websites is not independent confirmation, and several observations derived from one source remain dependent. The task is to preserve the transitions and determine whether the intended authority, content and recipients survived each one. This is how the warning connects technical intrusion to a client's practical ability to participate in a legal proceeding. [FN 259] [FN 260] [FN 261]

The October 2026 Bankruptcy Noticing Center incident supplies an independently documented example of notice interruption and resulting deadline exposure. It illustrates why courts must address failures of delivery and the distinction between different notice channels. It is one contemporaneous institutional comparator within the convergence; the warning's chronology and urgency arise from the full record described above. [FN 262] [FN 263] [FN 264] [FN 265]

VII. B. Holiday continuity and the approaching deadlines

The November 2026 through January 2027 holidays fall within the longer period of concern, from mid-October 2026 through early February 2027. The original case chronology includes a November 25, 2024 petition and consequential December 2024 response and filing events. The report therefore examines holiday-period continuity against an actual procedural sequence, while the public-interest measures apply to any client or lawyer facing a deadline.

The operational need is to preserve coverage for intake, account recovery, service verification and urgent court contact whenever the ordinary responsible person is unavailable. [FN 266] [FN 267] [FN 268] [FN 269] [FN 270] [FN 271] [FN 272] [FN 273]

CISA's December 15, 2021 holiday guidance provides general preparedness support: winter staffing reductions can create coverage gaps, and organizations should exercise incident-response and continuity arrangements.

Applying that lesson here means naming an available decisionmaker, verifying alternate contacts before they are needed, preserving independent copies and confirming both delivery and institutional association of urgent responses. The 2021 guidance is a planning source, not a prediction of a specific 2026 attack.

The present urgency is that the means of verification and correction must function before a consequential deadline expires. [FN 274]

VII. C. The determination and the consequence of delay

ORACLE issues this warning because the investigated technical access, identity substitution and record-integrity problems reach systems that can change legal capacity while a case is still active.

Section VI documents the rise in published suspension counts and the federal orders that removed filing privileges after state suspensions. A public allegation can also reach a client before a final decision. The case studies that follow compare the underlying submissions, notice and orders against the safeguards applicable at each stage, including later proceedings in which property or liberty is at stake.

The convergence requires immediate verification, preservation and institutional correction wherever an affected act depends on a disputed identity, response, document version or service route. [FN 275] [FN 276] [FN 277] [FN 278] [FN 279] [FN 280] [FN 281]

The cost of waiting is a procedural consequence that may arrive before technical recovery is complete. A response can be classified as absent, a hearing can proceed without effective notice, a filing privilege can be withdrawn, or a public professional status can continue to be relied upon.

Clients then face replacement counsel, additional expense and approaching deadlines. The protective task is to keep a verifiable route to the responsible institution open while the original evidence and every consequential downstream record are secured. [FN 282] [FN 283] [FN 284] [FN 285]

VIII. Florida's Authority Rail — The Farrow Documentary Case Study

VIII. A. The institutional setting and the two proceedings

The Farrow record is the longitudinal documentary example within the broader investigation. It follows professional and regulatory communications in 2024, two Supreme Court proceedings, the 2025 suspension and consolidation sequence, the 2026 review and disposition, and the later public-record examinations. The reproductions let the reader compare what the letters and filings said when issued, what the court subsequently ordered, and which obligations the Bar later sought to enforce.

CNF and CCDG supplied the associated forensic assessments; the court instruments record the official acts. [FN 286] [FN 287] [FN 288] [FN 289]

The Florida forensic investigation is different from the fifteen external cases because it examines the professional regulator and its connected court-filing infrastructure. CNF's October 2025 Section VII reports infiltrations affecting the Bar employee and membership portals and MyFLCourtAccess.

CCDG later made its own categorical determination that the three portal environments had been compromised in tandem, drawing on the original CNF datasets and its independent communications examination. These are affirmative findings by the named forensic investigators, grounded in the records and methods they identify. [FN 290]

The decisive mechanism is identity governance. Professional membership fields, account-recovery paths, email contact values and filing identities can be linked across systems. An unauthorized operator who changes or uses that identity layer can access court-service functions under a recognized professional account.

CCDG's Determination 3 specifically describes compromise of Bar identity governance as the bridge to court e-filing access, based on CNF's earlier portal study. That is an institutional control-plane problem, not simply a phishing email bearing a copied Bar logo. [FN 291]

Proceeding or identifier	Role in this sequence
SC2024-1681	Florida Supreme Court proceeding opened November 25, 2024 on the Bar's nonresponse contempt and show-cause petition.

Proceeding or identifier	Role in this sequence
SC2025-0863	Separate Supreme Court proceeding associated with the June 18, 2025 emergency-suspension petition and the August 4, 2025 suspension order.
Internal Bar file numbers	Individual regulatory matters displayed beneath the Supreme Court captions. Their committee and FES designations are compared in the actual instruments.
Consolidation and later captions	The August 2025 documents relate the two court proceedings. The April and May 2026 orders display both; the October 2026 notice displays SC2025-0863.

Table 7. Two judicial proceedings and multiple regulatory files. A court case number, an internal Bar file number, a portal filing number and an ACIS object identifier each describe a different part of the record. [FN 292] [FN 293] [FN 294] [FN 295] [FN 296] [FN 297] [FN 298] [FN 299]

VIII. B. September–October 2024: represented professional roles

The September 2024 federal-law-enforcement correspondence is part of the pre-disciplinary control record: the preserved FBI email describes device-review planning and continuing examination of uploaded materials.

Its significance here is a dated, contemporaneous source of investigative activity, rather than a later reconstruction designed around a disciplinary outcome. [FN 300]

The preserved September 17, 2024 email identifies "[Bar Counsel JW]" as "Senior Litigation Attorney" at The Florida Bar. The October 2024 source documents identify Bar Counsel JW as Bar Counsel and describe investigating-member assignments.

The comparison concerns the function represented in each communication and the authority under which the assignment was made. The January 2026 avatar research compared those representations with committee records. [FN 301] [FN 302] [FN 303]

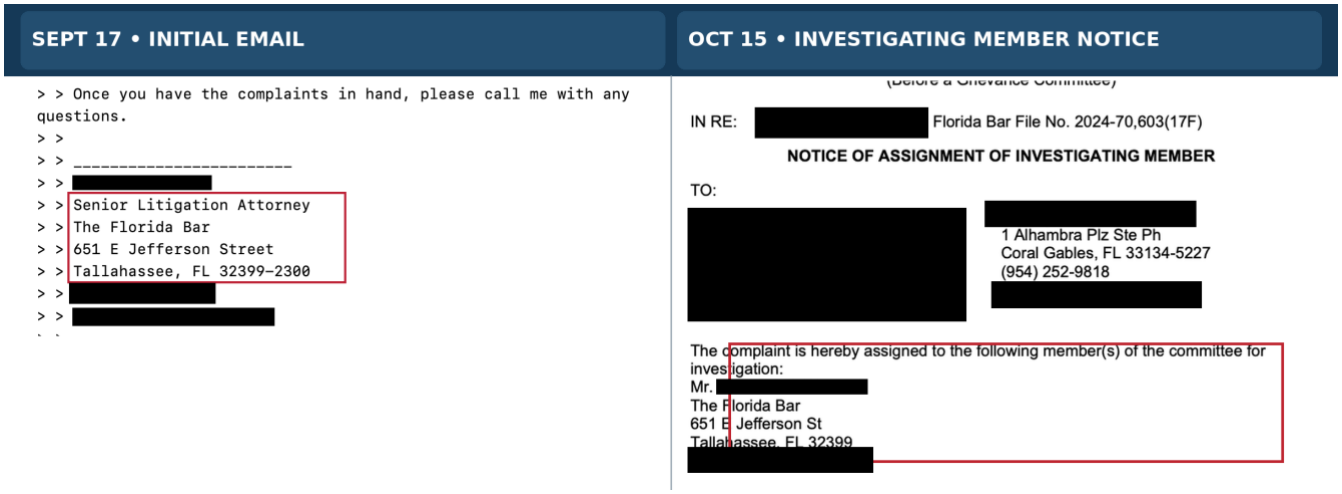


Figure 6. September 17, 2024 email signature and an October 2024 investigating-member assignment, reproduced from the original correspondence. The compared fields identify the represented professional role and assignment that directed later grievance communications. [FN 304] [FN 305]

> > Once you have the complaints in hand, please call me with any questions.
> >
> > _____
> > [redacted]
> > Senior Litigation Attorney
> > The Florida Bar
> > 651 E Jefferson Street
> > Tallahassee, FL 32399-2300
> > [redacted]
> > [redacted]

Figure 7. Enlarged detail of the original September 17, 2024 sender signature: "[Bar Counsel JW]," "Senior Litigation Attorney," The Florida Bar. The source is retained separately from the later assignment document so the original role can be read directly. [FN 306]

VIII. C. October 15, 2024: two letters, one date, different instructions

The two Florida Bar letters dated October 15, 2024 were addressed to the same represented grievance-committee chair but concern different files. File 2024-70,603(17F) uses a bold sans-serif Bar wordmark and a left-positioned date; File 2025-70,012(17F) uses a serif wordmark and a centered date.

More consequentially, the first describes self-appointment as investigating member, while the second undertakes to investigate and report back. The source pages preserve the exact language and file identity. [FN 307] [FN 308]

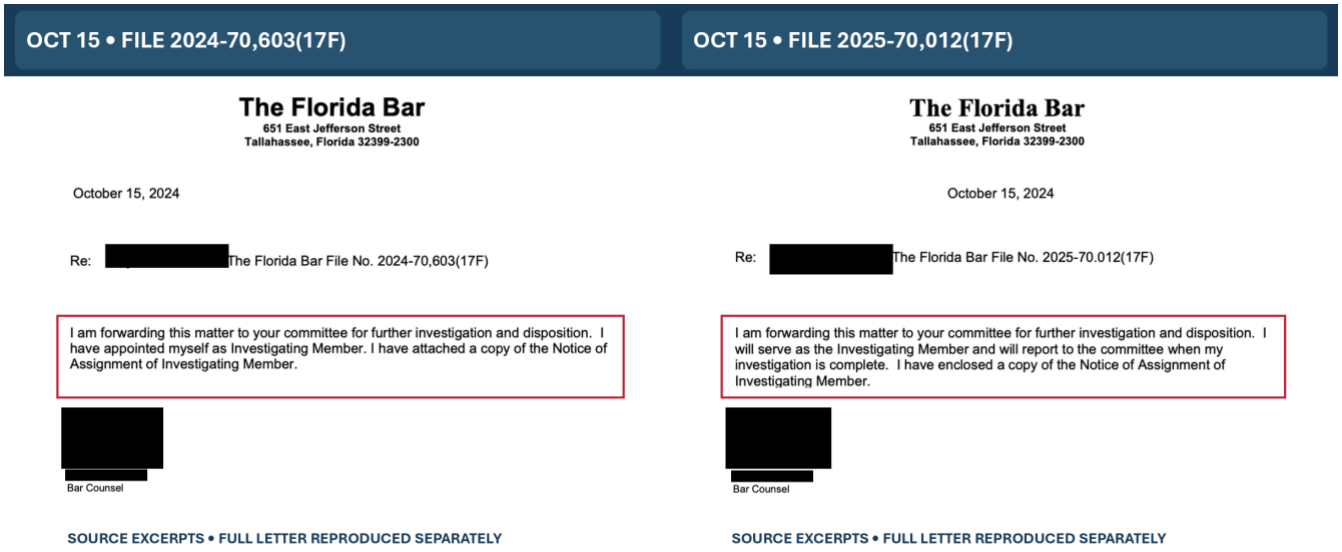


Figure 8. Source-excerpt comparison of the two original October 15, 2024 letters. Wordmark, date placement, file number and investigating-member language differ. The material evidence is the represented role and routing instruction in each complete paragraph, considered with the assignment and roster research. The full source letters follow. [FN 309] [FN 310] [FN 311]



The Florida Bar
651 East Jefferson Street
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2300
(850) 561-5774

Joshua E. Doyle
Executive Director

850/561-5600
www.floridabar.org

October 15, 2024

Via e-mail to rweiss@wsh-law.com

Mr. Richard Jay Weiss, Chair
Weiss Serota Helfman Cole Bierman PL
200 E Broward Blvd Ste 1900
Fort Lauderdale, FL 33301-1949

Re: [redacted] The Florida Bar File No. 2024-70,603(17F)

Dear Mr. Weiss:

I am forwarding this matter to your committee for further investigation and disposition. I have appointed myself as Investigating Member. I have attached a copy of the Notice of Assignment of Investigating Member.

As always, if I can be of further assistance, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

[redacted]
Bar Counsel

Enclosure
cc: [redacted]
Mr. Michel Manassa

Figure 9. First October 15, 2024 letter, File 2024-70,603(17F), addressed to Richard Jay Weiss as chair. Its full source paragraph forwards the matter and describes appointment as investigating member. [FN 312]



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Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2300
(850) 561-5774

Joshua E. Doyle
Executive Director

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October 15, 2024

Via e-mail to rweiss@wsh-law.com

Mr. Richard Jay Weiss, Chair
Weiss Serota Helfman Cole Bierman PL
200 E Broward Blvd Ste 1900
Fort Lauderdale, FL 33301-1949

Re: [redacted] The Florida Bar File No. 2025-70.012(17F)

Dear Mr. Weiss:

I am forwarding this matter to your committee for further investigation and disposition. I will serve as the Investigating Member and will report to the committee when my investigation is complete. I have enclosed a copy of the Notice of Assignment of Investigating Member.

As always, if I can be of further assistance, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Sincerely,

[redacted]
Bar Counsel

Enclosure

cc: [redacted]
Mr. Mike Casentini

Figure 10. Second October 15, 2024 letter, File 2025-70,012(17F). The source retains the centered date, serif heading and undertaking to investigate and report to the committee. [FN 313]

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF FLORIDA
(Before a Grievance Committee)

IN RE: [redacted] The Florida Bar File No. 2025-70,012(17F)

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT OF INVESTIGATING MEMBER

TO:

[redacted]

[redacted]
1 Alhambra Plz Ste Ph
Coral Gables, FL 33134-5227
[redacted]

The complaint is hereby assigned to the following member(s) of the committee for investigation:

Mr. [redacted]
The Florida Bar
651 E Jefferson St
Tallahassee, FL 32399
[redacted]

Notice is given that this matter will be considered by the committee.

Respondent shall contact the investigating member within ten days from the date of this notice to discuss he investigation of this matter.

DATED October 16, 2024.

[redacted]
[redacted] Bar Counsel
The Florida Bar
651 East Jefferson Street
Tallahassee, FL 32399-2300
850.561.5774
Florida Bar No. [redacted]
[redacted]
cmitchell@floridabar.org

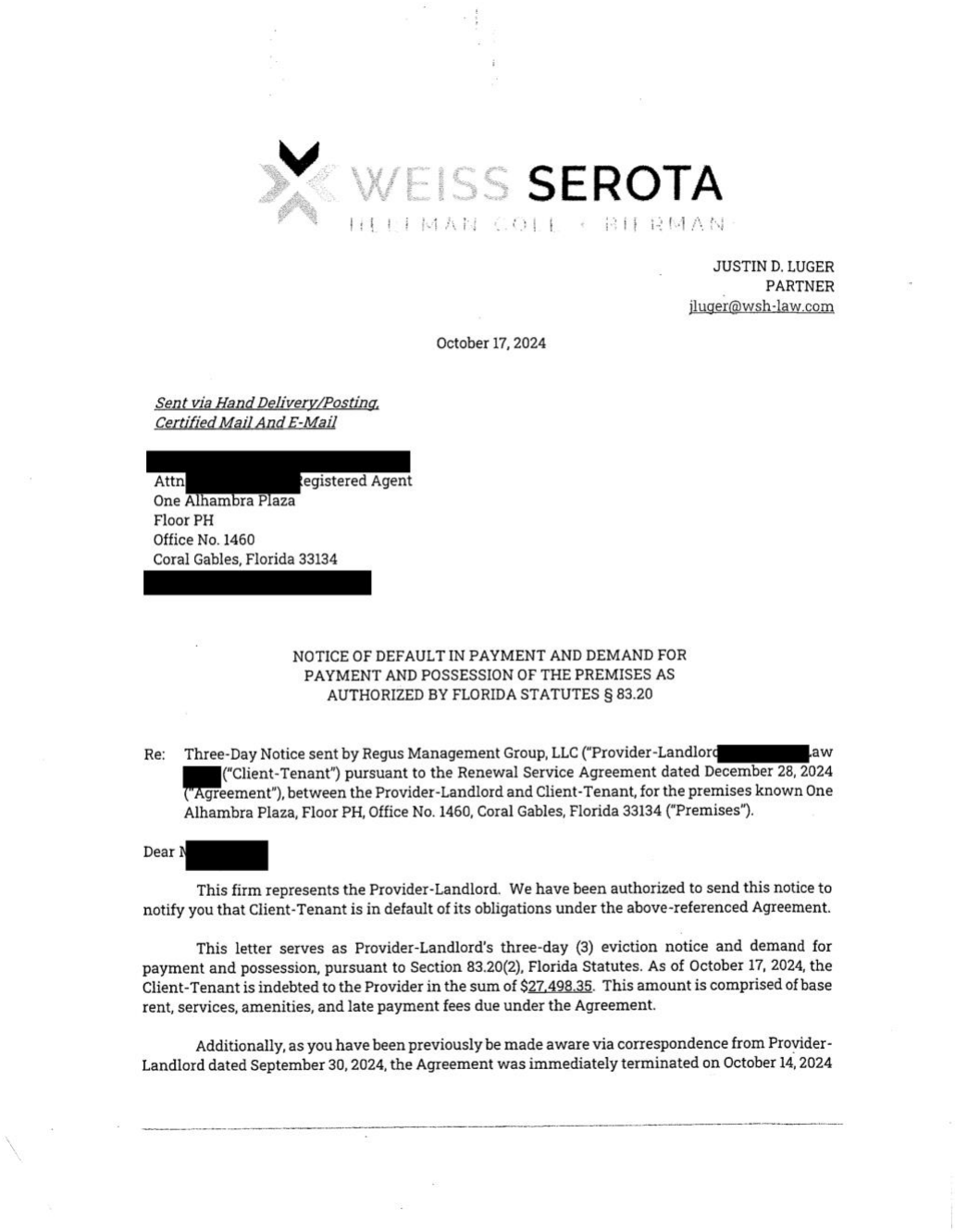
Figure 11. Original October 16, 2024 notice of an investigating-member assignment, File 2025-70,012(17F). It states that the matter is assigned to committee members for investigation and identifies the assigned lawyer. The source shows the operational route through which the response was to be handled. Unrelated personal contact fields are redacted. [FN 314] [FN 315]

These differences were examined together with committee rosters, complaint-file routing and the later nonresponse petition. The CNF Avatar Report reported discrepancies in the represented committee authority. The source comparison identifies what each document instructed and the evidence needed to connect the named person to the authorized grievance function. [FN 316] [FN 317] [FN 318] [FN 319]

VIII. D. October 17–18, 2024: private representation and the grievance route

The October 17, 2024 Weiss Serota notice demanded payment and possession of the respondent's law-office premises within three days; the source chronology records posting on October 18, 2024.

The October 18, 2024 grievance-assignment email identifies Richard Jay Weiss as recipient and transmits the Bar letters; the October 15, 2024 letters supply his firm-domain address and identify him as chair. Together these documents place a concurrent private-firm role and represented regulatory role in the same chronology. The investigative issue is the authorization and conflict screening of the person acting in the grievance process. [FN 320] [FN 321] [FN 322]



WEISS SEROTA
HELFMAN COLE + BIERMAN

JUSTIN D. LUGER
PARTNER
jluger@wsh-law.com

October 17, 2024

Sent via Hand Delivery/Posting,
Certified Mail And E-Mail

[redacted]
Attn[redacted]egistered Agent
One Alhambra Plaza
Floor PH
Office No. 1460
Coral Gables, Florida 33134
[redacted]

NOTICE OF DEFAULT IN PAYMENT AND DEMAND FOR PAYMENT AND POSSESSION OF THE PREMISES AS AUTHORIZED BY FLORIDA STATUTES § 83.20

Re: Three-Day Notice sent by Regus Management Group, LLC ("Provider-Landlord[redacted]aw [redacted]("Client-Tenant") pursuant to the Renewal Service Agreement dated December 28, 2024 ("Agreement"), between the Provider-Landlord and Client-Tenant, for the premises known One Alhambra Plaza, Floor PH, Office No. 1460, Coral Gables, Florida 33134 ("Premises").

Dear M[redacted]

This firm represents the Provider-Landlord. We have been authorized to send this notice to notify you that Client-Tenant is in default of its obligations under the above-referenced Agreement.

This letter serves as Provider-Landlord's three-day (3) eviction notice and demand for payment and possession, pursuant to Section 83.20(2), Florida Statutes. As of October 17, 2024, the Client-Tenant is indebted to the Provider in the sum of $27,498.35. This amount is comprised of base rent, services, amenities, and late payment fees due under the Agreement.

Additionally, as you have been previously be made aware via correspondence from Provider-Landlord dated September 30, 2024, the Agreement was immediately terminated on October 14, 2024

Figure 12. Weiss Serota notice dated October 17, 2024, page 1. The firm identifies the office provider it represents and demands payment and possession. This premises notice supplies the private-representation context for the contemporaneous grievance-role correspondence. [FN 323]



Files to Grievance Committee - Bar Counsel is Investigating Member - Notice of Assignment of Investigating Member

From Mitchell, Christine <CMitchell@floridabar.org>

To Richard Jay Weiss, [redacted]

Good afternoon,

Sorry it has taken me so long to get these moving – I'll be sending the Notices to Review next week. If you have any questions or need anything further, please let me know. Thank you!

Christine Mitchell| Legal Secretary

The Florida Bar - Lawyer Regulation

651 East Jefferson Street

PRESERVED EMAIL EXCERPTS • ORIGINAL SOURCE RETAINED

Figure 13. Preserved excerpts from Christine Mitchell's October 18, 2024 email distributing grievance-assignment correspondence. The recipient field identifies Richard Jay Weiss; the operative body and signature remain visible. Compare the represented committee role with the premises notice and the two October 15, 2024 letters. [FN 324]

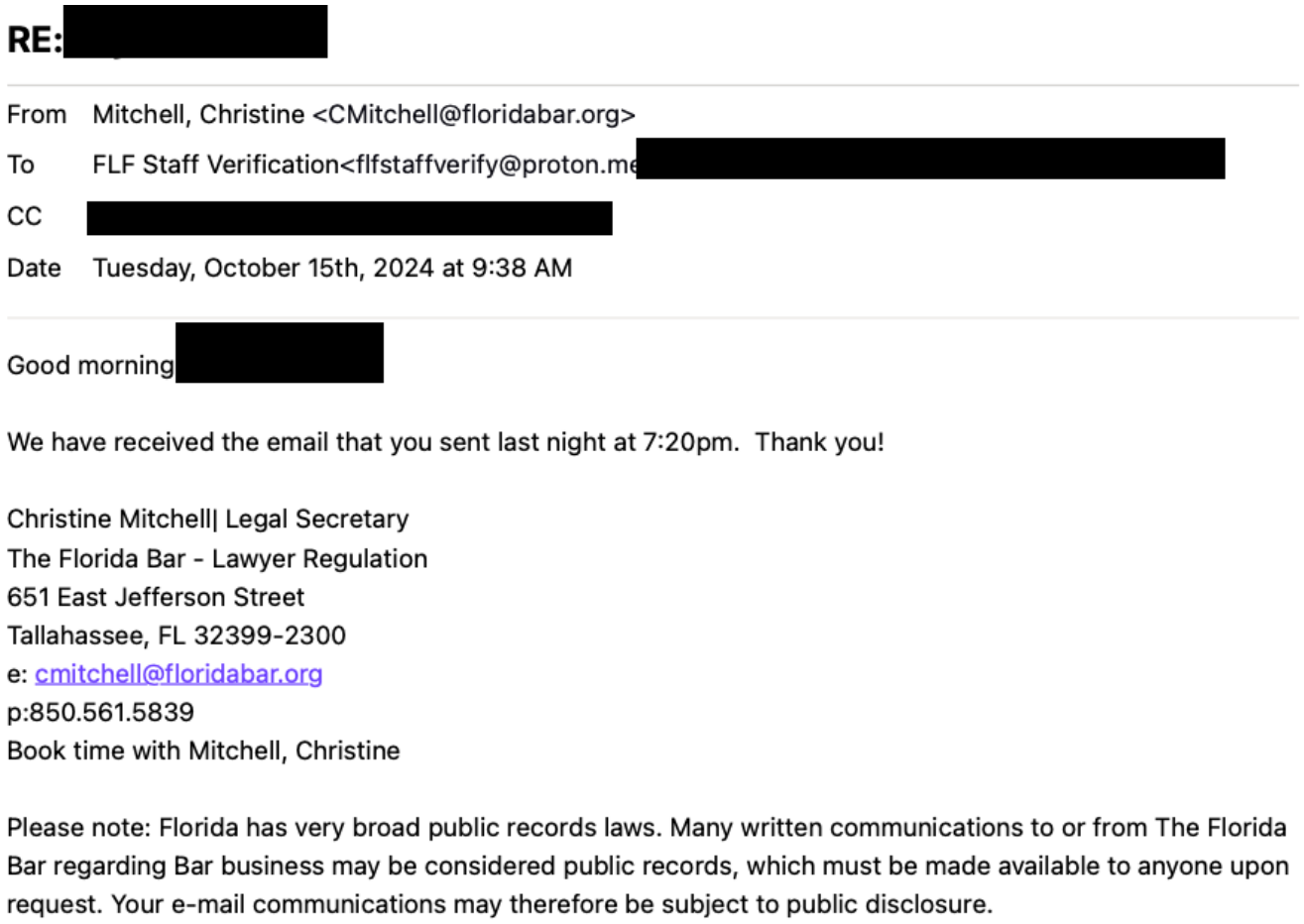
The role comparison matters because the designated investigator and committee recipient can determine where a lawyer's response goes and how it is characterized. These records supplied the institutional setting for the subsequent receipt, deadline and nonresponse comparisons. Once a representation is accepted into a genuine proceeding, later participants may rely on it without seeing the original correspondence. [FN 325] [FN 326]

VIII. E. October–November 2024: acknowledged response and recorded nonresponse

The October 15, 2024 acknowledgment states that the secretary received the preceding evening's email. The November 25, 2024 petition later asserted that thirteen official Bar inquiries remained unanswered. The difference is between a documented receipt and the later classification of the relevant grievance population.

Resolving the transition requires the original response package, its attachments, its allocation to individual complaints and the particular dates and deadlines for each file. [FN 327] [FN 328] [FN 329]

Investigative Note D — Receipt and nonresponse. Mitchell's October 15, 2024 acknowledgment at 9:38 a.m. identifies the October 14, 2024 transmission at 7:20 p.m. and copies Bar Counsel JW. The December 31, 2024 reply later acknowledges court responses while calling them substantively unresponsive. Read those recorded classifications beside the November 25, 2024 assertion concerning thirteen unanswered inquiries. [FN 330] [FN 331] [FN 332]



RE: [redacted]

From Mitchell, Christine <CMitchell@floridabar.org>

To FLF Staff Verification<flfstaffverify@proton.me[redacted]

CC [redacted]

Date Tuesday, October 15th, 2024 at 9:38 AM

Good morning [redacted]

We have received the email that you sent last night at 7:20pm. Thank you!

Christine Mitchell| Legal Secretary
The Florida Bar - Lawyer Regulation
651 East Jefferson Street
Tallahassee, FL 32399-2300
e: cmitchell@floridabar.org
p:850.561.5839
Book time with Mitchell, Christine

Please note: Florida has very broad public records laws. Many written communications to or from The Florida Bar regarding Bar business may be considered public records, which must be made available to anyone upon request. Your e-mail communications may therefore be subject to public disclosure.

Figure 14. Original October 15, 2024 receipt acknowledgment. The email acknowledges receipt of the preceding evening's submission. This full source reproduction precedes the enlarged detail and the later petition paragraph so receipt and subsequent classification can be compared directly. [FN 333]

Date Tuesday, October 15th, 2024 at 9:38 AM

Good morning Mr.

We have received the email that you sent last night at 7:20pm. Thank you!

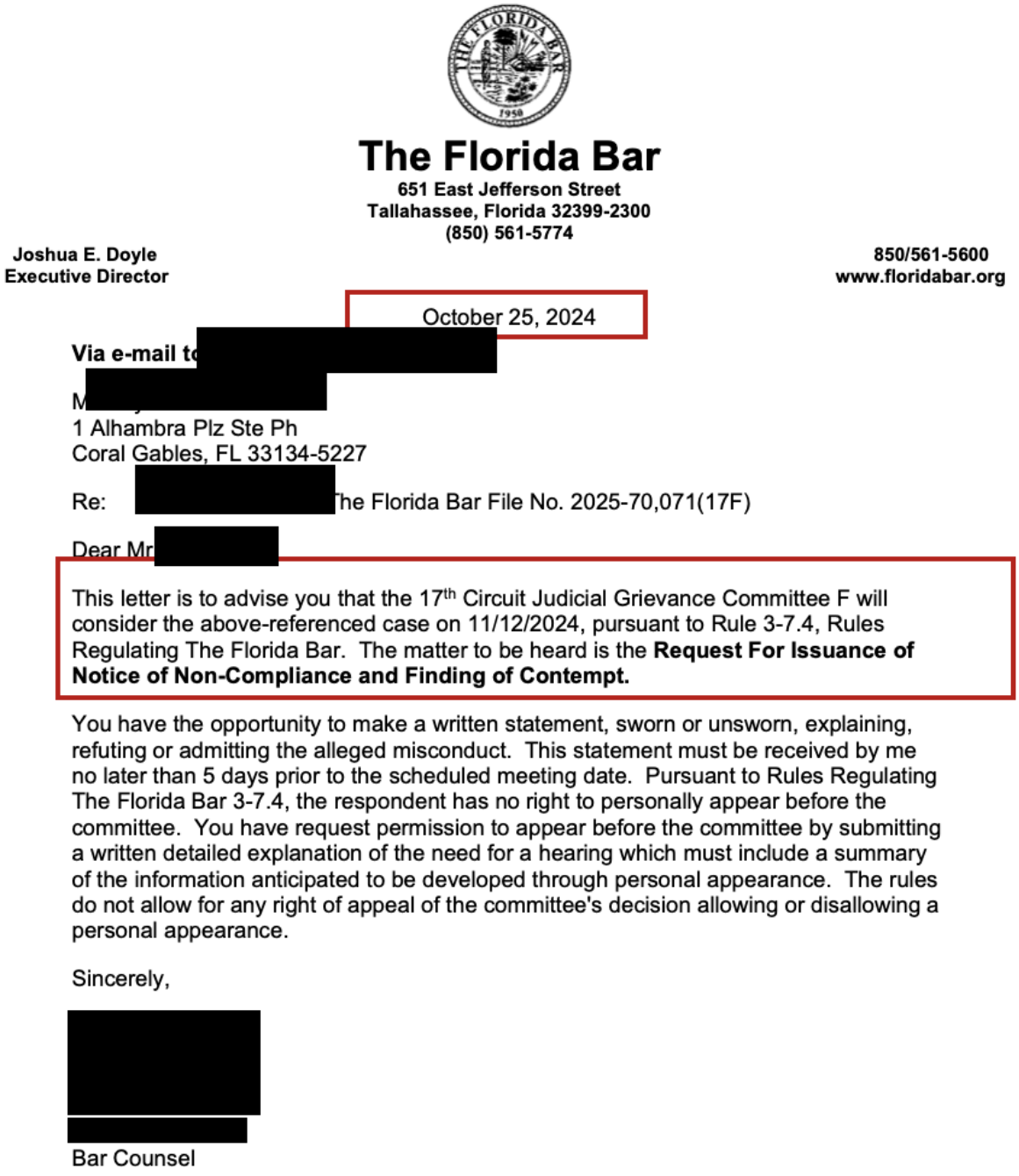
Figure 15. Enlarged source detail of the October 15, 2024 acknowledgment, preserving the receipt language. Personal identifiers unrelated to that comparison are excluded or redacted. [FN 334]

of Non-Compliance and Failure to Respond to Official Bar Inquiry and Contempt, which are attached as "**Composite Exhibit 2**" (also identified as Composite Exhibit A in the Grievance Committee Finding of Non-Compliance).

18. As of the date of the service of this Petition, respondent has failed to respond to thirteen (13) official bar inquiries.

19. The other members of The Florida Bar should not have to pay for respondent's failure to respond to official bar inquiries and the initiation of the instant proceeding. Therefore, the Bar is requesting administrative

Figure 16. November 25, 2024 Petition for Contempt and Order to Show Cause, paragraph 18, SC2024-1681. The petition characterizes thirteen inquiries as unanswered. Compare that representation with the immediately preceding receipt and the complaint-specific deadline sequence below. [FN 335]



The Florida Bar
651 East Jefferson Street
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2300
(850) 561-5774

Joshua E. Doyle
Executive Director

850/561-5600
www.floridabar.org

October 25, 2024

Via e-mail t[redacted]

M[redacted]
1 Alhambra Plz Ste Ph
Coral Gables, FL 33134-5227

Re: [redacted]The Florida Bar File No. 2025-70,071(17F)

Dear Mr[redacted]

This letter is to advise you that the 17th Circuit Judicial Grievance Committee F will consider the above-referenced case on 11/12/2024, pursuant to Rule 3-7.4, Rules Regulating The Florida Bar. The matter to be heard is the **Request For Issuance of Notice of Non-Compliance and Finding of Contempt.**

You have the opportunity to make a written statement, sworn or unsworn, explaining, refuting or admitting the alleged misconduct. This statement must be received by me no later than 5 days prior to the scheduled meeting date. Pursuant to Rules Regulating The Florida Bar 3-7.4, the respondent has no right to personally appear before the committee. You have request permission to appear before the committee by submitting a written detailed explanation of the need for a hearing which must include a summary of the information anticipated to be developed through personal appearance. The rules do not allow for any right of appeal of the committee's decision allowing or disallowing a personal appearance.

Sincerely,

[redacted]
Bar Counsel

Figure 17. October 25, 2024 notice for File 2025-70,071(17F). The letter states November 12, 2024 committee consideration and a written-submission deadline five days beforehand. These dates form part of the per-complaint response chronology. [FN 336]

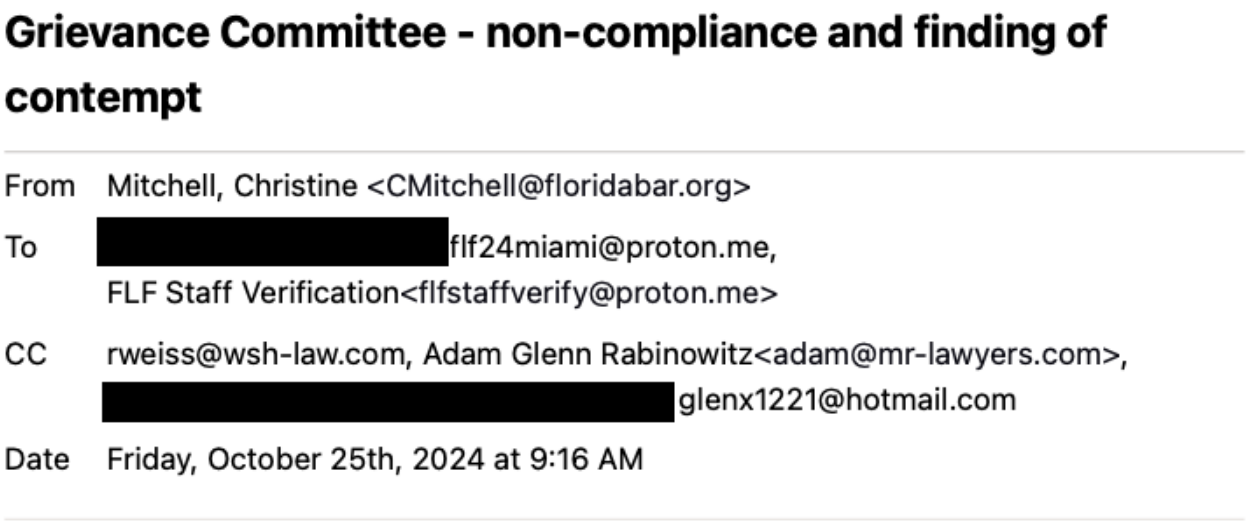


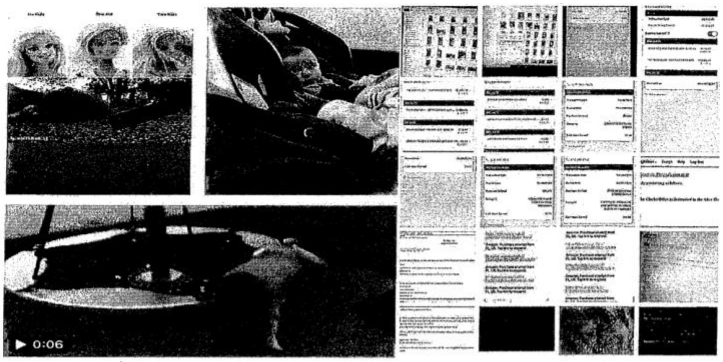
Figure 18. Original October 25, 2024 correspondence header. Its addressing presentation is retained for comparison with the October 18, 2024 recipient field; the source-specific date and grievance subject identify the communication. [FN 337] [FN 338]

The October 25, 2024 letter sets November 12, 2024 committee consideration, while the petition's chronology refers to November 13, 2024 action. Other preserved notices set individual response dates into November 2024. The relevant questions are which complaint had been served, which response period had expired, which package had been received and which matter the committee considered. The November 4, 2024 Tallahassee hand delivery of additional responses and FBI materials is a separate documented event in that sequence. [FN 339] [FN 340] [FN 341] [FN 342]

VIII. F. December 2024: the filing, intake copy and court directive

The December 2024 sequence records distinct filing and intake states. The Bar's December 31, 2024 reply records a response filed at approximately 11:54 p.m. on December 17, 2024 and a corrected response filed the next day. The preserved scan presents page 20 and an excerpt numbered 21.

The December 20, 2024 directive records hand-delivery and describes the corrected response as apparently incomplete and lacking a certificate of service; it conditions submission to the Court on service and a proper certificate. The comparison follows an acknowledged response through receipt, scanning, case association, service and judicial submission. [FN 343] [FN 344] [FN 345] [FN 346] [FN 347] [FN 348]



53. THE SITTING DUCK ATTACK: The Expert Summary discovered that every single domain Respondent or his firm interacted with from 2020 through present, including the opposing law firms, legal collegues, vendors, co-counsel, FLA, and even the privately owned online filing website had registered updates in their DNS records. In a sitting duck attack, the Threat Actors exploit a misconfiguration in the DNS records allowing them to take control of a website or administrative permissions or ownership. This can lead to exploiting the email servers as well which would allow a threat actor to send an email from a domain they do not own, to receive an email and prevent the authentic parties from speaking to one another.

54. The number of registered updates from 2000 through March 2023 are but 25, but there is an exponential increase from February 2024 through August 2024, and a spike from September 2024 onwards such that in total, over 220 websites or domain servers hosting those sites registered an update.

55. Each of the below line entries represents a document search from ICANN.org, which is the official world wide web DNS record organization, and each date represents not when the website was created, but an update which was recorded by the triggering mechanisms of change

20

Figure 19. December 18, 2024 corrected-response scan, preserved page 20. The substantive text continues near the bottom of the reproduced page. Compare the following retained page-number excerpt and the December 20, 2024 directive. [FN 349]



Figure 20. Preserved excerpt bearing page number 21 from the December 18, 2024 scan. No body text appears within this displayed strip. The complete page is not reproduced; the following directive records the Court's treatment of the corrected response. [FN 350]

Petitioner(s) Lower Tribunal No(s).:

v. 2025-70,248(17F)

[redacted]

Respondent(s)

On December 18, 2024, Respondent filed by hand delivery a "Corrected Response to Petition by The Florida Bar for Contempt and Order to Show Cause, and Response to December 2, 2024 Directive by the Clerk of This Honorable Court to File Response on or before December 17, 2024." The Corrected Response appears to be incomplete and does not include a Certificate of Service. All pleadings filed in this Court must contain a Certificate of Service stating the names and addresses of those served and, if served on an attorney, the name of the party that attorney represents. *See* Fla. R. App. P. 9.420. Respondent's Corrected Response will not be submitted to the Court until Respondent has served all parties and filed with this Court a proper Certificate of Service. Failure to provide this Court with a Certificate of Service within five days from the date of this order could result in the imposition of sanctions, including striking of the filing. *See* Fla. R. App. P. 9.410.

Additionally, Respondent is reminded that Florida Rule of General Practice and Judicial Administration 2.520(a) requires that all documents filed in any court must be filed electronically through the Florida Courts E-Filing Portal, in accordance with Florida Rule of General Practice and Judicial Administration 2.525. An attorney may only be excused from electronic filing as set out in Florida Rule of General Practice and Judicial Administration 2.516(b). Respondent is cautioned that continued submission of paper

Figure 21. December 20, 2024 court directive, operative-text excerpt. It describes the December 18, 2024 corrected response as apparently incomplete and lacking a certificate of service, and conditions submission to the Court on service and a proper certificate. The outlined 2025-70,248(17F) identifies the file at this stage. The May 21, 2026 disposition gives it the suffix (17A). [FN 351] [FN 352]

Filing # 213700746 E-Filed 12/31/2024 12:00:39 PM

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF FLORIDA

THE FLORIDA BAR,

Petitioner,

v.

[redacted]

Respondent.

_____/

Supreme Court Case No. SC2024-1681

The Florida Bar File No. 2025-70,248(17F)(OSC)

REPLY TO RESPONDENT'S CORRECTED RESPONSE TO PETITION BY THE FLORIDA BAR FOR CONTEMPT AND ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE, AND RESPONSE TO THE DECEMBER 2, 2024 ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE

The Florida Bar files its reply to [redacted] corrected response to this Court's order to show cause and states:

1. This is an action for contempt due to respondent's failure to submit written responses to thirteen (13) individual bar grievances identified in the Petition, the earliest of which was served in June 2024.

2. At approximately 11:54 PM on December 17, 2024, respondent filed a response to the Court's Order to Show Cause, dated December 2, 2024. Respondent filed a "Corrected" response the following day, which did not include a certificate of service.

1

Figure 22. December 31, 2024 Bar reply, first page. Filing 213700746 is timestamped 12:00:39 p.m. The Bar states its thirteen-grievance position and acknowledges the December 17, 2024 response and the corrected response filed the next day. The red outline marks 2025-70,248(17F)(OSC), the Bar's case identifier before the (17A) designation in the May 21, 2026 disposition. [FN 353] [FN 354]

The disputed condition was now part of the judicial record: a response package, its court-received version and the procedural description of that version had to be reconciled before the underlying answer could be evaluated.

This is the authority-chain problem in concrete form. The source documents connect the original communication dispute to the later official response state. [FN 355] [FN 356] [FN 357] [FN 358] [FN 359]

Bar Counsel PS, Weiss Serota and the subsequent institutional-role record

The October 17–18, 2024 premises notice and Committee 17F correspondence described in Section VIII.D form the setting for the December 27, 2024 protective-order and confidentiality motion. That motion sought sealed in camera review of network-compromise evidence, subsequent hand-delivery to designated Bar officials, and a temporary stay protecting evidence at the premises. Farrow's February 2025 motion reports no Bar response to that request and identifies Bar Counsel PS, rather than Bar Counsel JW, as the December 31, 2024 reply's signatory. The reply's certificate of service bears the signature reproduced above Bar Counsel PS's name and Staff Counsel title. [FN 360] [FN 361] [FN 362] [FN 363] [FN 364] [FN 365]

On February 26, 2025, at 4:16 p.m., the email reproduced below, displayed as sent by Weiss Serota's Chief Operating Officer Sonja Chaves, copied [email redacted], identified "[Bar Counsel PS]" as the firm's legal counsel and directed future communications through that institutional address. Farrow incorporated the email and professional-role concerns into the motion preserved in a February 27, 2025 copy and e-filed February 28, 2025. [FN 366] [FN 367]



From: Sonja Chaves <SChaves@wsh-law.com>
Sent: Wednesday, February 26, 2025 4:16 PM
To: Jay.farrow@counselorlawfirm.com <Jay.farrow@counselorlawfirm.com>; Garcia, Juliet M <j.garcia231@med.miami.edu>
Cc: [redacted]
Subject: [EXTERNAL] FARROW V. IOA GROUP SDFLA: 25-cv-20544-Martinez-Sanchez

Dear Ms. Garcia and Mr. Farrow,

We are in receipt of the lawsuit and exhibits that were hand delivered to our Coral Gables office yesterday by Mr. Farrow. As a result, we have obtained counsel regarding this matter and are prohibited from interacting directly with you.

We kindly request that any future communications or inquiries be directed through our legal counsel, [redacted] and respectfully ask that you no longer contact anyone from Weiss Serota Helfman Cole + Bierman PL (any and all locations), whether by email, phone, or any other means.

We appreciate your understanding and cooperation in this matter.

Best regards,
SONJA
CHAVES
CHIEF OPERATING OFFICER

WEISS SEROTA
HELFMAN COLE + BIERMAN

Figure 22A. February 26, 2025 email, reproduced with identifying details redacted from page 14 of the February 27, 2025 motion copy. The displayed sender is Sonja Chaves; the To field identifies Farrow and "Garcia, Juliet M," and the Cc field identifies [email redacted]. The message directs communications through "[Bar Counsel PS]" as legal counsel for Weiss Serota. The February 28, 2025 filed motion reproduces the same disclosure. [FN 368] [FN 369]

That motion requested a show-cause order addressing mootness, the investigation of hand-delivered network-breach evidence and the absence of substantive responses since

January 3, 2025. Bar Counsel PS signed the Bar's March 7, 2025 opposition. Its six pages address mootness and grievance responses without substantively discussing the February 26, 2025 email or private-firm representation disclosure. No entry expressly disposing of either the December 2024 protective motion or February 28, 2025 show-cause motion was identified in the supplied November 18, 2026 SC2024-1681 docket snapshot covering 65 entries. The February 11, 2026 denial addressed a separately filed 2026 emergency motion. [FN 370] [FN 371] [FN 372]

The June 18, 2025 emergency petition and Portal record examined in Section VIII.H continue Bar Counsel PS's named participation as signing counsel and filer. Together, these records carry the disclosed professional-role issue forward through the subsequent disciplinary filing. They establish the documentary continuity and the institutional address used; the reviewed docket supplies no express adjudication of the disclosed conflict question. [FN 373] [FN 374] [FN 375] [FN 376] [FN 377]

VIII. G. March 2025: a sender identifies a changed message

In March 2025, the communications record added a direct authorship and version issue. On March 17, 2025, a Bar staff investigator stated that the version of his March 14, 2025 email shown back to him "was not the email I sent" and "It has been changed."

CCDG examined these communications alongside the underlying authentication and portal record. The sender's own statement identifies the content-integrity problem that a familiar address or passing domain-authentication result would not resolve. [FN 378] [FN 379]

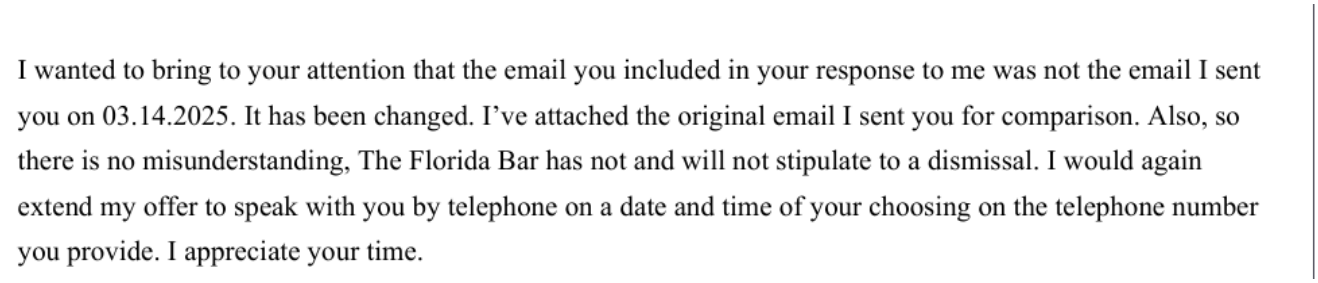

I wanted to bring to your attention that the email you included in your response to me was not the email I sent you on 03.14.2025. It has been changed. I've attached the original email I sent you for comparison. Also, so there is no misunderstanding, The Florida Bar has not and will not stipulate to a dismissal. I would again extend my offer to speak with you by telephone on a date and time of your choosing on the telephone number you provide. I appreciate your time.

Figure 23. Original March 17, 2025 message, enlarged from the preserved correspondence. The sender expressly identifies the earlier supplied version as changed. The source wording establishes a contemporaneous content-integrity report within the grievance communication stream. [FN 380]

Investigative Note E — Communications authority. A preserved March 14, 2025 version attributed to Berrena claims power to direct Bar Counsel and Staff Counsel while disclaiming attorney status. The March 17, 2025 reply quoted above expressly repudiates the supplied version. The claimed regulatory authority and contemporaneously reported content change must therefore remain linked in the authentication analysis. [FN 381] [FN 382]

VIII. H. June–September 2025: emergency petition, suspension and case association

The June 18, 2025 Portal notice identifies Filing No. 225491716 and the temporary designation "NEW CASE"; the resulting proceeding is SC2025-0863. The source comparison follows that submission through the permanent case assignment, document package and service population.

The initiating emergency petition states executive-director authorization, identifies supporting affiants and contains an executive-director "/s/" signature block. The visible signature and asserted authorization are retained as part of the record being authenticated. [FN 383] [FN 384]

Investigative Note B — Authorization provenance. The June 18, 2025 petition's paragraph 1 asserts executive-director authorization. Page 34 displays Bar Counsel PS's graphic signature and an "/s/" line above Joshua E. Doyle's name and Executive Director title. The Portal separately identifies Bar Counsel PS as filer. These are the document's authorization representation, signature form and submission-account attribution. [FN 385] [FN 386]

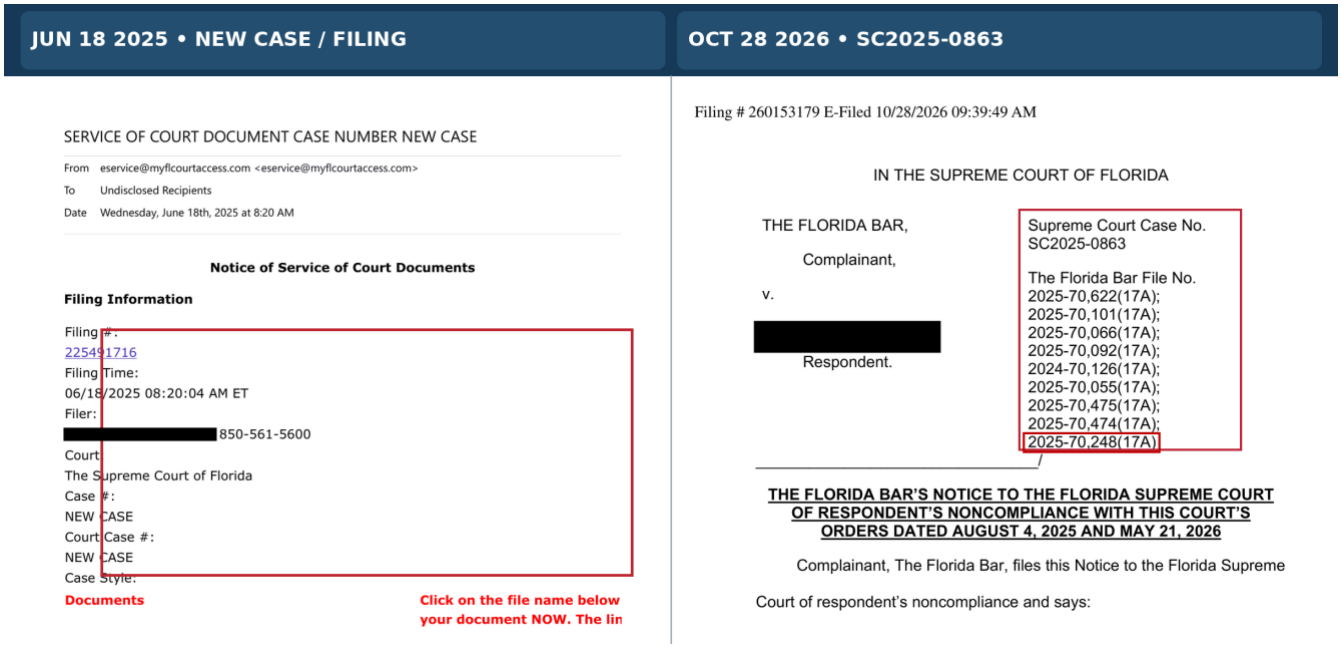


Figure 24. June 18, 2025 filing-receipt fields compared with the later court-case presentation. "NEW CASE" and Filing No. 225491716 identify the submission stage; SC2025-0863 identifies the assigned proceeding. They must be linked through the same transaction and document package. In the October 28, 2026 panel, the inner red outline identifies 2025-70,248(17A). The April 24, 2026 order displays 2025-70,248(17F). [FN 387] [FN 388] [FN 389] [FN 390]

Notice of Inclusion on E-service List - Case # NEW CASE_225491716 UCN NEW CASE_225491716

From noreply@myflcourtaccess.com <noreply@myflcourtaccess.com>

To Undisclosed Recipients

Date Wednesday, June 18th, 2025 at 8:20 AM

You have received this email because you have been added to the Florida Courts E-Filing Portal E-service List by

Filer Name: [redacted] Bar ID: [redacted]

Email Address: [redacted] eservicelrhq@floridabar.org

Phone Number: 850-561-5600

Firm or Organization: Unaffiliated Users

Regarding Case:

Court: The Supreme Court of Florida

Court Case Number: NEW CASE_225491716

Case Style:

Case Type :

If you are not associated with this and wish to be removed, please click here to request to be removed from the E-service list, or directly contact the filer listed above.

Do not reply. This is an unmonitored email box.

Thank You,
The Florida Courts E-Filing Portal

Figure 25. June 18, 2025 Portal service notice. It identifies Bar Counsel PS as filer and uses NEW CASE_225491716 while permanent case fields remain unpopulated. The source establishes the displayed submission and service-list state. [FN 391]

Rule 3-5.2 permits an emergency suspension upon the prescribed authorized petition, affidavit facts and apparent-great-public-harm showing. That is a separate process from a nonresponse contempt petition. The June 18, 2025 petition's first page recites authorization and its signature page contains the executive-director block. The August 4, 2025 order, issued 47 calendar days after the petition, prohibited taking new clients and

beginning new litigation immediately and set a thirty-day period to cease representation and practice. [FN 392] [FN 393] [FN 394] [FN 395]

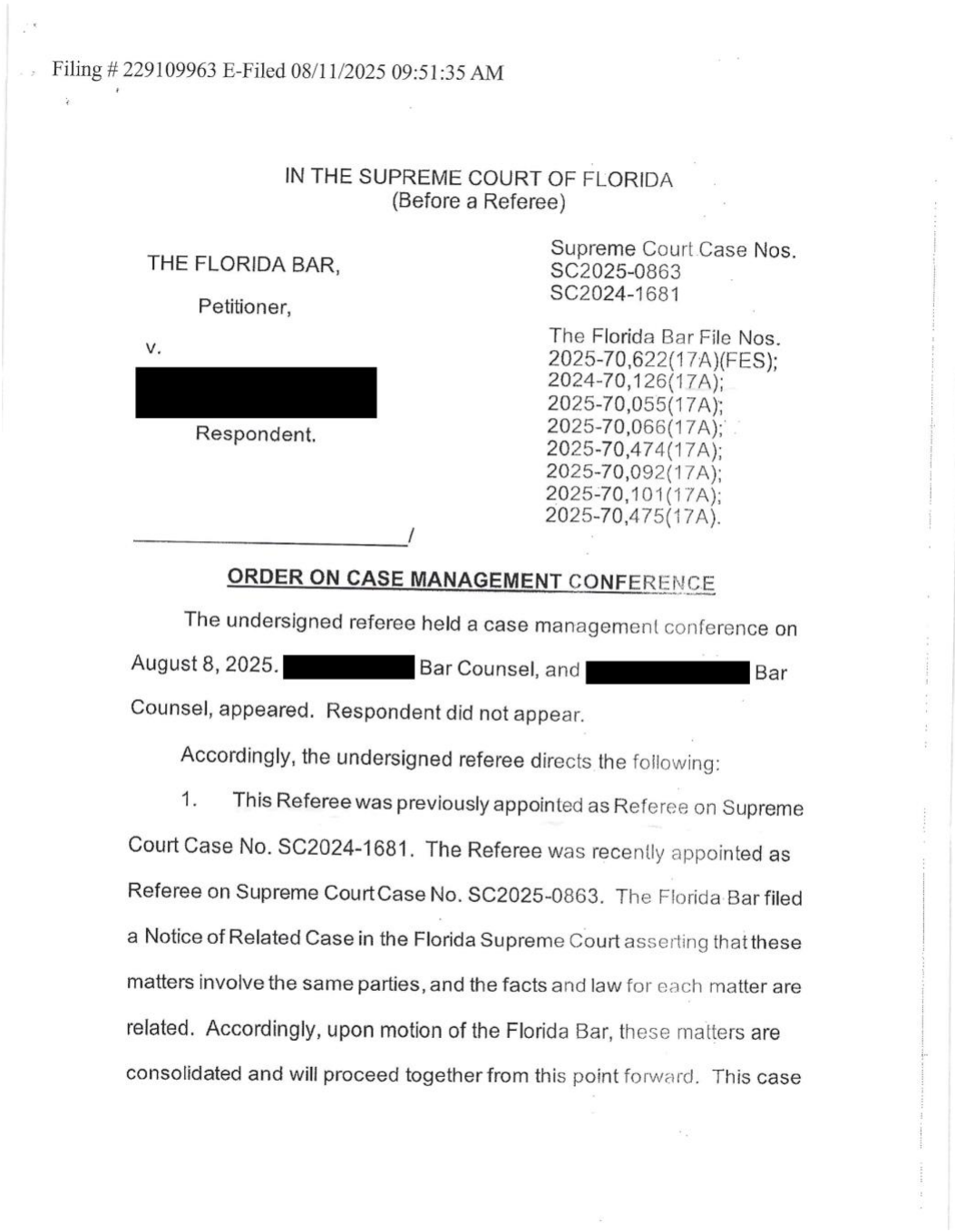
Investigative Note A — Emergency timing. The June 18–August 4, 2025 interval was 47 calendar days. The referee reports record shorter historical intervals: Scot Strems, June 5–9, 2020, four days; Roger Barry Davis, April 5–22, 2024, seventeen days. The Strems petition's June 5, 2020 service certificate corroborates that chronology. These are filing-to-order calendar intervals within the emergency process. [FN 396] [FN 397] [FN 398] [FN 399]

The emergency petition also functions as the formal complaint, with the expedited answer process continuing after the suspension order. The procedural consequence is immediate even though the underlying disciplinary merits remain to be determined.

The source record therefore needs to preserve the authorized petition, sworn support, effective restrictions, assigned case and later correction history as separate but connected acts. [FN 400] [FN 401] [FN 402]

After the August 4, 2025 order, a referee was appointed on August 5, 2025. The August 11, 2025 case-management order recites an August 8, 2025 conference without the respondent, refers to related-case material and sets an answer deadline.

The source examination's controlled ACIS searches did not locate a separately served notice for the August 8, 2025 conference; the respondent's affidavits report no notice. The public-search result, the affidavit account and the order's own recital are distinct evidence in the notice comparison. [FN 403] [FN 404] [FN 405]



Filing # 229109963 E-Filed 08/11/2025 09:51:35 AM

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF FLORIDA
(Before a Referee)

THE FLORIDA BAR,

Petitioner,

v.

[redacted]

Respondent.

_____/

Supreme Court Case Nos.
SC2025-0863
SC2024-1681

The Florida Bar File Nos.
2025-70,622(17A)(FES);
2024-70,126(17A);
2025-70,055(17A);
2025-70,066(17A);
2025-70,474(17A);
2025-70,092(17A);
2025-70,101(17A);
2025-70,475(17A).

ORDER ON CASE MANAGEMENT CONFERENCE

The undersigned referee held a case management conference on August 8, 2025. [redacted] Bar Counsel, and [redacted] Bar Counsel, appeared. Respondent did not appear.

Accordingly, the undersigned referee directs the following:

1. This Referee was previously appointed as Referee on Supreme Court Case No. SC2024-1681. The Referee was recently appointed as Referee on Supreme Court Case No. SC2025-0863. The Florida Bar filed a Notice of Related Case in the Florida Supreme Court asserting that these matters involve the same parties, and the facts and law for each matter are related. Accordingly, upon motion of the Florida Bar, these matters are consolidated and will proceed together from this point forward. This case

Figure 26. August 11, 2025 case-management order. It records the August 8, 2025 conference and nonappearance, addresses consolidation and sets the ensuing schedule. The reproduced language supplies the source against which notice and related-case filings are compared. [FN 406]

matters pending against respondent may be resolved as expeditiously as possible.

WHEREFORE, The Florida Bar respectfully request that the disciplinary matter filed this day and assigned Supreme Court Case Number SC25-0863 be consolidated with Supreme Court Case (this should be the other Fla Sup Ct case number) for the purpose of a joint disposition.

Respectfully submitted this 12th day of August, 2025.

Respectfully submitted,

[redacted]

Figure 27. August 12, 2025 written motion to consolidate, page 2. It follows the August 11, 2025 order and retains a placeholder for the other Supreme Court number in the requested relief. The earlier order also refers to related-case activity and the August 8, 2025 conference; the chronology preserves all of those source events. On page 1, paragraph 2 identifies the earlier SC2024-1681 file as "2025-70,248(17A)OSC." The November 25, 2024 petition had labeled that same file 2025-70,248(17F). [FN 407] [FN 408] [FN 409]

The August 11, 2025 order supersedes the earlier SC2024-1681 schedule. The displayed written consolidation motion is filed on August 12, 2025; same-day original and amended consolidation orders present SC2025-0863.

Later default material appears under SC2024-1681 while addressing the emergency petition initiated in SC2025-0863. These changes make the case relationship, notice history and answer obligations central to the documentary reconstruction.

The later-filed written motion is one part of that sequence; the August 11, 2025 order's reference to prior related-case activity remains visible. [FN 410] [FN 411]

The suspension instrument also has a correction history. The corrected order retains the August 4, 2025 date and identifies a September 30, 2025 correction adding the internal file 2025-70,622(17A)(FES).

Investigative Note C — The omitted identifier. In its August 7, 2025 correction motion, the Bar stated that internal file number 2025-70,622(17A)(FES) had been omitted from the petition's style and consequently from the corresponding order. It requested addition to both. That express correction request connects the initiating petition to the later corrected instrument described above. The September 30, 2025 correction added the 622 emergency file. It did not record a reassignment of the 248 nonresponse matter. [FN 412] [FN 413] [FN 414]

The September 2026 ACIS examination later compared how the original and corrected versions were served through the two case containers. The judicial correction date and the later forensic acquisition date are different events. [FN 415] [FN 416] [FN 417] [FN 418]

VIII. I. February–May 2026: protected review and the operative dispositions

The proceedings continued through default and a November 2025 referee report, followed by attempts to obtain review and protected handling of the evidence. In February 2026, an original-writ petition and accompanying confidentiality requests were physically delivered after the electronic channels had been disputed.

The published entries associated those requests with the existing disciplinary proceedings. The February 11, 2026 order denied the emergency motion seeking sealing, in-camera review, paper-only nondigitized handling, delayed service and a stay. [FN 419] [FN 420]

The April 24, 2026 order denied an extension, dismissed the petition for writs of prohibition, mandamus and all writs, and dismissed the January 5, 2026 notice seeking review of the referee's report. Its operative direction was: "This case will now proceed as uncontested." The order displays both Supreme Court case numbers and names the concurring justices. Those express decisions define the review state that preceded the final disposition. [FN 421]

Supreme Court of Florida

FRIDAY, APRIL 24, 2026

The Florida Bar,
Petitioner(s)
v.
[redacted]dent(s)

SC2024-1681 & SC2025-0863
Lower Tribunal No(s).:
2025-70,248(17F);
2025-70,622(17A)(FES);
2024-70,126(17A);
2025-70,055(17A);
2025-70,066(17A);
2025-70,474(17A);
2025-70,092(17A);
2025-70,101(17A);
2025-70,475(17A)

Respondent's "Motion for Extension" is denied. The "Petition for Writs of Prohibition, Mandamus, and All Writs" is dismissed.

The notice of intent to seek review of the referee's report filed in this case on January 5, 2026, is dismissed. *See* R. Regulating Fla. Bar 3-7.7(c)(2)-(3).

This case will now proceed as uncontested. *See* R. Regulating Fla. Bar 3-7.7(c)(6)(A).

MUÑIZ, C.J., and LABARGA, COURIEL, GROSSHANS, FRANCIS, SASSO, and TANENBAUM, JJ., concur.

A True Copy
Test:

SC2024-1681 4/24/2026
John A. Tomasino
Clerk, Supreme Court
SC2024-1681 4/24/2026

Figure 28. April 24, 2026 order, page 1. The source displays both Supreme Court cases, the lower-file population, dismissal of the writ and review notice, the uncontested direction, judicial concurrence and clerk certification. These fields are available together on the original instrument. The red outline marks 2025-70,248(17F), also shown on February 11, 2026. The May 21, 2026 order displays the same number with the suffix (17A). [FN 422] [FN 423] [FN 424]

On May 21, 2026, the Court approved the uncontested referee report and permanently disbarred the respondent, effective immediately because he was already suspended. The order required compliance with Rule 3-5.1(b), Rule 3-6.1 where applicable, and the other terms of the report, and entered costs of $3,506.62. The operative judicial disposition is

distinct from any earlier recommendation and from the public Bar interface's later selection of supporting documents. [FN 425]

These were official professional-capacity consequences.

The forensic teams' conclusion was that compromised authority and communication pathways materially affected the sequence; the court record supplies the actual orders and their legal terms.

The integrated inquiry must trace the disputed source inputs, the route of review and the resulting decisions together. That source-to-consequence analysis is what makes the case relevant to institutional cybersecurity. [FN 426] [FN 427] [FN 428] [FN 429] [FN 430]

VIII. J. October 28, 2026: continued activity in the same authority chain

The October 28, 2026 notice continues that record after the terminal order, the September 2026 provenance examinations and the October 2026 technical reports. It is a Bar filing advising the Court of asserted noncompliance with earlier orders.

The reproduced first page bears Filing No. 260153179 and the electronic timestamp 9:39:49 a.m. It is a party notice, with its own caption, signing arrangement and declared service population. [FN 431] [FN 432]

Filing # 260153179 E-Filed 10/28/2026 09:39:49 AM

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF FLORIDA

THE FLORIDA BAR, Complainant, v. [redacted] Respondent. /	Supreme Court Case No. SC2025-0863 The Florida Bar File No. 2025-70,622(17A); 2025-70,101(17A); 2025-70,066(17A); 2025-70,092(17A); 2024-70,126(17A); 2025-70,055(17A); 2025-70,475(17A); 2025-70,474(17A); 2025-70,248(17A)

THE FLORIDA BAR'S NOTICE TO THE FLORIDA SUPREME COURT OF RESPONDENT'S NONCOMPLIANCE WITH THIS COURT'S ORDERS DATED AUGUST 4, 2025 AND MAY 21, 2026

Complainant, The Florida Bar, files this Notice to the Florida Supreme Court of respondent's noncompliance and says:

1. In Florida Supreme Court Case No. SC2025-0863, by order dated August 4, 2025, respondent was emergency suspended, effective September 3, 2025.

2. Pursuant to the Court's order, respondent was required to submit the affidavit in compliance with Rule 3-5.1(h)[1], Rules Regulating

[1] Now Rule 3-5.1(b).

1

Figure 29. October 28, 2026 Notice of Noncompliance, first page. The source records the filing timestamp and single-case SC2025-0863 caption, allowing direct comparison with the April and May 2026 court instruments. The red outline marks 2025-70,248(17A), the designation in the May 21, 2026 disposition. It differs from 2025-70,248(17F) on April 24, 2026. [FN 433] [FN 434] [FN 435]

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I certify that this document has been filed via the Florida Courts E-Filing Portal with The Honorable John A. Tomasino, Clerk of the Supreme Court of Florida and a copy has been furnished by United States Mail to [redacted] whose record bar address is 1 Alhambra Plz Ste Ph, Coral Gables, FL 33134-5227 and by email to [redacted] this 28th day of October, 2026.

[redacted]
[redacted] Bar Counsel
[redacted] Staff Counsel

4

Figure 30. October 28, 2026 notice, certificate of service. The source records Portal filing, service by U.S. mail and email, and one counselorlawfirm.com address. The certificate is compared with the earlier response and with the authorized service designations for the relevant event. [FN 436] [FN 437]

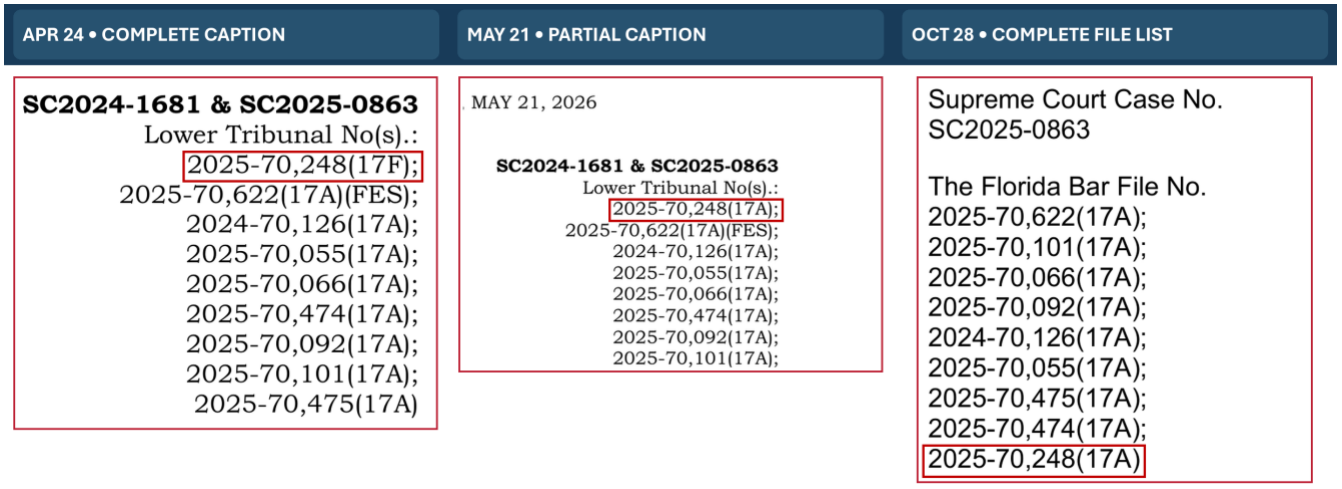


Figure 31. April 24 and May 21, 2026 court-caption excerpts beside the October 28, 2026 notice. The first two display the consolidated two-case presentation; October 2026 displays SC2025-0863. The internal file 2025-70,248 changes from 17F in April 2026 to 17A in the later presentation, and the October 2026 list omits the displayed FES designation. The May 2026 panel is a partial source caption, identified as such. The narrow editorial boxes isolate the same numeric file in all three panels. The separate file 2025-70,622 is the emergency-suspension matter. [FN 438] [FN 439] [FN 440]

The court orders and the October 2026 notice perform different acts: the April 2026 order closes the specified review routes, the May 2026 order imposes permanent disbarment, and the October 2026 notice asserts noncompliance.

The omitted second case in the notice is a displayed case-association change, not an order vacating that proceeding. The issue for the record is how the later filing was associated with the consolidated matter, original charging instruments and internal disciplinary files. [FN 441] [FN 442] [FN 443] [FN 444] [FN 445]

The notice invokes the August 4, 2025 suspension and its September 3, 2025 effective date, the affidavit requirement, the May 21, 2026 permanent-disbarment order and a June 22, 2026 affidavit deadline. It asserts that the required affidavit had not been submitted and that indicia of attorney status had not been removed.

Those are the filer's stated grounds for notifying the Court; the source collection contains no subsequent court disposition on that notice. [FN 446] [FN 447]

The signature page identifies Bar Counsel AS as Bar Counsel, provides her Bar number and states that she signs "for" Bar Counsel PS, Staff Counsel. It supplies Bar Counsel PS's Bar office and floridabar.org address.

Thus the source includes a Bar email address while presenting a delegated signing arrangement. The actual operator and delegation of authority require their corresponding

institutional records; the visible signature block supplies the represented roles being examined. [FN 448] [FN 449]

The March 2, 2026 response carried SC2024-1681; the source reconstruction describes its broader electronic-service population. The October 2026 certificate displays one email destination and postal service.

The composite below preserves March 2026 first-page excerpts for their filing and case identity and the October 2026 certificate for its recipients. It does not reproduce the March 2026 certificate, so the broader service-list comparison rests on the original response identified in the documentary register. The event-specific recipient designations and actual service records are the controlling evidence of notice. [FN 450] [FN 451]

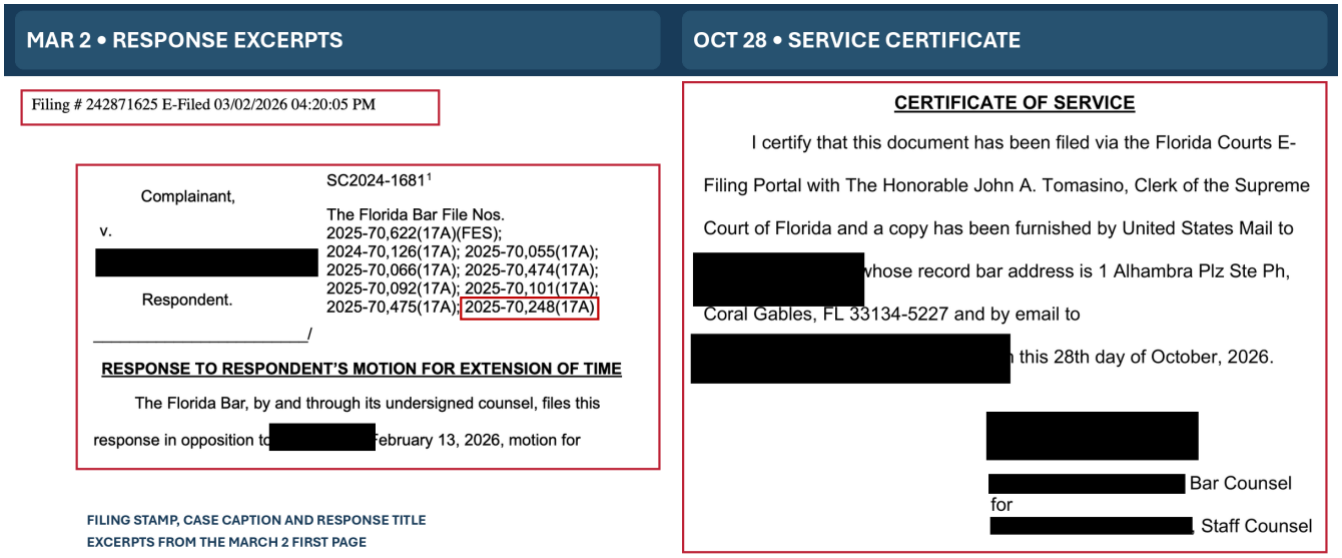


Figure 32. March 2, 2026 response excerpts and October 28, 2026 service/signature presentation. The March 2026 panel establishes its filing and case identity; it is not the March 2026 certificate of service. The October 2026 panel shows the later declared recipients and signing arrangement. The inner red outline on the March 2, 2026 response marks 2025-70,248(17A). The court orders on February 11 and April 24, 2026 both use 2025-70,248(17F). [FN 452] [FN 453] [FN 454]

The October 2026 filing shows that the investigated regulatory process continued to produce consequential submissions after the earlier professional-capacity decision and the September 2026 source-object findings.

Its caption, lower-file list, represented authority and service certificate are new documentary states within that existing chain. They are evaluated with the prior records and the specialist findings, without treating the date of this one filing as the origin of the campaign. [FN 455] [FN 456] [FN 457]

The case study closes a two-year documentary arc: professional roles and receipt in 2024, disputed messages and changing case associations in 2025, and review, disposition, publication and continuing filings in 2026.

The common investigative subject is the integrity of the authority accepted at each transition. A client's representation can remain affected after the technical foothold changes because the resulting order, service state or public status continues to govern the next official act. Four constituent grievance numbers also recur. The November 25, 2024 petition lists 2025-70,055, 2025-70,066, 2025-70,092 and 2025-70,101 with (17F). Each appears with (17A) in the August 7, 2025 correction motion and the February, April and May 2026 orders. Individual file history matters here because the two proceedings sought different relief. [FN 458] [FN 459] [FN 460] [FN 461] [FN 462] [FN 463] [FN 464] [FN 465] [FN 466]

Source period	Documented transition	Consequence examined
September–November 2024	Professional-role communications; acknowledged response; later nonresponse petition	Authorized committee role, complaint-specific receipt and status
December 2024	Electronic receipt, hand-delivery scan, incompleteness directive and Bar reply	Which complete response the Court received and considered
March 2025	Sender expressly identifies an altered earlier communication	Human authorship and content version
June–September 2025	Emergency petition, suspension, conference, consolidation and corrected order	Notice, answer obligations, authority and case association
February–May 2026	Protected-handling denial, dismissal of review and permanent disbarment	Availability of review and operative judicial terms
September–October 2026	Public object acquisitions and later noncompliance notice	Continuing document, case, service and status relationships

Table 8. Selected longitudinal chronology. The source exhibits and notes supply the underlying record; the table preserves the relationship among events. [FN 467] [FN 468] [FN 469] [FN 470] [FN 471] [FN 472] [FN 473] [FN 474] [FN 475] [FN 476]

IX. ACIS, C-Track, TFBPro, and Judicial Document Provenance

IX. A. The status shown to the public and the order offered to support it

The case study established what the proceedings and orders were. The September 2026 technical examinations asked a different, measurable question: which case, event and document objects did the public applications actually return?

Metadata is information about those objects and their relationships. A public status, an order's printed date, a server document number and the bytes of the retrieved PDF can be compared without treating them as the same evidence. [FN 477] [FN 478] [FN 479] [FN 480]

The September 2026 TFBPro investigation used ordinary Safari Web Inspector access to the public Florida Bar discipline interface. The investigator preserved the server response for the professional record and tested the same system with comparator lawyers.

The response contained the final status "Disbarment - Permanent (05/21/2026)" but only three associated discipline documents: the Report of Referee (object 3335384), a link labeled "Amended Supreme Court Order" (object 3311530), and the Petition for Emergency Suspension (object 3236080). [FN 481]

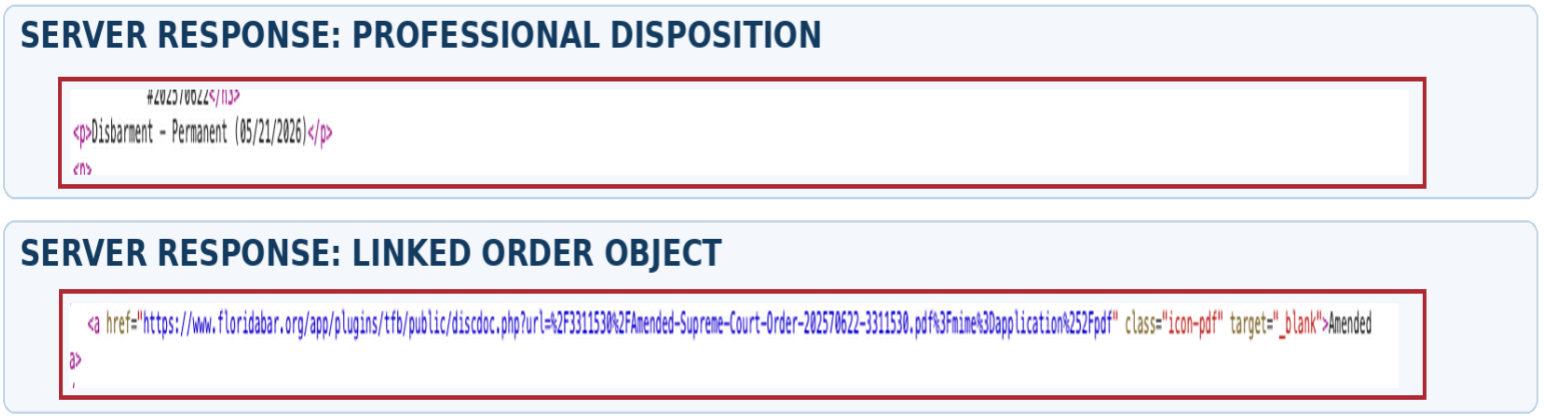


Figure 33. September 20–21, 2026 TFBPro public-response detail. The capture contains the May 2026 permanent-disbarment status and the associated order object 3311530. The source workpaper records that object as the earlier corrected suspension instrument. [FN 482] [FN 483] [FN 484]

Raw server response: disposition metadata and three linked documents



```
                    </ul>
                </div>
            </div>
            <div class="vc_col-sm-9 internal-wrapper searchable-content">
                <h[redacted]2>
                <h3 title="TFBPro cached as of 09/20/2026 @ 9:00:18 PM">Discipline Case
                    #202570622</h3>
                <p>Disbarment - Permanent (05/21/2026)</p>
                <p>
                    <a href="https://www.floridabar.org/app/plugins/tfb/public/discdoc.php?url=%2F3335384%2FReport-of-Referee-202570622-3335384.pdf%3Fmime%3Dapplication%252Fpdf" class="icon-pdf" target="_blank">Report of Referee</a>
                </p>
                <p>
                    <a href="https://www.floridabar.org/app/plugins/tfb/public/discdoc.php?url=%2F3311530%2FAmended-Supreme-Court-Order-202570622-3311530.pdf%3Fmime%3Dapplication%252Fpdf" class="icon-pdf" target="_blank">Amended
Supreme Court Order</a>
                </p>
                <p>
                    <a href="https://www.floridabar.org/app/plugins/tfb/public/discdoc.php?url=%2F3236080%2FPetition-for-Emergency-Suspension-202570622-3236080.pdf%3Fmime%3Dapplication%252Fpdf" class="icon-pdf"
target="_blank">Petition for Emergency Suspension</a>
                </p>

            </div>
        </div>
    </div>
</div>
<footer>
    <div class="footerSocial">
```

Figure 34. Original preserved public-interface response. The disposition and court-document references are separately returned fields. This source capture supports the comparison of the announced result with the documents selected for public access. [FN 485] [FN 486]

The document identified as object 3311530 served a PDF titled “CORRECTED ORDER,” bearing the August 4, 2025 emergency-suspension date. That is materially different from located public Florida Bar document objects for the original August 4, 2025 order (3269801) and April 24, 2026 order (3462215), neither returned in the tested three-link response.

The problem is not simply a mislabeled button; the published final status and the source documents offered to substantiate it were different parts of the public response. [FN 487]

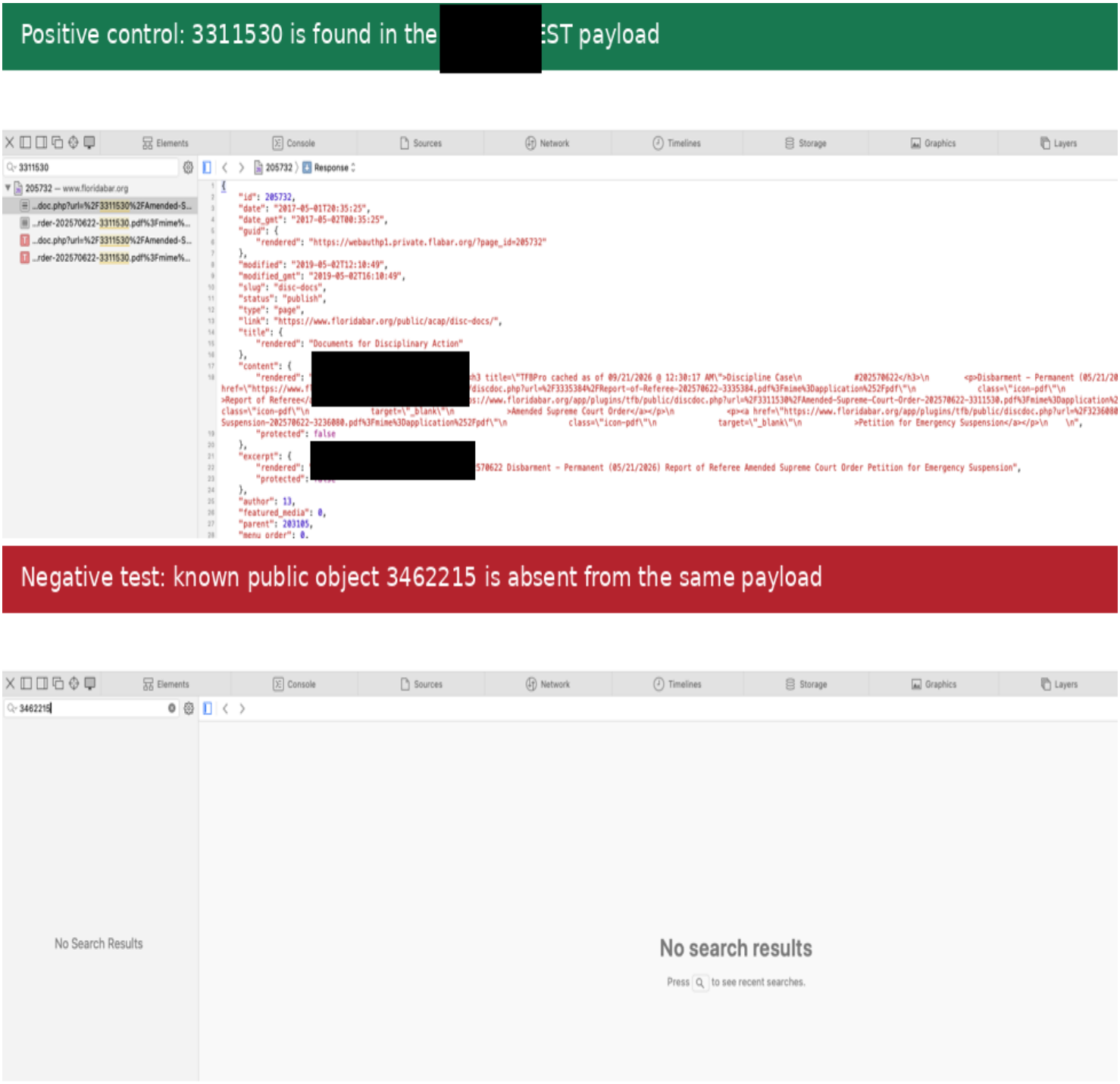


Figure 35. TFBPro source response and document-object comparison. The preserved values identify which documents the application returned and allow the linked PDF to be compared with the professional status. [FN 488] [FN 489]

The investigator used the same endpoint to test actual comparison records. In the Riggens permanent-disbarment record, the public response included a terminal Supreme Court order; in the Jacobs record it returned multiple court-order objects. These positive controls show that the interface can publish the kind and number of documents at issue. The

examined professional-record response was therefore a specific discrepancy in what the public application selected and returned, not a general one-order system limitation. [FN 490]

Comparator control: TFBPro returns the Riggins terminal Supreme Court order (3467594)

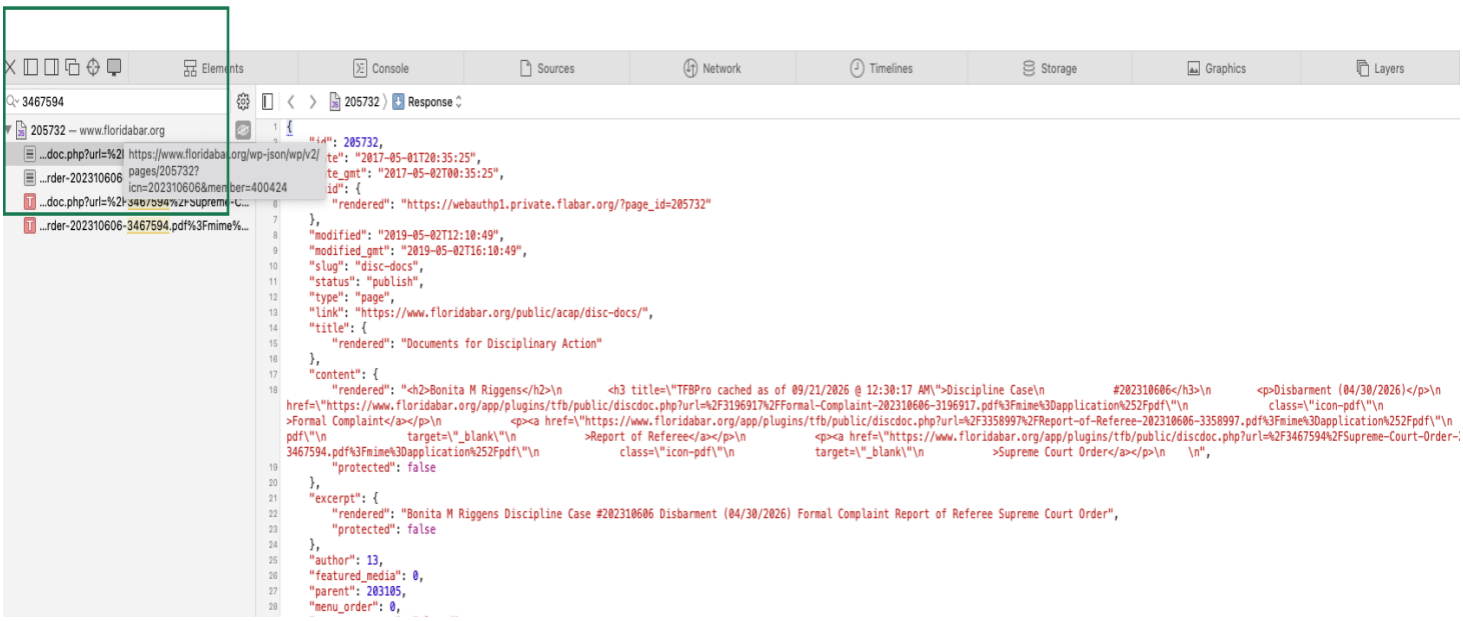


Figure 36. Comparator response capture from the same public application. The Riggens and Jacobs control records demonstrate the system's ability to return a terminal order and multiple court-order objects. [FN 491] [FN 492]

Public record element	Preserved server response or source object	Why it matters
Disposition	Disbarment - Permanent (05/21/2026)	States the terminal professional status
Object 3335384	Report of Referee	Supports the recommendation record
Object 3311530	"Amended Supreme Court Order" label; actually corrected Aug. 4, 2025 suspension PDF	Linked order concerns the earlier emergency suspension, while the status states the terminal result
Object 3236080	Petition for Emergency Suspension	Initiating allegation, not terminal disposition
Objects 3269801 / 3462215	Other accessible Bar court-order objects omitted from the returned three links	Shows document-selection mismatch

Public record element	Preserved server response or source object	Why it matters
Riggens / Jacobs controls	Terminal order and multiple orders returned by same application	Demonstrates normal technical ability to publish them

Table 9. Exact objects in the September 20–21, 2026 public response and comparison records. Object identifiers are retained as acquired. [FN 493] [FN 494] [FN 495] [FN 496]

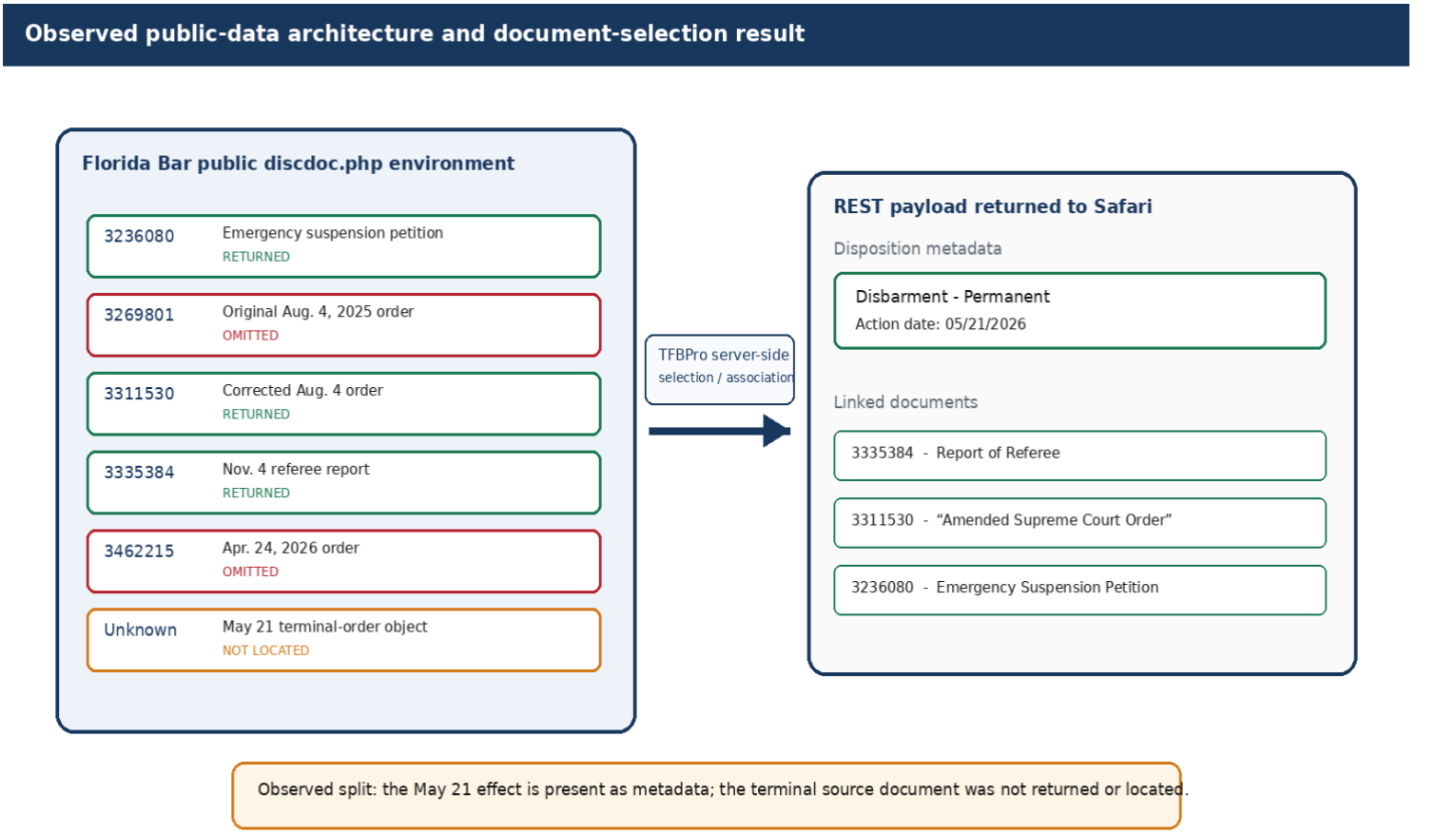


Figure 37. Source-workpaper diagram of the public-response mismatch. The final status and its supporting document selection are separate data relationships; the tested linked population omits the May 21, 2026 terminal order. [FN 497] [FN 498]

The May 21, 2026 order exists and is identified in the judicial record. The technical finding is its absence from the supporting-document population returned in the tested public response.

The resulting display supplies a terminal professional status while directing the reader to a different judicial act. Correcting that relationship is a source-integrity and public-reliance task. [FN 499] [FN 500]

IX. B. Different case containers, shared event and document identities

The ACIS work distinguished three kinds of identifiers. A case-instance UUID identifies the case container; a docket-event UUID identifies a recorded event; a document-link UUID identifies the current link to the document offered for that event.

The September 22–24, 2026 examinations reported different case-instance UUIDs for SC2024-1681 and SC2025-0863 but the same August 4, 2025 event and current document-link identifiers in both. The comparison therefore records a specific shared-event and shared-document relationship across two cases. [FN 501] [FN 502] [FN 503]

ACIS CASE-INSTANCE UUIDs — TWO DISTINCT CASE CONTAINERS

Key identifiers already established

Object	SC2024-1681	SC2025-0863
caseInstanceUUID	ba02976e-ff8d-4ba3-bbd3-f60fc1d04658	fbe5f4ef-7b0c-432d-ac73-565c981b3302

SHARED DOCKET-EVENT AND CURRENT DOCUMENT IDENTIFIERS

August 4 docketEntryUUID	09a9c17e-eb50-477a-85a7-ebce71fcac53	09a9c17e-eb50-477a-85a7-ebce71fcac53
Current August 4 documentLinkUUID	60db4494-096e-426d-91e0-c1fbd4631a93	60db4494-096e-426d-91e0-c1fbd4631a93

Figure 38. Original ACIS cross-docket identifier table, source-workpaper pages 2–3. Different case-instance values appear with shared August 4, 2025 docket-event and current document-link values. The retained identifiers let reviewers test the exact relationship documented by the acquisition. [FN 504] [FN 505] [FN 506]

A printed order date, a case container and a currently served electronic document answer different questions. The corrected suspension order retains August 4, 2025 as its operative face date, while the correction lifecycle is dated September 29–30, 2025. The forensic acquisition occurred in September 2026.

Preserving original and corrected PDF bytes together with event and link histories shows what was originally published, what was corrected and what the public application later served. [FN 507] [FN 508] [FN 509]

The significance follows from the case chronology. If two proceedings display the same event or current document link, the public record must make the consolidation and version relationship intelligible.

An event shared across cases is a measured association. The authority to correct an order, the date on which a link changed and the person or process performing the change are established by the corresponding judicial and system history. The acquired public response records the state observed at collection. [FN 510] [FN 511] [FN 512]

IX. C. Clerk graphics, visible time fields and document authentication

The November 1, 2026 native-PDF study examined C-Track instruments from December 2024 through May 2026. It identified the same 483-by-118-pixel clerk signature-and-seal JPEG in the examined clerk-certified orders, with case numbers and dates overlaid as separate text.

It also reported no PDF-level cryptographic signature field or certificate in those files. The visible signature block was therefore a reused graphic rather than a document-specific cryptographic signature. [FN 513] [FN 514] [FN 515]

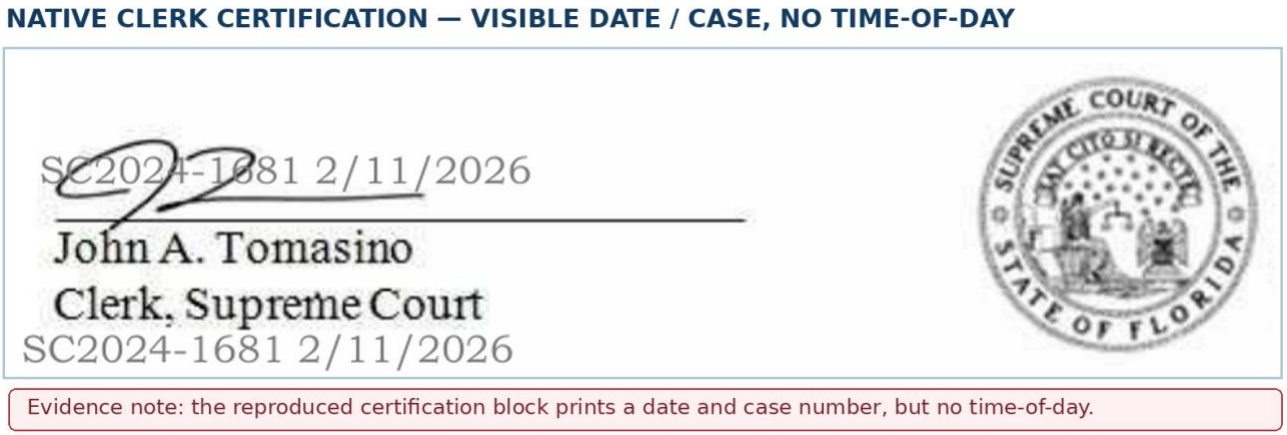


Figure 39. February 11, 2026 clerk-certification detail. The source shows a case number, calendar date, clerk signature and seal without a visible time-of-day. The native-file examination separately identified the reused signature image. [FN 516] [FN 517] [FN 518]

The same study recorded the missing visible time-of-day instrument by instrument. The applicable Florida electronic-signature standards address the signature watermark's case number, date and time and extend signature-security requirements to clerks.

The comparison must use the standards in force for each instrument; Rule 2.345 took effect July 1, 2025, while earlier instruments are evaluated under the then-applicable

standards. A requirement for a protected signature and specified visible fields is not identical to a requirement for a PDF cryptographic certificate. [FN 519] [FN 520] [FN 521]

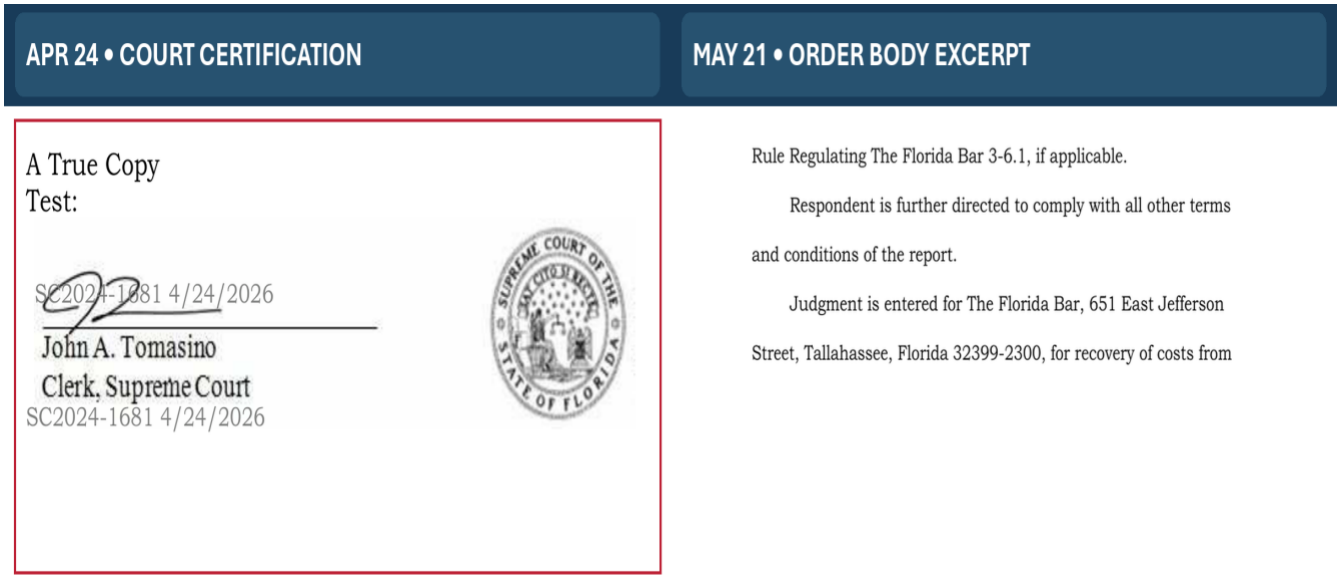


Figure 40. Two different source fields: April 24, 2026 clerk certification at left and a May 21, 2026 order-body excerpt at right. The right panel contains operative compliance and cost language; it is accurately labeled as body text, not a second certification block. The original source crops are retained for inspection. [FN 522] [FN 523]

The May 8, 2026 FCTC discussion records implementation problems across judicial systems, providing institutional context for the visible standards findings. It is a dated account of the problems discussed at that meeting.

The native-PDF study is a separate examination of particular documents. Together they identify the controls requiring verification: the original decision, authentication at official intake, the version retained in the case system and the public copy delivered for that decision. [FN 524] [FN 525] [FN 526] [FN 527]

IX. D. Judicial decision, clerk certification and the review route

The February 11, 2026 instrument denied the requests for sealing, in-camera review, paper-only handling, delayed service and a stay. Its public text carries the clerk's certification but does not identify an individual justice or a separate judicial directive authorizing those determinations.

The May 21, 2026 disposition, by comparison, identifies judicial participation. The source examination concerns the visible trail from the requested relief to the decision and the certified public copy. [FN 528] [FN 529] [FN 530] [FN 531]

The Supreme Court's Internal Operating Procedures distinguish adjudication from the Clerk's administrative and publication functions. They also permit specified routine matters, including approval of uncontested referee reports, to be handled through clerk orders under the Court's procedures.

The presence of clerk certification does not assign the judicial decision to the clerk personally. The governing inquiry is the actual authorization, followed by correct authentication, case association and publication. [FN 532] [FN 533]

The protected-review requests were intended to establish a controlled evidentiary route after the electronic pathways were disputed.

Their denial within the existing disciplinary captions directly affected that requested route. The source record therefore connects confidentiality, intake, case assignment and the opportunity for review; each stage has its own authorizing document or system record. [FN 534] [FN 535] [FN 536]

Rule 2.420 supplies the confidential-record process, while original jurisdiction and case routing are governed separately. The review separates the Court's authority to act, the documented process for the confidentiality request and the authentication and association of the issued instrument.

A finding about a missing public decision trail is a provenance finding; a conclusion that an official exceeded legal authority requires the governing allocation and the relevant authorization record. [FN 537] [FN 538]

The Commission also discussed inconsistent registered service addresses across the courts, the Portal, and the Florida Bar; it described the complications produced when contacts are not maintained or transferred accurately.

That official observation is particularly relevant to the investigated service-population problem, in which official documents, recipient lists and subsequent procedural statuses cannot be evaluated as one indivisible transaction.

The source event, address book, filing association, recorded service and downstream reliance must each be separately identified. [FN 539] [FN 540]

IX. E. Why public-document associations remain an incident-response issue

The TFBPro public application takes the terminal court result and reduces it to a professional status that clients, employers and news organizations can encounter in

seconds. Search engines and derivative directories can then repeat that status without the underlying order.

When the status and its linked supporting source do not line up, the mismatch propagates through ordinary reliance. The report therefore treats the Bar publication layer as part of cybersecurity incident response: restoring the truthful source association is as important as closing an attacker's technical access. [FN 541]

The documentary sequence identifies consequential transitions: a professional contact is presented in a regulatory role; an acknowledged response is later classified as unanswered; a sender identifies changed content; case and document associations change; and a terminal professional status is published with an incomplete supporting-document population.

CNF and CCDG's attributed forensic assessments explain the investigated technical and identity mechanisms. The original documents and public acquisitions establish the particular records and relationships observed. [FN 542] [FN 543] [FN 544] [FN 545] [FN 546] [FN 547]

A genuine institution can give practical force to an unauthorized or misassociated input. When that consequence reaches professional restrictions, review access or public status, recovery must follow the source through the downstream record.

Closing an account or restoring a server leaves the institutional effect unresolved unless the record relied upon for the next act is also authenticated and, where required, corrected. [FN 548] [FN 549] [FN 550] [FN 551]

X. Judicial Authority, Service Integrity and Document Provenance

X. A. The Court's seal, institutional identity and source provenance

Judicial authority is represented through both people and institutional signs. An impersonator can claim a judge's or clerk's identity; a copied seal can carry the institution's identity into a document, communication or website. The seal therefore belongs at the beginning of the authentication inquiry. Its provenance must connect the displayed emblem to the official who authorized the act, the record that contains it and the institution that later relies on it. [FN 552]

The comparison below establishes different seal renderings across the Court's published color image, administrative orders and clerk materials. The recurring distinction is visible in the stone behind the seated figure: the color image and the two administrative-order rasters show no distinct F, while the December 2024 letter and February 2026 certification display that feature with differing levels of definition. [FN 553] [FN 554] [FN 555] [FN 556]

Exhibit v.218-S1 · The Court's Official Seal: What the Public Sees, What the Judicial Documents Display, and Where the Source Link Leads



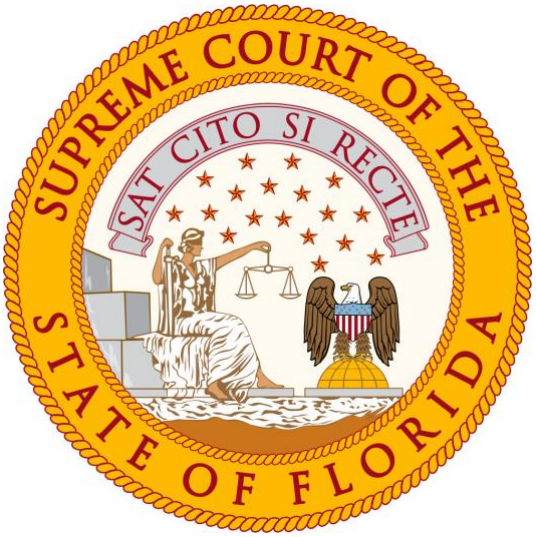
Actual browser capture of the official Court page preserved by the Internet Archive on January 24, 2026. The archive toolbar displays the original official URL and capture date. Captured for this examination on November 22, 2026. The current page returned HTTP 403; this exhibit is expressly an archived page, not a current live-page screenshot. [FN 557]

X. A. 1. The published rendering and the F region

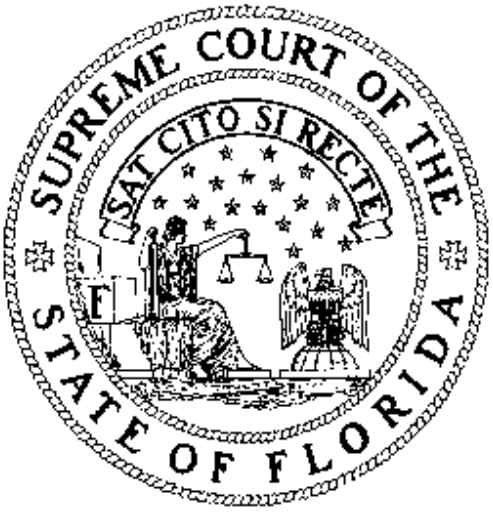
The Court page's High-Resolution link identifies a 1000 × 1000 color JPEG. The retrieved image shows blank stone faces at the location under comparison. The December 2024 letter's extracted 261 × 275 seal has a clearly formed F at the corresponding position. The difference is observable in the retained source images. [FN 558] [FN 559]

Exhibit v.218-S2 · Published color rendering and clerk-letter seal

Court-linked color JPEG · 1000 × 1000

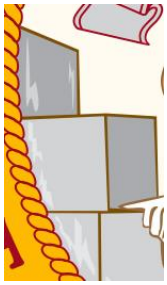


December 2, 2024 letter · 261 × 275



Both panels reproduce source assets at readable physical size. Their color, linework and original pixel dimensions differ; they have not been redrawn or sharpened. [FN 560] [FN 561]

Stone detail · no F drawn in this color asset



Stone detail · visible F in this letter asset

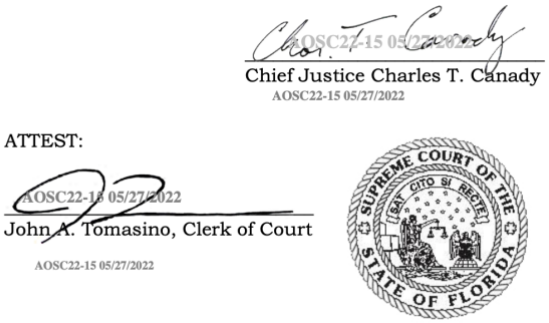


A public-facing reference image is an identifiable source object. A seal attached to a particular certification is another. Their comparison directs the inquiry to which graphic was selected, where it was incorporated and which authorized record supports that use. The historical description of the seal, examined below, supplies a separate dated reference for the F. [FN 562]

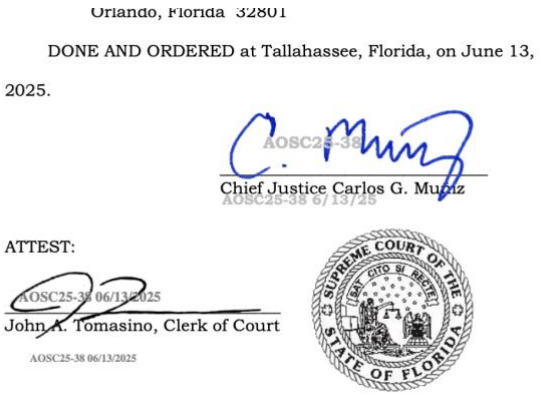
X. A. 2. The four documentary comparators

Exhibit v.218-S3 · Administrative-order signatures and seals

May 27, 2022 · AOSC22-15



June 13, 2025 · AOSC25-38



The supplied screenshots preserve the Chief Justice signatures, Clerk attestations and document-specific overlays. The 2022 order bears Charles T. Canady's name; the 2025 order bears Carlos G. Muñiz's name. Complete signature pages follow as Exhibits v.218-S7 and S8. [FN 563] [FN 564]

2022 extracted seal · 199 × 205



2025 extracted seal · 199 × 205



The two standalone seal JPEGs are byte-identical; their matching SHA-256 value is recorded in source-register entry [S 401]. No distinct F is rendered on the stone in that shared raster. Its 199 × 205 source dimensions set the detail available for inspection. This reproducible asset-reuse finding confirms the earlier administrative-order comparison in the report. [FN 565]

Exhibit v.218-S4 · Clerk correspondence and certified-order presentation

Supreme Court of Florida

Office of the Clerk
500 South Duval Street
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1927

JOHN A. TOMASINO
CLERK
MARK CLAYTON
CHIEF DEPUTY CLERK
JULIA BREEDING
STAFF ATTORNEY

PHONE NUMBER: (850) 488-0125
www.floridasupremecourt.org

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF NEW CASE
Monday, December 2, 2024

December 2, 2024 acknowledgment of new case: supplied letterhead screenshot. The F is visible in the left stone. The complete source letter identifies SC2024-1681; its first page is reproduced in Exhibit v.218-S9. [FN 566] [FN 567]

A True Copy
Test:

SC2024-1681 2/5/2026

John A. Tomasino
Clerk, Supreme Court

SC2024-1681 2/5/2026

February 5, 2026 certification: supplied screenshot. SC2024-1681 and the date cross the clerk signature and recur below it. An F-shaped mark is visible in the lower-definition seal. Exhibit v.218-S10 supplies the complete certification page and paired-case heading. [FN 568] [FN 569]

X. A. 3. Native graphics, overlays and measurable differences

Source object	Pixels	F-region observation	Recorded composition
Court-linked color image	1000 × 1000	No F drawn on the blank stone faces	Standalone web JPEG; retrieved from the official media hostname.
AOSC22-15 May 27, 2022 p. 3	199 × 205	No distinct F in the source raster	Separate PDF Stamp annotations for Chief Justice, clerk and seal.
Clerk letter December 2, 2024 p. 1	261 × 275	Clearly formed F	Standalone letterhead image in the inspected later PDF reproduction.
AOSC25-38 June 13, 2025 p. 2	199 × 205	Same observation as 2022	Exact same seal JPEG; separate signature and seal Stamp annotations.
Clerk certification February 5, 2026 p. 2	483 × 118	Visible F-shaped mark within the combined block	Clerk signature, name, title and seal share one JPEG. Case/date are separate page text.

Measured object dimensions and composition. Dimensions for February 2026 describe the entire certification graphic, not the seal alone. [FN 570] [FN 571] [FN 572] [FN 573]

Case/date overprinting occurs in both administrative orders and the February 2026 certification. Its presence cannot be assigned exclusively to one group. The reproducible distinction is the underlying image identity and composition workflow: separately placed stamps in the administrative orders, versus a combined certification image with case/date text placed on the page. [FN 574] [FN 575]

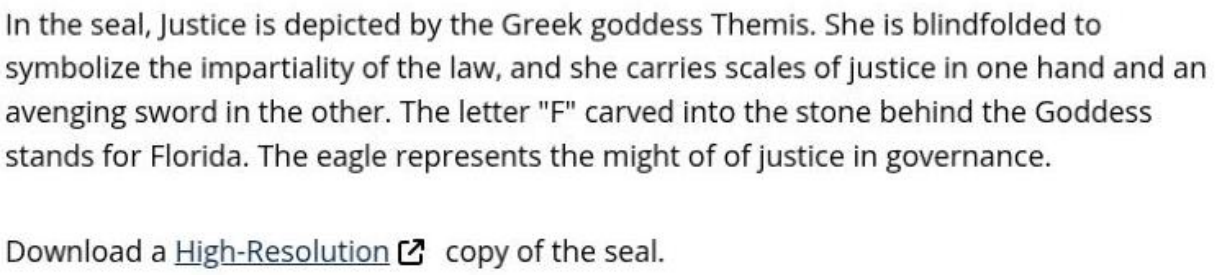
The April 14, 2025 designation already reproduced later in this section also contains a 483 × 118 combined clerk/seal image. That inspected Indexed/Flate object with a soft mask differs from the February 2026 JPEG; equal dimensions are not a hash match. The November 1, 2026 study described in Section IX.C retains its own source attribution and examined population. This re-examination is a confirmation and extension of that record, not an additional independent incident. [FN 576] [FN 577]

X. A. 4. Dated history and the exact source-domain record

The F explanation predates the examined 2024–2026 proceedings. The Court's 2013 Tour Volunteer Manual, printed page 7 with footer "1/13," describes the letter on the stone as representing Florida. A retrieved Historical Society archive captured December 31, 2014 at 07:07:57 UTC contains that explanation. The capture establishes that the wording was publicly present by that date; the manual supplies an earlier dated document, not an independently established first online publication date. [FN 578]

The manual attributes legislative approval of the seal to 1847. The Historical Society and archived Court history identify adoption of the present seal in 1950. Those historical statements concern the seal's institutional history. They do not identify a single authorized modern image file. The observed divergence between the published artwork and the textual F description is itself part of the provenance record. [FN 579]

Exhibit v.218-S5 · The Court page's description and High-Resolution link



Literal crop of the archived official page captured in the browser. It preserves the F description and actual image-link label; it is not reconstructed website text. [FN 580] [FN 581]

Observed record	Exact hostname and recorded meaning
Official page represented in the archive	supremecourt.flcourts.gov — the Court page's original hostname.
High-Resolution link and live image response	flcourts-media.flcourts.gov — HTTP 200; the image retrieval recorded no redirect.
Original archived HTML metadata	flcourts-media.ccplatform.net — named in canonical and og:url metadata in the January 24, 2026 archived source.
Rendered archive browser DOM	The canonical and og:url values observed after rendering named the archived official Court URL; this is a different observation from the stored HTML source.

The prefix “flcourts-media” does not turn ccplatform.net into the flcourts.gov domain. Source metadata, a hyperlink target and a completed browser navigation are distinct records. The retained evidence identifies the .net metadata reference without describing it as an observed redirect of the downloaded seal. [FN 582] [FN 583]

X. A. 5. Authentication controls and institutional consequences

The seal has a specific evidentiary role. Florida Statutes section 90.902(1) addresses a document bearing a governmental or court seal together with a custodian’s signature attesting to the seal’s authenticity; subsection (4) addresses properly certified copies of public records. These provisions explain why an institutional emblem and a certification can induce reliance. A website illustration supplies a comparison source; the authenticated record must connect the particular official act, attestation and retained document. [FN 584]

Rule 2.345, adopted in SC2023-1401 and effective July 1, 2025, addresses documents purporting to bear a judge’s or other court official’s signature. It provides an authenticity presumption for documents in the official court file and requires the clerk to authenticate the document under the Florida Courts Technology Standards before placing it there. The February 2026 order postdates the rule; the 2022, 2024 and June 13, 2025 comparators predate its effective date. [FN 585]

The November 2020, May 2023 and revised May 2025 Technology Standards address electronic judicial signatures in section 2.1.8.3.1, including date, time and case-identification watermarks through the signature and separately below it. That provision addresses judicial signatures. Clerk correspondence, clerk true-copy certification and a Chief Justice’s administrative signature retain their separate functions. The exhibits show visible case/date overlays; the source record and applicable controls must establish the remaining authentication elements for each issuance. [FN 586]

Exhibit v.218-S6 · From institutional image to authenticated consequence

Authentication object	Record that connects it to the institutional act
Seal or signature graphic	The retained asset, its hash and dimensions, approved production version and document placement.
Official issuance and certification	Authorized decision or instruction, clerk authentication record, case identity and the exact filed document.
Service, reliance and enforcement	Service population and delivery record, docket association, later decision and downstream professional-status action.

Read cumulatively with the report's credential, communication, portal and docket evidence, the seal comparison identifies another place where institutional identity becomes accepted authority. The supported finding is a documented set of different graphic assets and composition practices, including proven reuse. The supplied materials do not contain the Court's asset-approval records, so attribution of who authorized or changed a particular graphic remains tied to that missing record. The following clerk, service, judicial-order and disciplinary comparisons trace the actual records and consequences through the same authority chain. [FN 587] [FN 588] [FN 589]

Exhibit v.218-S7 · May 27, 2022 administrative order — complete signature page

DONE AND ORDERED at Tallahassee, Florida, on May 27, 2022.

AOSC22-15 05/27/2022

Chief Justice Charles T. Canady

AOSC22-15 05/27/2022

ATTEST:

AOSC22-15 05/27/2022

John A. Tomasino, Clerk of Court

AOSC22-15 05/27/2022

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF FLORIDA

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AOSC22-15, source p. 3. Chief Justice Charles T. Canady; Clerk John A. Tomasino. The source filename begins 20220721, but the order date is May 27, 2022. The source PDF and extracted seal are retained separately. [FN 590]

Exhibit v.218-S8 · June 13, 2025 administrative order — complete signature page

Additionally, the following members are hereby reappointed to the Unlicensed Practice of Law Standing Committee, effective July 1, 2025:

Attorney Member:

Jeff Cynamon
North Bay Village, Florida 33141

Public Members:

Anita Browning
Fort Lauderdale, Florida 33301

Mariah N. Richardson
Orlando, Florida 32801

DONE AND ORDERED at Tallahassee, Florida, on June 13, 2025.

AOSC25-38

Chief Justice Carlos G. Muñiz

AOSC25-38 6/13/25

ATTEST:

AOSC25-38 06/13/2025

John A. Tomasino, Clerk of Court

AOSC25-38 06/13/2025

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF FLORIDA

- 2 -

AOSC25-38, source p. 2. The order reappoints Anita Browning effective July 1, 2025. This page preserves the Chief Justice and clerk signature overlays, seal, attestation and order date. [FN 591]

Exhibit v.218-S9 · December 2, 2024 clerk letter — complete source page

Supreme Court of Florida

Office of the Clerk
500 South Duval Street
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1927

JOHN A. TOMASINO
CLERK
MARK CLAYTON
CHIEF DEPUTY CLERK
JULIA BREEDING
STAFF ATTORNEY

PHONE NUMBER: (850) 488-0125
www.floridasupremecourt.org

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF NEW CASE
Monday, December 2, 2024

RE: The Florida Bar,
Petitioner(s)
v.
Jay Lewis Farrow,
Respondent(s)

Case Number: SC2024-1681
Lower Tribunal Case Number(s): 2025-70,248(17F)

The Florida Supreme Court has received the following documents reflecting a filing date of November 25, 2024.

Petition for Contempt and Order to Show Cause
Exhibits
Possible Venue

The Florida Supreme Court's case number must be utilized on all pleadings and correspondence filed in this cause. Pursuant to rule 3-7.6(n)(3), bar counsel shall assist the referee with the preparation of the index and record.

AS
cc:
JAY LEWIS FARROW
[redacted]

SC2024-1681, acknowledgment of new case, source p. 1. The inspected PDF is a later Quartz/DuckDuckGo reproduction generated September 7, 2026. That copy-generation field is distinct from the letter's printed December 2, 2024 date. The red outline marks 2025-70,248(17F). It connects the original file to the number displayed as 2025-70,248(17A) on May 21, 2026. [FN 592] [FN 593]

Exhibit v.218-S10 · February 5, 2026 order — complete certification page

CASE NO.: SC2024-1681 & SC2025-0863
Page Two

Failure of Respondent to file a proper initial brief and transcripts with this Court within five days from the date of this order could result in dismissal of the notice and approval of the referee's recommendation. Dismissal of this notice is not subject to reinstatement.

A True Copy
Test:

SC2024-1681 2/5/2026
John A. Tomasino
Clerk, Supreme Court
SC2024-1681 2/5/2026

AS

Served:

[redacted]
JAY LEWIS FARROW
[redacted]
[redacted]

Paired SC2024-1681 and SC2025-0863, source p. 2. The C-Track copy preserves the certification image, separate case/date overlays, service list and stated consequence of noncompliance. Source PDF, image and hashes are retained. [FN 594]

X. B. Case identity, service instructions and the legacy court domain

The judicial record provides an empirical test of the authority chain described in this report. A petition, court order, clerk transmission and sworn service return perform different functions, but each must identify the same proceeding and preserve the command that the next participant is expected to carry out. The Salas Recharte record exposes specific breaks in that continuity: two case numbers within one clerk letter, a 2010 hearing year in a 2026 return, and a legacy public-facing court domain printed on the transmission. These are document-level findings. Their operational significance lies in the information that people and systems use to route process, recognize authority, schedule an appearance and certify completion. [FN 595] [FN 596] [FN 597]

The original letter is dated Friday, August 14, 2026. Its first page addresses Bar Counsel JN, identifies The Florida Bar v. Luis Abelardo Salas Recharte a/k/a Abelardo Salas, SC2026-1188, and asks counsel to arrange private service of the order to show cause and petition. Its continuation page instead reads CASE NO.: SC22-555. The two identifiers occur within the same two-page correspondence. The archive filename begins 20260817; the report uses the date printed in the document. The originating August 14, 2026 order is available in the return packet, where both order pages identify SC2026-1188. [FN 598] [FN 599]

Supreme Court of Florida

Office of the Clerk
500 South Duval Street
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-1927

JOHN A. TOMASINO
CLERK
MARK CLAYTON
CHIEF DEPUTY CLERK
JULIA BREEDING
STAFF ATTORNEY

PHONE NUMBER: (850) 488-0125
www.floridasupremecourt.org

Friday, August 14, 2026

SENT VIA ELECTRONIC MAIL

[redacted]
The Florida Bar
444 Brickell Avenue, Suite M-100
Miami, FL 33131
[redacted]

Re: *The Florida Bar v. Luis Abelardo Salas Recharte a/k/a Abelardo Salas*, Case No. SC2026-1188

Dear [redacted]

The Supreme Court has today issued an Order to Show Cause to Luis Abelardo Salas Recharte a/k/a Abelardo Salas. Pursuant to your letter dated August 4, 2026, I am enclosing herewith two copies of the said Order along with the petition, and request that you have a private process server serve one copy on the respondent(s). Please execute and return a private process return on the other copy.

Thank you for your cooperation in this matter.

Most cordially,

John A. Tomasino

JAT/MM
Enclosures

Original clerk transmission. Page 1 identifies SC2026-1188; page 2 identifies SC22-555. The full letter is reproduced before the enlarged comparison. [FN 600]

CASE NO.: SC22-555
Page Two

cc: [redacted] Unlicensed Practice of Law Counsel

Exhibit v.217-1, continued. Original source page reproduced without redrawing. [FN 601]

Exhibit v.217-2

Letter page 1 · SC2026-1188	Letter page 2 · SC22-555
Case No. SC2026-1188	**CASE NO.:** SC22-555

Enlarged case-number excerpts from the same letter: SC2026-1188 on page 1 and SC22-555 on page 2. The complete correspondence is reproduced immediately before this comparison. [FN 602]

The mismatch makes reconciliation an essential part of using the packet. A recipient relying on the continuation page could associate the instructions or copied material with a different case; a later auditor cannot treat every identifier in the packet as interchangeable. Here, the first-page caption, originating order and sworn return converge on SC2026-1188, which identifies the governing proceeding in the inspected sources. That convergence resolves which order this packet presents while preserving the correspondence defect as a separate finding. [FN 603] [FN 604] [FN 605]

The letter also prints www.floridasupremecourt.org. The Florida Courts Technology Commission reported in April 2024 that all appellate court websites had transitioned from .ORG to .GOV. Its report describes the transition as a public-trust and cybersecurity measure, alongside hosted appellate email and synchronization with Florida Bar attorney records. The 2026 letter therefore presents a legacy website identifier after the reported transition. A printed URL is distinct from the sender address, message headers, DNS answers and actual delivery route; those transport records are not contained in this letter PDF. The appropriate authority-chain comparison preserves both the visible legacy identifier and the separate records that authenticate the transmission. [FN 606] [FN 607]

X. C. Indirect criminal contempt: the command, the service and the sworn certification

The central comparison is concrete: what did the rule require, what did the Court command, what documents were served, and what did the server certify? The August 14, 2026 order expressly invokes Rule 3.840. It names the respondent, incorporates the sworn August 4, 2026 petition, refers to the 2014 injunction, and directs an appearance before Senior Judge Gisela Cardonne Ely at the Richard E. Gerstein Building in Miami, Courtroom 3-1, at 10:00 a.m. on Friday, September 18, 2026. The second page explains that the appearance is for arraignment and that a not-guilty plea will be followed by a later hearing on guilt or innocence. [FN 608]

Rule-to-record comparison for SC2026-1188.

Function	Governing requirement or instruction	Inspected documentary result
Initiating authority	Rule 3.840(a): judge-issued, signed show-cause order stating the charged essential facts, hearing time/place and reasonable defense-preparation time after service.	August 14, 2026 order identifies respondent, incorporated petition, judge, venue, time and September 18, 2026 hearing. The served copy carries clerk true-copy certification.
Response and arraignment	Rule 3.840(b), (d): written motions/answer permitted; silence is not guilt. Arraignment may occur at the hearing; a not-guilty plea is followed by a merits hearing.	Order page 2 separates arraignment from later adjudication and states counsel, compulsory-process and defense-testimony rights.
Service instructions	August 14, 2026 clerk letter directs private service of order and petition, and return of the process return.	Letter page 1 identifies SC2026-1188; page 2 instead identifies SC22-555.
Service event	Return is the server's certification of receipt, delivery, person served and manner/time of service.	Alex J. Segura #557 certifies personal service August 20, 2026 at 11:30 a.m.; attached order bears corresponding service endorsement.
Hearing year	The operative order specifies September 18, 2026.	Return header instead states Court Date: 9/18/2010 10:00 am.
Case and respondent identification	Compare each document's identifying fields.	The inspected return DOES state SC2026-1188 and the respondent's full name and alias; missing identity is not a finding for this copy.

Sources: [FN 609] [FN 610] [FN 611] [FN 612]

Served: P.S.
Date and Time: 8/20 11:30AM
Process Server: AS #377

Supreme Court of Florida

FRIDAY, AUGUST 14, 2026

The Florida Bar,
Petitioner(s)
v.

Luis Abelardo Salas Recharte
a/k/a Abelardo Salas,
Respondent(s)

SC2026-1188
Lower Tribunal No(s).:
20244085(11D);
20264044(11D)

ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE FOR INDIRECT CRIMINAL CONTEMPT

TO: LUIS ABELARDO SALAS RECHARTE a/k/a ABELARDO SALAS.

In *The Florida Bar v. Luis Abelardo Salas*, Supreme Court Case No. SC2014-1320, 2014 WL 3888107 (Fla. August 7, 2014)(Practice enjoined) you were restrained and permanently enjoined from engaging in the unauthorized practice of law in the State of Florida.

According to the Petition for Indirect Criminal Contempt, which is under oath and was filed with this court on August 4, 2026, a copy of which is attached hereto and made a part hereof by reference, it has been alleged that you have violated the injunction of this court and that you may be in indirect criminal contempt of this court for willfully violating this court's order.

THEREFORE, pursuant to Rule 3.840, Florida Rules of Criminal Procedure, you are hereby commanded to appear before the Honorable Gisela Cardonne Ely (Senior Judge), at the Richard E. Gerstein Building, 1351 N.W. 12th Street, Miami, Florida 33125, Courtroom 3-1, at 10:00am on Friday, September 18, 2026, to

Governing order and sworn return. The attached order specifies September 18, 2026; the return header records September 18, 2010. The returned packet includes both order pages and the service certification. Private service-address fields are redacted in the publication copy; the source is preserved. [FN 613] [FN 614]

CASE NO.: SC2026-1188
Page Two

show cause why you should not be held in indirect criminal contempt of this court and punished accordingly.

You are hereby advised that you will be arraigned at the time of the hearing set herein. If you plead not guilty at that time, a hearing to determine guilt or innocence will be scheduled at a later date.

You have the right to be represented by counsel. If you are indigent and request counsel, an attorney will be appointed to represent you. You are also entitled to have compulsory process for the attendance of witnesses and to testify in your own defense.

All motions must be filed with the Judge assigned to hear, conduct and try your case.

HEREIN FAIL NOT.

It is so ordered.

A True Copy
Test:

SC2026-1188 8/14/2026
John A. Tomasino
Clerk, Supreme Court
SC2026-1188 8/14/2026

MM

Served:

HON. GISELA CARDONNE ELY
[redacted]

(for service on Luis Abelardo Salas Recharte a/k/a Abelardo Salas)

Exhibit v.217-3, continued. Original source page reproduced without redrawing. [FN 615] [FN 616]

Filing # 255530675 E-Filed 08/24/2026 01:40:49 PM

VERIFIED RETURN OF SERVICE

State of Florida **County of Broward** **Supreme Court**

Case Number: SC2026-1188 Court Date: 9/18/2010 10:00 am

Plaintiff:
THE FLORIDA BAR,

vs.

Defendant:
LUIS ABELARDO SALAS RECHARTE a/k/a ABELARDO SALAS,

For:
[redacted]
FLORIDA BAR
444 Brickell Avenue
Suite M-100, Rivergate Plaza
Miami, FL 33131

Received by AJS PROCESS SERVICE on the 14th day of August, 2026 at 12:55 pm to be served on **LUIS ABELARDO SALAS RECHARTE A/K/A Abelardo Salas,** [redacted]

I, Alex J. Segura #557, do hereby affirm that on the **20th day of August, 2026** at **11:30 am, I:**

INDIVIDUALLY/PERSONALLY served by delivering a true copy of the **ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE FOR INDIRECT CRIMINAL CONTEMPT and PETITION FOR INDIRECT CRIMINAL CONTEMPT** with the date and hour of service endorsed thereon by me, to: **LUIS ABELARDO SALAS RECHARTE A/K/A Abelardo Salas** at the address of: [redacted] and informed said person of the contents therein, in compliance with state statutes.

I certify that I am over the age of 18, have no interest in the above action, and am a Certified Process Server, in good standing, in the judicial circuit in which the process was served and have proper authority in the jurisdiction in which this service was made. Under penalties of perjury, I declare that I have read the foregoing document and that the facts stated in it are true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. Notary not required pursuant to F.S.92.525(2).

Alex J. Segura #557
Process Server

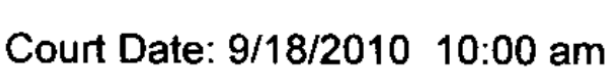
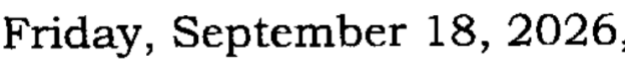
AJS PROCESS SERVICE
9236 NW 1ST STREET
Pembroke Pines, FL 33024
(305) 407-0116

Our Job Serial Number: AJS-2026000347
Ref: 20244085(11D), 20264044(11D)

Copyright © 1992-2026 DreamBuilt Software, Inc. - Process Server's Toolbox V9.0a

Exhibit v.217-3, continued. Original source page reproduced without redrawing. [FN 617] [FN 618]

Exhibit v.217-4

Sworn return · 2010	Governing order · 2026
	

Enlarged year comparison: the return's 2010 field and the operative order's 2026 hearing directive. [FN 619] [FN 620]

The return was electronically filed on August 24, 2026 as Filing 255530675. Alex J. Segura #557 identifies himself as the process server, certifies age and professional standing, states that he has no interest in the action, and declares the facts under penalties of perjury with a reference to section 92.525(2), Florida Statutes. He reports receipt of process on August 14, 2026 and personal delivery of the order and petition on August 20, 2026 at 11:30 a.m. The attached order carries a handwritten August 20, 11:30 a.m. service endorsement. Those linked features permit comparison of the certified event with the actual returned instrument. [FN 621] [FN 622]

The hearing-year conflict remains material even though the correct year appears in the attached order. The return is the certified service record that may later be read separately, indexed, summarized or relied upon to establish the notice sequence. A wrong hearing year can propagate into those downstream uses. At the same time, the actual return supplies the respondent's name, alias and court case number; the supported finding is the conflicting year and the letter's conflicting case number. The source set supports precise defects without adding nonexistent omissions. [FN 623] [FN 624] [FN 625]

Arraignment calls for a plea and the beginning of the criminal-contempt adjudicative process; it is not a determination of guilt. Rule 10-7.2(c)(3) separately provides a presumption of innocence, a prosecution burden beyond a reasonable doubt, counsel, compulsory process and confrontation, and protection against compelled testimony. The obligation to respond to the proceeding must therefore be distinguished from any obligation to admit or personally testify about the charged conduct. The petition makes the stakes explicit: it requests up to five months of imprisonment, a fine up to $2,500, restitution of $3,015 and $2,675, and costs. Those are requested consequences, not outcomes established by this service packet. [FN 626] [FN 627] [FN 628]

Authorization and factual verification are also separately visible. The petition's page 10 lists Joshua E. Doyle as Executive Director, Bar Counsel JP as UPL Counsel and Bar Counsel JN as Bar Counsel, followed by Bar Counsel JN's /s/ signature. Page 11 contains Anita Browning's sworn verification as Chair of the UPL Standing Committee, notarized through physical presence on August 3, 2026 by Bonnie Cunningham. AOSC25-38

establishes Browning's reappointment as a public committee member effective July 1, 2025; that appointment order does not itself identify the later chair designation. This differentiation preserves the actual authorizing and verifying roles shown by each source. [FN 629] [FN 630]

Exhibit v.217-5

August 4, 2026 petition · signatories

Respectfully submitted,

THE FLORIDA BAR

Joshua E. Doyle
Executive Director
Florida Bar No. 25902
The Florida Bar
651 E. Jefferson Street
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2300
(850) 561-5600
E-Mail: jdoyle@floridabar.org

[redacted]
UPL Counsel
Florida Bar No. [redacted]
The Florida Bar
651 E. Jefferson St.
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2300
[redacted]
E-Mail: [redacted]

[redacted]
Bar Counsel
Florida Bar No. [redacted]
The Florida Bar
Miami Branch Office
Suite M100, Rivergate Plaza
444 Brickell Avenue
Miami, Florida 33131
E-Mail: [redacted]
Secondary Email: upl@floridabar.org

By: /s/ [redacted]
[redacted]

10

August 4, 2026 petition · verification

I, Anita Browning, Chair of the Standing Committee on Unlicensed Practice of Law, do hereby swear under oath that I have read the foregoing Petition for Indirect Criminal Contempt, and that the facts contained therein are true and correct to the best of my information and belief.

By: _____
Anita Browning, Chair
Standing Committee on Unlicensed Practice of Law

STATE OF FLORIDA

COUNTY OF PALM BEACH

Sworn to (or affirmed) and subscribed before me by means of ☑ physical presence or ☐ online notarization, this 3 day of August, 2026, by Anita Browning.

_____
(Signature of Notary Public-State of Florida)

BONNIE CUNNINGHAM
MY COMMISSION # HH 712510
EXPIRES: December 19, 2029

Bonnie Cunningham
(Name of Notary Typed, Printed, or Stamped)

Personally known _____ or produced identification ✓

Type of identification produced Dr License

Petition signatories and sworn verification. The petition identifies Doyle, Bar Counsel JP and Bar Counsel JN; Browning executes the separate notarized verification. [FN 631]

X. D. April–June 2025 judicial signatures, seals and PDF provenance

The April 14, 2025 referee-designation order and June 13, 2025 AOSC25-38 provide a same-Chief-Justice comparison across two judicial functions. The first designates the Eleventh Circuit chief judge to appoint a referee in SC2024-1681. The second appoints and reappoints members of the Standing Committee on the Unlicensed Practice of Law, including Browning. Both present Chief Justice Carlos G. Muñiz and clerk John A. Tomasino, but their signature treatment, case/date overlays, seal presentation and PDF object structure differ substantially. [FN 632] [FN 633]

Exhibit v.217-6 · Source page 1 of 2

DONE AND ORDERED at Tallahassee, Florida, on April 14, 2025.

CHIEF JUSTICE
SUPREME COURT OF FLORIDA

ATTEST:

John A. Tomasino
Clerk, Supreme Court

Enclosed: Petition for Contempt and Order to Show Cause; Exhibits; Possible Venue; Order and Letter dated December 2, 2024; Respondent Jay Lewis Farrow's Response to Petition by The Florida Bar for Contempt and Order to Show Cause, and Response to December 2, 2024, Directive by the Clerk of This Honorable Court to File Response on or Before December 17, 2024; Respondent Jay Lewis Farrow's Corrected Response to Petition by The Florida Bar for Contempt and Order to Show Cause and Response to December 2, 2024, Directive by the Clerk of This Honorable Court to File Response on or Before December 17, 2024; Order dated December 20, 2024; Respondent Jay Lewis Farrow's Motion for Protective Order, and Motion To Determine Confidentiality of Documentary Evidence Regarding: (1) FloridaBar.org Network and Individual User Email Compromises, and (2) Network and User Compromises of MyFLCourtAccess.com - Related to Issues Raised by Respondent in December 18, 2024, Corrected Response; Respondent Jay Lewis Farrow's Corrected Response to Petition by The Florida Bar for Contempt and Order To Show Cause, and Response to December 2, 2024 Directive by the

Original judicial-order signature pages, April 14 and June 13, 2025. Their source-page labels and underlying order identities remain distinct. [FN 634] [FN 635]

Additionally, the following members are hereby reappointed to the Unlicensed Practice of Law Standing Committee, effective July 1, 2025:

Attorney Member:

Jeff Cynamon
North Bay Village, Florida 33141

Public Members:

Anita Browning
Fort Lauderdale, Florida 33301

Mariah N. Richardson
Orlando, Florida 32801

DONE AND ORDERED at Tallahassee, Florida, on June 13, 2025.

AOSC25-38

Chief Justice Carlos G. Muñiz

AOSC25-38 6/13/25

ATTEST:

AOSC25-38 06/13/2025

John A. Tomasino, Clerk of Court

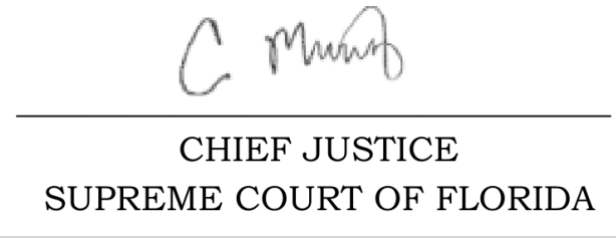
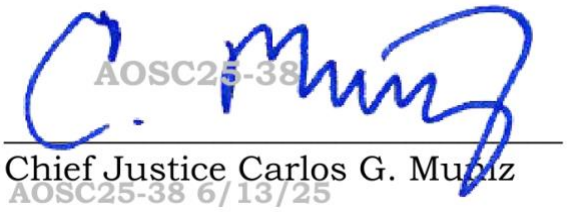
AOSC25-38 06/13/2025

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF FLORIDA

- 2 -

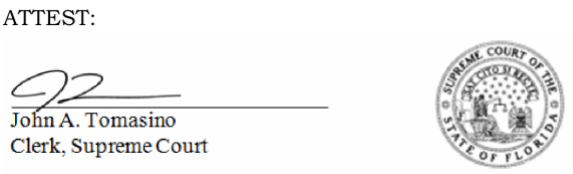
Exhibit v.217-6, continued. Original source page reproduced without redrawing. [FN 636] [FN 637]

Exhibit v.217-7

April 14, 2025 · SC2024-1681	June 13, 2025 · AOSC25-38
	

Enlarged Chief Justice signatures, preserving their source color and relative source-page bounding regions. April 2025 displays a small gray signature within its image region; June 2025 displays a large blue signature with AOSC25-38 overlays. [FN 638] [FN 639]

Exhibit v.217-8

April 14, 2025 · SC2024-1681	June 13, 2025 · AOSC25-38
	

Enlarged clerk attestations and seals. April 2025 has ATTEST and a combined clerk/seal raster block without visible case/date overprint; June 2025 has separately placed clerk and seal stamps, with AOSC25-38 and date text overlapping the clerk signature. [FN 640] [FN 641]

Observable and encoded provenance differences.

Feature	April 14, 2025 — SC2024-1681, p.3	June 13, 2025 — AOSC25-38, p.2
Chief Justice presentation	Gray signature above generic CHIEF JUSTICE / SUPREME COURT OF FLORIDA block.	Blue signature above named Chief Justice Carlos G. Muñiz line; gray order/date overlays.
Clerk certification	ATTEST; John A. Tomasino, Clerk, Supreme Court; no visible case/date overlay in block.	ATTEST; John A. Tomasino, Clerk of Court; AOSC25-38/date overprints.
Seal and background	Small gray-toned seal within one combined clerk/seal image; pale rectangular image field visible.	Larger outlined black seal in a separate stamp object; overprints appear in signature regions.
PDF production	Producer: C-Track Document Processing; two page-image objects supply signature/attestation imagery.	Acrobat PDFMaker 17 for Word / Adobe PDF Library 17.11.238; three Stamp annotations.

Feature	April 14, 2025 — SC2024-1681, p.3	June 13, 2025 — AOSC25-38, p.2
Source objects	Chief Justice image 278×98 pixels; clerk/seal image 483×118 pixels.	Stamp subjects: TransparentWaterMark, John's Sign, New Stamp.
Placement frame dimensions	Chief Justice image frame 255.75×90.15 PDF points; combined clerk/seal frame 362.25×88.50 points.	Chief Justice stamp frame 255.04×90.76 points; clerk 216.00×89.10; seal 149.25×153.75.
Embedded dates	Creation field September 14, 2022; modification April 14, 2025.	Creation and modification fields June 13, 2025; stamp annotations carry same-day timestamps.

Sources: [FN 642] [FN 643] [FN 644]

The object inspection explains why appearance and provenance must be analyzed together. The June 2025 order's overlapping order/date text is part of a PDF stamp workflow; its annotation subjects identify separate signature and seal elements. The April 2025 copy embeds its attestation imagery into page content. The measurements above describe the placement frames, including any internal whitespace, rather than handwritten stroke dimensions. They are reproducible from the supplied PDF objects. The larger blue June 2025 signature, smaller gray April 2025 signature, differing backgrounds and differing seal size are directly observable; physical ink bleed-through is not established by these digital copies. [FN 645] [FN 646] [FN 647]

The earlier AOSC22-15 provides a temporal control. It is dated May 27, 2022, appoints Browning effective July 1, 2022, and bears Chief Justice Charles T. Canady's name. Its filename's July 21 date is not the order date. Like the June 2025 order, it retains separate PDF Stamp annotations for the Chief Justice, clerk and seal; several underlying clerk/seal image streams are byte-identical between these two administrative-order files. This records reuse of the graphic assets across documents. Authentication of each particular issuance depends on the authorized act, docketed original and associated records, rather than on the reusable image asset by itself. [FN 648] [FN 649] [FN 650]

The August 4, 2025 designation in SC2025-0863 resolves a source gap recorded in the earlier provenance workbook. It is a separate three-page order, distinct from the suspension disposition. It designates Chief Judge Ariana Fajardo Orshan to appoint a referee and reproduces the gray signature, ATTEST and combined clerk/seal presentation seen in April 2025. The two case-specific designation orders therefore share a presentation that differs from the administrative committee orders. The defensible comparison preserves this document-class relationship while retaining the exact differences available

for authentication. The comparison concerns the recorded issuance of authority; the following subsection traces how those instruments entered and affected the case record. [FN 651] [FN 652] [FN 653]

X. E. Record continuity, referee certification and downstream reliance

The existing court-orders workbook and referee chart connect individual presentation differences to filing and decision sequences. Their underlying files contain several kinds of provenance: court-produced C-Track PDFs, Adobe-produced administrative orders and copies exported through macOS Quartz. A local export's creation date records a property of that copy. It must not replace the date printed in the order, the portal filing receipt or the court's docket event. The same separation is required when multiple copies have identical content but different production histories. [FN 654] [FN 655]

Selected provenance-chart findings integrated with inspected source records.

Event / record	Exact distinction	Authority-chain significance
August 4 / September 30, 2025 suspension versions	Original p.1 omits 2025-70,622(17A)(FES); corrected p.1 adds it and expressly dates correction September 30.	Preserve original, correction and correction event as separate records.
August 4, 2025 designation	Separate SC2025-0863 referee-designation order; now inspected.	Closes the old workbook's missing-source entry without conflating designation and suspension.
November 4, 2025 referee report	Filing 235057778 at 09:18:34 AM; typed /s/ Ritamaria Cuervo at p.25.	Identifies the report's distinct submission and signoff form.
November 4, 2025 record certification	Filing 235113467 at 03:18:29 PM; blue handwritten-style signature and date at p.1.	Certification and report are separate filed acts, even though dated the same day.
Consolidated case identity	Report/certification caption SC2024-1681; footnote identifies consolidation with SC2025-0863.	Preserve both primary caption and express consolidation statement.
April 24 / May 21, 2026 lower identifier	April uses 2025-70,248(17F); May uses 2025-70,248(17A).	Track identifier change through the decision sequence.
April 24 / May 21, 2026 clerk overprint	Both orders caption two Supreme Court cases; clerk overprint names SC2024-1681.	Distinguish caption scope from the identifier overlaid at certification.

Event / record	Exact distinction	Authority-chain significance
April 24 → May 21, 2026 consequence	April declares proceeding uncontested; May approves uncontested report, permanently disbars and enters $3,506.62 costs.	The later order expressly relies on the procedural status reached in the earlier order.

Sources: [FN 656] [FN 657] [FN 658] [FN 659] [FN 660] [FN 661] [FN 662] [FN 663] [FN 664]

Exhibit v.217-9

Referee report · November 4, 2025

Dated this 4th day of November, 2025.

/s/ Ritamaria Cuervo

Ritamaria Gonzalez Cuervo, Referee

Record certification · November 4, 2025

CERTIFICATION OF RECORD AND INDEX

I CERTIFY the above record and index are complete under R. Regulating Fla. Bar 3-7.6(n)(3).

Dated this 4 day of November, 2025.

Ritamaria Gonzalez Cuervo, Referee

Referee signoff comparison from November 4, 2025. The report's typed /s/ signature and the separately filed certification's blue signature/date belong to different documents and filing receipts. [FN 665] [FN 666]

The consequences are visible in the orders themselves. The April 24, 2026 order dismisses the notice seeking review and the writ petition, then states that the proceeding will continue as uncontested. The May 21, 2026 disposition approves the uncontested referee report, makes permanent disbarment immediately effective and enters a $3,506.62 costs judgment. These are dependent institutional events: the later disposition relies on the status established earlier. Counting each later repetition as independent corroboration of the originating facts would obscure that dependency. [FN 667] [FN 668]

The wider warning follows from that dependency. When credentials, communications, intake, records and service are already within an investigated attack environment, an institution can carry forward the effects through a trusted order, a certified record, a default or uncontested status, and subsequent enforcement. The comparative records show where identity, authorization, notice and version history become operationally consequential. Their value is to make each handoff reviewable: which source supplied the fact, which official act adopted it, what record was served, and what downstream action relied upon it. The documentary findings remain attached to their actual sources, while the report's established technical evidence supplies the broader campaign context.

X. F. Cyber-emergency intake, protected review and the limits of paper filing

A secure emergency pathway must preserve both the contents of a submission and the authority under which it is handled. Physical delivery changes the initial transport. The subsequent institutional steps remain separate: receipt by the Clerk or other authorized recipient; scanning and digitization; case assignment and docket entry; storage in the case-management environment; confidentiality and access treatment; routing to an authorized judicial decision-maker; consideration and disposition; and service, publication and downstream reliance. [FN 669] [FN 670] [FN 671] [FN 672]

Paper-only delivery therefore does not establish a protected adjudicative environment when the document is later scanned, indexed, stored and routed through the electronic infrastructure whose integrity is under examination. A receipt establishes that the institution received material. A docket entry establishes the recorded association and description. A confidentiality designation controls a different question from judicial access, and an entered order records a disposition. A reliable emergency process must make those transitions traceable to the same complete submission.

This distinction is operationally important in the investigated environment. RAPS, CCDG and the retained portal analyses supply the technical findings concerning compromised accounts, communications and institutional dependencies. The standard paper-to-digital workflow identifies where those dependencies continue; access to a particular filing by an unauthorized actor must remain tied to the technical record identifying that access. The documentary examination here follows the protective request through intake and decision, preserving each recorded state rather than treating hand delivery as successful containment. [FN 673] [FN 674] [FN 675]

The verified emergency motion dated November 11, 2024 in Circuit Civil No. 2024-13000-CA-01 is an earlier protective-escalation event. It sought immediate judicial intervention and sealed proceedings before the November 25, 2024 disciplinary petition. The reproduced passage states that Farrow Law represented individuals working with federal law enforcement in active field operations, reports an emergency meeting with two federal agents on or about November 2, 2024, and describes a further communications compromise on or about November 7, 2024. These are the contemporaneous sworn statements and requested protections documented by the motion. [FN 676]

1. **NATURE OF EMERGENCY AND REQUEST FOR EX PARTE RELIEF[1]**:

At all times relevant hereto, Farrow Law and Farrow represent one or more individuals currently working with federal law enforcement in active field operations. These field operations have become longer and more frequent since September 2024. At the time of the filing of this motion, it is highly likely that one or more of these individuals is in the field.

2. On or about November 2, 2024, due to the clear, present and persistent dangers of the exponential increase of activities from September 30 through the end of October 2024 which involved the spread of the cyberattack, Farrow and Farrow Law reached a threshold requiring them to alert the federal authorities. As such, Farrow and Farrow requested, and were granted, an emergency in person meeting with two federal agents [whose identity can be reported to this Court in camera] regarding his and Farrow Law's representation of individual(s) working with federal agencies and the potential likelihood that they had been and continue to be targets of the Defendants' Strategic Advanced Persistent Threat Cyber-Attack.

3. On or about November 7, 2024, Farrow Law and Farrow assert that Defendants Strategic Persistent Threat Cyber-Attack broke into communications systems which interact with individual(s) who are engaged in an active law enforcement operations and subsequently those breaches have included communication applications never before compromised.

Retained contemporaneous excerpt, PDF page 2, paragraphs 1–3, from the verified emergency motion dated November 11, 2024, Circuit Civil No. 2024-13000-CA-01. The excerpt preserves the reported federal-field activity and requested protection; the motion's final page supplies its date. [FN 677]

The motion's evidentiary function is specific: it preserves what was reported to a judicial forum, the date and purpose of the request for urgent protective handling. Its reported November 2, 2024 meeting, described in the retained chronology as taking place at the FBI's Miami Field Office in Miramar, remains an attributed account. The accompanying November 4, 2024 Tallahassee delivery is a separate reported event in the preserved chronology, considered below with the acknowledged electronic response and the later nonresponse characterization. [FN 678] [FN 679] [FN 680] The retained circuit-court account also reports no corresponding judicial disposition of that November 11, 2024 request. [FN 681] [FN 682]

X. G. The pre-November 25, 2024 record — documented responses, escalation and regulatory authority

O.R.A.C.L.E.'s independent contribution is the examination of the institutions' observable conduct: the authority represented in communications, the material transmitted and acknowledged, the classifications subsequently advanced, and the consequential official acts. The pre-November 25, 2024 record contains distinct response and protective-escalation events. Each has its own date, recipient, subject and evidentiary function; their significance lies in their relationship to the later petition premised on nonresponse.

The September 17, 2024 communication identified “[Bar Counsel JW]” as “Senior Litigation Attorney” at The Florida Bar. October 2024 correspondence used Bar Counsel and investigating-member designations. The October 15, 2024 letters concerned different grievance files, and the October 16, 2024 notice and October 18, 2024 transmission supplied the assigned investigative route. The concurrent October 17, 2024 premises notice and its reported October 18, 2024 posting remain relevant to the private and regulatory roles described in Section VIII.D. The institutional inquiry follows the represented authority and assignment in each source, together with the separate CNF committee-roster examination. [FN 683] [FN 684] [FN 685] [FN 686] [FN 687] [FN 688] [FN 689]

At 9:38 a.m. on October 15, 2024, Christine Mitchell acknowledged the email transmitted at 7:20 p.m. on October 14, 2024 and copied Bar Counsel JW. That is affirmative evidence of receipt of that transmission. The November 25, 2024 petition's paragraph 18 later characterized thirteen official inquiries as unanswered. The two records require complaint-specific reconciliation: receipt of a package, its substantive adequacy, allocation to a particular complaint, the applicable deadline and the institution's later classification are different states. The acknowledgment is not silently expanded to cover all thirteen inquiries. Section VIII.E preserves the original correspondence and the deadline evidence against which the petition's representation is tested. [FN 690] [FN 691] [FN 692] [FN 693]

The October 25, 2024 notice for File 2025-70,071(17F) scheduled committee consideration for November 12, 2024 and required a written submission five days beforehand. The petition's chronology referred to November 13, 2024 action. Other notices carried their own response dates. Those dates must remain associated with the inquiry to which they belong; a later aggregate characterization cannot replace the complaint's actual service, response and committee record. [FN 694] [FN 695] [FN 696]

Three further events precede the petition. The November 11, 2024 motion reports the November 2, 2024 emergency federal meeting. The preserved chronology separately records a November 4, 2024 physical delivery of additional grievance responses and FBI materials to the Bar's Tallahassee headquarters. The November 11, 2024 motion itself sought protective judicial intervention. The sworn report, the preserved delivery account and the judicial submission contribute different observations. Together with the October 2024 receipt, they establish a documented sequence of responsive and protective conduct before November 25, 2024; the technical attribution remains supplied by the forensic evidence to which the report is linked. [FN 697] [FN 698] [FN 699]

The Florida Bar's institutional position gives this sequence its public significance. The Bar serves the public, regulates the legal profession as an official arm of the Florida Supreme Court, and has made substantial contributions to professional standards and the administration of justice. Courts, clients, lawyers and the public rely on its representations, disciplinary filings, certifications and professional records. A representation advanced under that authority can become the premise for a judicial restriction on an attorney's ability to practice and a client's ability to remain represented. The authority-and-integrity principle is therefore exacting: greater institutional authority and foreseeable consequence require greater care in authentication, evidentiary completeness, accurate record association, verifiable authorization and accountability. [FN 700] [FN 701]

O.R.A.C.L.E. evaluates these communications in that institutional setting. The Bar's legitimate responsibilities explain the weight of its representations; the original record determines whether a particular consequential representation accurately incorporates the material received. Documented discrepancies retain their evidentiary force within a respected institution. The investigative task is to connect the source submission, its recorded classification, the authorized decision and the reliance that follows.

The December 2024 record shows the continuation of that problem after proceedings began. The Bar's December 31, 2024 reply acknowledged a December 17, 2024 electronic response and a corrected response filed the following day. The author’s retained chronology identifies a signed Marshal receipt for the December 18, 2024 physical delivery. The December 20, 2024 court directive recorded December 18, 2024 hand delivery, described the corrected response as apparently incomplete and lacking a certificate of service, and conditioned its submission to the Court on service and a proper certificate. Receipt, apparent completeness, service compliance and submission for judicial consideration must remain distinct. [FN 702] [FN 703] [FN 704] [FN 705]

Filing # 213524545 E-Filed 12/27/2024 02:50:41 AM

IN THE SUPREME COURT
OF FLORIDA

THE FLORIDA BAR	**SC2024-1681**
	Lower Tribunal No:
Petitioner,	**2025-70,248 (17F)**

v.

JAY LEWIS FARROW,

Respondent,

_____/

RESPONDENT JAY LEWIS FARROW'S MOTION TO FOR PROTECTIVE ORDER , AND MOTION TO DETERMINE CONFIDENTIALITY OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE REGARDING: (1) FLORIDABAR.ORG NETWORK AND INDIVIDUAL USER EMAIL COMPROMISES, AND (2) NETWORK AND USER COMPROMISES OF MYFLCOURTACCESS.COM – RELATED TO ISSUES RAISED BY RESPONDENT IN DECEMBER 18, 2024 CORRECTED RESPONSE

Protective-motion filing stamp: Filing 213524545, December 27, 2024, 2:50:41 a.m. The separate docket field is December 26, 2024. Original excerpt retained. The outlined field reads 2025-70,248 (17F), the same numeric file that carries (17A) in the May 21, 2026 disposition. [FN 706] [FN 707] [FN 708]

The protective motion's reproduced filing stamp reads December 27, 2024, 2:50:41 a.m., Filing No. 213524545. The supplied docket lists the motion under December 26, 2024; that docket date and the visible electronic stamp are preserved as different recorded fields. The motion requested confidentiality, sealed in-camera examination of evidence concerning the Bar's employee and membership portals and MyFLCourtAccess, instructions for delivery and related protective relief. The retained February 2025 motion also reports that the Bar filed no response to the protective request. [FN 709] The reviewed November 18, 2026 docket contains no entry expressly disposing of that motion; the February 11, 2026 denial concerns a different emergency motion. [FN 710] [FN 711]

The institutional sequence therefore includes acknowledged transmission, complaint-specific instructions and deadlines, reported physical delivery, emergency judicial escalation, the November 25, 2024 nonresponse petition, and later acknowledged court submissions. The case study preserves O.R.A.C.L.E.'s finding that nonresponse discipline is an operational attack surface within the investigated campaign: an upstream

impairment or altered response state can become a consequential regulatory representation, then a court proceeding and a durable professional restriction. CNF and CCDG supply the campaign-level technical mechanisms and attribution; O.R.A.C.L.E. independently examines the original communications and institutional acts through which those consequences were recorded. [FN 712] [FN 713] [FN 714] [FN 715] [FN 716] [FN 717]

The later original-jurisdiction filing tests the same authority chain at a further point: whether a separately presented request for protection of the adjudicative environment remains identifiable and reviewable after intake associates it with existing disciplinary proceedings.

X. H. The stamped original-jurisdiction writ — filing identity, protected review and disposition

The original petition identifies the "Supreme Court of Florida," an "Original Jurisdiction Proceeding," "In re: Jay Lewis Farrow," and a "Petition for Writs of Prohibition, Mandamus and All Writs." Its case-number field is blank. The corresponding emergency motion likewise uses an In re caption with no preassigned case number and seeks sealing, in-camera examination, paper-only nondigitized handling, delayed service and a stay. The writ's jurisdictional statement invokes article V, sections 3(b)(7) and 15 of the Florida Constitution, and its authorities include Florida Rule of Appellate Procedure 9.100. The companion motion invokes the same constitutional provisions. The requested original and supervisory relief is therefore identifiable from the instruments themselves, independently of the case number subsequently assigned to their docket entries. [FN 718] [FN 719] [FN 720]

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF FLORIDA
(Original Jurisdiction Proceeding)

In re: JAY LEWIS FARROW,

Petitioner

Case No.

_____/

Received, Clerk, Supreme Court
FEB - 6 2026

PETITION FOR WRITS OF PROHIBITION, MANDAMUS AND ALL WRITS

Original writ, supplied PDF page 1. Separate In re caption, blank case-number field and February 6, 2026 Clerk receipt stamp, reproduced without alteration. [FN 721]

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF FLORIDA

IN RE:
JAY LEWIS FARROW,

Petitioner. Case No.

Received, Clerk, Supreme Court
FEB - 6 2026

/

EMERGENCY EX PARTE MOTION TO SEAL, FOR IN CAMERA REVIEW, FOR PAPER-ONLY, NON-DIGITIZED HANDLING, FOR DELAYED SERVICE, AND FOR A STAY OF ALL DISCIPLINARY PROCEEDINGS AFFECTING PETITIONER

Petitioner, Jay Lewis Farrow, pro se, respectfully moves this Court on an emergency, ex parte basis for an order sealing this Petition and all accompanying materials, directing in camera review, authorizing paper-only and non-digitized handling of all filings, approving delayed service under a Court-supervised secure method, and staying all disciplinary processes affecting Petitioner pending this Court's determination of the verified integrity concerns presented. This request is grounded in the Court's constitutional authority under article V, sections 3(b)(7) and 15 of the Florida Constitution, and is necessitated by forensic evidence demonstrating compromise of digital systems indispensable to the Court's regulatory function.

Companion emergency motion, supplied PDF page 1. The same February 6, 2026 receipt date accompanies the request for protected handling. [FN 722]

Both original first-page stamps read "FEB-6 2026." The supplied SC2024-1681 docket records the petition and emergency motion on February 9, 2026. These are separate receipt and docket dates. The existing case is classified "Original Proceedings – Florida Bar – Order to Show Cause"; the supplied record displays no separately assigned writ case number. The record therefore preserves a separately captioned, physically received original-jurisdiction request, followed by a later association with the existing disciplinary case. The February 11, 2026 order displays both SC2024-1681 and SC2025-0863. A blank case-number field at presentation, physical receipt, entry under an existing case, assignment of a new original-proceeding number, and judicial disposition answer different

procedural questions. [FN 723] [FN 724] [FN 725] [FN 726] Rule 2.205(b)(3) requires the Clerk to maintain the docket or equivalent record and number cases by the filing order of the initial pleading. The source-to-docket comparison therefore bears on intake and association; the case-number field alone does not resolve the judicial treatment of the requested original relief. [FN 727]

The February 11, 2026 instrument denies the emergency motion by its complete title. It thus records denial of the requested protected-handling controls, including nondigitized treatment, delayed service and a stay; it does not itself dispose of the writ petition. It contains a clerk certification but no named justice or concurrence line and supplies no separate explanation of the denial. Its certification overprint identifies SC2024-1681 and the date, although its caption identifies both Supreme Court cases. SC2024-1681 is a Supreme Court case number; it must not be described as a lower-tribunal identifier. [FN 728] [FN 729]

Supreme Court of Florida

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 2026

The Florida Bar, Petitioner(s) v. Jay Lewis Farrow, Respondent(s)	**SC2024-1681 & SC2025-0863** Lower Tribunal No(s).: 2025-70,248(17F); 2025-70,622(17A)(FES); 2024-70,126(17A); 2025-70,055(17A); 2025-70,066(17A); 2025-70,474(17A); 2025-70,092(17A); 2025-70,101(17A); 2025-70,475(17A)

Respondent's "Emergency Ex Parte Motion to Seal, for In Camera Review, for Paper-Only, Non-Digitized Handling, for Delayed Service, and for a Stay of All Disciplinary Proceedings Affecting Petitioner" is hereby denied.

A True Copy
Test:

SC2024-1681 2/11/2026
John A. Tomasino
Clerk, Supreme Court
SC2024-1681 2/11/2026

February 11, 2026 order in SC2024-1681 and SC2025-0863. The operative sentence denies the emergency motion; the writ is disposed of in the later April 24, 2026 order. Original excerpt retained. The red outline isolates 2025-70,248(17F). The April 24, 2026 order repeats this field. The May 21, 2026 disposition reads 2025-70,248(17A). [FN 730] [FN 731] [FN 732] [FN 733]

Rule 2.420 applies to the confidentiality component of this disposition; it does not independently supply the standards for every requested stay, delayed-service or nondigitization control. Subdivision (g)(2) requires a written ruling on an appellate confidentiality motion within its prescribed thirty-day period, measured from the response for a contested motion or the written motion if uncontested. The February 11, 2026 order is a written denial. The rule does not create an additional thirty-day period after denial for a separately reasoned opinion. Subdivision (g)(3), addressing an order granting confidentiality, governs a different decision. The authorization question remains precise: the public copy does not identify the deciding justice or separately explain the protected-

review determination. Clerk certification establishes the issued copy's attestation; the underlying authorization and routing record addresses who made and approved the decision. [FN 734] [FN 735]

The February 11 and April 24, 2026 court orders both list 2025-70,248(17F). Between those orders, the Bar's March 2, 2026 response lists 2025-70,248(17A). The May 21, 2026 disposition and October 28, 2026 notice also use (17A). The underlying number identifies the same nonresponse matter across both Supreme Court cases. The February and April certifications name SC2024-1681, while the captions identify both proceedings. To establish who approved the committee assignment and when, the corresponding assignment record or correction history must identify file 2025-70,248 itself. [FN 736] [FN 737] [FN 738] [FN 739] [FN 740] [FN 741] [FN 742]

The extension record supplies a further access dependency. The docket records an initial February 4, 2026 motion and a February 5, 2026 denial without prejudice to a compliant filing, identifying a missing consultation certificate and warning of the five-day deadline for the brief and transcripts. [FN 743] The renewed motion bearing Filing No. 241678196 was electronically filed on February 13, 2026 at 12:02:31 a.m. and signed February 12. It reports that a January 28 overnight request sought the identity and complete contact information of the court reporter for the October 2025 hearing. Page 2 reproduces the address said to have been supplied as 'veritex@fl@veritex.com,' preserves the failed-contact account, and requests an order compelling the requested information. The quoted address contains two at signs; it is reproduced exactly because its defective form is the evidentiary subject. The original Bar correspondence is not attached to this motion, so the document establishes Farrow's contemporaneous account of what was supplied. The filing stamp supplies the operative filing date; the motion's inconsistent body years and service-certificate date remain source-text discrepancies, rather than alternative dates silently adopted by this report. [FN 744]

The Bar's response, Filing No. 242871625, was filed March 2, 2026 at 4:20:05 p.m. It identifies February 12, 2026 as the renewed brief-and-transcript deadline, characterizes the February 13, 2026 motion as untimely and procedurally deficient, and asks that the referee report be deemed uncontested. The motion's stamp records a filing two minutes and thirty-one seconds after midnight on February 13, 2026; that precise elapsed interval and the response's calendar-date characterization are retained together. At page 5, the Bar expressly addresses Farrow's claims of an invalid email address and unreturned calls, but argues they should have been raised before the deadline. The response supplies no corrected address and does not admit the factual accuracy of the reported defect. It also

addresses the writ at page 4, arguing that a show-cause order should not issue under Rule 9.100(h) and acknowledging the February 11, 2026 denial of the emergency motion. Those are the Bar's stated positions in the submitted response. [FN 745] [FN 746]

The significance is the recorded relationship between transcript access, the review deadline and the institutional request to proceed without a contest. The filed motion identified a concrete information barrier; the opposition treated the request as late and sought the uncontested classification. The Court's later order supplies the resulting procedural state. This sequence preserves the access problem, the positions actually taken and the decision that followed without converting an acknowledged dispute into an admitted underlying fact. [FN 747] [FN 748] [FN 749]

On April 24, 2026, the Court denied the Motion for Extension, dismissed the petition for writs of prohibition, mandamus and all writs, dismissed the January 5, 2026 notice seeking review of the referee's report, and directed that the case proceed as uncontested. Unlike the February 11, 2026 order, the April 24, 2026 order names the concurring justices. Its disposition is express even though it provides no separate merits explanation of the original-jurisdiction request. The original caption, subsequent case association, denial of protected handling, disposition of the writ and termination of the disputed-review route must therefore be reconstructed as successive acts. [FN 750] [FN 751] [FN 752]

The May 21, 2026 disposition then approved the uncontested referee report, made permanent disbarment immediately effective and entered costs of $3,506.62. The later professional consequence depends on the procedural state recorded in April 2026. The investigative issue is how a request seeking protection of the adjudicative environment was received, classified, routed and disposed of within the proceedings it questioned, and what record remains available to authenticate that treatment. The requested separate protected-review route was not granted. The complete sequence makes the institutional result intelligible without conflating denial of protective handling with dismissal of the writ or approval of the referee's report. [FN 753] [FN 754]

X. I. Temporal correlation and continuing institutional consequences

The earlier response and escalation events provide the starting point for the later convergence. The 2024 communications and acknowledgments concern what authority was represented and what material was received; the 2025 filings, appointments, defaults and provenance comparators concern the official acts and records that followed; the 2026 original-writ and protected-review sequence concerns the effort to obtain an independently protected route before the final professional consequence. Each stage

retains its own sources. A later order's reliance on an earlier status is an institutional dependency, not a new independent proof of the originating representation. [FN 755] [FN 756] [FN 757] [FN 758] [FN 759] [FN 760]

The August 2026 records form a sequence whose components can be compared directly: the August 14, 2026 clerk correspondence; the August 17, 2026 research-file entry relating to the legacy court domain; and the August 20, 2026 personal-service event recorded in the verified return. The correspondence carries two different case identifiers. The return and its attached order carry different hearing years. These are separate observed discrepancies within a related document and service sequence. Their dates matter because the same proceeding requires the recipient, court and process server to act on one intelligible direction. The following table separates event dates from research and publication dates. [FN 761] [FN 762] [FN 763]

Date / interval	Record and event type	Role in the cumulative analysis
September–November 2024	Role and grievance communications; October 14 response and October 15 receipt; reported November 2 meeting and November 4 delivery; November 11 emergency motion; November 25 petition. [FN 764] [FN 765] [FN 766] [FN 767] [FN 768]	Distinct communications, response states and protective-escalation events precede the petition's thirteen-inquiry nonresponse characterization.
December 2024	December 17 electronic response, December 18 hand delivery, December 20 service directive, December 26 docket / December 27 protective-motion stamp, December 31 Bar reply. [FN 769] [FN 770] [FN 771] [FN 772] [FN 773]	Receipt, filing, service compliance and submission for judicial consideration remain different institutional states.
April–June 2025	April 14 referee-designation directive and June 13 administrative appointment order. [FN 774] [FN 775]	Contemporaneous court instruments expose distinct signature, seal and PDF-production structures.
August–November 2025	August 4 suspension and separate referee designation; November 4 referee report and record certification. [FN 776] [FN 777] [FN 778] [FN 779]	Separate source documents establish appointment, findings, recommendation and certified-record functions.
October 2025 / February 2026	CNF foundational report and CCDG communications analysis. [FN 780] [FN 781]	Technical findings and acquisition histories supply the mechanisms against which later institutional records are examined; report dates remain distinct from the underlying events.

Date / interval	Record and event type	Role in the cumulative analysis
February–May 2026	February 6 receipt; February 9 docket entries; February 11 protective-motion denial; February 13 extension motion; March 2 opposition; April 24 dismissal and uncontested status; May 21 final disposition. [FN 782] [FN 783] [FN 784] [FN 785] [FN 786] [FN 787]	The original protected-review request, review-access dispute and professional consequence form successive, dependent institutional acts.
August 14, 2026	Clerk's two-page correspondence in the Salas proceeding. [FN 788]	Printed case identifiers and the legacy website address are observable document features.
August 17, 2026	Dated domain-research filename visible in the supplied file inventory. [FN 789]	The inventory provides a research lead; the filename does not establish the underlying registration event or DNS history.
August 20–24, 2026	Service date in the sworn return and later docketed return package. [FN 790]	The 2010 year in the return is compared with the attached order's 2026 hearing direction.
September 2026	September 20–21 TFBPro acquisition and September ACIS case-container/document-link work; CNF Capture-to-Kill assessment. [FN 791] [FN 792] [FN 793] [FN 794] [FN 795]	Acquisition dates identify when public electronic states were captured. The assessment supplies the continuing campaign framework; neither date replaces the earlier order or correction date.
October 22–28, 2026	0-VER research, October 25 DF-FIRE research and October 28 noncompliance notice. [FN 796] [FN 797] [FN 798]	Research publication and the later party filing are distinct events with their own dates and authors.
November 2026	Comparison of original orders, signatures, service instruments, referee findings and dispositions, integrated into this warning report. [FN 799] [FN 800]	The present review adds direct documentary comparisons to the retained investigation and warning; publication is separate from the dates of the acts examined.

The August 17, 2026 item is retained at its verified level: an entry in the captured research inventory. The underlying domain record must identify whether its date denotes registration, registrar modification, nameserver change, collection or another event before that date can be used as a technical change point. An authoritative registration update and a DNS-control change are different events. The inventory observation therefore remains linked to its source instead of being promoted into a finding about who controlled the

domain. That precision preserves the independently established case-number and service-year discrepancies. [FN 801]

The CNF synchronized-update-window analysis remains part of the existing technical record. Correlation with a later court event requires the actual domain, account or communication artifact and a supported time relationship; a repeated report of the same artifact contributes interpretation, not an additional independent observation. This method permits the institutional sequence to be examined cumulatively while keeping its technical dependencies visible. A change in infrastructure, technique, identity or professional persona does not automatically establish a separate campaign. Continuity is assessed through the supported objective, access mechanisms, source relationships and operational connections across those changes. [FN 802] [FN 803] [FN 804] [FN 805]

The September 2026 acquisitions, October 2026 specialist findings and November 2026 warning are successive stages of collection, analysis and publication; they do not redetermine the dates of the earlier acts they examine. The warning's current significance follows from the combination of persistent technical dependencies, consequential judicial workflows and later reliance on official records. Section XI examines the disciplinary examples in that sequence, including executive authorization, nonresponse classification and propagation of a state suspension into another court's practice and filing controls. An accepted record can continue to authorize action after its originating communication has passed out of view. [FN 806] [FN 807] [FN 808] [FN 809] [FN 810] [FN 811] [FN 812]

XI. Disciplinary Authorization, Comparative Records and Institutional Consequences

XI. A. Disciplinary proceedings as an authority-chain dependency

The disciplinary comparators identify the points at which communications, professional identity, documentary authority and institutional reliance become consequential. An inquiry becomes a nonresponse finding; an emergency petition becomes a suspension; a default supplies the basis for findings and a sanction recommendation; another court then relies on the resulting status. The report's earlier technical and communications evidence supplies the investigative context for examining those transitions. The judicial records establish the transitions themselves. Keeping those evidentiary functions explicit permits cumulative analysis without treating successive uses of the same originating record as independent corroboration. O.R.A.C.L.E.'s documentary findings concern those observable transitions; specialist technical attribution remains identified with its originating investigation.

SC2025-0863 and SC2026-1061 provide the principal comparison. The first was consolidated with SC2024-1681; the second concerns Jesse David Berkowitz. Both referee reports recommend permanent disbarment, record no prior discipline, and include official-inquiry nonresponse findings. Their procedural histories, supporting narratives and financial recommendations differ. The differences are material to an audit of how the institution establishes authorization, receipt, nonparticipation and the basis for an irreversible professional sanction. [FN 813] [FN 814]

Record checkpoint	SC2025-0863 / consolidated SC2024-1681	SC2026-1061
Emergency petition	Filed June 18, 2025; Filing No. 225491716. [FN 815]	Filed July 13, 2026, as recorded in the referee report. [FN 816]
Emergency suspension	August 4, 2025, as recorded in the referee report. [FN 817]	July 21, 2026; the order itself controls over the supplied filename dated July 13. [FN 818]
Participation and default	Report records June 3, 2025 participation, later nonparticipation, and default in September 2025. [FN 819]	Report records no answer, August 20, 2026 nonappearance and August 25, 2026 default. [FN 820]

Record checkpoint	SC2025-0863 / consolidated SC2024-1681	SC2026-1061
Referee recommendation	November 4, 2025: permanent disbarment; disgorgement; $3,506.62 Bar costs. [FN 821]	October 15, 2026: permanent disbarment; $1,570.56 Bar costs. [FN 822]
State final-sanction record	May 21, 2026: permanent disbarment immediately effective and $3,506.62 costs judgment. [FN 823]	October 15, 2026 source is a referee recommendation. A later Supreme Court final-sanction order is not included in the inspected collection. [FN 824]
Documented downstream action	Final state disposition is addressed in the report's existing case chronology.	October 9, 2026 federal order imposes reciprocal suspension and directs CM/ECF credential revocation. [FN 825]

XI. B. Executive authorization and the emergency decision record

Rule 3-5.2 permits emergency suspension upon a Bar petition authorized by the president, president-elect or executive director, supported by personal-knowledge affidavits meeting the rule's unrebutted evidentiary standard. Its answer procedure follows entry and docketing of the suspension order. Rule 4-3.3(c) separately requires disclosure of known material facts in an ex parte proceeding, including adverse facts. These requirements make the completeness and traceability of the initiating record central to the decision. The authorization requirement does not prescribe a handwritten signature by one particular official. [FN 826] [FN 827]

The original June 18, 2025 petition contains two distinct representations of executive approval. Paragraph 1 expressly states that the executive director authorized filing. Page 34 displays "/s/" above Joshua E. Doyle's printed name and executive-director designation. Bar Counsel PS's staff-counsel signature appears alongside it. The displayed electronic signature form must be reported accurately; describing this as an empty or unsigned executive-director block would misstate the original page. The petition's representation of approval and the visible signature form are documentary facts. The underlying approval record remains a separate, identifiable component of the authorization chain. [FN 828]

Exhibit v.217-10

[redacted] _____
[redacted]
Staff Counsel
The Florida Bar
651 East Jefferson Street
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2300
(850) 561-5600
Florida Bar No. [redacted]
[redacted]

_/s/_____
JOSHUA E. DOYLE
Executive Director
The Florida Bar
651 East Jefferson Street
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(850) 561-5600
Florida Bar No. 25902
jdoyle@floridabar.org

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

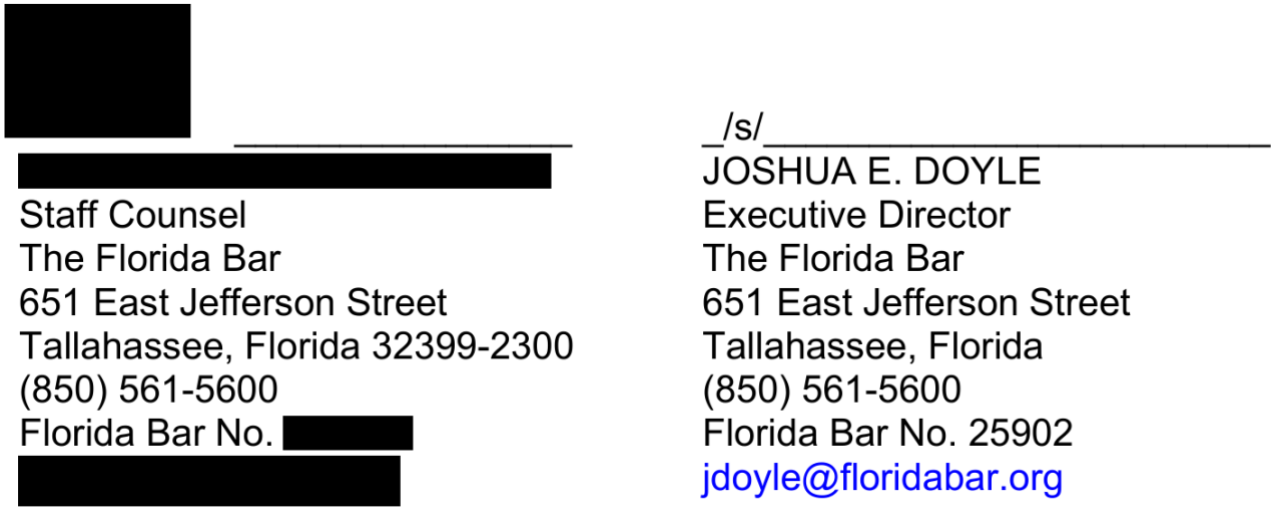
I certify that this document has been E-filed with The Honorable John A. Tomasino, Clerk of the Supreme Court of Florida, with a copy provided to Jay Lewis Farrow, via email at jay.farrow@counselorlawfirm.com; jaylewisfarrow@proton.me; eserviceflf@proton.me; jaylewisfarrow3@proton.me; jay@farrowlawfirm.com; eserviceflf@proton.me; and that a copy has been furnished by United States Mail via certified mail No. 9589 0710 5270 0677 1182 96, return receipt requested to Jay Lewis Farrow, whose record bar address is 1 Alhambra Plaza, Ste Ph., Coral Gables, FL 33134-5227 and via certified mail No. 9589 0710 5270 0677 1183 02 to Jay Lewis Farrow 1409 Baracoa Avenue, Coral Gables, FL 33146 and via certified mail No. 9589 0710 5270 0677 1183 26 to Jay Lewis Farrow 1172 S. Dixie Hwy, PMB 162, Coral Gables, FL 33146 and to [redacted] Bar Counsel, via email at [redacted] and smiles@floridabar.org, on this 18th day of June, 2025.

[redacted]
[redacted] Staff Counsel
The Florida Bar
651 East Jefferson Street
Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2300
(850) 561-5600
Florida Bar No. [redacted]
[redacted]

34

Original signature page: June 18, 2025 emergency petition, SC2025-0863, p. 34, Filing No. 225491716. The enlarged signature and authorization area follows. [FN 829]

Exhibit v.217-11



Executive-authorization detail: original June 18, 2025 petition, p. 34, Filing No. 225491716. The crop preserves the displayed Bar Counsel PS signature and Doyle /s/ block; it is not a reconstruction. [FN 830]

Authorization feature	June 18, 2025 petition	July 2026 comparator
Executive-approval representation	Paragraph 1 expressly attributes authorization to the executive director. [FN 831]	The official Bar case page links a petition for emergency suspension. [FN 832]
Doyle signature area	Page 34 visibly displays /s/, Joshua E. Doyle, and Executive Director. [FN 833]	Original petition signature page was not retrievable for this edition; its appearance cannot be verified from the suspension order or referee report.
Bar Counsel PS role	Staff counsel; displayed signature and service identification. [FN 834]	Staff counsel appears in the October 15, 2026 referee report's service list. That is a different document and evidentiary function. [FN 835]

The proposed comparison concerning a missing or differently presented Doyle block in the 2026 petition therefore has one specific source limitation: the original comparator signature page is unavailable for inspection. That presentation is not recorded here as an established omission. The verified 2025 page remains fully reproduced, and the official 2026 petition location is preserved in the source reference. A completed authorization audit should match the filed petition, the approved version, the approving official and the approval record. A signature image, an /s/ notation, a counsel designation and a backend approval event answer different questions; a reliable institutional record connects them. [FN 836] [FN 837]

XI. C. Nonresponse, delivery and the sequence of findings

A client's unanswered message, an official Bar inquiry, a missed court appearance and a failure to answer a disciplinary pleading are separate events. Rule 4-8.4(g) governs written responses to official inquiries and specifies response periods and extensions. Classification therefore depends on the actual inquiry, transmission, deadline and response record. The chronology cannot assign nonresponse to a complaint before that complaint or its response obligation existed. The complaint-by-complaint chronology already developed in Section VIII remains the controlling starting point for the 2024 sequence. [FN 838]

The November 4, 2025 report expressly recommends Rule 4-8.4(g) violations for Counts 4, 5 and 6. Its account also records participation at the June 3, 2025 case-management conference and describes the subsequent cessation of participation after the August 4, 2025 suspension. It records March 18, 2025 filings while characterizing those filings adversely. Those are different findings from an assertion that no communications or submissions ever existed. The report's preserved correspondence, content-integrity findings and filing history must be aligned with each specific period of asserted nonresponse, rather than erased by a later aggregate description of nonparticipation. [FN 839]

The October 15, 2026 report states that twelve grievances required written responses and that none was received. It also recounts an investigator's May 6 telephone calls, voicemail messages and text; a visit to an office address reportedly vacated since November 2025; and unsuccessful residential contact efforts. One location appeared occupied but produced no answer; a resident at another location later reported that the attorney did not live there. These are specific attempted-contact observations. The described visits did not produce an interview establishing the attorney's awareness, location or ability to respond. The report separately records failure to answer, the August 20, 2026 nonappearance and the August 25, 2026 default. [FN 840]

Question	Record needed to resolve it	Consequence of preserving the distinction
What obligation arose?	Dated complaint or inquiry, exact addressee and governing response deadline.	Separates official-inquiry nonresponse from client communication and attendance duties.

Question	Record needed to resolve it	Consequence of preserving the distinction
What reached the intended person?	Transmission and delivery records, actual recipient evidence, returned mail, and independently authenticated communications.	Connects an attempted notice to the person whose conduct is being assessed.
What participation occurred?	Preserved responses, portal submissions, hearing records and version history.	Prevents later default terminology from overwriting earlier documented participation.
How did the finding propagate?	Default order, referee findings, final disposition and reciprocal-discipline record.	Shows each institutional reliance on the preceding record.

This comparison gives the warning an operational focus. Where earlier evidence identifies compromised communication or document content, the inquiry must test the channel and message on which the nonresponse finding depends. Where a comparator documents unsuccessful efforts to locate a professional, the record should identify which observations support intentional refusal and which establish failed contact. Repeating the same attempted notice in an investigator narrative, default motion, referee report and later court order does not create four independent proofs of actual receipt. The cumulative record is stronger when every consequential inference remains attached to the evidence that supplies it.

XI. D. Recurring institutional personnel and document accountability

Bar Counsel PS appears in a recurring staff-counsel role across the reviewed records. Her signature is displayed on the 2025 emergency petition, and both referee reports identify her as staff counsel in their distribution or service material. The 2025 referee report identifies Bar Counsel TS and Bar Counsel JF as the Bar's participating counsel; the 2026 report identifies Bar Counsel MR. The Jonas and Wimbush final orders also include Bar Counsel PS in their service lists. These records establish overlapping institutional participation while distinguishing counsel who appeared in each proceeding. [FN 841] [FN 842] [FN 843] [FN 844] [FN 845]

The Bar's published explanation of its discipline system describes staff counsel's responsibilities for appointing Bar counsel and approving formal complaints, consent judgments and diversion. That institutional position makes consistent authorization, filing and service practices an appropriate subject of comparison. A name on an order's distribution list establishes that distribution designation; personal authorship of the order

or control over a particular file alteration requires the corresponding production record. The accountability analysis should match each signature, filing event, approval and service action to its documented role, retaining common personnel as a meaningful institutional connection. [FN 846]

XI. E. Outcome and identifier controls

SC2026-1038 and SC2026-1246 provide useful controls because their final orders state the route, duration and monetary result expressly. On September 3, 2026, the Court granted Jonas's uncontested disciplinary-revocation petition without leave to seek readmission and entered $1,590 in Bar costs. On October 29, 2026, it granted Wimbush's uncontested revocation petition with leave to seek readmission after five years and entered $2,632.85 in costs. Both orders provide a thirty-day transition and prohibit new business. The two outcomes arise under the petition-based revocation procedure, which must remain distinct from the principal comparators' emergency and default histories. [FN 847] [FN 848]

The Wimbush record also supplies a direct identifier-control comparison. Its August 27, 2026 order expressly grants a motion correcting the Bar file number from 2026-70,369(11A) to 2027-70,098(11A)(MDR). The order identifies the former number, replacement number and authorized correction in one traceable record. This is an observable control for evaluating other caption or identifier discrepancies: the governing question is whether the change has a documented authority and an intelligible link to the same proceeding. An identifier difference and an unexplained routing change are not interchangeable findings. [FN 849]

Exhibit v.217-16

Supreme Court of Florida

THURSDAY, AUGUST 27, 2026

In re: Petition for Disciplinary Revocation of Forton H. Wimbush, Jr.	**SC2026-1246** Lower Tribunal No(s).: 2027-70,098(11A)(MDR)

The Florida Bar's "Motion to Correct Style of Case" is hereby granted, and The Florida Bar File No. has been changed from 2026-70,369(11A) to 2027-70,098(11A)(MDR).

A True Copy
Test:

SC2026-1246 8/27/2026
John A. Tomasino
Clerk, Supreme Court
SC2026-1246 8/27/2026

MM

Served:

[redacted]
DAVID BILL ROTHMAN
[redacted]

Identifier-control exhibit: SC2026-1246, order of August 27, 2026, p. 1. The Court expressly records the original and replacement Bar file numbers. [FN 850]

XI. F. The documented continuation into federal access control

The authority chain continues beyond the state disciplinary docket. On October 9, 2026, the Southern District of Florida entered Administrative Order 2026-85 in No. 26-MC-24957-ALTONAGA. It recites the July 21, 2026 state suspension, a July 24, 2026 show-cause order sent to last-known addresses, and no response. The federal order imposes immediate suspension, directs removal from the attorney roll and immediate revocation of CM/ECF credentials, requires disclosure of active cases, and distributes the action to additional judicial and regulatory recipients. The document establishes an actual transition from a state disciplinary status to federal practice and electronic-filing access consequences. [FN 851]

That transition is central to the warning's timing and scope. Once institutional systems rely on an originating status or order, consequences can continue through separate courts, credentials, client relationships and professional records. The comparative records show where that reliance occurs and what it can change. The earlier forensic findings remain the evidentiary basis for the report's campaign analysis; these judicial records demonstrate the consequential mechanisms and the records required to authenticate them. The combined warning is supported by the convergence of technical findings, communications evidence, provenance comparisons and documented institutional consequences, rather than by the existence of any one proceeding.

Exhibit v.217-17

Further, the Court has the inherent authority to oversee membership in its bar and safeguard the public interest. *See Chambers v. NASCO, Inc.*, 501 U.S. 32, 43 (1991) (recognizing that "a federal court has the power to control admission to its bar and to discipline attorneys who appear before it" (citation omitted)).

Accordingly, it is

ORDERED AND ADJUDGED as follows:

1. Effective immediately, Mr. Berkowitz is suspended from the practice of law in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Florida. He may not resume practice before this Court unless and until reinstated by court order. *See* S.D. Fla. Att'y R. 12(a).

2. Within **fourteen (14) days** of receipt of this Order, Mr. Berkowitz shall notify the Clerk of Court of any active cases in which he appears as counsel or co-counsel of record in this District.

3. The Clerk shall **STRIKE** Mr. Berkowitz from the roll of attorneys authorized to practice before this Court and to immediately revoke his CM/ECF credentials.

4. The Clerk shall promptly **SERVE** this Order via certified mail to Mr. Berkowitz's court record address and any addresses on file with The Florida Bar.

DONE AND ORDERED in Miami, Florida, this 9th day of October, 2026.

Cecilia M. Altonaga

CECILIA M. ALTONAGA
CHIEF UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE

Downstream institutional consequence: Southern District of Florida Administrative Order 2026-85, October 9, 2026, p. 2. Paragraph 3 directs removal from the attorney roll and immediate CM/ECF credential revocation. [FN 852]

XII. Integrated Findings, Immediate Protective Measures, and Final Determinations

XII. A. Professional authority is an investigated cyberattack target

ORACLE's integrated determination is that the cAPTure-to-Kill campaign model targets legal capacity: the people, evidence, communications and institutional access needed to pursue a claim.

CNF's original investigation connected endpoint persistence, identity use, portal material, domain and mail routes, and procedural events. The subsequent specialist work developed the relationship between that access and accepted professional authority. The new public records and source comparisons extend the examined chronology into 2026. O.R.A.C.L.E.'s direct source comparisons identify the institutional acts, record associations and continuing consequences through which that investigated authority chain became operative. [FN 853] [FN 854] [FN 855] [FN 856] [FN 857]

An attacker can change systems, accounts, service providers and professional personas without changing the objective to disable representation or obstruct a legal claim. [FN 858]

Source findings concerning portal compromise, disputed message versions, professional roles and public-record associations trace distinct stages of the same investigated authority chain. [FN 859] The question is whose instruction entered a trusted workflow, under which authority, and what institutional action depended on it. [FN 860]

The evidentiary basis is cumulative and dependency-aware. Team B's portal collections, Marlintech's infrastructure work, CNF's endpoint and case analysis, CCDG's communications examination, the original disciplinary and court instruments, and the later ACIS and TFBPro acquisitions contribute different observations.

A later synthesis remains linked to the collections it uses. Independent criminal cases, journalism and official advisories establish additional methods and consequences in their own records. Their operational similarities support comparison, while particular Florida conclusions rest on the identified Florida evidence. [FN 861] [FN 862] [FN 863] [FN 864] [FN 865] [FN 866] [FN 867] [FN 868] [FN 869]

The measures of disciplinary activity supply context for the individual files. Between fiscal years 2024–2025 and 2025–2026, reported suspensions rose 25.7 percent, from 74 to 93. The cost to a client who loses counsel before a deadline, or to a lawyer whose filing privileges are withdrawn by a second court, emerges in the underlying orders and

subsequent events. Those are distinct consequences. Each can be traced to the institution and record that produced it. [FN 870] [FN 871] [FN 872] [FN 873]

XII. B. The institutions' own records establish the consequences

The two disciplinary pathways depend on different safeguards. Nonresponse contempt under Rule 3-7.11(f) turns on the official inquiry, required response and recorded compliance state. Emergency suspension under Rule 3-5.2 depends on its authorized petition, sworn support and required public-harm showing.

Both can restrict representation before a final merits adjudication. The nine 2026 nonresponse cases establish continuing use of that route; the federal orders demonstrate the subsequent loss of practice and filing privileges in another court. [FN 874] [FN 875] [FN 876] [FN 877] [FN 878]

The two federal orders directed revocation of the affected lawyers' CM/ECF credentials. Any later correction of the state record would need to reach the federal court before it could review the restriction on federal practice.

The TFBPro acquisition shows how a final status is published through a separate set of supporting-document links. The ACIS and C-Track examinations show why a displayed case, current document and clerk-certified copy require an intelligible source and version relationship. These are institutional and technical records of different stages of the same reliance problem. [FN 879] [FN 880] [FN 881] [FN 882] [FN 883] [FN 884]

The institutional fingerprint can now be tested against the exhibits. Compare the acknowledged submission with the petition's account of nonresponse, the return with the date and case number on the order served, and the electronic signature practice with the standard applicable to that document. **A discrepancy specifies what to preserve and whom to ask for the original approval.** Where a valid authority acted on a disputed input, examine that input. Where the instrument itself is disputed, independently confirm its issuance with the custodian. Both routes can produce a public record on which others rely. [FN 885] [FN 886] [FN 887] [FN 888] [FN 889] [FN 890]

XII. C. Immediate verification and preservation

The immediate protective control is a pre-established verification path to an identified Bar, court or organizational official, obtained independently of the disputed message, account or directory change.

For an official inquiry, verify the initiating office, complaint number, committee and date, deadline, complete received response, per-complaint association and service population. For a court act, obtain the original instrument and verify its case, version, authorizing process and effective terms.

Preserve the native message, complete document, cryptographic hash, submission receipt and subsequent acceptance and service records together. [FN 891] [FN 892] [FN 893] [FN 894] [FN 895] [FN 896] [FN 897]

Responsible function	Immediate protective work	Record of completion
Lawyer or affected organization	Verify urgent inquiries and contact changes through an independently established channel; preserve original submissions and receipts	Named confirming official, time, matter identity, complete document and acknowledged response state
Court or regulator intake	Reconcile delivery, complete-file acceptance, case association and declared recipients	Auditable intake record and a correction or escalation reference
Incident-response team	Preserve endpoint, identity, session, mailbox, DNS/MX and provider evidence within the authorized scope	Acquisition times, original exports, hashes, account/session history and source custodian
Decision and records custodians	Connect each decision to its authorized instrument, corrected versions and public document object	Original and corrected records, relationship history and effective terms
Downstream institutions	Verify restrictions or restorations against the controlling source order and reconcile derivative status	Confirmation that affected eligibility, filing access and public records reflect the source decision
Holiday or continuity coordinator	Name available alternates for urgent intake, account recovery and procedural contact	Tested contact route, coverage roster and escalation time

Table 10. Protective measures derived from the investigated transitions. Actions involving accounts, systems or judicial relief require the authority of the responsible owner or institution. [FN 898] [FN 899] [FN 900] [FN 901] [FN 902] [FN 903]

Containment must cover the connected environment established by the evidence. Where the investigation identifies compromised accounts or routes, the responsible teams must revoke affected sessions and delegated access, secure recovery controls, inspect mailbox forwarding and rules, verify contact and intake destinations, and preserve domain and provider change histories.

The 2025 CNF recommendations and the later civil-disruption study explain how properly authorized provider cooperation and judicial measures can support broader containment. Proposed seizures, domain restrictions or injunctions remain proposals unless their implementation and results are documented. [FN 904] [FN 905] [FN 906] [FN 907]

XII. D. Restore the client's access to justice

A licensing or filing-access restriction can force immediate withdrawal, interrupt pleadings, jeopardize scheduled hearings and require clients to locate and finance substitute counsel. [FN 908]

The two 2026 federal orders show that professional-capacity restrictions can propagate into a different judicial forum with explicit removal of electronic filing credentials. [FN 909]

Without replacement counsel before a hearing or deadline, a propagated professional-status restriction can effectively deprive the client of an opportunity to pursue the claim. [FN 910] [FN 911] [FN 912] [FN 913]

Continued enforcement can affect liberty and property after professional access has been withdrawn. Repeated reliance on an unverified service return, account attribution or factual assertion can make the same shortcut appear acceptable in the next proceeding. An appearance or agreement is evidence of how the case proceeded. Whether the initiating record was accurate requires comparison with the original evidence. The Salas plea and the Hidalgo disposition illustrate why a recommended sanction, a suspended jail term and an executed sentence must be identified separately. [FN 914] [FN 915] [FN 916] [FN 917]

The public interest is the integrity of the entire route by which professional authority becomes institutional action. Clients depend on their lawyer's continued ability to receive notices, obtain evidence, respond and appear.

Courts and regulators depend on accurately attributed submissions, reliable service and a faithful relationship between a decision and the record published as its source. An incident response that restores access must also verify those relationships and correct affected downstream records. [FN 918] [FN 919] [FN 920] [FN 921]

The protective program follows that evidence: preserve original messages and native documents; correlate account, filing and service events; independently verify disputed authority and contact changes; retain the authorizing order beside its published status; and provide a usable correction route when an institutional state rests on a misassociated or unauthenticated source.

These measures address the point at which technical interference can become a durable restriction on another person's rights. The report presents the longitudinal Farrow record to make that process inspectable, and the broader source record to explain why the resulting protections serve the legal system and its users. [FN 922] [FN 923] [FN 924]

Protecting legitimate institutional authority requires securing the credentials and communications through which it is exercised, preserving the evidence on which a decision rests, and authenticating the instruments issued in its name. Each institution that relies on the result needs a way to correct its own record.

A repaired device cannot restore a missed hearing or reverse a professional restriction by itself. Recovery must reach the accounts, notices, case relationships, authorizing documents and public records on which clients, courts and regulators continue to depend. [FN 925] [FN 926] [FN 927] [FN 928] [FN 929]

Lawyers can identify the missing authority, the material fact an affiant could know and the step at which a party should have received notice. Technical investigators can identify the account session, transmitted message and version the receiving system accepted. Together they can preserve those records, authenticate the disputed act through an independent channel and notify the institutions that relied on it. A clean adjudicative environment requires a route to correct an official consequence as well as a route to restore an account. [FN 930] [FN 931] [FN 932] [FN 933]

ORACLE therefore warns the profession now. The cumulative investigation describes continuing access and authority mechanisms; the September–October 2026 work adds measurable source and document relationships; the November 2026 review establishes current methods, procedural use and downstream consequences.

The approaching deadlines make independent verification and prompt correction urgent. These safeguards protect judicial independence, the integrity of the legal profession, and the liberty and property of the people bound by an order. For the client facing a hearing, they preserve meaningful access to a court of law within a clean, independently authenticated adjudicative environment. [FN 934] [FN 935] [FN 936] [FN 937] [FN 938] [FN 939] [FN 940] [FN 941]

XII. E. Permanent disbarment, rehabilitation and financial remedies

Permanent disbarment forecloses readmission to the profession. Rule 3-5.1(f) distinguishes that consequence from disbarment under which a lawyer may later seek admission, subject to the applicable conditions. The exercise of this extraordinary

authority rests upon an adjudicative record: accurately associated proceedings, identified evidentiary sources, findings of fact, governing law, the assessment of aggravation and mitigation, and the sanction ultimately imposed. The comparison of the November 4, 2025 and October 15, 2026 referee reports therefore encompasses the integrity of the source information underlying their recommendations as well as the expressed justification for permanence. [FN 942] [FN 943] [FN 944] [FN 945]

The authority fingerprint established earlier in O.R.A.C.L.E. extends to what an institution represents another institution to have decided. The originating instruments in the following case study are judicial orders, party filings, communications and regulatory records already within the relevant proceedings.

Their comparison permits separate examination of case identity, authenticity, substantive fidelity, adjudicative process and downstream reliance. A subsequent finding may be authoritative in its own proceeding while materially departing from the source it describes; the comparison identifies the departure without presuming that an adverse outcome itself establishes its technical cause.

XII.E.1. Case identity, jurisdictional assignment and continuity of regulatory records

The Florida Supreme Court possesses the constitutional authority to regulate the admission and discipline of attorneys. Within the disciplinary system, Rule 3-3.4(a) establishes judicial-circuit grievance committees and alphabetical designations where multiple committees exist.

The number identifies the circuit and the letter the particular committee; 11L denotes the Eleventh Circuit's Committee L, while 17F and 17A denote different committees in the Seventeenth Circuit.

Rule 3-7.4 provides for docketing and case-number assignment, notice of committee membership and the respondent's opportunity to address materials under consideration. Standing Board Policy 15.91 expressly contemplates transfers between branches and communication of assignment.

These are case-association and accountability mechanisms, not merely caption conventions. Rule 3-7.6(d), separately, governs venue before a referee; a geographic office or residence is not by itself dispositive of committee authority or statewide disciplinary jurisdiction. [FN 946] [FN 947]

The December 2, 2024 Supreme Court show-cause order in SC2024-1681 identifies the lower tribunal number as 2025-70,248(17F). The Bar's March 19, 2025 Motion to Strike uses the same number with the OSC suffix. The November 4, 2025 Report of Referee, following consolidation, instead lists 2025-70,248(17A).

The numerical file remains the same; the committee designator changes. The report describes consolidation on August 12, 2025, but the act of combining Supreme Court proceedings is distinct from a documented committee reassignment. [FN 948] [FN 949] [FN 950] [FN 951]

Exhibit XII.E-01. Original show-cause file and subsequent referee caption

March 19, 2025 · Bar Motion to Strike, p. 1

Supreme Court Case No.
SC24-1681

The Florida Bar File No.
2025-70,248(17F)(OSC)

November 4, 2025 · Report of Referee, p. 1

Supreme Court Case
No. SC2024-1681[1]

The Florida Bar File Nos.
2025-70,622(17A)(FES);
2024-70,126(17A); 2025-70,055(17A)
2025-70,066(17A); 2025-70,474(17A)
2025-70,092(17A); 2025-70,101(17A)
2025-70,475(17A); 2025-70,248(17A)

The March filing identifies 2025-70,248(17F)(OSC); the referee report identifies 2025-70,248(17A). Source excerpts are cropped from the actual filed instruments; outlined regions identify the compared fields. [FN 952] [FN 953]

The June 18, 2025 emergency petition and the August 4 suspension order identify the underlying merits files with 17A designations. On August 7, the Bar moved to correct a different caption defect: it expressly acknowledged that the emergency-suspension file 2025-70,622(17A)(FES) had been omitted from the petition's style and consequently from the corresponding order.

The motion provides an example of a documented reconciliation of a caption discrepancy. It does not purport to explain the change in the separate OSC file's committee designation. [FN 954] [FN 955] [FN 956]

Exhibit XII.E-02. Documented correction of a different case-association defect

August 7, 2025 · Bar correction motion, p. 1

1. Upon receipt of the Court's Order in this matter, the Bar discovered that The Florida Bar's Case No. for the Emergency Suspension Petition was inadvertently omitted from the Style of the Case. Accordingly, it was similarly omitted from the corresponding Court Order.

2. In order to correct this scrivener's error, the Bar requests this Honorable Court correct the Style of the Case on the Bar's Petition for Emergency Suspension, and in the Court's corresponding Order, to include The Florida Bar File No. 2025-70,622(17A)(FES).

November 4, 2025 · referee caption, p. 1

Supreme Court Case
No. SC2024-1681[1]

The Florida Bar File Nos.
2025-70,622(17A)(FES);
2024-70,126(17A); 2025-70,055(17A)
2025-70,066(17A); 2025-70,474(17A)
2025-70,092(17A); 2025-70,101(17A)
2025-70,475(17A); 2025-70,248(17A)

The correction request identifies the missing emergency-suspension number 2025-70,622(17A)(FES). The referee caption lists that number and separately lists the OSC numeric file with 17A. [FN 957] [FN 958]

The February 11 and April 24, 2026 consolidated Supreme Court captions restore 17F for 2025-70,248. The May 21 permanent-disbarment caption reproduced in the existing source corpus returns to 17A; the October 28 noncompliance notice also uses 17A.

The succession is therefore 17F → 17A → 17F → 17A across the examined instruments. The corresponding assignment or reassignment record has not been identified in these source materials. The record-association audit must reconcile the committee designation, the actual assigned personnel, the complaints and their responses with the findings subsequently made. [FN 959] [FN 960] [FN 961] [FN 962]

Exhibit XII.E-03. Continuation of the designation divergence

APR 24 • COMPLETE CAPTION	MAY 21 • PARTIAL CAPTION	OCT 28 • COMPLETE FILE LIST
SC2024-1681 & SC2025-0863 Lower Tribunal No(s).: 2025-70,248(17F); 2025-70,622(17A)(FES); 2024-70,126(17A); 2025-70,055(17A); 2025-70,066(17A); 2025-70,474(17A); 2025-70,092(17A); 2025-70,101(17A); 2025-70,475(17A)	. MAY 21, 2026 **SC2024-1681 & SC2025-0863** Lower Tribunal No(s).: 2025-70,248(17A); 2025-70,622(17A)(FES); 2024-70,126(17A); 2025-70,055(17A); 2025-70,066(17A); 2025-70,474(17A); 2025-70,092(17A); 2025-70,101(17A);	Supreme Court Case No. SC2025-0863 The Florida Bar File No. 2025-70,622(17A); 2025-70,101(17A); 2025-70,066(17A); 2025-70,092(17A); 2024-70,126(17A); 2025-70,055(17A); 2025-70,475(17A); 2025-70,474(17A); 2025-70,248(17A)

Figure 31, reproduced from the preserved source facsimiles: April 24 and May 21, 2026 Supreme Court captions and October 28, 2026 Bar notice. The May panel is a partial caption excerpt. The emergency file is separate from 2025-70,248. [FN 963] [FN 964] [FN 965]

Our team reviewed the original September 2023 grievance, which for security reasons is not reproduced as a documentary comparator. The reported review confirms that its file identifier is identical to the identifier in the November 13, 2023 response: 2024-70,126(11L). The response, addressed to Bar Counsel in the Attorney Consumer Assistance Program (ACAP) and marked "Sent Via Email," substantively addresses the court orders and appellate opinion underlying the inquiry and requests dismissal at the ACAP level. The author confirms that it was transmitted to Bar Counsel on the date appearing on the response. No subsequent communication from the Bar concerning this specific file was reported before September 17, 2024. [FN 966] [FN 967]

On September 17, 2024, the Senior Litigation Attorney's email, sent at 2:48 p.m. and preserved in the subsequent correspondence chain, identified files requiring responses by an asterisk. The entry for 2024-70,126, expressly associated with the contempt order in civil case 2020-CA-000725, bore no asterisk and stated, "No further response is required at this time."

The email distinguished this file from the outstanding inquiries for which responses were requested. The confirmed correspondence history identifies no subsequent Bar communication concerning this specific matter before its inclusion in the June 18, 2025 Petition for Emergency Suspension, where the underlying merits file carries the 17A designation. Count I of the November 4, 2025 Report of Referee expressly identifies 2024-70,126(17A).

The underlying numerical identifier is continuous; the designation changes from the Eleventh Circuit's Committee L to the Seventeenth Circuit's Committee A. The available record does not identify the intervening assignment or reassignment instrument. The independent October 2024 acknowledgment of an October 14 transmission and the later nonresponse petition concern the broader grievance correspondence and must be associated with the particular file numbers and applicable response requirements. [FN 968] [FN 969] [FN 970] [FN 971] [FN 972] [FN 973] [FN 974] [FN 975]

Exhibit XII.E-03A. Original response, interim file status and subsequent committee designation

November 13, 2023 · response, p. 1

November 13, 2023

Sent Via Email
[redacted] Counsel
The Florida Bar – ACAP Program
651 East Jefferson Street
Tallahassee, FL 32399
ACAPIntake@floridabar.org

The Florida Bar File No. 2024-70,126 (11L)

November 4, 2025 · referee report, Count I, p. 4

Specifically, as to Count 1 of the Petition for Emergency Suspension: TFB File No. 2024-70,126(17A), the undersigned

September 17, 2024 · Bar email, correspondence PDF p. 3

> On Tuesday, September 17th, 2024 at 2:48 PM, [redacted] wrote:

following is a list of all open bar matters so far by file number. The files marked with an asterisk are those in which we have received no response (no action is required on the other two listed files):

> > 2024-70,126 – This relates to the contempt order in [redacted] V. [redacted], Case No. 2020-CA-000725. (No further response is required at this time.)

Actual source excerpts. The 2023 response identifies 2024-70,126(11L); the September 2024 email lists the same numerical file without an asterisk and states that no further response is required at that time; the 2025 referee report identifies 2024-70,126(17A). Noncontiguous source regions are separated by white space. Names and unrelated identifying details have been removed or masked; the file identifiers, dates and material status language are preserved. [FN 976] [FN 977] [FN 978]

XII.E.2. Divergence between originating judicial findings and subsequent disciplinary representations

Count I — civil judgment, attribution and deterrence

Count I of the November 2025 report derives principally from the December 26, 2024 Final Judgment in the Seminole County civil action, 2020 CA 000725-11B-W. The judgment records a December 17 nonjury trial, the absence of the three defendants notwithstanding the court's finding of proper notice, and adverse findings of defamation, tortious interference and intentional misconduct.

Paragraph 4 describes a written demand with a draft complaint attached; paragraph 7 states that Farrow "sued or created draft complaints" naming family members and including claims against the pastor and church. Paragraph 17 of the June 18 emergency petition retains that distinction. In contrast, page 4 of the referee report states that Farrow filed frivolous lawsuits against the identified family members and pastor to pressure them

into settlement. Drafting a proposed pleading and filing a lawsuit are distinct events. The latter proposition requires the corresponding filed complaints or other identified evidence establishing institution of those cases. The originating judgment's disjunctive wording does not itself establish that every identified proposed claim was filed. [FN 979] [FN 980] [FN 981]

Exhibit XII.E-04. Draft complaints versus filed lawsuits

December 26, 2024 · civil judgment, ¶¶4, 7 (pp. 3, 5–6)

this demand, he was told he and [redacted] would be subject to a "**highly charged public litigation spectacle.**" Attached to the demand was a draft complaint which included [redacted] wife, [redacted] mother [redacted] and [redacted] father, [redacted] as parties to the threatened suit as well as [redacted] pastor (and father-in-law), Clark Whitten, and Church, Grace Church. [redacted] was served with the same demand. When the demand was rejected and not met, [redacted] handed" and "relentless" litigation tactics, going so far as suing "family members" and "spouses" of his targets. In this case there was competent, substantial, and unrefuted evidence that he engaged in these tactics for the benefit of himself and all the [redacted] Parties. He sued or created [redacted] draft complaints naming [redacted] wife, and [redacted] mother, [redacted] who is [redacted] wife. He even included claims against the [redacted] pastor, Clark Whitten, and their church, Grace Church. Further evidence of these malicious and

November 4, 2025 · Count I, p. 4

Respondent also filed frivolous lawsuits against the [redacted] their spouses, parents, and even their pastor to pressure them to "settle" the frivolous lawsuits.

The originating judgment describes a draft complaint and uses the alternative "sued or created draft complaints." The subsequent report states that frivolous lawsuits were filed. The two reproductions preserve the distinct propositions. [FN 982] [FN 983]

The attribution also changes in the account of the mugshot. Paragraph 10 of the judgment finds collective use of the image and specifically identifies a different individual defendant as the person who added it to an article and recirculated it. The petition's ¶¶12–13 characterizes use collectively.

The referee instead attributes the act of including the mugshot directly to the respondent. The originating source makes adverse findings against the parties as a group; its individual attribution of the specific act is to another defendant. That distinction is material to the individualized disciplinary findings, not an erasure of the collective civil findings. [FN 984] [FN 985] [FN 986]

Exhibit XII.E-05. Collective finding and specifically attributed conduct

Civil judgment, p. 7 · ¶10

10. The evidence presented also established that [redacted] Parties used [redacted] 23 -year- old mugshot as part of its campaign to interfere with [redacted] Parties' business relationships. The mugshot, which was for reckless driving, was being used by [redacted] Parties to support express and implied claims that [redacted] was a criminal with no context. Defendant Spagnuolo added the mugshot to an article discussing [redacted] religious faith, and he then circulated it on multiple social media platforms and through fake social media accounts in order to create as broad circulation of the post as possible. Defendant Spagnuolo also regularly included with his hundreds of posts hashtags to [redacted] business partners, insurers with whom they worked, insurance industry publications and [redacted] independent producers. Defendant Spagnuolo even directly created a hashtag link to the church attended by the [redacted] family

Referee report, p. 4 · Count I

statements included false allegations of criminal investigations for theft, fraud, and RICO offenses. Respondent included a "mug shot" of Mr. [redacted] in support of same, without disclosing that the "mug shot" was from a reckless driving offense over twenty years prior.

The civil judgment's paragraph 10 expressly identifies Spagnuolo in the sentence describing adding and recirculating the image; the referee's narrative assigns the inclusion to [name redacted]. [FN 987] [FN 988]

The deterrence finding supplies a particularly direct connection to permanence. Paragraph 19 describes conduct of the Farrow Parties that continued despite the temporary injunction, identifying a separate defendant's recirculation activity as an example.

The following page expressly finds the punitive award significant enough to deter similar misconduct. The two statements address earlier unsuccessful judicial intervention and the anticipated effect of a new remedy.

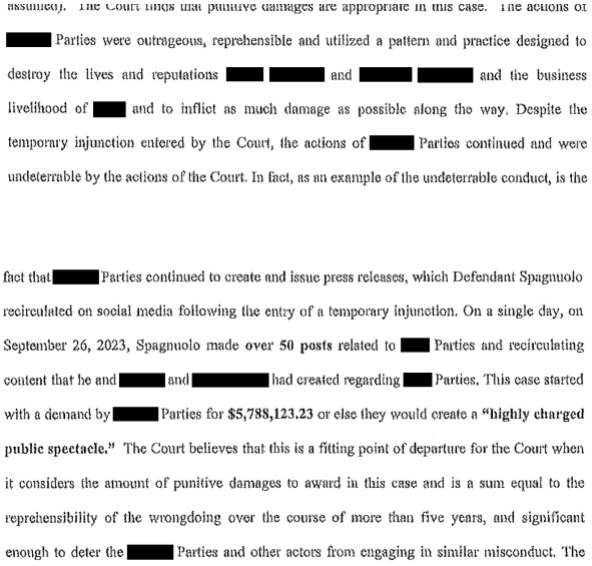
The referee's page 5 recasts the earlier collective conduct as an individualized determination that the respondent could not be deterred by any judicial action; page 22 then invokes that characterization in the analysis of rehabilitation under Leigh. The originating judgment does not make an individualized finding that the respondent could never be rehabilitated.

Yet the report's finding relies exclusively on the originating judgment. Notably, the source record documents that neither the originating judgment nor the other judicial orders cited in the report were admitted into evidence at the October 1, 2025 hearing. No affidavit supporting the June 18, 2025 emergency petition claims personal knowledge of either the originating judgment's findings or its authenticity.

Moreover, the source record and index contain no motion or request to take judicial notice of the originating judgment. Although that judgment lists several service recipients, it omits the respondent's email address, which he possessed and could access until mid-July 2024. The omitted prospective-deterrence reasoning changes the scope of the quoted judicial premise. [FN 989] [FN 990] [FN 991]

Exhibit XII.E-06. The originating judgment's complete deterrence reasoning and subsequent representation

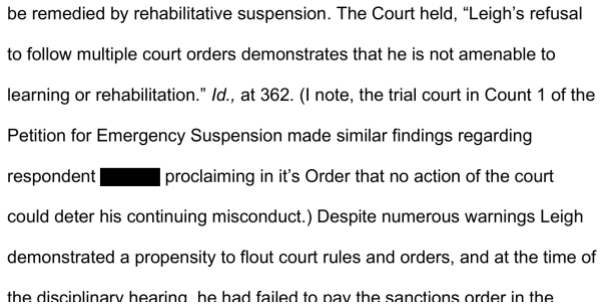
Civil judgment, pp. 12–13 · ¶19



assumed). The Court finds that punitive damages are appropriate in this case. The actions of [redacted] Parties were outrageous, reprehensible and utilized a pattern and practice designed to destroy the lives and reputations [redacted] and [redacted] and the business livelihood of [redacted] and to inflict as much damage as possible along the way. Despite the temporary injunction entered by the Court, the actions of [redacted] Parties continued and were undeterrable by the actions of the Court. In fact, as an example of the undeterrable conduct, is the

fact that [redacted] Parties continued to create and issue press releases, which Defendant Spagnuolo recirculated on social media following the entry of a temporary injunction. On a single day, on September 26, 2023, Spagnuolo made **over 50 posts** related to [redacted] Parties and recirculating content that he and [redacted] and [redacted] had created regarding [redacted] Parties. This case started with a demand by [redacted] Parties for **$5,788,123.23** or else they would create a **"highly charged public spectacle."** The Court believes that this is a fitting point of departure for the Court when it considers the amount of punitive damages to award in this case and is a sum equal to the reprehensibility of the wrongdoing over the course of more than five years, and significant enough to deter the [redacted] Parties and other actors from engaging in similar misconduct. The

Referee report, p. 22 · application of Leigh



be remedied by rehabilitative suspension. The Court held, "Leigh's refusal to follow multiple court orders demonstrates that he is not amenable to learning or rehabilitation." *Id.*, at 362. (I note, the trial court in Count 1 of the Petition for Emergency Suspension made similar findings regarding respondent [redacted] proclaiming in it's Order that no action of the court could deter his continuing misconduct.) Despite numerous warnings Leigh demonstrated a propensity to flout court rules and orders, and at the time of the disciplinary hearing, he had failed to pay the sanctions order in the

The first excerpt preserves both the earlier failure of deterrence and the court's stated anticipated deterrent effect of the punitive award. The later report invokes the earlier finding as a general proposition about [name redacted]'s continuing misconduct. [FN 992] [FN 993]

The originating judgment also contains distinct timing and service records. Page 1 records e-filing on December 26, 2024 at 8:08:10 a.m.; page 16 displays the judicial signature information with a timestamp of approximately 1:15 a.m. on December 26, 2024, one hour and 15 minutes after Christmas Day, followed by a certificate of service; page 17 records a judicial-assistant signature at approximately 8:03 a.m.

The judgment lists several law-firm service addresses rather than the respondent's individual address identified in his account of the communications disruption. These are observable production and distribution attributes of the final judgment. The prior trial-setting order identified as Docket 813 and its contemporaneous service log are separate instruments; the December 26 service certificate cannot establish or disprove delivery of the September trial notice. The report's reliance on findings of nonappearance therefore remains linked to the precise notice and service record. [FN 994] [FN 995]

Count II — Strenger: federal proceedings, corrective compliance and later findings

The federal employment litigation, Strenger v. RMC Consulting, Inc., et al., No. 2:23-cv-01226-SPC-NPM, supplies a separate and chronological source-record comparison. The March 19, 2025 order identifies employment discrimination and wrongful-termination

allegations and an employer's contract counterclaim. The June 18 emergency petition ¶26, however, identifies the federal case by a malformed state-court-like number (202-CA00725-11B-W), resembling the distinct Seminole County civil judgment number; ¶28 gives the correct federal case name and docket number. The regulatory file for the federal litigation is 2025-70,474(17A). The inconsistent case reference occurs in the petition's substantive discussion of Count II, not in the originating federal order. [FN 996] [FN 997] [FN 998] [FN 999]

Exhibit XII.E-07. Court-case identity in the emergency petition and federal source

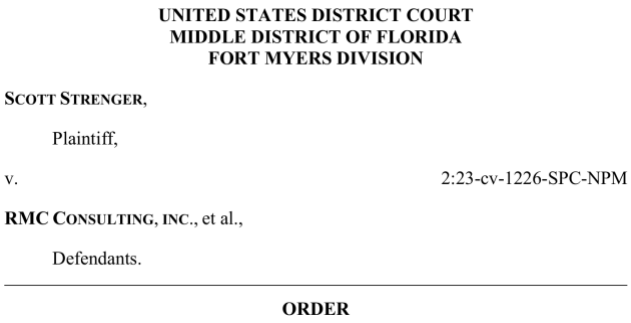
June 18, 2025 · Petition ¶¶26, 28 (verified text transcription)

Paragraph 26: Case No. 202-CA00725-11B-W.

Paragraph 28: Scott Strenger v. RMC Consulting, Inc., et al., No. 2:23-cv-1226-SPC-NPM.

Source text, not an image facsimile.

March 19, 2025 · federal order, D.E. 49, p. 1



UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
MIDDLE DISTRICT OF FLORIDA
FORT MYERS DIVISION

SCOTT STRENGER,

Plaintiff,

v. 2:23-cv-1226-SPC-NPM

RMC CONSULTING, INC., et al.,

Defendants.

ORDER

The petition's two references and the actual federal caption identify the documentary mismatch. The federal order is reproduced from the supplied PDF; the petition text is transcribed from the linked public record. [FN 1000] [FN 1001]

On February 12, 2025, opposing counsel filed D.E. 44, a motion to compel discovery responses. Although the supplied filename indicates May 13, the federal filing stamp fixes the filing date as February 12, 2025. Pages 2–3 document unsuccessful email service, physical mail returned as temporarily away/unable to forward, and failed telephone contact.

Opposing counsel nevertheless argued that service by mail to the last-known address was legally complete under Federal Rule 5(b)(2)(C), and that the attorney remained responsible for maintaining current electronic contact details. The motion thus documents both the claimed procedural basis for compelling discovery and the actual communications failures. Legal completion of service and successful communication are separate facts. [FN 1002] [FN 1003]

Exhibit XII.E-08. Documented communication failures in the motion to compel

February 12, 2025 · D.E. 44, p. 2

by e-mail, but Defendant's counsel received a message that the e-mail service could not be delivered to Plaintiff's counsel at the e-mail addresses which Plaintiff's counsel previously used in this case, which were designated for e-service,[1] and which Plaintiff's counsel listed with the Florida Bar. *A copy of the notice of delivery delay is attached hereto as Composite Exhibit C and a copy of Opposing Counsel's contact information listed on the Florida Bar is attached as Exhibit D.* Pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 5(b)(2)(E), Defendant then updated the certificate of service on the discovery requests to reflect service by U.S. Mail and served said requests by U.S. Mail as well.

2. Despite service of Defendant's discovery requests on Plaintiff's counsel at the mailing address designated by Plaintiff's counsel in this case and on file with the Florida Bar,[2] the mail containing Defendant's discovery requests was returned to Defendant's counsel with a stamp stating:

RETURN TO SENDER
TEMPORARILY AWAY
UNABLE TO FORWARD

February 12, 2025 · D.E. 44, p. 3

3. However, pursuant to Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 5(b)(2)(C), Defendant's service of the discovery requests was "complete upon mailing." Accordingly, Plaintiff's deadline to respond to Defendant's discovery requests was February 10, 2025.[3]

4. Plaintiff has failed to respond to Defendant's discovery requests, and the responses are past due.

5. Defense counsel has attempted to confer with Plaintiff's counsel about this matter through e-mail, at all e-mail addresses provided by Plaintiff's counsel, and by attempted phone calls,[4] but those attempts have been unsuccessful. *See Exhibit F*. Defendant therefore respectfully requests entry of an order compelling

Opposing counsel documented failed electronic delivery, returned mail and unsuccessful telephone attempts while advancing the legal service argument. [FN 1004]

On February 18, 2025, the federal magistrate assigned to the case entered an Order to Show Cause and Referral to Grievance Committee Chair for the Middle District of Florida (D.E. 45). The February 18, 2025 order required the plaintiff and counsel to show cause by March 4 concerning expense reimbursement of $687.50, dismissal of the plaintiff's claims and default on the counterclaim. The magistrate also referred counsel to the district's grievance committee.

A February 21, 2025 emergency cybersecurity notice in the supplied materials identifies the same show-cause order and asserts authenticity and access concerns; the exact docket linkage of that copy was not independently verified. The March 4 response, D.E. 48, bears the court filing stamp on the prescribed date. It expressly challenged the authenticity and authority of the February order and requested relief addressing the reported communications and procedural issues. The May order subsequently describes the court receiving voluminous filings following the show-cause order. [FN 1005] [FN 1006] [FN 1007] [FN 1008]

Exhibit XII.E-09. Show-cause deadline and docketed response

February 18, 2025 · D.E. 45, p. 2

unreachable by mail, email, or telephone.

Given that plaintiff and his counsel appear to be shirking their responsibilities in this matter—violating rules, orders, and codes of professional responsibility in the process—by **March 4, 2025**, they must **SHOW CAUSE** why:

(1) Neither plaintiff nor his counsel should be required to reimburse the defendants/counterclaimant $687.50 for the time their counsel devoted to attending the hearing at which [redacted] failed to appear and preparing the motion to compel service of the Rule 26(a)(1) disclosures; and

(2) Plaintiff Strenger's claim should not be dismissed and a default should not be entered in favor of Counterclaimant RMC Consulting, Inc.

The show-cause response must be supported by one or more declarations as appropriate.

March 4, 2025 · D.E. 48, p. 1

Case 2:23-cv-01226-SPC-NPM Document 48 Filed 03/04/25 Page 1 of 23 PageID 595

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE MIDDLE DISTRICT OF FLORIDA FORT MYERS DIVISION

SCOTT STRENGER,

Plaintiff,

v.

RMC CONSULTING, INC., a/k/a RMC CONSULTANTS LTD, INC., d/b/a RMC GROUP, a Nevis Corporation, MARK ELWELL, an individual,

Defendants.

CASE NO: 23-cv-1226-SPC-NPM

PLAINTIFF AND PLAINTIFF COUNSEL [redacted] RESPONSE TO FEBRUARY 18, 2025 ORDER [D.E. 45]

Plaintiff, Scott Strenger and Attorney [redacted] by and through undersigned counsel, hereby file Plaintiffs' and Plaintiff's Counsel, [redacted] Response to

The order required a response by March 4. The federal docket header of the response records filing on that date. Timely submission does not establish the merits of the authenticity objections. [FN 1009] [FN 1010]

The March 19 order, D.E. 49, found substantial earlier deficiencies, rejected the authenticity challenge and confirmed the show-cause order as authentic and lawful. The court cited other dismissals for failure to prosecute and described the cybersecurity explanation adversely.

It nevertheless provided an opportunity to resume litigation through an in-person conference on April 11. The court specifically required counsel, by March 26, to certify written and oral notice to the client of required attendance and delivery of both the February 18 and March 19 orders. The order was copied to the designated federal grievance committee chair, Bar Counsel RB and Bar Counsel PS, and two identified FBI agents. The Florida Bar therefore appears on the distribution record for the actual federal corrective instructions. [FN 1011]

The March 21, 2025 Notice of Filing Certification of Compliance recites each required act: delivery of both orders, oral notice and written notice of the required April 11 attendance. It is dated five days before the deadline and includes counsel's certification of electronic filing and service. Separately, the filed March 21, 2025 acknowledgment, D.E. 52, acknowledges the notice of the April 11, 2025 conference.

Exhibit XII.E-10. Operative requirements and corresponding certification

March 19, 2025 · D.E. 49, p. 4

By separate notice, this matter will be set for an in-person Rule 16 conference on **April 11, 2025 at 2:00pm**. Absent extraordinary circumstances ***beyond those presented to date***, this conference will ***not*** be rescheduled. Plaintiff Scott Strenger must attend in person. By **March 26, 2025**, attorney [redacted] shall file a notice of compliance certifying (1) that he has provided both written and oral notice to Strenger that Strenger must attend the April 11 conference in person, and (2) that he has provided copies of this order and the show-cause order (Doc. 45) to Strenger.

ORDERED on March 19, 2025

March 21, 2025 · certification of compliance, p. 1

NOTICE OF FILING CERTIFICATION OF COMPLIANCE WITH ORDER DATED MARCH 19, 2025 BY COUNSEL FOR PLAINTIFF [redacted]

Plaintiff, Scott Strenger's undersigned counsel, J[redacted] hereby states and certifies that he has provided copies of the February 18, 2025 SHOW CAUSE ORDER AND REFERENCE TO GRIEVANCE COMMITTEE [D.E. 45], and March 19, 2025 ORDER [D.E. 49] to Plaintiff Scott Strenger. Further, [redacted] states, certifies and provides notice in accordance with thee March 19, 2025 Order that he has, both orally and in writing, provided notice to Mr. Strenger of his required attendance at the April 11, 2025 Rule 16 Conference.

Dated: March 21, 2025.

The order requires notice of in-person attendance, copies of both orders and a certification by March 26; the March 21 certification expressly addresses those requirements. The order and certification are reproduced from the actual supplied instruments. [FN 1012] [FN 1013]

The May 23, 2025 order, D.E. 58, describes the action as an ordinary employment dispute that encountered procedural difficulties. It records the magistrate's observations of counsel at the hearing, including that he "generally acknowledged his failings, accepted responsibility, and showed contrition."

The court nevertheless imposed the $687.50 award against counsel, not the client. It also recorded service of Rule 26(a)(1) disclosures, agreement to respond to written discovery and an agreed amended schedule. It granted the motion to compel, set a June 6 deadline for compliance and cautioned that further noncompliance could necessitate replacement counsel.

Exhibit XII.E-11. May 23 judicial observations and later description of sanctions

May 23, 2025 · D.E. 58, p. 2 (verified quotation)

"generally acknowledged his failings, accepted responsibility, and showed contrition"

The same order imposes the $687.50 expense award on counsel and records initial disclosures and the parties' agreement to renewed discovery and scheduling.

Text transcribed from the linked order, not a reconstructed image.

November 4, 2025 · Count II, p. 7

On May 23, 2025, the court specifically sanctioned respondent, not his client, for the foregoing misconduct. Thereafter, respondent failed to pay the monetary sanction as ordered by the court. Respondent failed to comply with the court's continuing orders to cooperate and participate in discovery.[2] Once again, respondent has failed to provide any testimony or evidence to contradict the allegations.

The November report recounts the sanction and subsequent alleged noncompliance, but omits the federal court's contemporaneous recognition of responsibility and contrition. [FN 1014] [FN 1015]

The June 18 petition, ¶¶28–39, expressly cites the March 19 and May 23 orders and identifies them as Composite Exhibit A-2. In ¶33, it extracts the individual attribution of the sanction, without reproducing the immediately preceding judicial observation of acceptance of responsibility and contrition or the resumed litigation activity.

It then reports nonpayment and outstanding discovery as of June 10. On June 16, two days before the emergency petition was filed, D.E. 64 recorded an additional agreement resolving expense-of-motion fees, which the court adopted with installment payments. These obligations are adverse and remain part of the chronology; the June 16 agreement separately documents continued litigation participation. The petition's reference to the two federal orders confirms that the very source containing the omitted observations was identified in the Bar's submission. [FN 1016] [FN 1017] [FN 1018]

The substantive divergence is broader than the omission of contrition. Page 6 of the November 2025 report expressly attributes to the federal court a pattern of filing frivolous claims to exert settlement pressure and describes Strenger's lawsuit as frivolous. The March 19, 2025 order addresses nonappearance, discovery, other case dismissals and the rejected cybersecurity explanation.

The May 23, 2025 order describes the underlying dispute, attempts at resolution and procedural neglect; it imposes discovery-related expenses. Neither order makes the attributed finding that Strenger's underlying claim was frivolous or that lawsuits were filed to coerce settlements. [FN 1019] [FN 1020] [FN 1021] [FN 1022]

Exhibit XII.E-12. Nature of the originating action versus the later attributed judicial finding

March 19, 2025 · D.E. 49, p. 1

This is an employment dispute in which plaintiff Scott Strenger alleges, among other things, that he was discriminated against and wrongfully terminated. (Doc. 1). His former employer countersues for an alleged breach of their employment agreement. (Doc. 27). Plaintiff is represented by attorney [redacted] On behalf of his client, [redacted] failed to:

- serve Rule 26(a)(1) disclosures by the May 15, 2024 deadline (Doc. 31)
- respond to Defendants' motion to compel Rule 26(a)(1) disclosures (Doc. 39)
- respond to discovery requests sent to him by email and U.S. mail (Doc. 44)[1]
- respond to Defendants' motion to compel discovery responses (Doc. 44)
- appear for the December 2, 2024 status conference (Doc. 42)
- conduct any discovery in the matter (as confirmed by opposing counsel during the December 2, 2024 status conference)
- respond to emails and voicemails from opposing counsel from at least June through November 2024.

And during the December 2024 conference, opposing counsel advised the court of a

November 4, 2025 · Count II, p. 6

As to Count 2 of the Petition for Emergency Suspension: TFB File No. 2025-70,474(17A), the undersigned Referee finds, consistent with the holding of the United States District Court for the Middle District of Florida, that respondent engaged in an ongoing pattern of weaponizing the court process to his own ends. The pattern identified by the court, and found by this Referee based on the affidavit presented, was that respondent would file frivolous claims to put pressure on the opposing party to settle, and thereafter fail to prosecute the matters, ultimately abandoning the claims altogether. In the instant case, respondent filed a frivolous lawsuit on behalf of his client, Scott Strenger, then failed to communicate with opposing counsel, failed to cooperate with setting dates, failed to comply with discovery obligations, and repeatedly failed to appear in court.

The originating order describes the employment dispute and specific litigation deficiencies. The subsequent report attributes a settlement-pressure pattern and frivolous claims to the court. The cited May 23 order must be read together with the March order. [FN 1023] [FN 1024] [FN 1025]

The referee separately identified refusal to acknowledge the wrongful nature of the conduct as an aggravating factor, and gave prior sanctions minimal mitigating weight.

The May 23 observation bears directly on the treatment of accountability and rehabilitation, although the aggravating finding is global across seven counts rather than exclusively a finding concerning Strenger.

The relevant discrepancy is the failure of the report's discussion to reconcile the express acknowledgment in the judicial source upon which Count II relies with the broader characterization of refusal and the ultimate recommendation of permanence. [FN 1026] [FN 1027]

Exhibit XII.E-13. Judicial recognition of responsibility and disciplinary aggravation

May 23, 2025 · D.E. 58, p. 2 (verified quotation)	November 4, 2025 · aggravating factors, p. 20
"accepted responsibility, and showed contrition" The court imposed the expense award notwithstanding those observations. Verified quotation from the linked PDF; not a source-page image.	3.2(b) Aggravating Factors I find the following aggravating factors under standard: (2) dishonest or selfish motive; (3) a pattern of misconduct; (4) multiple offenses; (5) bad faith obstruction of the disciplinary proceeding by intentionally failing to comply with rules or orders of the disciplinary agency; (6) submission of false evidence, false statements, or other deceptive practices during the disciplinary process; (7) refusal to acknowledge the wrongful nature of the conduct; (8) vulnerability of the victim; (9) substantial experience in the practice of law; (10) indifference to making restitution.

The referee lists refusal to acknowledge wrongful conduct among the case-wide aggravators. The federal court's express observations concern the April hearing and the conduct before that court. [FN 1028] [FN 1029]

XII.E.3. Disputed institutional communications and documented requests for secure compliance

Count VII concerns the March 18, 2025 filings in SC2024-1681 and the disputed communications underlying a proposed dismissal without prejudice of the November 25, 2024 contempt proceeding. The Florida Bar's March 19, 2025 Motion to Strike denies that Bar counsel authorized or sent the purported settlement offer, identifies discrepancies in the name and signature block, and opposes dismissal.

Its attached March 14 email and proposed stipulation establish both the respondent's stated understanding of the agreement and the Bar's denial. The proposed dismissal was not a disposition of the underlying grievances; the respondent's March 14 email contemplated reviewing responses and providing further materials, while the Bar continued to assert that no written responses had been received. [FN 1030] [FN 1031]

The Bar's own filing also reproduces a different issue.

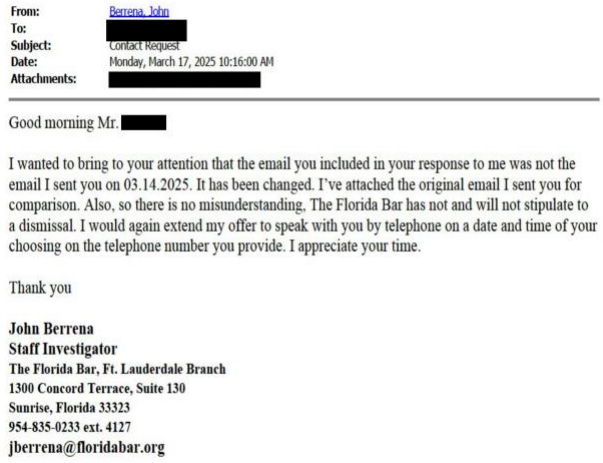
On March 17 at 10:16 a.m., staff investigator John Berrena stated that the email included in the respondent's reply differed from the email he had sent on March 14, and stated: "It has been changed."

He attached what he identified as his original for comparison, reiterated the denial of any dismissal and offered a telephone conversation. This contemporaneous communication identifies a content discrepancy involving the investigator's own message.

It does not identify the person responsible for changing that message. The identity of the purported sender of the March 12 offer, the alteration of the March 14 communication, and the disputed authority for using the proposed electronic signature are distinct evidentiary propositions. [FN 1032] [FN 1033]

Exhibit XII.E-14. The Bar's own exhibit and the subsequent finding of fabrication

March 17, 2025 · Berrena email, filed by Bar March 19, PDF p. 10



From: Berrena, John
To: [redacted]
Subject: Contact Request
Date: Monday, March 17, 2025 10:16:00 AM
Attachments: [redacted]

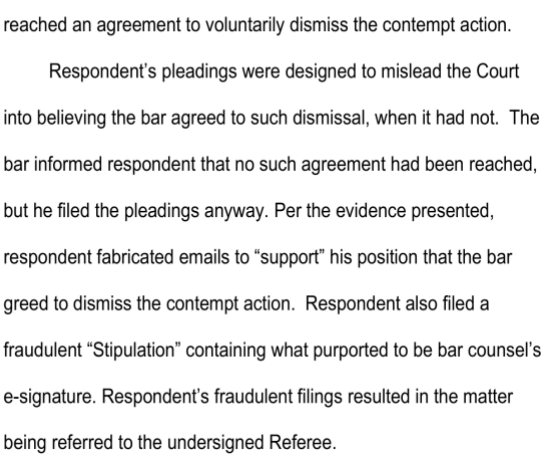
Good morning Mr. [redacted]

I wanted to bring to your attention that the email you included in your response to me was not the email I sent you on 03.14.2025. It has been changed. I've attached the original email I sent you for comparison. Also, so there is no misunderstanding, The Florida Bar has not and will not stipulate to a dismissal. I would again extend my offer to speak with you by telephone on a date and time of your choosing on the telephone number you provide. I appreciate your time.

Thank you

John Berrena
Staff Investigator
The Florida Bar, Ft. Lauderdale Branch
1300 Concord Terrace, Suite 130
Sunrise, Florida 33323
954-835-0233 ext. 4127
jberrena@floridabar.org

November 4, 2025 · Count VII, p. 14



respondent falsely proclaimed to the Court that he and the bar reached an agreement to voluntarily dismiss the contempt action.

Respondent's pleadings were designed to mislead the Court into believing the bar agreed to such dismissal, when it had not. The bar informed respondent that no such agreement had been reached, but he filed the pleadings anyway. Per the evidence presented, respondent fabricated emails to "support" his position that the bar greed to dismiss the contempt action. Respondent also filed a fraudulent "Stipulation" containing what purported to be bar counsel's e-signature. Respondent's fraudulent filings resulted in the matter being referred to the undersigned Referee.

The investigator's email reports a changed reproduction and denies settlement. The referee later attributes fabrication and an intent to mislead to the respondent. The email's text does not identify the alteration's author. [FN 1034] [FN 1035]

The March 18 motion itself expressly addresses the dispute. Paragraphs 44–50 record the investigator's denials, the decision not to upload the stipulation on March 14, and the March 17 statement concerning the changed message. Paragraphs 69–72 again disclose the investigator's position to the Florida Supreme Court and request alternative relief.

The respondent continued to assert an agreement and sought approval of the stipulation; the filing did not conceal that the Bar disputed it. Its alternative prayer requested an in-person meeting by April 8, review of the responses, hand delivery of any supplemental material within ten business days and written confirmation of receipt.

The referee's narrative on pages 13–14 describes the March 18 filings as designed to mislead the Court and does not recount these contemporaneous disclosures or alternative relief. The contents of the motion, including both the disputed representation

and express disclosure, are available for comparison with the later finding of intent. [FN 1036] [FN 1037]

Exhibit XII.E-15. The March 18 disclosure and the Bar's filed source exhibit

March 18, 2025 · motion, p. 14, ¶¶47–49

47. On Monday, March 17, 2025 at 10:16 am, purported Staff Investigator Berrena wrote an email exclusively to Respondent's "unofficial" email address without copying any other Bar Official.

48. In this email, the absolute madness continued where purported Staff Investigator Berrena stated that the email sent to Respondent on March 14, 2025 had been 'changed."

49. Yet, in this email, as in the previous 3, Berrena stated: 'so there is no misunderstanding, The Florida Bar has not and will not stipulate to a dismissal'.

March 19, 2025 · Bar exhibit, PDF p. 10

Good morning Mr. [redacted]

I wanted to bring to your attention that the email you included in your response to me was not the email I sent you on 03.14.2025. It has been changed. I've attached the original email I sent you for comparison. Also, so there is no misunderstanding, The Florida Bar has not and will not stipulate to a dismissal. I would again extend my offer to speak with you by telephone on a date and time of your choosing on the telephone number you provide. I appreciate your time.

The motion expressly reported the investigator's changed-message statement and denial of settlement. The Bar's own attachment independently reproduces the March 17 message. [FN 1038] [FN 1039]

The March 19 Motion to Strike acknowledges the alternative request for an in-person meeting but characterizes it as an attempt to impose conditions on mandatory compliance. The Bar contends that written responses to the thirteen grievances were a prerequisite and that they had not been received.

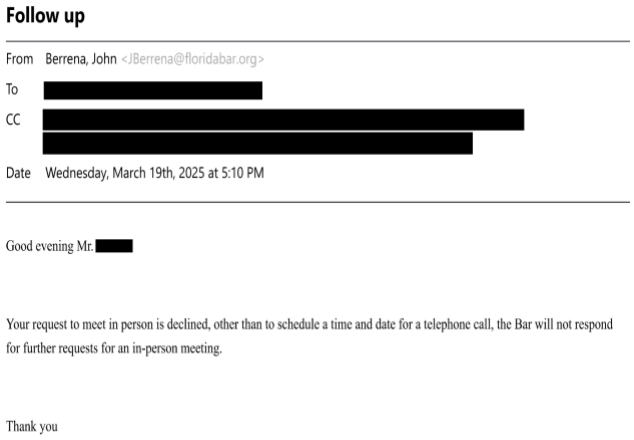
At 5:10 p.m. the same day, the investigator's follow-up email expressly declined the requested in-person meeting and stated that, other than scheduling a telephone call, the Bar would not respond to further requests for such a meeting.

On March 20, 2025, the respondent submitted a separate request for a court-ordered meeting by April 10, identification of any outstanding response requirements, hand delivery of supplemental responses within five business days, and reciprocal notices of compliance to the Court.

The proposal was a request to establish a court-supervised, independently verifiable means of exchange, not an order that had already been entered or a determination that the earlier responses were sufficient. [FN 1040] [FN 1041] [FN 1042]

Exhibit XII.E-16. Refusal of an in-person meeting and proposed court-supervised procedure

March 19, 2025 · investigator's displayed follow-up email



Follow up

From Berrena, John <JBerrena@floridabar.org>

To [redacted]

CC [redacted]

Date Wednesday, March 19th, 2025 at 5:10 PM

Good evening Mr. [redacted]

Your request to meet in person is declined, other than to schedule a time and date for a telephone call, the Bar will not respond for further requests for an in-person meeting.

Thank you

March 20, 2025 · motion, p. 6, requested relief

WHEREFORE, Respondent [redacted] most respectfully requests that this Honorable Court enter an Order requiring counsel for Petitioner and Respondent to meet and confer in person on or before April 10, 2025, that Petition advise Respondent if supplemental responses or materials are requested above which it has already received, that Respondent provide the same to Petitioner within 5 business days via hand-delivery to Petitioner's counsel, and that the respective Parties thereafter file with this Court Notices of Compliance with this Court's Order.

The March 19 communication declines an in-person meeting. The March 20 prayer requests an in-person conference, hand-delivered supplementation within five business days and notices of compliance filed with the Court. [FN 1043] [FN 1044]

The concurrent federal and regulatory proceedings reveal different methods of addressing disputed communications. On March 19 the federal magistrate rejected the authenticity challenge but ordered an in-person appearance and documented client notification; the March 21 certification and April hearing followed.

In the state disciplinary proceeding, the Bar opposed a proposed in-person procedure and maintained the requirement for written responses before further consideration. The respondent sought a defined meeting, response and confirmation process on March 18 and again on March 20.

The two procedures arose in different forums with different obligations; the contemporaneous documentary record nonetheless permits examination of the response to a reported communications-integrity problem, the compliance mechanisms actually requested or ordered, and the subsequent representations of cooperation and intent. [FN 1045] [FN 1046] [FN 1047] [FN 1048] [FN 1049] [FN 1050]

The June 18 emergency petition carries forward the disputed stipulation as a merits count and alleges intentional deception. It cites the supporting affidavit packet and attaches the March 18 motion.

The recovered March 19 filing itself supplies direct documentary support for the contemporaneous report of a changed communication; the March 18 and March 20 motions supply the disclosures and proposed compliance mechanism. Any subsequent

attribution of fabrication, in addition to a finding that the offer was unauthorized, requires examination of the underlying provenance and the evidence bearing on authorship and knowledge. These records must remain associated with the allegations and findings concerning intent and candor. [FN 1051] [FN 1052] [FN 1053] [FN 1054] [FN 1055] [FN 1056]

XII.E.4. Exercise of extraordinary disciplinary authority — permanent disbarment and financial remedies

The November 2025 and October 2026 referee reports each recommend permanent disbarment, despite materially different underlying conduct. The first identifies seven counts and multiple aggravating factors, records no prior discipline on page 17, and identifies imposition of other penalties or sanctions as mitigation, giving it minimal weight.

The October 2026 report records no prior discipline and expressly recognizes its absence in mitigation. It recites standards, aggravation and mitigation, then lists eight cases. Both identify conduct involving client fees and failures to perform or communicate. Their dispositions must be evaluated according to the actual findings, the applicable Standards and the distinct sanction of permanent exclusion, rather than on the similarity of the headings alone. [FN 1057] [FN 1058] [FN 1059] [FN 1060]

Florida's Standards for Imposing Lawyer Sanctions require consideration of the duty violated, the lawyer's mental state, injury or potential injury and aggravating and mitigating circumstances. Rule 3-7.6(m) addresses the contents of a referee report. The decisions in Leigh, Strems and Norkin illustrate that disbarment and permanent disbarment are not interchangeable.

Leigh imposed ordinary disbarment despite expressly rejecting rehabilitative suspension and discussing a lack of amenability to learning or rehabilitation. Strems imposed ordinary disbarment after declining the Bar's request for permanence. Norkin imposed permanent disbarment after analyzing persistent misconduct following suspension and during public reprimand.

Rehabilitation is a material consideration in this analysis, not an invented single-element prerequisite or a substitute for examination of the total record. [FN 1061] [FN 1062] [FN 1063] [FN 1064] [FN 1065]

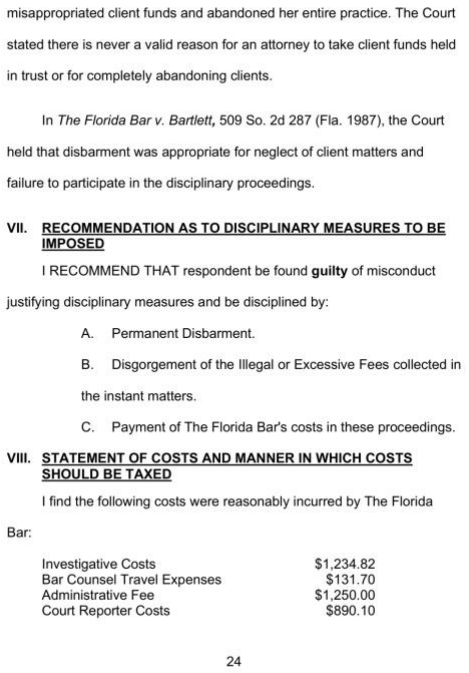
The November 2025 report does discuss rehabilitation-related authority: it compares the respondent's conduct to Leigh on page 22 and cites Norkin on page 23. It does not develop a distinct individualized application of those decisions explaining why permanent disbarment, rather than ordinary disbarment, is required in these circumstances. Its

invocation of the civil judgment as an individualized finding of undeterrability and its omission of the May 23 judicial observation are examined above.

The October 2026 report's case-law section consists of citations without a corresponding individualized analysis of permanence. Its recommendation invokes existing ineligibility in specifying immediate effectiveness; that addresses timing, not the reason for foreclosing readmission. Both reports recite sanctions standards and make findings of violations; neither develops a comparably explicit fact-to-law analysis of the distinct decision to permanently exclude the attorney from the profession. [FN 1066] [FN 1067] [FN 1068] [FN 1069] [FN 1070]

Exhibit XII.E-17. Existing full-page sanction recommendation comparators

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misappropriated client funds and abandoned her entire practice. The Court stated there is never a valid reason for an attorney to take client funds held in trust or for completely abandoning clients.

In *The Florida Bar v. Bartlett*, 509 So. 2d 287 (Fla. 1987), the Court held that disbarment was appropriate for neglect of client matters and failure to participate in the disciplinary proceedings.

VII. RECOMMENDATION AS TO DISCIPLINARY MEASURES TO BE IMPOSED

I RECOMMEND THAT respondent be found **guilty** of misconduct justifying disciplinary measures and be disciplined by:

A. Permanent Disbarment.

B. Disgorgement of the Illegal or Excessive Fees collected in the instant matters.

C. Payment of The Florida Bar's costs in these proceedings.

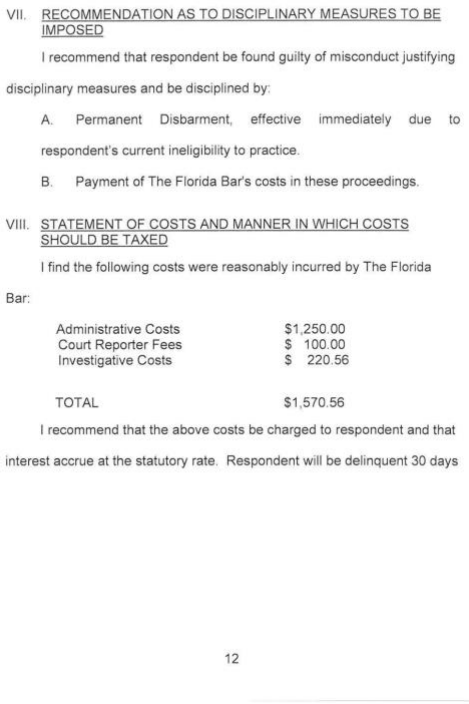
VIII. STATEMENT OF COSTS AND MANNER IN WHICH COSTS SHOULD BE TAXED

I find the following costs were reasonably incurred by The Florida Bar:

Investigative Costs	$1,234.82
Bar Counsel Travel Expenses	$131.70
Administrative Fee	$1,250.00
Court Reporter Costs	$890.10

24

October 15, 2026 · Report of Referee, p. 12



VII. RECOMMENDATION AS TO DISCIPLINARY MEASURES TO BE IMPOSED

I recommend that respondent be found guilty of misconduct justifying disciplinary measures and be disciplined by:

A. Permanent Disbarment, effective immediately due to respondent's current ineligibility to practice.

B. Payment of The Florida Bar's costs in these proceedings.

VIII. STATEMENT OF COSTS AND MANNER IN WHICH COSTS SHOULD BE TAXED

I find the following costs were reasonably incurred by The Florida Bar:

Administrative Costs	$1,250.00
Court Reporter Fees	$ 100.00
Investigative Costs	$ 220.56
TOTAL	$1,570.56

I recommend that the above costs be charged to respondent and that interest accrue at the statutory rate. Respondent will be delinquent 30 days

12

Exhibits v.217-12 and v.217-13 are retained. The November report recommends permanent disbarment, disgorgement and Bar costs; the October report recommends permanent disbarment and Bar costs. [FN 1071] [FN 1072]

The November report's recommendation calls for disgorgement of illegal or excessive fees collected in the matters but does not identify an aggregate disgorgement amount or separately specify the resulting client-by-client obligations in that operative recommendation. The October report includes findings concerning fees and unpaid obligations, but its disciplinary recommendation contains no separate restitution or

disgorgement provision. Both expressly quantify the Bar's recoverable costs: $3,506.62 in the November report (pp. 24–25) and $1,570.56 in the October report (p. 12).

Institutional cost recovery, restitution and disgorgement are distinct remedies. The comparison concerns the expressed remedies and their factual and legal foundation, without converting client allegations or findings into a calculated liability. [FN 1073] [FN 1074]

Exhibit XII.E-18. Operative recommendation regions — retained comparison

November 4, 2025 · report p. 24

VII. **RECOMMENDATION AS TO DISCIPLINARY MEASURES TO BE IMPOSED**

I RECOMMEND THAT respondent be found **guilty** of misconduct justifying disciplinary measures and be disciplined by:

A. Permanent Disbarment.

B. Disgorgement of the Illegal or Excessive Fees collected in the instant matters.

C. Payment of The Florida Bar's costs in these proceedings.

October 15, 2026 · report p. 12

VII. RECOMMENDATION AS TO DISCIPLINARY MEASURES TO BE IMPOSED

I recommend that respondent be found guilty of misconduct justifying disciplinary measures and be disciplined by:

A. Permanent Disbarment, effective immediately due to respondent's current ineligibility to practice.

B. Payment of The Florida Bar's costs in these proceedings.

Exhibit v.217-14 is retained. The recommended remedies are reproduced without changing their text. Costs are separately itemized in the reports. [FN 1075] [FN 1076]

XII.E.5. Propagation of institutional findings and downstream consequences

The documentary progression in the November 2025 case extends beyond the referee's recommendation. The June 18, 2025 petition sought extraordinary interim relief under Rule 3-5.2 on sworn facts asserted to establish apparent great public harm. The August 4 emergency-suspension order restricted professional practice; the November report records consolidation, a September 2 default and an October 1 sanctions hearing in which the respondent did not participate.

On April 24, 2026, the Supreme Court dismissed the notice of intent to seek review and directed that the matter proceed uncontested. The May 21 disposition approved the report, made permanent disbarment effective immediately, directed compliance with its remaining terms and entered the $3,506.62 Bar-cost judgment. The court's public docket records these operative consequences. [FN 1077] [FN 1078] [FN 1079] [FN 1080] [FN 1081] [FN 1082] [FN 1083]

The same record then became the basis of an official public professional-status publication. The Florida Bar's June 1 disciplinary notice recites the general adverse findings of abusive litigation tactics, noncompliance, excessive fees, abandonment and fraud on the court.

The October 28 notice alleges noncompliance with the August and May orders; it is a subsequent party filing, not a separate adjudication of contempt. In Strenger, the September 30 federal order expressly relied upon the state suspension and ensuing representation restrictions, and records the client's later dismissal and default. In the separate October 2026 comparator, the Southern District's October 9 administrative order likewise demonstrates the transfer of state professional-status information into federal attorney-roll removal and CM/ECF credential revocation. [FN 1084] [FN 1085] [FN 1086] [FN 1087]

The chain is consequently observable across originating judicial instruments, regulatory representations, disciplinary findings, sanction recommendations, judicial dispositions, professional-status records and subsequent institutional action. Misassociated case identifiers, expanded characterizations of earlier judgments and omitted observations bearing on accountability can persist through later documents and gain the practical force of the institutions that rely upon them.

Repetition of a characterization does not independently corroborate its source. The immediate documented consequences include professional suspension and permanent exclusion from readmission in the Farrow matter, loss of available representation and the client's federal case disposition. Further reciprocal discipline, commercial republishing of status, impaired filing access and financial or enforcement consequences may follow the same reliance pathway where the relevant records establish them. [FN 1088] [FN 1089] [FN 1090] [FN 1091]

This sequence demonstrates an objective method of examining the institutional authority fingerprint. The institutional requirements and originating records are the control against which later instruments can be compared. The discrepancies identified above are not interchangeable with the underlying judicial determinations, and the sanction's severity is not a technical intrusion indicator.

Their evidentiary significance lies in the measurable divergence between the records and the representations subsequently used in the exercise of authority. The technical and forensic findings developed in O.R.A.C.L.E. supply the separate evidence for assessing relevant mechanisms and attribution.

APPENDIX A — Historical Comparative Authority-Manipulation Cases

The following fifteen comparators come from the October 25, 2026 ACIS DF-FIRE source register. Each case has a distinct evidentiary origin: court opinion, prosecution, agency alert or professional-regulator report. They establish a catalogue of techniques and consequences. They are not presented as fifteen instances committed by one APT group. [FN 1092]

A. Settlement and payment authority

A. 1. Piney Point Homes — a court registry pays on a captured instruction

The Texas Fourteenth Court of Appeals described the loss of $1.07 million from a court registry after disbursement instructions directed the money to an account belonging to another company.

The receiver reported that hackers had infiltrated his email and created fraudulent instructions. The clerk received signed, notarized disbursement forms and obtained county-auditor approval before transferring the funds.

The appellate court affirmed dismissal of the claim against the clerk because the record did not establish an act outside her legal authority. The practical failure was a false payment destination entering an otherwise authorized institutional process. [FN 1093]

That distinction matters across the entire report. The court registry remained real, the legal matter remained real and the disbursement power remained institutional. An outsider changed the instruction that the authorized decision chain accepted. This is a payment-level example of the authority-transfer problem ORACLE analyzes at the procedural level. [FN 1094]

A. 2. Thomas v. Corbyn Restaurant Development — a settlement becomes the target

In Thomas v. Corbyn Restaurant Development Corp., a California appellate court reviewed the diversion of a $475,000 personal-injury settlement. An impostor used email addresses resembling plaintiff's counsel's addresses and supplied fraudulent wire instructions. Defense counsel transferred the money to the impostor's account.

The court affirmed enforcement of the settlement against the defendants, finding substantial evidence that they were best positioned to prevent the fraud. Conflicting

payment instructions, altered contact information and an inoperable telephone number were among the warning signs identified in the opinion. [FN 1095]

A settlement email is an operational control: it tells a payer which instructions are the lawyer's.

A correctly named attorney attached to the wrong account or reply path can direct a real transfer without creating a new lawsuit, forging a judge's signature or compromising a courthouse. The attack lies in the purported authority to direct the settlement. [FN 1096]

A. 3. Erie Insurance v. WAWGD — a persona maintained through more than fifty messages

The Maryland federal opinion recounts more than fifty settlement-related emails from an impostor posing as Erie's counsel in a $240,000 settlement. The impersonation extended to edits of the release, demands to void a genuine check, a substituted payee and a Texas mailing address.

An unidentified person negotiated the replacement check. The court enforced the settlement against WAWGD. This sustained exchange matters because the false persona remained inside the legal workflow long enough to influence both counsel and the insurer responsible for payment. [FN 1097]

The material lesson is that an apparently normal thread is not an identity check. When a substitute operator has entered the correspondence, each successive response reinforces the impersonation.

CCDG's work on authenticated communications examines a related failure: familiar channels and passing technical checks cannot authenticate who actually authorized a consequential instruction. [FN 1098]

A. 4. Oregon DOJ — both sides of a trusted exchange impersonated

Oregon DOJ described a consumer losing more than $700,000 when attackers obtained unauthorized access to both an attorney's and a client's accounts. They impersonated the client to change wiring instructions and the lawyer to cancel a planned meeting. Control of two apparent correspondents made the substitution seem internally consistent. [FN 1099]

The canceled meeting is important because it removed an independent human comparison.

The transfer was not enabled by convincing one person alone; the attackers coordinated two account identities so the transaction appeared to confirm itself. The same verification

problem recurs when a document, service email and public record all derive from one substituted source. [FN 1100]

B. Professional identities, false firms and invented claims

B. 1. Lisa Findley / Graceland — an invented creditor asserts real rights

Federal prosecutors documented a fabricated lender, forged loan records and false filings directed toward a foreclosure claim over Graceland. Lisa Findley pleaded guilty to mail fraud in the scheme. The false institution was not merely a fake website. It was a purported creditor with an asserted legal relationship and documents meant to establish enforceable rights. [FN 1101]

The case illustrates how legal consequences can be sought by laundering invented facts through formal records. If the bogus historical transaction is treated as real, subsequent legal action may be procedurally ordinary but substantively anchored to fabricated authority. The source instrument, not its professional formatting, is the point of attack. [FN 1102]

B. 2. Anton Iagounov — a false official requests a true judicial signature

A California prosecution established that Anton Iagounov impersonated federal officers, created counterfeit investigative instruments and sent an unsigned urgent warrant to a federal court asking for a judge's signature. Earlier, investigators identified another fabricated search-warrant document. The requested signature was the operational objective: the offender sought to make an actual court act on a false law-enforcement identity. [FN 1103]

The incident directly illustrates the conversion from counterfeit source to genuine authority. Judicial staff confronted a document designed to carry a government-agency role and urgency into the court's signature process. The key defense was verification of the originating agency and authority before treating the document as a real pending judicial act. [FN 1104]

B. 3. Miranda Devlin — a real license number kept alive for an impostor

The Northern District of California reported Miranda Devlin's admission that she used the names and bar license numbers of genuine lawyers to represent clients despite never having been admitted. She paid one lawyer's bar dues without the lawyer's knowledge and

arranged forwarding of professional mail, including a license card. She represented people in actual state courtrooms. [FN 1105]

This is the clearest answer to the simplistic question whether the purported attorney exists. The lawyer and license records existed; the person using them was unauthorized. Paying dues and intercepting licensing mail helped the substitute operator survive surface verification. A credential that remains valid can become the impostor's evidence of legitimacy. [FN 1106]

B. 4. Leaford George Cameron — an entire firm becomes an avatar

Leaford George Cameron of Burlington, New Jersey, was sentenced in the Eastern District of Pennsylvania to twelve years in federal prison in July 2018 after operating a fraudulent multistate law practice. He had never been a lawyer. His invented firm used fictitious lawyers, professional stationery and court filings, while stolen identification numbers belonging to licensed Pennsylvania attorneys supplied apparent credentials. More than one hundred victims paid bogus legal fees. The deception combined real professional identifiers with a fabricated organization. [FN 1107]

The larger lesson is organizational masquerade. Stolen professional credentials can be reinforced with letterhead, fictitious colleagues and procedural correspondence. Those apparently separate confirmations may depend on the same operator. The recipient must establish who authorized the legal act, not merely whether the displayed professional number belongs to a real lawyer. [FN 1108]

B. 5. Matthew Weidner — correct identity fields on an unauthorized filing

Jim Ash's August 2, 2024 Florida Bar News report described the unauthorized use of Matthew Weidner's name and professional number in a pleading in a case he did not handle. Weidner filed an unlicensed-practice complaint. The article also reports the defendant's explanation that the name and signature line had not been properly edited from material reused from another case. The documented issue is the attribution of a filed act to a lawyer who did not authorize it. [FN 1109]

The practical failure is easy to understand: a reader searches the lawyer's bar number, confirms that the lawyer is real, and stops. That test confirms an identity record, not whether the particular filing came from that lawyer. Courts and recipients must distinguish existence of the credential from authorization of the event. [FN 1110]

C. Counterfeit hearings, orders and case records

C. 1. Angel Ariel Bermudez — a fake hearing produces a real complaint

Samadhi Jones described impostors using Miami attorney Angel Ariel Bermudez's identity and legitimate California bar number in fabricated hearing materials and a staged online proceeding. A resulting complaint reached the Arizona Bar and was closed after the identity theft was explained and no additional response was supplied by the complainant. The Florida Bar placed an identity-theft alert on the lawyer's public profile. [FN 1111]

The episode connects fabricated professional conduct with a genuine regulatory intake event and a documented corrective response. It illustrates the need to authenticate the person and source material behind a complaint and to correct the resulting professional record when an impersonator's act has been attributed to the genuine lawyer. [FN 1112]

C. 2. Edmond Abordo — a chief judge's signature applied to a fictitious decision

Edmond Abordo of Honolulu was sentenced in March 2024 to forty months in federal prison after using a forged order bearing a federal chief judge's signature and the District of Hawaii's court seal. He used the document to persuade an elderly woman that he had saved her home from foreclosure and to obtain further payments for bogus legal services. The Southern District of California prosecuted the Hawaii case after the local U.S. Attorney's Office was recused. [FN 1113]

The forgery induced payment even though the court had dismissed the lawsuit and the home had already been lost to foreclosure. A bank, insurer or property registry asked to act on a purported judgment needs to confirm the operative order with the issuing court. [FN 1114]

C. 3. Andrew Wynne — fabricated legal documents affecting at least thirty clients

Andrew Gavin Wynne, a St. Louis lawyer, was sentenced in the Eastern District of Missouri to thirty-one months in prison in June 2023 after pleading guilty to five counts of identity theft. He fabricated court orders, judgments and emails attributed to at least ten judges in cases involving at least thirty clients. His false documents included a divorce decree and monetary awards. Clients received apparent judicial decisions that had never been made. [FN 1115]

Unlike a single theft, the scheme maintained a parallel account of what the court had done. The licensed professional role supplied initial credibility; repeated false source documents supplied apparent continuity. It shows why clients, courts and responders need direct source-to-docket verification rather than accepting copies transmitted by any one participant. [FN 1116]

C. 4. Matthew Elstein — invented case records and settlement history

Matthew Charles Elstein, a former California lawyer from Redondo Beach, was sentenced in the Central District of California to thirty-seven months in prison in October 2022. He fabricated favorable court outcomes, forged judges' signatures and supplied a false settlement agreement purporting to involve a U.S. Attorney's Office. In some matters he had never filed a lawsuit. One client uncovered the false settlement by contacting that office directly. A familiar counsel relationship supplied the credibility that the fabricated documents exploited. [FN 1117]

This example is important for comparison: an unauthorized act can arise from misuse of a genuine professional relationship as readily as from a fictitious practitioner. The shared failure mode is the recipient treating the operator's description of institutional action as the institutional record itself. [FN 1118]

D. Fake recovery services and substituted enterprise workers

D. 1. FBI fictitious-law-firm recovery schemes — fraud as a professional service

The FBI warned of websites and false law firms targeting people who had already lost money to cryptocurrency scams. The new "lawyers" offered recovery, collected information through credible intake processes and demanded further payments. The apparent professional service was designed around the victim's urgent need for legitimate legal help. [FN 1119]

Here the professional avatar is both a persona and a workflow: website, consultation, evidence intake, payment and follow-up. The structures resemble ordinary legal operations well enough to capture trust. A genuine law-firm site or connected intake form compromised by an attacker could be repurposed to create the same effect. [FN 1120]

D. 2. DPRK remote workers — accepted enterprise identities operated by substitutes

The FBI and DOJ describe North Korean remote workers obtaining jobs through stolen identities, false documents, proxy locations, third-party interviewers and U.S.-hosted work laptops. Employers then issue genuine accounts, computers and network permissions to the accepted identities. DOJ's October 13, 2026 announcement separately described Texas searches yielding approximately 187 devices and an Ohio indictment alleging a scheme affecting more than seventy U.S. employers. These are distinct populations within the coordinated announcement. [FN 1121]

The operational point is enrollment. Once an organization accepts the identity, normal IT processes create a trusted employee. The risk extends to law firms, vendors and court-adjacent companies because an authorized staff account can access client files, communication systems, case-management data or professional directories before the identity substitution is detected. [FN 1122]

Case-study source order follows DF-F.I.R.E. Part VI. These cases are independent comparators of tradecraft and consequence, not fifteen separate forensic findings about the Florida Bar.

Authority-chain stage	What this means for clients, lawyers, and courts
Identity and credential	An attacker can represent themselves as a real lawyer, employee, or official by using a stolen account, active session, professional identifier, or convincing substitute identity.
Communications	A message, mailbox, or service notification may look authentic even when the human author or particular instruction has not been authorized.
Role and intake	A clerk, regulator, court portal, or employee may accept a represented role and route a filing, document, or request into an official workflow.
Record and reliance	The accepted instruction can become a docket entry, notice, order, professional-status record, or other official state upon which people subsequently rely.
Consequences and recovery	The resulting harm may involve diverted funds, inaccessible evidence, missed hearings, loss of representation, or disciplinary consequences. Recovery must verify and repair the accepted record as well as the affected account.

Table 11. The authority-chain model applied across the historical comparators. Each comparator retains its own facts, jurisdiction and source. [FN 1123] [FN 1124]

APPENDIX B — Original Fifteen-Article Reporting Register

This register preserves the fifteen selected articles and the original editorial acknowledgments. Nine were first published September 11–November 6, 2026, and six earlier articles supply context. The November 6, 2026 entry was updated November 9, 2026. Article date, underlying event date and later update date are distinct. The fifteen entries are separate from Appendix A's fifteen historical comparators; overlap in an incident or underlying disclosure is not counted as an independent dataset. [FN 1125]

B. A. Recent reporting: September–November 2026

B. 1. Sam Rabiyah — Documented, October 21, 2026

Rabiyah's investigation "TikTok Lawyers Face Their AI Clones" traced fake immigration-lawyer accounts that reused attorney Mohammad Saleem's likeness, public details and videos, including an AI-generated version soliciting contact through an unrelated WhatsApp number. The reporting identified twenty-one accounts using Saleem's identity or content and documented requests for bogus consultation payments. The technical analogue is not just a deepfake; it is a counterfeit professional channel placed between a genuine attorney and people seeking legal help. The effect is lost money and corrupted access to counsel. Saleem said he began reporting an impersonating account in August 2024; the October 2026 article followed continuing activity and attempts to remove the accounts. [FN 1126]

B. 2. Jonathan Greig — The Record, November 6, 2026

Greig reported federal charges alleging the use of synthetic executive voices and video, followed by impersonated outside lawyers, in a scheme involving approximately $129 million. The supposed lawyer supplied a second apparent approval for an instruction. The report was first published November 6 and updated November 9, 2026; the case was reported at the charging stage. [FN 1127]

B. 3. Alexander Martin — The Record, October 8, 2026

Martin examined leaked Silent Ransom Group chats describing recruitment of "agents" to enter U.S. firms and proposals to impersonate service personnel or lawyers. The FBI had separately warned of physical infiltration by operators posing as IT personnel. The messages mixed demonstrated extortion activity with unverified plans; the reported and independently corroborated finding is the use of physical access and claimed workplace

roles to enter law-firm environments. The case broadens the avatar concept from online accounts to an individual physically performing a trusted workplace function. The reviewed archive covered August 2025 through September 2026 and was published in early October 2026. [FN 1128]

B. 4. Lawrence Abrams — BleepingComputer, September 11, 2026

Abrams reported Microsoft's account of passkey-themed social engineering in which attackers impersonated corporate IT staff and tricked employees into completing sign-ins through adversary-controlled authentication routes. The objective was session and token access to Microsoft 365 data. The value to the legal-sector comparison is precise: a successful login or completed MFA step can generate a genuine cloud session for an unauthorized operator, who can then use ordinary permissions to read mail, reach files and alter trusted relationships. [FN 1129]

B. 5. Lawrence Abrams — BleepingComputer, November 5, 2026

Abrams described phishing pages posing as OpenAI, SpaceX and Anthropic event invitations. The attackers used convincing corporate event themes and services that intercepted Microsoft and Google authorization sessions. The relevant feature is trusted presentation with a false operator: a professional may follow a familiar invitation, complete a genuine-looking identity flow and grant credentials or session access to an attacker. For a law office, the acquired session may lead far beyond event registration into mail, files and downstream institutional communications. Push Security reported detecting and blocking visits to the pages in late October 2026. [FN 1130]

B. 6. Jonathan Greig — The Record, October 13, 2026

Greig covered DOJ's coordinated North Korean worker actions. The Texas searches yielded approximately 187 devices from more than forty residences; the separately described Ohio indictment alleged a scheme affecting more than seventy employers. Genuine hardware and organizational accounts were issued after false identity or location representations were accepted. The separate device and employer populations remain distinct. [FN 1131] [FN 1132]

B. 7. Daryna Antoniuk — The Record, October 9, 2026

Antoniuk reported OpenAI's disclosure of campaigns that placed fabricated professional identities inside a purported research center and false journalist bylines. One operation

used a fake institutional research wrapper and another published or republished articles under several fake journalist personas. The legal-sector relevance is authority laundering through publication: genuine-looking organizations, bylines and messages can circulate a source claim, then be cited by recipients who see only the polished publication rather than the operator who created it. [FN 1133]

B. 8. Raphael Satter and A.J. Vicens — Reuters, October 1, 2026

Reuters reported cyber operators impersonating a former U.S. official to target the email accounts of artificial-intelligence experts. The method borrowed a recognizable public official's identity to bypass the normal suspicion associated with unsolicited messages. This case does not concern the Florida disciplinary record, but it confirms a critical part of the model: a known professional or institutional persona can be the primary entry point into a confidential communication environment. [FN 1134]

B. 9. Sumedha Mukherjee — Reuters, September 12, 2026

Reuters reported Revolut's disclosure of a customer-data breach after the company responded to counterfeit official requests. The attackers' represented authority was governmental rather than legal-counsel identity, but the decision mechanism was the same: the receiving organization treated the request as one it was institutionally obliged to process. For the ORACLE comparison, the decisive security step is authentication of the origin and legal authority of the particular demand, not just the appearance of the request. [FN 1135]

B. B. Earlier reporting and historical context

B. 10. Samadhi Jones — The Florida Bar News, August 12, 2026

Jones reported the use of Angel Ariel Bermudez's identity and genuine California bar number in a fabricated legal service and staged online hearing. A complaint reached the Arizona Bar and was closed after the identity theft was explained and no further response was supplied. The account shows both institutional intake of an impostor-attributed act and correction of the resulting professional record. [FN 1136]

B. 11. Ravie Lakshmanan — The Hacker News, February 10, 2026

Lakshmanan covered investigators' accounts of North Korean operators impersonating professionals on LinkedIn and using those personas to approach organizations. The case shows how a professional platform serves both as a discovery source and as a verification

wrapper: accounts that appear to have work histories and network connections can facilitate initial contact, recruitment or access. The October 2026 FBI notice adds contemporaneous confirmation that substitutes and facilitators remain part of the same broad threat class. [FN 1137]

B. 12. Bobbie Johnson — WIRED, May 1, 2025

Johnson's investigation, "North Korea Stole Your Job," described the real-world human and technology infrastructure supporting covert remote workers: recruited stand-ins, impersonation during hiring and enterprise accounts issued after employers accepted the identity. Its value is the operational detail of a mature avatar, including the work that follows enrollment. This predates the current disclosure wave and establishes that the concept did not arise from one Florida proceeding. [FN 1138]

B. 13. Raphael Satter — Reuters, July 10, 2025

Satter reported that lawsuits accusing Dechert of involvement in using hired hackers had been resolved without an admission of liability. The article documents litigation over alleged cyber operations connected to commercial disputes and its stated resolution. Together with the June 2022 Reuters investigation, it supplies historical context for the litigation-advantage objective examined in this supplement. [FN 1139] [FN 1140]

B. 14. Kathleen Magramo — CNN, May 17, 2024

Magramo reported engineering group Arup's disclosure that fraudsters using a deepfake video meeting obtained roughly $25 million. This was not a legal-services case. Its specific contribution is the group-identity illusion: simulated familiar people appearing together in one meeting can make an unauthorized payment instruction feel independently confirmed. The mechanism helps explain why a fake hearing with a purported lawyer, judge and law-enforcement figure is more persuasive than a single impostor email. Arup said it had notified Hong Kong police in January 2024; police described the scheme publicly in February 2024, before the May 2024 article identified the company. [FN 1141]

B. 15. Paula Peterson — South Tahoe Now, February 6, 2025

Peterson reported the sentencing of Anton Iagounov for impersonating a federal officer. The DOJ sentencing announcement describes the July 2022 false-warrant activity and evidence presented at the July 2024 trial; Peterson's February 2025 report records the sentencing. The authority conversion was a purported federal agent asking court personnel

to obtain a real judge's signature on a fabricated instrument. It supplies an accessible example of a criminal attempting to turn an impostor's request into legitimate judicial power. [FN 1142]

B. C. The Florida Bar's public warnings

Mark D. Killian's June 5, 2026 Florida Bar News article relayed an American Bar Association warning about immigration impostors using real lawyer names and bar numbers, fabricated agreements and false government documents. It described consequences including missed deadlines and deportation orders and explained the availability of an identity-theft alert on an affected lawyer's Bar profile. [FN 1143]

On July 30, 2026, Killian also reported fraudulent emails impersonating Florida Bar executive and presidential leadership. The Bar warned recipients not to engage with the false messages. This official notice concerns external phishing using leaders' identities; it does not purport to authenticate or resolve the separate forensic findings in the CNF investigation. It is still institutionally significant: the regulator acknowledged that its own leaders' names were being used as trust tokens in deceptive communications. [FN 1144]

Together, these reports document lawyers impersonated in client-facing channels, counterfeit messages attributed to Bar leadership, and substituted professional identities in legal workflows. The Florida forensic teams investigated the more consequential regulator-facing mechanism: unauthorized identity and credential use within systems that support official professional decisions. [FN 1145]

B. D. Federal notice disruption and legal-sector targeting

The Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts documented the October 2026 federal court-noticing cyber incident, the disruption of nationwide bankruptcy notices, restoration of service and emergency deadline authority. [FN 1146] CrowdStrike's October 28, 2026 legal threat assessment describes a rapidly growing market for legal-sector intrusion, including social engineering and role impersonation directed against firms and their vendors. [FN 1147] Reuters' contemporaneous coverage reported the same legal-sector growth figures and described criminal interest in sensitive legal documents, client communications and specialist law-firm systems. [FN 1148]

The FBI's account of individuals posing as IT personnel to enter law offices demonstrates that credential capture and professional-role imitation are already operational threats, not merely imagined digital avatars. [FN 1149] The Florida Bar's account of an impersonated immigration lawyer and a simulated court proceeding confirms that even a real lawyer's

correct public license information can accompany a fraudulent institutional performance. [FN 1150] These reports are strongest when read beside the original CNF and ORACLE source work: external cases establish real-world tradecraft, while original Florida portal and docket datasets determine the findings for the examined systems. [FN 1151]

Publication Abstract

This November 2026 ORACLE warning and investigative supplement reconstructs the development of the cAPTure-to-Kill investigation from its retrospective 2018–2025 evidence through the 2026 specialist reports, public-record examinations and institutional consequences. It traces CNF's endpoint, professional-identity, DNS/MX, portal and federal-litigation evidence through subsequent specialist work and identifies where reports share an underlying source. Contemporary reporting and official records document nonresponse suspensions, restrictions on federal filing credentials and concerns about document authentication. The longitudinal Farrow case study presents the preserved communications and judicial records, followed by the ACIS, C-Track and TFBPro provenance analysis. The institutional fingerprint analysis compares a disputed act with the rules, evidence and authorization expected for that act. The case studies trace how an accepted instruction can affect representation, and how later enforcement can put property or liberty at risk. Protecting professional identities and official records requires preserving the original evidence and correcting the result at each institution that relied on it. [FN 1152] [FN 1153] [FN 1154] [FN 1155] [FN 1156] [FN 1157] [FN 1158]

Documentary Source Register

Inline [FN] markers are numbered in reading order. Each marker opens its numbered return link beside the source in this register. Select that number to return to the same passage. The [S] identifiers retain the source references used across editions. Sources cited together or at different pinpoints retain those details. A repeated citation to the same acquisition remains dependent on that acquisition.

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[S 1] Cyber-N.E.T. Forensics, e-Forensic Integrated Expert Report: Anatomy of the Strategic cAPTure-to-Kill Operation (22 Oct. 2025) ("CNF 2025 Report"), pp. 133–160, 232–255; O.R.A.C.L.E. Detection Response Team (ORACLE), Institutional, Private Entity and Individual Credential Laundering and Resulting Authority-Rail Compromises (stated publication date July 7, 2026) ("ORACLE July 2026 Report"), pp. 1–10, 29–44; Associated Cybersecurity Incident Support Collaborative (ACIS COLAB), Deepfake Forensic Incident Response & Environment Team (DF-F.I.R.E.), PHP Cyber Emergency Authority-Avatar Threat Report: Weaponized Professional Personas, Credentialed Identity Substitution & Counterfeit Authority Across Law Firms, Courts and Active Litigation (October 25, 2026) ("ACIS DF-FIRE October 2026 Report"), pp. 34–38. · Cyber N.E.T. Forensics Expert Report | ACIS DF-FIRE original report Return to citation 1 · 24 · 29 · 92

[S 2] ACIS DF-FIRE October 2026 Report, pp. 24–38; ORACLE July 2026 Report, pp. 1–12. Return to citation 25 · 33

[S 3] ORACLE July 2026 Report, Parts IV–VI, pp. 26–44; ACIS DF-FIRE October 2026 Report, Figure 3, PDF p. 13. Return to citation 26 · 34 · 40 · 82 · 158 · 168 · 918 · 1124

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[S 6] Raphael Satter and Christopher Bing, Reuters, "How mercenary hackers sway litigation battles" (June 30, 2022). Separate follow-up: Raphael Satter, "French, UK watchdogs say hackers-for-hire are targeting law firms" (June 28, 2023). Return to citation 220 · 1140

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[S 10] Jonathan Greig, "CEO-spoofing scammers used AI to help steal more than $100 million, feds say," The Record, November 6, 2026, updated November 9; U.S. Attorney's Office, S.D.N.Y., "Three Foreign Nationals Arrested and Charged with Scheme to Use Super Intelligence to Defraud Companies of $129 Million," November 5, 2026. Charged conduct as described in the original announcement. Return to citation 46 · 191 · 207 · 1127

[S 11] Alexander Martin, "Leaked chats show Russian extortion gang sending 'agents' into US law firms," The Record, October 8, 2026. Return to citation 192 · 222 · 1128

[S 12] Lawrence Abrams, "Passkey-themed phishing attacks lead to Microsoft 365 data theft," BleepingComputer, 11 Sept. 2026. Return to citation 47 · 193 · 208 · 1129

[S 13] Lawrence Abrams, "Fake OpenAI, SpaceX events used to steal Microsoft, Google accounts," BleepingComputer, 5 Nov. 2026. Return to citation 48 · 194 · 209 · 1130

[S 14] FBI IC3, "Deepfakes and Stolen PII Utilized to Apply for Remote Work Positions" (28 June 2022), DOJ, coordinated DPRK IT worker disruption (13 Oct. 2026), ACIS DF-FIRE October 2026 Report, source endnote 113. · Original source | Original source Return to citation 219 · 1121 · 1131

[S 15] Jonathan Greig, "Two arrested as DOJ takes down laptop farms responsible for $3 million in North Korean revenue," The Record, 13 Oct. 2026, DOJ, 13 Oct. 2026, · Original source Return to citation 195 · 218 · 1132

[S 16] Jim Ash, "AI-generated filing misappropriates Florida attorney's identity," The Florida Bar News, August 2, 2024. Reports unauthorized use of Matthew Weidner's name and Bar number, his UPL complaint, and the defendant's explanation that the information was not properly edited from reused material. Return to citation 1109

[S 17] Samadhi Jones, "Sophisticated fraud scheme impersonates Florida attorney, creates fake court hearing," The Florida Bar News, August 12, 2026. Describes Angel Ariel Bermudez's impersonation, the staged hearing and the subsequent closure of the Arizona complaint after the identity theft was explained. Return to citation 49 · 1111

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[S 19] U.S. Attorney's Office, E.D. California, "South Lake Tahoe Man Sentenced to over 2 Years in Prison for Impersonating Federal Officers" (6 Feb. 2025), ACIS DF-FIRE October 2026 Report, source endnote 104. Return to citation 38 · 1103

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[S 29] ORACLE July 2026 Report, Report Lineage, pp. ii–iii, and Parts II–V, pp. 8–38. Source-version note: the currently available PDF bears the July 7 publication date but contains September references and describes a September v41 working draft. The date identifies the stated publication milestone; later material in that file is not assigned to July. Its January 20, 2026 ORACLE Version 30 reference is distinct from the January 15 CNF supplemental report in S 257. Return to citation 16 · 159 · 169 · 250

[S 30] RAPS February 2026 Report, pp. 4–9, 23–27; CNF 2025 Report, Sections VII–IX. Return to citation 161

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[S 35] Florida Bar TFBPro Public Discipline Record: Server-Side Disposition Metadata and Document-Association Analysis, unpublished source workpaper (21 Sept. 2026; preserved acquisition 20–21 Sept.) ("TFBPro September 2026 Workpaper"), Executive Summary and Findings, pp. 3–9. Return to citation 177 · 252 · 278 · 477 · 481 · 482 · 485 · 493 · 497 · 791 · 808 · 936 · 1154

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[S 38] ACIS Integrated Clerk-Signature, Decisional-Authority and Document-Provenance Report, source workpaper (1 Nov. 2026) ("ACIS November 2026 Workpaper"), Executive Determination 6 and source-object analysis; ACIS-20260924-B Cross-Docket Analysis (24 Sept. 2026). Return to citation 87 · 279 · 415 · 478 · 501 · 504 · 507 · 510 · 937 · 1155

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[S 42] ACIS November 2026 Workpaper, chronology and case-identity analysis, August 11–12 and September 30, 2025; September 2026 public-docket acquisition source package, P5–P10. Return to citation 90 · 180 · 253 · 404 · 502 · 505 · 511 · 794 · 811

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[S 44] ACIS DF-FIRE October 2026 Report, Part VI, pp. 34–38; Sam Rabiyah, Documented, 21 Oct. 2026; Jonathan Greig, The Record, 6 Nov. 2026; FBI IC3, 13 Oct. 2026. · TikTok Lawyers Face Their AI Clones | Original source | Original source Return to citation 78 · 100 · 805

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[S 53] ORACLE July 2026 Report, pp. 1–12; ACIS DF-FIRE October 2026 Report, pp. 18–30. Return to citation 37

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[S 55] Selected fifteen-article publication catalog in Appendix B. Nine selected articles were first published September 11–November 6, 2026; the CEO-spoofing article was updated November 9, 2026. Six earlier articles supply context. The original register is dated November 9, 2026; the broader case review cutoff is November 17, 2026. Original articles appear in S 9–13, 15, 56–63 and 7. This journalism set is separate from the fifteen historical comparators in the October 25, 2026 DF-FIRE report. Return to citation 199 · 258 · 1125

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[S 68] CNF 2025 Report, Table 1 introduction, printed p. 340 (PDF 358); table rows, printed pp. 341–345 (PDF 359–363); Table 2 email analysis, printed pp. 346–348 (PDF 364–366). Table 1 states 56 illustrative cases; the printed table has 57 case rows, of which 56 name counsel and the final Emerald row leaves counsel blank. ACIS DF-FIRE October 2026 Report, pp. 10–11 and 32–33, provides a later dependent summary. Population and method statements are taken from the original CNF report.

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[S 71] CNF September 2026 Threat Assessment, Section II, pp. 14–17, Sections XI–XII, pp. 33–36. Return to citation 174

[S 72] ORACLE July 2026 Report, Part XVI, pp. 100–105; Daryna Antoniuk, The Record, 9 Oct. 2026,

[S 73] CNF 2025 Report, Introduction, pp. 1–4; ORACLE July 2026 Report, Parts VI and XXI, pp. 39–44, 126–130.

[S 74] ORACLE, Supplemental Authority-Rail Convergence Report, unpublished working draft (24 Sept. 2026) ("ORACLE September 2026 Working Draft"), Introduction and Parts I–V; ORACLE July 2026 Report, Part III, pp. 19–25. Return to citation 181

[S 75] CCDG February 2026 Report, Methodology and Determinations 1–6, pp. 7–17; CNF 2025 Report, Section VII, pp. 133–160. Return to citation 163 · 172

[S 76] ACIS DF-FIRE October 2026 Report, pp. ii–iv, 18–21, 34–38. Return to citation 184 · 254

[S 77] CCDG February 2026 Report, Determinations 1–5, pp. 12–16, summarizing Marlintech and Team B; CNF 2025 Report, Section VII, pp. 133–160. Return to citation 166 · 863

[S 78] CNF September 2026 Threat Assessment, Section II, pp. 14–17; ACIS DF-FIRE October 2026 Report, pp. iii, 20–21; ORACLE July 2026 Report, Part III, pp. 19–25. Return to citation 167 · 864

[S 79] ORACLE July 2026 Report, Parts X–XIII, pp. 68–88; ORACLE, Anatomy of the cAPTure-to-Kill Operation: How Threat Actors Used Trusted Florida Legal Systems to Steal a Law License, November 2026 documentary reconstruction, Sections IV–IX and accompanying original exhibits. Return to citation 544

[S 80] ORACLE July 2026 Report, Parts V, XIV and XXI, pp. 29–38, 89–93, 126–130; ACIS DF-FIRE October 2026 Report, pp. 43–53. Return to citation 325 · 549

[S 81] ORACLE, Anatomy of the cAPTure-to-Kill Operation: How Threat Actors Used Trusted Florida Legal Systems to Steal a Law License, November 2026 documentary reconstruction, Section XVI, Integrated Forensic Determination; ORACLE July 2026 Report, Part XXI, pp. 126–130; CNF September 2026 Threat Assessment, Sections XI–XII. Return to citation 289 · 427 · 459 · 545 · 550

[S 82] ACIS November 2026 Workpaper, Findings 5–6; ACIS Public-Docket Provenance Project Instructions (22 Sept. 2026), Parts III–IV. Return to citation 416 · 508

[S 83] ACIS November 2026 Workpaper, Executive Determination 2 and §3.1, for observations of the examined PDFs. Florida Courts Technology Standards, Version 4.0 (adopted May 2025; revised June 2026), §§2.1.8.3.1, 2.1.8.3.3 and 5.8.6.4, pp. 12 and 35, for judicial and clerk electronic-signature security requirements. · Florida Courts Technology Standards, Version 4.0, adopted May 2025, revised June 2026 Return to citation 519

[S 84] Florida Courts Technology Commission, Meeting Summary (May 8, 2026), Agenda XVIII, printed pp. 14–15, for the reported signature-authentication difficulties, inconsistent service addresses and further workflow work identified by the joint workgroup. · FCTC Meeting Summary, May 8, 2026 Return to citation 524

[S 85] ACIS November 2026 Workpaper, Executive Determination 7 and instrument comparison, Sections 6–7. Return to citation 529

[S 86] TFBPro September 2026 Workpaper, Executive Summary, Findings and Conclusions; ORACLE July 2026 Report, Part XVI, pp. 100–105. Return to citation 541 · 551

[S 87] ORACLE July 2026 Report, Parts IV–VI, pp. 26–44; ACIS DF-FIRE October 2026 Report, Figure 3 and Part X, pp. 57–59; CNF 2025 Report, Sections IV, VII and XIV.

[S 88] CNF 2025 Report, Section VII; CCDG February 2026 Report, pp. 12–19; RAPS February 2026 Report, pp. 7–11; TFBPro September 2026 Workpaper, pp. 3–13; ACIS November 2026 Workpaper, Executive Findings.

[S 89] ACIS DF-FIRE October 2026 Report, source register endnotes 99–113; CNF 2025 Report, Section VII; TFBPro September 2026 Workpaper, pp. 3–13; ACIS November 2026 Workpaper, Sections 2–7.

[S 90] CNF 2025 Report, Section VII and Tables 1–2; CCDG February 2026 Report, Determinations 1–8; RAPS February 2026 Report, pp. 7–11; ORACLE July 2026 Report, Parts X–XXI; TFBPro September 2026 Workpaper, Findings; ACIS November 2026 Workpaper, Findings.

[S 91] Sam Rabiyah, Documented, 21 Oct. 2026; Jonathan Greig, The Record, 6 Nov. 2026 and 13 Oct. 2026; Alexander Martin, The Record, 8 Oct. 2026; CNF September 2026 Threat Assessment, Sections XI–XII. · TikTok Lawyers Face Their AI Clones | Original source | Original source | Original source

[S 92] Texas Fourteenth Court of Appeals, Piney Point Homes, LLC v. District Clerk Marilyn Burgess, No. 14-24-00137-CV, memorandum opinion (22 Apr. 2025), pp. 2–4, 11–13. Court opinion reproduced by Justia. Return to citation 1093

[S 93] (also S 95, S 97, S 99, S 101, S 102, S 103, S 105, S 106, S 107, S 108, S 110, S 112, S 114, S 115) ORACLE July 2026 Report, pp. 1–12, 29–43; ACIS DF-FIRE October 2026 Report, Part IV and Part VI, pp. 24–38. Return to citation 1094 · 1096 · 1098 · 1100 · 1102 · 1104 · 1106 · 1108 · 1110 · 1112 · 1114 · 1116 · 1118 · 1120 · 1122

[S 94] California Court of Appeal, Fourth Appellate District, Division One, Thomas v. Corbyn Restaurant Development Corp., No. D083655, published opinion (27 May 2025). Official opinion register; opinion text also reproduced by Justia. · Original judicial or agency source Return to citation 1095

[S 96] U.S. District Court for the District of Maryland, Erie Insurance Co. a/s/o Kevin Knarr v. WAWGD, Inc. d/b/a Foresight Sports, No. 1:22-cv-01783-EA, ECF No. 58, memorandum opinion (29 Apr. 2024), pp. 2–4, 13. Return to citation 1097

[S 98] Oregon Department of Justice, "Oregon DOJ Consumer Hotline Warns of New Scam Impersonating Oregon Attorneys" (28 Aug. 2025), ACIS DF-FIRE October 2026 Report, source endnote 102. Return to citation 1099

[S 100] U.S. DOJ, "Woman Pleads Guilty to Scheme to Defraud Elvis Presley's Family" (25 Feb. 2025), ACIS DF-FIRE October 2026 Report, source endnote 103. Return to citation 1101

[S 104] U.S. Attorney's Office, Eastern District of Pennsylvania, "Phony Attorney Who Operated Fraudulent Multi-State Law Practice Sentenced to 12 Years in Federal Prison" (11 July 2018). Return to citation 1107

[S 109] U.S. Attorney's Office, Eastern District of Missouri, "St. Louis Lawyer Sentenced for Faking Legal Documents for At Least 30 Clients" (12 June 2023). Return to citation 1115

[S 111] U.S. Attorney's Office, Central District of California, "Former Lawyer Sentenced to More than 3 Years in Prison for Conning Clients via Sham Court Documents Containing Forged Judge Signatures" (4 Oct. 2022; sentence imposed 3 Oct. 2022). Return to citation 1117

[S 113] FBI Internet Crime Complaint Center, "Fictitious Law Firms Targeting Cryptocurrency Scam Victims Combine Multiple Exploitation Tactics While Offering to Recover Funds," Alert I-081325-PSA (13 Aug. 2025). Return to citation 1119

[S 116] ACIS DF-FIRE October 2026 Report, pp. 34–38, Endnotes 99–113; Sam Rabiyah, Documented (21 Oct. 2026), Jonathan Greig, The Record (6 Nov. 2026), · TikTok Lawyers Face Their AI Clones | therecord.media source 3

[S 117] CCDG February 2026 Report, pp. 2–19; RAPS February 2026 Report, pp. 2–11; 0-VER October 2026 Report, Sections 5–8; ACIS DF-FIRE October 2026 Report, pp. ii–iv, 34–38; TFBPro September 2026 Workpaper, pp. 3–12; ACIS November 2026 Workpaper, Executive Findings 1–7.

[S 118] TFBPro September 2026 Workpaper, Executive Summary and Findings 5.1–5.8, pp. 3–12.

[S 119] ORACLE July 2026 Report, Principal Determinations, pp. 3–10; CNF September 2026 Threat Assessment, Sections XI–XII; ACIS DF-FIRE October 2026 Report, pp. 54–59.

[S 120] CNF 2025 Report. Source account: The foundational expert report correlates endpoint, portal, credential, communication and litigation-event evidence in a multiyear cAPTure investigation. Specific relevance: This is the source-to-consequence objective identified by CNF, rather than an allegation that every discipline outcome is a cyber incident. Return to citation 21 · 22

[S 121] Raphael Satter and Christopher Bing, Reuters Investigates, "USA: Hackers in Litigation" (June 30, 2022). Source account: Reuters identified large-scale hackers-for-hire operations in litigation disputes, targeting approximately 1,000 attorneys at 108 firms. Specific relevance: The original Reuters investigation supplies independently reported commercial litigation targeting, not just the later expert-report synthesis. Return to citation 23

[S 122] Raphael Satter, Reuters, "French and UK Watchdogs Say Hackers-for-Hire Are Targeting Law Firms" (June 28, 2023). Source account: French and UK authorities described mercenary hacking directed at lawyers and legal disputes. Specific relevance: This international official-source reporting supports the economic and legal-sector context of the captured-authority model.

[S 123] Lawrence Abrams, BleepingComputer, "Passkey-Themed Phishing Attacks Lead to Microsoft 365 Data Theft" (September 11, 2026). Source account: Attacker-in-the-middle and device-code techniques captured cloud authentication material used to obtain Microsoft 365 access. Specific relevance: Modern cloud-session theft illustrates how accepted authentication can be used by a substitute operator; the original CCDG workpaper supplies the case-specific email analysis.

[S 124] (also S 143, S 234) Florida Rules of General Practice and Judicial Administration, July 1, 2026 compilation: Rule 2.511, pp. 166–167 (Portal and registered users); Rule 2.516, pp. 173–176 (service); Rule 2.525, pp. 178–183 (filing). Return to citation 59 · 65 · 71 · 895

[S 125] MITRE ATT&CK, "T1078: Valid Accounts" (current). Source account: The framework documents adversaries abusing valid account access to achieve persistence, privilege or movement across systems. Specific relevance: This public technical reference supports the valid-account mechanism evaluated by CNF and ORACLE. attack.mitre.org

[S 126] Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, "Update: Bankruptcy Noticing Center Access Restored" (October 15, updated October 27, 2026). Source account: The Judicial Conference

declared a Bankruptcy Rules emergency after the BNC cybersecurity incident disrupted nationwide court noticing. Specific relevance: This original federal Judiciary publication confirms an institutional notice-delivery outage, not merely an attack on a private law firm. Return to citation 262

[S 127] Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, "Update: Bankruptcy Noticing Center Access Restored" (October 15, updated October 27, 2026). Source account: The Judicial Conference declared a Bankruptcy Rules emergency after the BNC cybersecurity incident disrupted nationwide court noticing. Specific relevance: The Judiciary's October 22, 2026 emergency declaration is a documented institutional response to a compromised court-service dependency. Return to citation 263

[S 128] U.S. Bankruptcy Court, District of Connecticut, "BNC Service Disruption — FAQs" (October 2026). Source account: A federal court separately distinguished functioning CM/ECF notices from disrupted Bankruptcy Noticing Center delivery. Specific relevance: The two delivery channels did not share the same operational state, illustrating why filed, docketed and served are separately audited events. Return to citation 264

[S 129] U.S. Bankruptcy Court, District of Nevada, "Bankruptcy Noticing Center (BNC) Outage Update" (October 30, 2026). Source account: Backlogged official notices could arrive after the stated deadline or response period had passed. Specific relevance: This direct court warning explains the human consequence of a failed notice rail and the importance of a verified recovery path. Return to citation 265

[S 130] Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, "Judiciary Cites Progress on Case Management, Property Authority and AI" (September 17, 2026). Source account: The federal judiciary acknowledged modernization of its aging CM/ECF case-management infrastructure and its security exposure. Specific relevance: The original administrative report documents a present institutional modernization response to security vulnerabilities.

[S 131] John Sakellariadis and Josh Gerstein, POLITICO, "Federal Court Filing System Hit in Sweeping Hack" (August 6, 2025). Source account: POLITICO reported serious compromise of the federal judiciary's electronic case-filing infrastructure. Specific relevance: The external investigation contextualizes why a docketing system is a strategic cyber target; the Florida ACIS evidence remains separately sourced.

[S 132] Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, "Cybersecurity Measures Strengthened in Light of Attacks on Judiciary's Case Management System" (August 7, 2025). Source account: The Judiciary acknowledged sophisticated persistent attacks affecting federal case-management systems and introduced countermeasures. Specific relevance: The contemporaneous Judiciary statement supplies official institutional confirmation behind the reported federal intrusion.

[S 133] John Sakellariadis, POLITICO, "Hack of Federal Court Filing System Exploited Security Flaws Known Since 2020" (August 12, 2025). Source account: The report described longstanding CM/ECF security weaknesses and breaches affecting sensitive federal documents. Specific relevance: The August 2025 follow-up investigation documented the duration of the security exposure and reinforces the urgency of source-level protections.

[S 134] CrowdStrike Counter Adversary Operations, "2026 Legal Threat Landscape Report" (October 28, 2026). Source account: CrowdStrike identified accelerated legal-sector targeting, financial motives and the blending of remote identity deception with physical law-firm access.

Specific relevance: The percentage measures observed cyber activity against the legal sector; it is not a Florida disciplinary prevalence estimate.

[S 135] Reuters, "Researchers warn of surging law firm cyber attacks fueled by AI" (October 28, 2026). Source account: Reuters reported CrowdStrike findings: 455 legal entities listed on extortion leak sites, 39 percent more than the preceding period. Specific relevance: Reuters independently reported the vendor measurement and described social engineering, AI-enabled identity abuse and legal-sector targeting.

[S 136] (also S 153, S 224) Federal Bureau of Investigation, Internet Crime Complaint Center, "Silent Ransom Group Impersonating IT Personnel through Social Engineering," May 26, 2026, FLASH-20260526-01. Describes IT-support impersonation, law-firm targeting, data theft and extortion without encryption. Return to citation 223 · 1149

[S 137] The Florida Bar News, "Scam Alert: Fake Emails Purport to Be From Bar Staff" (June 7, 2022). Source account: The Bar warned that forged employee messages sought members' login names and passwords. Specific relevance: The regulator's own early warning directly identifies the targeted institutional identity credentials. Return to citation 50 · 200

[S 138] Mark D. Killian, The Florida Bar News, "Florida Bar Warns Members of Ongoing Phishing Scam Impersonating Executive Director" (June 23, 2025). Source account: The regulator warned that attackers were impersonating its executive director and requesting confirmation of contact channels. Specific relevance: The regulator's original publication supplies contemporary evidence that an official organizational persona itself is an attack target. Return to citation 51 · 201

[S 139] The Florida Bar, "The Florida Bar warns members about new fraudulent email impersonating Bar," March 12, 2026. Original institutional phishing warning. · The Florida Bar warns members about new fraudulent email impersonating the Bar Return to citation 202

[S 140] Mark D. Killian, The Florida Bar News, "Florida Bar Warns Members About Fraudulent Emails Impersonating Bar Leaders" (July 30, 2026). Source account: The Bar documented fraudulent correspondence using the names of its executive and elected leadership. Specific relevance: The later regulator warning supplies current institutional corroboration of executive impersonation. Return to citation 203

[S 141] Samadhi Jones, The Florida Bar News, "Sophisticated Fraud Scheme Impersonates Florida Attorney, Creates Fake Court Hearing" (August 12, 2026). Source account: Impostors used a real Florida lawyer's professional identity, false legal papers and a staged online hearing. Specific relevance: This original Bar article supplies an accessible example of a counterfeit legal performance prompting real professional consequences.

[S 142] The Florida Bar, Rules Regulating The Florida Bar, "Rule 3-7.11(f), Contempt and Failure to Answer Official Bar Inquiries" (2025–26 edition). Source account: The rule prescribes the contempt/show-cause mechanism, response deadline and coercive suspension pending compliance and further court action. Specific relevance: The controlling rule describes a coercive compliance pathway, distinct from merits-based final discipline. Return to citation 231

[S 144] U.S. Bankruptcy Court, Northern District of Florida, "BNC Outage Remediation Notice" (October 2026). Source account: The court described delayed notices, stale deadlines and a remedial notice concerning late-delivered orders. Specific relevance: The Northern District of Florida's notice describes stale service and remedial communication of deadlines.

[S 145] U.S. Bankruptcy Court, District of Nevada, "Bankruptcy Noticing Center (BNC) Outage Update" (October 30, 2026). Source account: Backlogged official notices could arrive after the stated deadline or response period had passed. Specific relevance: The official October 30, 2026 court notice shows that procedural deadlines may outlast failed delivery channels.

[S 146] Mark D. Killian, The Florida Bar News, "Fraudsters Are Impersonating Attorneys in Immigration Scheme" (June 5, 2026). Source account: The Bar reported impersonation using genuine lawyer identities and bar numbers and described an identity-theft alert available on Bar profiles. Specific relevance: The official Bar article documents the separation of a correct license identifier from a falsely represented professional act. Return to citation 42

[S 147] U.S. Attorney's Office, Eastern District of New York, "Five Defendants Charged With Impersonating Immigration Judges, Law Enforcement Officers and Lawyers" (February 20, 2026). Source account: The Justice Department reported fraudulent courtroom personas and a resulting missed genuine hearing. Specific relevance: The original DOJ account illustrates an actual loss of adjudicative opportunity through counterfeit professional and judicial personas. · Five Defendants Charged with Impersonating Immigration Judges, Law Enforcement Officers, and Lawyers Return to citation 43

[S 148] ORACLE source acquisition, "TFBPro Public Discipline Record: Disposition Metadata and Document Associations" (September 20–21, 2026). Original document preserved in the supplied research corpus; no public URL is represented. Source account: Preserved public-interface response contains final professional status and a differently timed linked supporting order. Specific relevance: The September 2026 source-response capture identified a terminal professional status associated with a different earlier order object. Return to citation 52

[S 149] ORACLE source acquisition, "ACIS-20260924-B Full Cross-Docket Forensic Analysis" (September 24, 2026). Original document preserved in the supplied research corpus; no public URL is represented. Source account: Native public-system acquisition distinguishes case-instance UUIDs and shared event/document identifiers. Source workpaper supplied to the report project. Specific relevance: The ACIS object-level comparison is the separate technical basis for tracing record association across the court-publication environment. Return to citation 53

[S 150] Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, "Update: Bankruptcy Noticing Center Access Restored" (October 15, updated October 27, 2026). Source account: The Judicial Conference declared a Bankruptcy Rules emergency after the BNC cybersecurity incident disrupted nationwide court noticing. Specific relevance: The official AOUSC publication is the controlling source for the outage and restored service; independent technology reporting explains its operational impact. Return to citation 1146

[S 151] CrowdStrike Counter Adversary Operations, "2026 Legal Threat Landscape Report" (October 28, 2026). Source account: CrowdStrike identified accelerated legal-sector targeting, financial motives and the blending of remote identity deception with physical law-firm access. Specific relevance: The measured vendor dataset supports urgency while remaining distinct from counts of professional licensing actions. Return to citation 224 · 1147

[S 152] Reuters, "Researchers warn of surging law firm cyber attacks fueled by AI" (October 28, 2026). Source account: Reuters reported CrowdStrike findings: 455 legal entities listed on extortion leak sites, 39 percent more than the preceding period. Specific relevance: The

independent news report contextualizes the vendor evidence for a general audience. Return to citation 225 · 1148

[S 154] Samadhi Jones, The Florida Bar News, "Sophisticated Fraud Scheme Impersonates Florida Attorney, Creates Fake Court Hearing" (August 12, 2026). Source account: Impostors used a real Florida lawyer's professional identity, false legal papers and a staged online hearing. Specific relevance: The Bar's own published investigation documents the false-hearing mechanism with directly relevant professional consequences. Return to citation 1150

[S 155] ACIS DF-FIRE October 2026 Report. Source account: The report compares legal-sector identity substitutions, professional-persona impersonations and trusted process abuse. Specific relevance: The ACIS COLAB comparative source analysis uses independent examples without substituting them for native Florida forensic records. Return to citation 1151

[S 156] CNF 2025 Report. Source account: The foundational expert report correlates endpoint, portal, credential, communication and litigation-event evidence in a multiyear cAPTure investigation. Specific relevance: The published October 2025 expert report is the primary forensic report link for the original integrated portal findings.

[S 157] Team B, original data workbook, "Florida Bar Employee Portal: Credential and Endpoint Workpaper" (2025). Original document preserved in the supplied research corpus; no public URL is represented. Source account: The structured data contain Bar-associated identities and cross-domain endpoint references; the full workpaper remains restricted. Specific relevance: The original workbook is a supporting source dataset; its evidence class differs from a news report or a security alert.

[S 158] (also S 202, S 218, S 238) CNF September 2026 Threat Assessment. Return to citation 175 · 858

[S 159] Jay Lewis Farrow, "Justice in the Age of Hackers Holding the Gavel," TheFloridaBarNews.org, webpage dated June 5, 2026; article dateline June 4 and update July 26. The publisher identifies itself as independently operated and unaffiliated with The Florida Bar. This is authored analysis, distinct from the regulator's official floridabar.org news service. · About The Florida Bar News (publisher information)

[S 160] Raphael Satter and Christopher Bing, Reuters Investigates, "USA: Hackers in Litigation" (June 30, 2022). Source account: Reuters identified large-scale hackers-for-hire operations in litigation disputes, targeting approximately 1,000 attorneys at 108 firms. Specific relevance: The earlier hired-hacker source explains the economic motive independent of ORACLE's particular institutional findings.

[S 161] 0-VER October 2026 Report. Source account: Incident restoration analysis traces consequences persisting across sites, credentials, contact routes and downstream institutional states. Specific relevance: This research distinguishes technical remediation from restoring accepted downstream institutional authority. Return to citation 185

[S 162] National Attorneys Cybersecurity Association, "Research Leadership and Founder Biography" (2026). Source account: This public profile documents authorship, project participation and the legal-sector cybersecurity publication context. Specific relevance: The NACABAR professional profile supplies source provenance and authorship, not independent corroboration of the forensic findings.

[S 163] Jay Lewis Farrow, US Court News, "Who Hires the Hackers? Inside the Global Cyber-Mercenary Industry Targeting Lawyers and Litigation" (October 18, 2026). Source account: An authored investigation synthesizes mercenary-hacking economics and litigation-focused pressure campaigns, linking original sources. Specific relevance: The prior bylined analysis is credited as authored research; the underlying Reuters/FBI evidence remains separately cited.

[S 164] The Florida Bar, Rules Regulating The Florida Bar, "Rule 3-7.11(f), Contempt and Failure to Answer Official Bar Inquiries" (2025–26 edition). Source account: The rule prescribes the contempt/show-cause mechanism, response deadline and coercive suspension pending compliance and further court action. Specific relevance: The rule supplies the original legal basis for the compliance-based proceeding and temporary restriction. Return to citation 232 · 874

[S 165] The Florida Bar, "Lawyer Discipline: Official Regulatory Process" (2026). Source account: The Bar describes intake, grievance-committee screening, formal disciplinary prosecution and Supreme Court action as different institutional stages. Specific relevance: The Bar's public process explanation places intake, screening, and judicial action at distinct stages.

[S 166] (also S 208) The Florida Bar News, March 1, July 1, August 1, September 1 and October 1, 2026 Disciplinary Actions. These five compilations identify nine distinct nonresponse-related contempt orders dated January 23–September 25, 2026. The March issue was published March 2 and the August issue August 3. Case-level review cutoff: November 17, 2026. · March 1, 2026 Disciplinary Actions | July 1, 2026 Disciplinary Actions | August 1, 2026 Disciplinary Actions | September 1, 2026 Disciplinary Actions Return to citation 226 · 227 · 229 · 237 · 875 · 938 · 1156

[S 167] The Florida Bar, Rules Regulating The Florida Bar, "Rule 3-7.11(f), Contempt and Failure to Answer Official Bar Inquiries" (2025–26 edition). Source account: The rule prescribes the contempt/show-cause mechanism, response deadline and coercive suspension pending compliance and further court action. Specific relevance: Compliance and court reinstatement are procedurally different from erasing earlier institutional consequences.

[S 168] The Florida Bar, original correspondence, "Receipt acknowledgment attributed to legal secretary" (October 15, 2024). Original document preserved in the supplied research corpus; no public URL is represented. Source account: The preserved email expressly acknowledges receiving the prior evening's submission. Specific relevance: The source is a genuine received email, not a reconstruction of an email or a claim made only in a later report.

[S 169] The Florida Bar, filed petition, "Petition for Contempt and Order to Show Cause, SC2024-1681" (November 25, 2024). Original document preserved in the supplied research corpus; no public URL is represented. Source account: The filed petition represented that 13 official inquiries remained unanswered, after a documented prior acknowledgment. Specific relevance: The filed court document gives the later contrary institutional state; the screenshot captures its original printed allegation.

[S 170] CNF 2025 Report. Source account: The foundational expert report correlates endpoint, portal, credential, communication and litigation-event evidence in a multiyear cAPTure investigation. Specific relevance: The CNF source framework examines how correspondence, portal records and downstream procedural results interact; whether the response was substantively adequate is a separate merits question.

[S 171] The Florida Bar, original investigator correspondence, "Email describing previously sent communication as changed" (March 17, 2025). Original document preserved in the supplied

research corpus; no public URL is represented. Source account: The sender expressly stated that an email shown back to him was not the version originally sent. Specific relevance: The original source email records the speaker's own statement about message-version discrepancy.

[S 172] Lawrence Abrams, BleepingComputer, "Passkey-Themed Phishing Attacks Lead to Microsoft 365 Data Theft" (September 11, 2026). Source account: Attacker-in-the-middle and device-code techniques captured cloud authentication material used to obtain Microsoft 365 access. Specific relevance: Contemporary adversary-in-the-middle research explains why accepted mail sessions or trusted sign-in routes can coexist with unauthorized access.

[S 173] (also S 175, S 209, S 210) The Florida Bar, Lawyer Discipline Statistics, fiscal years 2024–25 and 2025–26: overall suspensions 74 and 93, approximately 25.7 percent higher. The calendar-year nine-case nonresponse review is a different population and period; the table supplies no case-to-category mapping. · Original source Return to citation 235 · 236 · 870

[S 174] ORACLE, Nonresponse Suspensions 2018–2026 Practice and Media Audit, November 17, 2026, historical case register. The minimums of three cases in 2018, seven in 2019 and six in 2020 are attributed historical audit results. The March 2026 publication does not establish those historical counts. Return to citation 228 · 230

[S 176] The Florida Bar News, March 1, 2026 Disciplinary Actions (published March 2) and July 1, 2026 Disciplinary Actions; original orders included in the contemporary nonresponse case set.

[S 177] The Florida Bar News, August 1, 2026 Disciplinary Actions (published August 3) and September 1, 2026 Disciplinary Actions; original orders included in the contemporary nonresponse case set.

[S 178] Max Marbut, Jacksonville Daily Record, "St. Augustine Attorney Suspended Indefinitely" (July 13, 2026). Source account: Local reporting independently documented a coercive nonresponse suspension and its publication. Specific relevance: The separately authored July 13, 2026 local article reports the actual contempt suspension and required response.

[S 179] The Florida Bar News, "August 1, 2026 Disciplinary Actions" (August 1, 2026). Source account: An additional nonresponse contempt suspension appears in the official August 2026 compilation. Specific relevance: The distinct official case identities are catalogued in the companion historical practice-area audit with source links; this is a broad, nonexclusive practice mix.

[S 180] The Florida Bar, Rules Regulating The Florida Bar, "Rule 3-5.2, Emergency Suspension" (2026 edition). Source account: The rule provides for emergency petition authorization, personal-knowledge affidavit evidence, apparent great public harm and a post-order answer requirement. Specific relevance: The operative Rule 3-5.2 text states the authorization and evidentiary requirements and the court-supervised expedited process. Return to citation 233 · 392 · 876

[S 181] The Florida Bar, Rules Regulating The Florida Bar, "Rule 3-5.2, Emergency Suspension" (2026 edition). Source account: The rule provides for emergency petition authorization, personal-knowledge affidavit evidence, apparent great public harm and a post-order answer requirement. Specific relevance: The rule requires more than an alleged unanswered inquiry and establishes special post-order proceedings. Return to citation 393

[S 182] The Florida Bar, Petition for Emergency Suspension, Filing 225491716, June 18, 2025, pp. 1 and 34; executive-authorization statement, supporting affiants and visible executive-director

signature block. Original petition preserved in the supplied source collection; cited in the case study. See also S 267.

[S 183] Supreme Court of Florida, Emergency Suspension Order, August 4, 2025, SC2025-0863; immediate new-client and litigation restrictions and the thirty-day cessation provisions. Original court instrument; see S 268.

[S 184] The Florida Bar, Rules Regulating The Florida Bar, "Rule 3-5.2, Emergency Suspension" (2026 edition). Source account: The rule provides for emergency petition authorization, personal-knowledge affidavit evidence, apparent great public harm and a post-order answer requirement. Specific relevance: The rule expressly makes the petition the complaint and requires the answer within the post-order time period. Return to citation 234 · 400

[S 185] Rules Regulating The Florida Bar, Rule 3-5.2, official June 30, 2026 Chapter 3 compilation, for petition authorization and affidavit requirements; MITRE ATT&CK T1078, Valid Accounts, for the distinct technical account-control mechanism. · Rules Regulating The Florida Bar — Chapter 3: Rules of Discipline | MITRE ATT&CK: Valid Accounts (T1078) Return to citation 401

[S 186] ORACLE source acquisition, "ACIS-20260924-B Full Cross-Docket Forensic Analysis" (September 24, 2026). Original document preserved in the supplied research corpus; no public URL is represented. Source account: Native public-system acquisition distinguishes case-instance UUIDs and shared event/document identifiers. Source workpaper supplied to the report project. Specific relevance: The source-native ACIS comparison preserves distinct case-instance and document/event identifiers for the correction lifecycle. Return to citation 402

[S 187] Rules Regulating The Florida Bar, Rules 3-7.11(f) and 3-5.2, official June 30, 2026 Chapter 3 compilation; contempt/nonresponse and emergency-suspension pathways. The Florida Bar, Lawyer Discipline process overview. · Rules Regulating The Florida Bar — Chapter 3: Rules of Discipline | The Florida Bar — Attorney Consumer Assistance Program (ACAP)

[S 188] U.S. District Court, Southern District of Florida, "Administrative Order 2026-55, Order of Suspension" (July 10, 2026). Source account: The federal court imposed reciprocal suspension following a June 2026 Florida order and directed immediate revocation of the lawyer's federal CM/ECF credentials. Specific relevance: Administrative Order 2026-55 contains both the predicate Florida order and the express electronic-filing revocation command. Return to citation 238 · 240 · 255 · 280 · 871 · 877 · 879 · 939 · 1157

[S 189] U.S. District Court, Southern District of Florida, "Administrative Order 2026-92, Order of Suspension" (October 20, 2026). Source account: A second federal order followed an August 2026 Florida suspension and directed revocation of CM/ECF credentials and removal from the authorized roll. Specific relevance: Administrative Order 2026-92 records the state-to-federal transition and the same operative filing-access consequence. Return to citation 239 · 241 · 256 · 281 · 872 · 878 · 880 · 940 · 1158

[S 190] U.S. District Court, Southern District of Florida, Administrative Orders 2026-55 (July 10, 2026) and 2026-92 (October 20, 2026), orders of suspension and CM/ECF credential revocation. · Administrative Order 2026-55, Order of Suspension | Administrative Order 2026-92, Order of Suspension

[S 191] U.S. District Court, Southern District of Florida, "Administrative Order 2026-55, Order of Suspension" (July 10, 2026). Source account: The federal court imposed reciprocal suspension following a June 2026 Florida order and directed immediate revocation of the lawyer's federal

CM/ECF credentials. Specific relevance: The July 2026 original order directs the clerk to strike the lawyer from the federal roll and immediately revoke CM/ECF credentials. Return to citation 911

[S 192] U.S. District Court, Southern District of Florida, "Administrative Order 2026-92, Order of Suspension" (October 20, 2026). Source account: A second federal order followed an August 2026 Florida suspension and directed revocation of CM/ECF credentials and removal from the authorized roll. Specific relevance: The October 2026 original order immediately suspends federal practice until a further reinstatement order. Return to citation 912

[S 193] 0-VER October 2026 Report. Source account: Incident restoration analysis traces consequences persisting across sites, credentials, contact routes and downstream institutional states. Specific relevance: The published 0-V.E.R. research treats downstream institutional remediation as part of recovery, not merely endpoint patching. Return to citation 913

[S 194] ORACLE source acquisition, "TFBPro Public Discipline Record: Disposition Metadata and Document Associations" (September 20–21, 2026). Original document preserved in the supplied research corpus; no public URL is represented. Source account: Preserved public-interface response contains final professional status and a differently timed linked supporting order. Specific relevance: The saved September 2026 acquisition is source-native publication data and comparator evidence, not a simulated browser display. Return to citation 881

[S 195] ORACLE source acquisition, "ACIS-20260924-B Full Cross-Docket Forensic Analysis" (September 24, 2026). Original document preserved in the supplied research corpus; no public URL is represented. Source account: Native public-system acquisition distinguishes case-instance UUIDs and shared event/document identifiers. Source workpaper supplied to the report project. Specific relevance: The workpaper preserves distinct case-instance UUIDs and the shared event/document object values. Return to citation 882

[S 196] ORACLE source acquisition, "ACIS Integrated Clerk Signature and Document Provenance Report" (November 1, 2026). Original document preserved in the supplied research corpus; no public URL is represented. Source account: Native C-Track PDF analysis recorded reused certification assets and omitted visible time-of-day fields. Specific relevance: The native-PDF result concerns printed certification fields and image reuse; it does not substitute for a human-authority attestation record. Return to citation 883

[S 197] ORACLE source acquisition, "ACIS Integrated Clerk Signature and Document Provenance Report" (November 1, 2026). Original document preserved in the supplied research corpus; no public URL is represented. Source account: Native C-Track PDF analysis recorded reused certification assets and omitted visible time-of-day fields. Specific relevance: The original PDF metadata and signature-architecture report supplies the event-level provenance framework. Return to citation 884

[S 198] CNF 2025 Report. Source account: The foundational expert report correlates endpoint, portal, credential, communication and litigation-event evidence in a multiyear cAPTure investigation. Specific relevance: The original October 2025 expert report developed the sustained source-to-consequence model from multiple technical and legal evidence classes. Return to citation 854

[S 199] Raphael Satter and Christopher Bing, Reuters Investigates, "USA: Hackers in Litigation" (June 30, 2022). Source account: Reuters identified large-scale hackers-for-hire operations in litigation disputes, targeting approximately 1,000 attorneys at 108 firms. Specific relevance: The

investigation supplies market and litigation-targeting evidence independent of the project authorship.

[S 200] Reuters, "Researchers warn of surging law firm cyber attacks fueled by AI" (October 28, 2026). Source account: Reuters reported CrowdStrike findings: 455 legal entities listed on extortion leak sites, 39 percent more than the preceding period. Specific relevance: The October 2026 Reuters article reports the observed growth of law-firm attacks and identity-directed tradecraft.

[S 201] ACIS DF-FIRE October 2026 Report. Source account: The report compares legal-sector identity substitutions, professional-persona impersonations and trusted process abuse. Specific relevance: The comparative specialist report distinguishes counterfeit professional acts from consequences generated by genuine institutional workflows. Return to citation 855

[S 203] CNF 2025 Report. Source account: The foundational expert report correlates endpoint, portal, credential, communication and litigation-event evidence in a multiyear cAPTure investigation. Specific relevance: CNF is the original integrated portal source; separate CCDG/ACIS workpapers supply additional specialist examinations. Return to citation 859

[S 204] MITRE ATT&CK, "T1078: Valid Accounts" (current). Source account: The framework documents adversaries abusing valid account access to achieve persistence, privilege or movement across systems. Specific relevance: MITRE valid-account tradecraft provides the general technical mechanism; the specialized authority-rail research identifies the downstream legal consequence. Return to citation 860

[S 205] The Florida Bar, Rules Regulating The Florida Bar, "Rule 3-7.11(f), Contempt and Failure to Answer Official Bar Inquiries" (2025–26 edition). Source account: The rule prescribes the contempt/show-cause mechanism, response deadline and coercive suspension pending compliance and further court action. Specific relevance: The governing rule sets out this pre-merits compliance mechanism rather than a final adjudication of the original complaint.

[S 206] The Florida Bar, Rules Regulating The Florida Bar, "Rule 3-5.2, Emergency Suspension" (2026 edition). Source account: The rule provides for emergency petition authorization, personal-knowledge affidavit evidence, apparent great public harm and a post-order answer requirement. Specific relevance: The original rule supplies the independent higher-threshold emergency safeguards.

[S 207] The Florida Bar, "Lawyer Discipline: Official Regulatory Process" (2026). Source account: The Bar describes intake, grievance-committee screening, formal disciplinary prosecution and Supreme Court action as different institutional stages. Specific relevance: The official discipline-process description separates preliminary restriction, formal complaint, referee proceedings and final sanctions.

[S 211] The Florida Bar, Rules Regulating The Florida Bar, "Rule 3-7.11(f), Contempt and Failure to Answer Official Bar Inquiries" (2025–26 edition). Source account: The rule prescribes the contempt/show-cause mechanism, response deadline and coercive suspension pending compliance and further court action. Specific relevance: The direct rule shows the court-supervised compliance sequence without a predicate merits trial on each underlying grievance.

[S 212] U.S. District Court, Southern District of Florida, "Administrative Order 2026-55, Order of Suspension" (July 10, 2026). Source account: The federal court imposed reciprocal suspension following a June 2026 Florida order and directed immediate revocation of the lawyer's federal

CM/ECF credentials. Specific relevance: This original federal order records the June 2026 state suspension followed by July 2026 revocation of CM/ECF credentials.

[S 213] U.S. District Court, Southern District of Florida, "Administrative Order 2026-92, Order of Suspension" (October 20, 2026). Source account: A second federal order followed an August 2026 Florida suspension and directed revocation of CM/ECF credentials and removal from the authorized roll. Specific relevance: The October 2026 order records a distinct underlying state case and the same credential-revocation directive.

[S 214] ORACLE source acquisition, "TFBPro Public Discipline Record: Disposition Metadata and Document Associations" (September 20–21, 2026). Original document preserved in the supplied research corpus; no public URL is represented. Source account: Preserved public-interface response contains final professional status and a differently timed linked supporting order. Specific relevance: Original server response and comparator records substantiate the limited selected-object result.

[S 215] ORACLE source acquisition, "ACIS-20260924-B Full Cross-Docket Forensic Analysis" (September 24, 2026). Original document preserved in the supplied research corpus; no public URL is represented. Source account: Native public-system acquisition distinguishes case-instance UUIDs and shared event/document identifiers. Source workpaper supplied to the report project. Specific relevance: The cross-docket analysis preserved separate case containers and shared current source-object identifiers.

[S 216] The Florida Bar, original investigator correspondence, "Email describing previously sent communication as changed" (March 17, 2025). Original document preserved in the supplied research corpus; no public URL is represented. Source account: The sender expressly stated that an email shown back to him was not the version originally sent. Specific relevance: The original message is primary evidence of the sender's description of version difference; the two earlier documents are separately preserved source objects.

[S 217] ORACLE source acquisition, "TFBPro Public Discipline Record: Disposition Metadata and Document Associations" (September 20–21, 2026). Original document preserved in the supplied research corpus; no public URL is represented. Source account: Preserved public-interface response contains final professional status and a differently timed linked supporting order. Specific relevance: TFBPro's captured output is the practical example of published status becoming detached from the original document offered to explain it.

[S 219] 0-VER October 2026 Report. Source account: Incident restoration analysis traces consequences persisting across sites, credentials, contact routes and downstream institutional states. Specific relevance: The restoration research extends technical recovery into the integrity of contact destinations, identities and public reliance. Return to citation 55 · 61 · 68 · 891 · 900

[S 220] U.S. Bankruptcy Court, District of Connecticut, "BNC Service Disruption — FAQs" (October 2026). Source account: A federal court separately distinguished functioning CM/ECF notices from disrupted Bankruptcy Noticing Center delivery. Specific relevance: The October 2026 federal court-noticing disruption formally separated functional e-filing from other failed notice routes. Return to citation 56 · 62 · 69 · 892 · 901

[S 221] ACIS DF-FIRE October 2026 Report. Source account: The report compares legal-sector identity substitutions, professional-persona impersonations and trusted process abuse. Specific

relevance: The specialist report models the decisive transfer from counterfeit or controlled upstream inputs into genuine downstream institutional acts. Return to citation 57 · 63 · 893 · 902

[S 222] CNF 2025 Report. Source account: The foundational expert report correlates endpoint, portal, credential, communication and litigation-event evidence in a multiyear cAPTure investigation. Specific relevance: The foundational CNF report supports the multiyear interference model; subsequent source-native studies address particular institutional states.

[S 223] ORACLE source acquisition, "ACIS-20260924-B Full Cross-Docket Forensic Analysis" (September 24, 2026). Original document preserved in the supplied research corpus; no public URL is represented. Source account: Native public-system acquisition distinguishes case-instance UUIDs and shared event/document identifiers. Source workpaper supplied to the report project. Specific relevance: The original ACIS record analysis demonstrates how document identity and published event relationships must be distinguished from the outwardly presented instrument.

[S 225] The Florida Bar, Rules Regulating The Florida Bar, "Rule 3-7.11(f), Contempt and Failure to Answer Official Bar Inquiries" (2025–26 edition). Source account: The rule prescribes the contempt/show-cause mechanism, response deadline and coercive suspension pending compliance and further court action. Specific relevance: The original procedural rule supplies the compliance-enforcement route.

[S 226] The Florida Bar, Rules Regulating The Florida Bar, "Rule 3-5.2, Emergency Suspension" (2026 edition). Source account: The rule provides for emergency petition authorization, personal-knowledge affidavit evidence, apparent great public harm and a post-order answer requirement. Specific relevance: The original rule provides the emergency evidentiary threshold and post-order answer process.

[S 227] 0-VER October 2026 Report. Source account: Incident restoration analysis traces consequences persisting across sites, credentials, contact routes and downstream institutional states. Specific relevance: The technical recovery analysis identifies mailbox rules, institutional source records and unauthorized contact routes as separate residual exposures.

[S 228] U.S. District Court, Southern District of Florida, "Administrative Order 2026-55, Order of Suspension" (July 10, 2026). Source account: The federal court imposed reciprocal suspension following a June 2026 Florida order and directed immediate revocation of the lawyer's federal CM/ECF credentials. Specific relevance: The original federal order makes a licensed professional's federal court access contingent on a separate status and reinstatement process. Return to citation 873 · 908

[S 229] U.S. District Court, Southern District of Florida, "Administrative Order 2026-92, Order of Suspension" (October 20, 2026). Source account: A second federal order followed an August 2026 Florida suspension and directed revocation of CM/ECF credentials and removal from the authorized roll. Specific relevance: The original October 2026 order records the downstream credential-revocation language and further proceedings required for reinstatement. Return to citation 909

[S 230] U.S. Attorney's Office, Eastern District of New York, "Five Defendants Charged With Impersonating Immigration Judges, Law Enforcement Officers and Lawyers" (February 20, 2026). Source account: The Justice Department reported fraudulent courtroom personas and a resulting missed genuine hearing. Specific relevance: An independent 2026 DOJ prosecution

supplies another documented example in which counterfeit legal authority led to a missed genuine adjudicative event. · Five Defendants Charged with Impersonating Immigration Judges, Law Enforcement Officers, and Lawyers Return to citation 910

[S 231] Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, "Update: Bankruptcy Noticing Center Access Restored" (October 15, updated October 27, 2026). Source account: The Judicial Conference declared a Bankruptcy Rules emergency after the BNC cybersecurity incident disrupted nationwide court noticing. Specific relevance: The 2026 nationwide BNC emergency is a direct example of courts acting to protect litigants when a trusted notice dependency failed.

[S 232] Reuters, "Researchers warn of surging law firm cyber attacks fueled by AI" (October 28, 2026). Source account: Reuters reported CrowdStrike findings: 455 legal entities listed on extortion leak sites, 39 percent more than the preceding period. Specific relevance: The October 2026 Reuters report documents the broader identity and legal-system attack landscape.

[S 233] Mark D. Killian, The Florida Bar News, "Fraudsters Are Impersonating Attorneys in Immigration Scheme" (June 5, 2026). Source account: The Bar reported impersonation using genuine lawyer identities and bar numbers and described an identity-theft alert available on Bar profiles. Specific relevance: The Bar's own identity-theft guidance describes the professional directory as a target for impostors and a route for status alerts. Return to citation 58 · 64 · 70 · 894

[S 235] Mark D. Killian, The Florida Bar News, "Florida Bar Warns Members About Fraudulent Emails Impersonating Bar Leaders" (July 30, 2026). Source account: The Bar documented fraudulent correspondence using the names of its executive and elected leadership. Specific relevance: The regulator's own public warning demonstrates impersonated leadership and official contact as current attack methods. Return to citation 896

[S 236] U.S. Bankruptcy Court, District of Nevada, "Bankruptcy Noticing Center (BNC) Outage Update" (October 30, 2026). Source account: Backlogged official notices could arrive after the stated deadline or response period had passed. Specific relevance: The federal bankruptcy-court warning establishes that official notice delays can cause response periods to expire before receipt. Return to citation 60 · 897

[S 237] ACIS DF-FIRE October 2026 Report. Source account: The report compares legal-sector identity substitutions, professional-persona impersonations and trusted process abuse. Specific relevance: The source comparison demonstrates the authority-transfer risk across genuine legal and regulatory institutions.

[S 239] 0-VER October 2026 Report. Source account: Incident restoration analysis traces consequences persisting across sites, credentials, contact routes and downstream institutional states. Specific relevance: The legal-sector incident-restoration report supplies the operational principle that recovery must correct accepted downstream states as well as the initial compromise. Return to citation 91 · 928

[S 240] Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, "Update: Bankruptcy Noticing Center Access Restored" (October 15, updated October 27, 2026). Source account: The Judicial Conference declared a Bankruptcy Rules emergency after the BNC cybersecurity incident disrupted nationwide court noticing. Specific relevance: The federal Judiciary's emergency notice response provides a contemporary example of procedural safeguards designed to protect legal rights when a trusted communications service fails. Return to citation 929

[S 241] CNF 2025 Report, §§II, VII, VIII and XV, for the investigators' portal and integrated evidence analysis. Return to citation 460 · 856 · 865

[S 242] CCDG February 2026 Report, Determinations 1–6 and communications-authentication analysis. Return to citation 857 · 866

[S 243] CNF September 2026 Threat Assessment, §§II–IV, for the investigators' continuation assessment and evidentiary model. Return to citation 461 · 867

[S 244] ORACLE July 2026 Report, for its analysis of institution-facing identities and transitions from represented authority to institutional action.

[S 245] Florida Courts Technology Commission, Meeting Summary (May 8, 2026), Agenda XVIII, printed pp. 14–15 (Rule 2.345, electronic-signature requirements, service-address consistency and document-intake workflow). · FCTC Meeting Summary, May 8, 2026 Return to citation 242 · 257 · 525 · 539 · 941

[S 246] Florida Courts Technology Commission, Annual Report (Apr. 1, 2026), covering April 2025–March 2026, printed pp. 22–23 (PDF pp. 24–25), especially p. 23 on judicial-signature authentication, print-sign-scan practices and procedures for signatures that cannot be authenticated. · Florida Courts Technology Commission Annual Report, April 1, 2026 Return to citation 243 · 526

[S 247] Florida Courts Technology Standards, Version 4.0 (adopted May 2025; revised June 2026), §§2.1.8.3.1 and 2.1.8.3.3, p. 12, and §5.8.6.4, p. 35 (electronic judicial signatures, the application of the same security requirements to clerk signatures, and date/time/case-number fields). · Florida Courts Technology Standards, Version 4.0, adopted May 2025, revised June 2026 Return to citation 244 · 520

[S 248] Supreme Court of Florida, Manual of Internal Operating Procedures (revised Feb. 18, 2021), §§I.C–E, p. 2 (administrative justice, administrative writ justice and clerk); §II.D, pp. 11–13 (original proceedings); and §II.E.2, p. 14 (disciplinary proceedings and treatment of uncontested referee reports). · Supreme Court of Florida Manual of Internal Operating Procedures, revised February 18, 2021 Return to citation 245 · 532

[S 249] Florida Rules of General Practice and Judicial Administration, July 1, 2026 compilation, Rule 2.345, pp. 101–102; Rule 2.420, pp. 102–129; and Rule 2.525, pp. 178–183. The amendment table at p. 9 identifies July 1, 2025 as the effective date for new Rule 2.345. Return to citation 246 · 533

[S 250] Fla. R. Gen. Prac. & Jud. Admin. 2.420, governing confidentiality and access to judicial branch records, in the July 1, 2026 compilation; Fla. R. App. P. 9.100(a)–(b), governing original proceedings and commencement by petition, in the September 4, 2025 compilation, p. 35. The February 2026 petition and related orders supply the case-specific procedural record. · Florida Rules of General Practice and Judicial Administration, July 1, 2026 compilation | Appellate Rule 9.100, September 2025 compilation Return to citation 535 · 537 · 718

[S 251] Original Florida Bar routing letters of October 15, 2024, Files 2024-70,603(17F) and 2025-70,012(17F); October 15–16, 2024 investigating-member assignment notices; Weiss Serota's October 17, 2024 demand for payment and possession; and Christine Mitchell's October 18, 2024, 4:35 p.m. grievance-assignment email. Preserved correspondence reproduced in the case study. For the separate committee-roster research, see S 257. Return to citation 320 · 326 · 683

[S 252] Rules Regulating The Florida Bar, Rule 3-7.11(f) (contempt, official inquiries and response pathway), in official June 30, 2026 Chapter 3 compilation; historical versions must be applied for earlier dates. Return to citation 321

[S 253] Original Sept. 17, 2024 email attributed to "[Bar Counsel JW]," signing as Senior Litigation Attorney; facsimile in preserved original correspondence facsimiles (2024–26) and original source sequence. **Section XII.E.** September 17, 2024, 2:48 p.m., correspondence from the Senior Litigation Attorney of The Florida Bar; preserved within the September–October 2024 correspondence chain, supplied PDF pp. 3–4 (duplicate at pp. 8–9). File 2024-70,126 is unstarred, with no further response required at that time. Exhibit XII.E-03A reproduces selected, redacted source regions. Return to citation 301 · 304 · 306 · 684 · 764 · 968 · 977

[S 254] Original Oct. 15, 2024 Florida Bar routing letter in File No. 2024-70,603(17F), addressed to Richard Jay Weiss; preserved original correspondence facsimiles (2024–26) (letterhead and self-appointment language). Return to citation 105 · 307 · 309 · 312 · 316 · 361 · 685

[S 255] Original Oct. 15, 2024 Florida Bar routing letter in File No. 2025-70,012(17F), addressed to Richard Jay Weiss; preserved original correspondence facsimiles (2024–26) (letterhead, centered date and report-back language). Return to citation 106 · 308 · 310 · 313 · 317 · 362 · 686

[S 256] Original Oct. 15–16, 2024 "Notice of Assignment of Investigating Member" sources in Files Nos. 2024-70,603(17F) and 2025-70,012(17F); preserved original correspondence facsimiles (2024–26). **Section XII.E.** October 15–16, 2024 notice of investigating-member assignment, reproduced in this report, Figs. 6, 11; File 2024-70,603(17F) and 2025-70,012(17F). Return to citation 302 · 305 · 314 · 318 · 687 · 969

[S 257] CNF, e-Forensic 2nd Supplemental Expert Report: APT Avatar and E-Court Service Counterfeit Tradecraft—Minting Legal Credentials (January 15, 2026) ("CNF Avatar Report"), archived 17F/17A roster research, as cited in original source sequence; comparison to October 2024 represented committee authority. A separate public Cyber Law Library copy of the January 15, 2026 Avatar report was not located. Return to citation 303 · 311 · 315 · 319 · 688

[S 258] Weiss Serota, demand for payment and possession of the respondent's office, October 17, 2024, p. 1, reportedly posted October 18, 2024; Christine Mitchell, grievance-committee assignment email, October 18, 2024, displayed time 4:35 p.m. Preserved original notice and email reproduced in the case study. The complete supplied October 17, 2024 notice spans pp. 1–2, including the payment-and-possession demand and signature. The October 18, 2024 email header identifies Mitchell as sender, rweiss@wsh-law.com as a recipient, and a displayed sent time of 4:35 p.m.; its subject is "Files to Grievance Committee - Bar Counsel is Investigating Member - Notice of Assignment of Investigating Member." Return to citation 103 · 104 · 322 · 323 · 324 · 360 · 689

[S 259] Original October 15, 2024, 9:38 a.m. email from Christine Mitchell acknowledging receipt of the previous evening's email, preserved correspondence exhibit. **Section XII.E.** October 15, 2024 acknowledgment of October 14 transmission, as reproduced in this report, Figs. 14–15. Receipt of a transmission is distinct from substantive completion of each grievance response. Return to citation 101 · 266 · 327 · 330 · 333 · 334 · 339 · 467 · 690 · 715 · 755 · 765 · 885 · 970

[S 260] The Florida Bar, Petition for Contempt and Order to Show Cause, November 25, 2024, paragraph 18, SC2024-1681; thirteen-inquiry nonresponse characterization. Original petition excerpt reproduced in the case study. **Section XII.E.** The Florida Bar, Petition for Contempt and

Order to Show Cause, November 25, 2024, SC2024-1681, ¶18, preserved excerpt in this report, Fig. 16. | Source document / official docket Return to citation 102 · 267 · 292 · 328 · 332 · 335 · 340 · 409 · 462 · 468 · 691 · 694 · 716 · 756 · 766 · 886 · 971

[S 261] Original Oct. 25, 2024 Florida Bar letter concerning File No. 2025-70,071(17F) and committee consideration on Nov. 12, 2024; preserved original correspondence facsimiles (2024–26). Return to citation 268 · 329 · 336 · 337 · 341 · 692 · 695

[S 262] Christine Mitchell, "Grievance Committee - non-compliance and finding of contempt," original email header dated Friday, October 25, 2024, displayed time 9:16 a.m. Preserved correspondence facsimile reproduced in the case study. Return to citation 338 · 696

[S 263] ORACLE, preserved case chronology, entry for November 4, 2024: reported physical hand-delivery in Tallahassee of additional grievance responses and FBI materials. Return to citation 269 · 342 · 678 · 697 · 767

[S 264] Fla. R. Regulating Fla. Bar 3-5.2, official June 30, 2026 Chapter 3 compilation, requirements for emergency petition, designated officer authorization, affidavit support and the post-order formal complaint.

[S 265] John Berrena, March 17, 2025 email stating that the earlier communication shown to him had been changed. Original email facsimile reproduced in the case study; separate from the March 12, 2025 counsel email. **Section XII.E.** March 17, 2025 John Berrena communication, reproduced in The Florida Bar's Motion to Strike, March 19, 2025, PDF p. 10. See S 446. | Source document / official docket Return to citation 379 · 380 · 382 · 469 · 1032

[S 266] Florida Courts E-Filing Portal, Notice of Service, Filing No. 225491716, June 18, 2025, 8:20:04 a.m., temporary "NEW CASE" fields; preserved original correspondence facsimiles; original source sequence. Return to citation 374 · 383 · 386 · 387 · 391

[S 267] The Florida Bar, Petition for Emergency Suspension, Filing 225491716, June 18, 2025, pp. 1 and 34; executive-authorization statement, supporting affiants and visible "/s/" line above Joshua E. Doyle's printed name and Executive Director title. **Section XII.E.** The Florida Bar, Petition for Emergency Suspension, Filing 225491716, June 18, 2025, SC2025-0863, pp. 1–13, 24–34; ¶¶9–39, 59–74. | Source document / official docket Return to citation 293 · 373 · 384 · 385 · 388 · 394 · 396 · 413 · 470 · 757 · 954 · 975 · 980 · 985 · 996 · 1000 · 1016 · 1021 · 1051 · 1077

[S 268] Supreme Court of Florida, Emergency Suspension Order, August 4, 2025, SC2025-0863; underlying petition status, effective practice restrictions and thirty-day cessation provisions. Original and corrected document states are compared in the provenance analysis. **Section XII.E.** Supreme Court of Florida, Emergency Suspension Order, August 4, 2025, SC2025-0863, operative restrictions and lower tribunal designations. | Source document / official docket Return to citation 294 · 395 · 397 · 414 · 417 · 758 · 776 · 955 · 1078

[S 269] Referee Case-Management Order, August 11, 2025, reciting the August 8, 2025 conference and setting answer requirements; original instrument identified in the source chronology. Return to citation 295 · 405 · 406 · 407 · 410 · 441 · 471

[S 270] Motion to Consolidate, August 12, 2025, and same-day consolidation orders in SC2024-1681 and SC2025-0863; original instruments identified in the source chronology. Florida Supreme Court docket, SC2024-1681. **Section XII.E.** August 12, 2025 consolidation of SC2024-1681 and SC2025-0863; see November 4, 2025 referee report pp. 1–2 and ACIS case history. | Source document / official docket Return to citation 296 · 408 · 411 · 442 · 472 · 950 · 1079

[S 271] Supreme Court of Florida, Order dated Feb. 11, 2026, denying secure-handling/in-camera/paper-only/stay requests under existing disciplinary captions; original local source "20260211 Clerk Order Denying Motion for in Camera.pdf"; see original source sequence · Florida Supreme Court docket, SC2024-1681, order of February 11, 2026 **Section XII.E.** Supreme Court of Florida, February 11, 2026 order, consolidated caption and 2025-70,248(17F); supplied original PDF. | Source document / official docket Return to citation 420 · 423 · 428 · 464 · 473 · 517 · 530 · 536 · 538 · 728 · 730 · 959

[S 272] Supreme Court of Florida, Order dated Apr. 24, 2026, SC2024-1681 and SC2025-0863, listing 2025-70,248(17F) and 2025-70,622(17A)(FES); original reproduction in preserved original correspondence facsimiles. Florida Supreme Court docket, SC2024-1681. **Section XII.E.** Supreme Court of Florida, April 24, 2026 order, SC2024-1681 & SC2025-0863, p. 1; 2025-70,248(17F); dismissal of notice of intent to seek review. | Source document / official docket Return to citation 186 · 297 · 390 · 421 · 422 · 429 · 434 · 438 · 443 · 454 · 465 · 474 · 522 · 732 · 736 · 750 · 759 · 960 · 963 · 1081

[S 273] Supreme Court of Florida, Order dated May 21, 2026, SC2024-1681 and SC2025-0863, listing 2025-70,248(17A); source reproduction preserved original correspondence facsimiles. · Florida Supreme Court docket, SC2024-1681, order of May 21, 2026 **Section XII.E.** Supreme Court of Florida, May 21, 2026, permanent-disbarment order, SC2024-1681 & SC2025-0863; operative disposition verified on ACIS; caption facsimile reproduced in this report, Fig. 31. | Source document / official docket Return to citation 187 · 298 · 352 · 354 · 424 · 425 · 430 · 435 · 439 · 444 · 466 · 475 · 499 · 523 · 531 · 593 · 708 · 733 · 737 · 753 · 760 · 961 · 964 · 1082 · 1088

[S 274] The Florida Bar, Notice of Noncompliance, Filing No. 260153179, Oct. 28, 2026, 9:39:49 a.m., SC2025-0863, pp. 1–4; original uploaded "20261028 Avatar Notice from Counsel does not provide florida bar email - Non-Compliance.pdf." Florida Supreme Court docket, SC2025-0863. **Section XII.E.** The Florida Bar, October 28, 2026 Notice of Noncompliance, Filing 260153179, SC2025-0863; docket entry and caption reproduction in this report, Fig. 31. | Source document / official docket Return to citation 96 · 188 · 299 · 389 · 431 · 433 · 436 · 440 · 445 · 446 · 448 · 455 · 476 · 741 · 798 · 962 · 965 · 1085

[S 275] The Florida Bar, Response to Motion for Extension of Time, Filing No. 242871625, Mar. 2, 2026, SC2024-1681, pp. 1–6: filing stamp at 4:20:05 p.m. and caption; p. 3 (February 12, 2026 deadline calculation); p. 4 (writ, emergency-motion denial and Rule 9.100(h)); p. 5 (reporter-contact claims and request for uncontested treatment); p. 6 (service list), original reproduction in preserved original correspondence facsimiles; local original "20260302 Bar Response to Farrow Motion.pdf." Return to citation 189 · 450 · 452 · 742 · 746 · 748 · 785

[S 276] TFBPro public member-response acquisition, September 20–21, 2026, disposition and linked document objects 3335384, 3311530 and 3236080, with Riggens and Jacobs comparison records; September 2026 public-discipline metadata and document-association workpaper. Return to citation 66 · 456 · 479 · 484 · 486 · 489 · 492 · 496 · 498 · 500 · 546 · 868

[S 277] ACIS Full Cross-Docket Forensic Analysis, September 24, 2026; distinct case-instance identifiers and shared August 4, 2025 docket-event and document-link identifiers; preserved source-object comparison and corrected-order version examination. Return to citation 67 · 418 · 457 · 480 · 503 · 506 · 509 · 512 · 547 · 869

[S 278] ACIS Integrated Clerk-Signature, Decisional-Authority and Document-Provenance Report, source workpaper, November 1, 2026; Executive Determination 1 and Native PDF Signature Architecture, Section 4, reporting the reused certification raster and examined PDF signature fields. Return to citation 514 · 518 · 527

[S 279] Florida Courts Technology Standards, Version 4.0 (adopted May 2025; revised June 2026), §§2.1.8.3.1 and 2.1.8.3.3, p. 12, and § 5.8.6.4, p. 35; judicial and clerk electronic-signature security requirements. · Florida Courts Technology Standards, Version 4.0, adopted May 2025, revised June 2026

[S 280] Mark D. Killian, The Florida Bar News, "Fraudsters Are Impersonating Attorneys in Immigration Scheme" (June 5, 2026), original professional identity warning.

[S 281] Mark D. Killian, The Florida Bar News, "Florida Bar Warns Members About Fraudulent Emails Impersonating Bar Leaders" (July 30, 2026), original public warning.

[S 282] Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts, "Update: Bankruptcy Noticing Center Access Restored," October 15, updated October 27, 2026; original national notice-delivery incident update.

[S 283] ACIS COLAB DF-FIRE Team, Executive Research Summary, October 25, 2026, pp. 1–3; comparative research and authority-avatar method. The associated published full report is identified separately. Return to citation 97 · 797 · 812

[S 284] U.S. District Court, Southern District of New York, default judgment and permanent injunction, September 8, 2025, Microsoft civil cybercrime litigation, identified and reproduced in the supplied source chronology. The original court matter and the later 2026 civil-intervention study retain separate source histories.

[S 285] Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency, Joint Cyber Defense Collaborative (JCDC), official initiative overview (collaboration context; not an endorsement of this report).

[S 286] RAPS February 2026 Report, pp. 4–9 and 23–27, for analysis of filing, receipt, message relay and service as distinct workflow events.

[S 287] FBI Special Agent Andrew Morton, email dated Sept. 9, 2024 concerning device-transfer planning and review of uploaded files, preserved correspondence exhibit. Return to citation 300

[S 288] Florida Courts Technology Commission, Meeting Summary (May 8, 2026), Agenda XVIII, printed pp. 14–15, discussing inconsistent email-address information across the CMS, Portal, appellate database and Florida Bar, and the need to integrate multiple sources when constructing service lists. · FCTC Meeting Summary, May 8, 2026 Return to citation 540

[S 289] ACIS November 2026 Workpaper, native-PDF creation/modification metadata and clerk-certification analysis, including the reported reusable raster graphic and the examined PDF signature fields. Return to citation 515

[S 290] The Florida Bar, Filing No. 260153179 (Oct. 28, 2026), p. 3 (Bar Counsel AS signature for Bar Counsel PS) and p. 4 (U.S. Mail and counselorlawfirm.com certificate of service); original local PDF "20261028 Avatar Notice from Counsel does not provide florida bar email - Non-Compliance.pdf." Return to citation 432 · 437 · 447 · 449 · 451 · 453

[S 291] Civil Cyber-Infrastructure Disruption Litigation Report, first publication September 10, 2026, PDF pp. 1, 4–5 and 28–29 (§4.1). Comparative study of 35 representative historical matters over approximately 16 years; field and adjudicative-channel tests excluded from that population.

Four distinct evaluated states: judicial authority, technical execution, durable remedy and continuing enforcement. · Original source Return to citation 176 · 907

[S 292] Microsoft Threat Intelligence, "Passkey-themed social engineering leads to identity and cloud compromise," September 9, 2026. Primary technical research underlying the September 11, 2026 Abrams report. Return to citation 212

[S 293] Cybersecurity and Infrastructure Security Agency, CISA Insights, Preparing for and Mitigating Potential Cyber Threats, December 15, 2021. Winter-holiday continuity, staffing coverage and incident-response planning guidance; used here as general preparedness context. · Original source Return to citation 274 · 903

[S 294] Supreme Court of Florida, AOSC20-77 Corrected, Florida Courts E-Filing Portal Standards, Version 19.0, August 2020, §§1.1.8.3.1 and 1.1.8.4, for the earlier electronic-signature requirements; Florida Rules of General Practice and Judicial Administration, July 1, 2026 compilation, amendment table p. 9 and Rule 2.345, pp. 101–102, identifying July 1, 2025 as the rule's effective date. · In re Florida Courts E-Filing Portal Standards, AOSC20-77 (Corrected) Return to citation 247 · 521

[S 295] CNF 2025 Report, pp. 1–8, 12–18; PDF pp. 19–26, 30–36. Original printed pagination is used; the public PDF has eighteen preliminary pages. Earlier contemporaneous record: First Emergency Motion for Statutory Injunctive Relief, Spagnuolo and Farrow, S.D. Fla. No. 24-cv-60422, June 21, 2024, pp. 1, 20–21 (supplied court filing). Return to citation 115

[S 296] CNF 2025 Report, pp. 3–6. Original printed pagination is used; the public PDF has eighteen preliminary pages. Return to citation 116

[S 297] CNF 2025 Report, pp. 1–4, 29. Original printed pagination is used; the public PDF has eighteen preliminary pages. Return to citation 117

[S 298] CNF 2025 Report, pp. 3, 5–18; CISA, JCDC program description. Original printed pagination is used; the public PDF has eighteen preliminary pages. Return to citation 118

[S 299] CNF 2025 Report, pp. 12–18. Original printed pagination is used; the public PDF has eighteen preliminary pages. Return to citation 119

[S 300] CNF 2025 Report, pp. 16–18, 31–44. Original printed pagination is used; the public PDF has eighteen preliminary pages. Return to citation 120

[S 301] CNF 2025 Report, pp. 69–82, 118–120. Original printed pagination is used; the public PDF has eighteen preliminary pages. Return to citation 121

[S 302] CNF 2025 Report, pp. 133–135, 147–150. Original printed pagination is used; the public PDF has eighteen preliminary pages. Return to citation 122

[S 303] CNF 2025 Report, pp. 119–120. Original printed pagination is used; the public PDF has eighteen preliminary pages. Return to citation 123

[S 304] CNF 2025 Report, pp. 69–71, 340. Original printed pagination is used; the public PDF has eighteen preliminary pages. Return to citation 124

[S 305] CNF 2025 Report, pp. 70–77, 340. Original printed pagination is used; the public PDF has eighteen preliminary pages. Return to citation 125

[S 306] CNF 2025 Report, pp. 3, 76, 78–79, 340–345. Original printed pagination is used; the public PDF has eighteen preliminary pages. Return to citation 126

[S 307] CNF 2025 Report, p. 340. Original printed pagination is used; the public PDF has eighteen preliminary pages. Return to citation 127

[S 308] CNF 2025 Report, pp. 78–81, 341–345. Original printed pagination is used; the public PDF has eighteen preliminary pages. Return to citation 128

[S 309] CNF 2025 Report, pp. 70–82, 234 n.249. Original printed pagination is used; the public PDF has eighteen preliminary pages. Return to citation 129

[S 310] CNF 2025 Report, pp. 69–82, 171–175, 234. Original printed pagination is used; the public PDF has eighteen preliminary pages. Return to citation 130

[S 311] CNF 2025 Report, pp. 26–30, 43–50. Original printed pagination is used; the public PDF has eighteen preliminary pages. Return to citation 133

[S 312] CNF 2025 Report, pp. 45–50. Original printed pagination is used; the public PDF has eighteen preliminary pages. Return to citation 134

[S 313] CNF 2025 Report, pp. 31–44. Original printed pagination is used; the public PDF has eighteen preliminary pages. Return to citation 135

[S 314] CNF 2025 Report, pp. 50–59. Original printed pagination is used; the public PDF has eighteen preliminary pages. Return to citation 136

[S 315] CNF 2025 Report, pp. 57–59. Original printed pagination is used; the public PDF has eighteen preliminary pages. Return to citation 137

[S 316] CNF 2025 Report, pp. 45–59, 118–132. Original printed pagination is used; the public PDF has eighteen preliminary pages. Return to citation 138

[S 317] CNF 2025 Report, pp. 82–100, 118–120; AWS, Route 53 documentation. Original printed pagination is used; the public PDF has eighteen preliminary pages. Return to citation 140

[S 318] CNF 2025 Report, pp. 118–120. Original printed pagination is used; the public PDF has eighteen preliminary pages. Return to citation 141

[S 319] CNF 2025 Report, pp. 130–131, 185–187. Original printed pagination is used; the public PDF has eighteen preliminary pages. Return to citation 142

[S 320] CNF 2025 Report, pp. 119–120, 130–132, 285–289; AWS, Public Hosted Zone Considerations. Original printed pagination is used; the public PDF has eighteen preliminary pages. Return to citation 143

[S 321] CNF 2025 Report, pp. 131–132, 186–187. Original printed pagination is used; the public PDF has eighteen preliminary pages. Return to citation 144

[S 322] CNF 2025 Report, pp. 257–267, 285–289. Original printed pagination is used; the public PDF has eighteen preliminary pages. Return to citation 145

[S 323] CNF 2025 Report, pp. 133–160. Original printed pagination is used; the public PDF has eighteen preliminary pages. Return to citation 147

[S 324] CNF 2025 Report, pp. 135–148. Original printed pagination is used; the public PDF has eighteen preliminary pages. Return to citation 148

[S 325] CNF 2025 Report, pp. 143–150. Original printed pagination is used; the public PDF has eighteen preliminary pages. Return to citation 149

[S 326] CNF 2025 Report, pp. 133–150. Original printed pagination is used; the public PDF has eighteen preliminary pages. Return to citation 150

[S 327] CNF 2025 Report, pp. 160–175. Original printed pagination is used; the public PDF has eighteen preliminary pages. Return to citation 152

[S 328] CNF 2025 Report, pp. 162–170; RFC 7208; RFC 6376; RFC 7489 (historical DMARC specification applicable to the examined 2025 record). Original printed pagination is used; the public PDF has eighteen preliminary pages. · Original source | Original source | Original source Return to citation 153

[S 329] United States Courts, August 7, 2025; CNF 2025 Report, pp. 160–175. Original printed pagination is used; the public PDF has eighteen preliminary pages. Return to citation 154

[S 330] CNF 2025 Report, pp. 197–255, Appendices A–D. Original printed pagination is used; the public PDF has eighteen preliminary pages. Return to citation 155

[S 331] Microsoft, April 6, 2023; Google TAG, December 7, 2021. · Original source | Original source Return to citation 156

[S 332] CNF 2025 Report, pp. 12–18, 57–59, 257–267, 285–289. Original printed pagination is used; the public PDF has eighteen preliminary pages. Return to citation 157

[S 333] The Florida Bar, Reply to Respondent's Corrected Response to Petition by The Florida Bar for Contempt and Order to Show Cause, and Response to the December 2, 2024 Order to Show Cause, SC2024-1681, Filing 213700746, December 31, 2024, 12:00:39 p.m., p. 1, paragraph 2. The contemporaneous reply records a response filed at approximately 11:54 p.m. on December 17, 2024 and a corrected response filed the following day. Return to citation 270 · 343 · 355 · 702 · 769

[S 334] Jay Lewis Farrow, Corrected Response to Petition by The Florida Bar for Contempt and Order to Show Cause, and Response to December 2, 2024 Directive, December 18, 2024 court-received copy, preserved p. 20 and p. 21 excerpt, reproduced in the case study; compare the December 20, 2024 court directive and December 31, 2024 reply, p. 1, paragraph 2. Return to citation 271 · 344 · 349 · 350 · 356 · 703

[S 335] Supreme Court of Florida, December 20, 2024 directive in The Florida Bar v. Jay Lewis Farrow, SC2024-1681, preserved operative-text excerpt reproduced in the case study. The directive records December 18, 2024 hand-delivery, identifies an apparently incomplete corrected response without a certificate of service, conditions submission to the Court on service and a proper certificate, and directs compliance with electronic-filing requirements. Return to citation 272 · 345 · 351 · 357 · 704 · 770

[S 336] The Florida Bar, Reply to Respondent's Corrected Response to Petition by The Florida Bar for Contempt and Order to Show Cause, and Response to the December 2, 2024 Order to Show Cause, SC2024-1681, Bar File 2025-70,248(17F)(OSC), Filing 213700746, e-filed December 31, 2024, 12:00:39 p.m., p. 1, paragraphs 1–2. The first page states the Bar's thirteen-grievance position and records the December 17, 2024 response and December 18, 2024 corrected response. Return to citation 273 · 331 · 346 · 353 · 358 · 365 · 693 · 705 · 717 · 771

[S 337] CNF 2025 Report, printed p. 340 / PDF p. 358. Table 1: original scope and method. Table 1 states 56 illustrative cases. Its printed rows number 57, including 56 with named counsel and a

final Emerald entry without counsel; the source-declared illustrative population is retained. Return to citation 131

[S 338] CNF 2025 Report, printed p. 341 / PDF p. 359. Table 1: first page of listed cases. Return to citation 132

[S 339] CNF 2025 Report, printed p. 38 / PDF p. 56. June 12, 2024 file-list artifacts. Return to citation 139

[S 340] CNF 2025 Report, printed p. 116 / PDF p. 134. DNS collection index for the July–August 2025 windows. This image is the investigator's collection index, rather than the authoritative DNS response or provider change log. Return to citation 146

[S 341] CNF 2025 Report, printed p. 145 / PDF p. 163. E-Filing dataset: recorded workflow paths. Return to citation 151

[S 342] CISA, Joint Cyber Defense Collaborative, January 2022 fact sheet, p. 1, "Changing the Cybersecurity Paradigm" and "How We Work"; CISA, Report to the CISA Director, June 5, 2024, confirming establishment on August 5, 2021. CNF 2025 Report, Foreword, pp. ii–v (PDF pp. 2–5). Return to citation 8

[S 343] CNF 2025 Report, Foreword, pp. ii–v, and methodology, pp. 3, 5–7, 12–18; CNF September 2026 Threat Assessment, pp. 4–6, "Cyber-N.E.T. Forensics and the Joint Cyber Defense Collaborative Ecosystem." Return to citation 12

[S 344] 0-VER October 2026 Report, cover, p. 6 ('Purpose of this assessment'), and § 6, pp. 24–28; research edition 1.3. Return to citation 9

[S 345] ACIS DF-FIRE October 2026 Report, pp. ii–iv (PDF pp. 2–4), 'About the ACIS COLAB – DF-F.I.R.E. Team.' ACIS DF-FIRE October 2026 Report, Part VI, pp. 34–38, source endnotes 99–113. Return to citation 10

[S 346] CCDG February 2026 Report, pp. 2–6 (identity and specialty), pp. 7–12 (scope, methods and source categories). Return to citation 11

[S 347] CNF 2025 Report, pp. 3, 5–7, 12–18 (PDF pp. 21, 23–25, 30–36). CNF September 2026 Threat Assessment, pp. 4–6, 'Cyber-N.E.T. Forensics and the Joint Cyber Defense Collaborative Ecosystem.' CNF Avatar Report, cover and pp. 2–3. Return to citation 13

[S 348] Marlin Technology (Marlintech), Jepp Walter, Expert Report: Summary Opinion (December 5, 2024) ("Marlin 2024 Report"), pp. 1–4; filed as Document 8-2, Case 1:25-cv-20544-JEM, February 24, 2025. The cited court exhibit provides the source. A standalone public Cyber Law Library copy was not located. Return to citation 14

[S 349] ORACLE July 2026 Report, cover and pp. ii–iii (PDF pp. 1–3), 'Report Lineage, Authorship, and Peer-Review Notice.' ORACLE July 2026 Report, pp. 1–3 (PDF pp. 7–9). Return to citation 15

[S 350] RAPS February 2026 Report, cover and pp. 2–7, 'Mandate, Independence and Scope.' 0-VER October 2026 Report, cover and p. 25 § 6.4, uses 'Bridge-Gate E.S.S. Division'; RAPS originating p. 2 uses 'Bridge-Gate E-S-S Division.' Return to citation 17

[S 351] CNF 2025 Report, pp. 133–135 and p. 147 (PDF pp. 151–153,165); p. 133 n.114 identifies CNF contributors as authors of the integrated portal analysis. Return to citation 18

[S 352] Farrow, Motion for Protective Order and Confidentiality, Filing No. 213524545, e-filed December 27, 2024 at 2:50:41 a.m., pp. 1, 18–19, ¶¶90–91 (sealed in camera review, hand-

delivery after review, and temporary stay of premises action); SC2024-1681 docket lists the motion under December 26, 2024. Return to citation 363 · 706 · 710 · 772

[S 353] Farrow, Motion for Petitioner to Show Cause, Filing No. 217824677, February 28, 2025 at 2:18:46 p.m., pp. 4, 7, 9, 13–16, especially ¶¶24–29. Return to citation 109 · 364 · 367 · 369 · 370 · 375 · 709

[S 354] Farrow, Motion for Petitioner to Show Cause, February 27, 2025 copy, p. 14 (embedded February 26, 2025 email) and p. 16 (February 27, 2025 service certificate). The p. 14 screenshot displays a February 26, 2025 sent time of 4:16 p.m., Sonja Chaves as sender, [email redacted] in Cc and "[Bar Counsel PS]" as legal counsel. The separate February 28, 2025 e-filed version is S 353; the two motion copies retain their distinct dates and paragraph numbering. Return to citation 107 · 108 · 366 · 368

[S 355] The Florida Bar, Response to Respondent's Motion for an Order Requiring The Florida Bar to Show Cause, Filing No. 218358955, March 7, 2025 at 4:47:49 p.m., pp. 1–6, especially pp. 5–6. Return to citation 371 · 376

[S 356] Supplied November 18, 2026 SC2024-1681 docket snapshot, 65 of 65 entries, pp. 1–7, especially pp. 6–7 for December 2024 and February–March 2025 motions; p. 2 for separate February 2026 emergency motion disposition. For the opening comparison, p. 1 supplies the actual SC2024-1681 case-number field and p. 2 supplies both February 9, 2026 entries: the emergency motion and Petition for Writs of Prohibition, Mandamus, and All Writs. Physical receipt is shown by the February 6, 2026 stamps in S 409 and S 410. Return to citation 112 · 372 · 377 · 707 · 711 · 723 · 743 · 773

[S 357] Preserved message attributed to John Berrena, "RE: Jay Lewis Farrow Email," March 14, 2025 at 4:15 p.m., pp. 1–2. Return to citation 381

[S 358] The Florida Bar v. Scot Strems, SC20-806, Amended Report of Referee, p. 1 (petition June 5, 2020; emergency order June 9, 2020); Petition for Emergency Suspension, p. 45 (June 5, 2020 service certificate); emergency order June 9, 2020, p. 1. Return to citation 398

[S 359] The Florida Bar v. Roger Barry Davis, SC2024-0501, Report of Referee, July 18, 2024, p. 1 (petition April 5, 2024; emergency order April 22, 2024). Return to citation 399

[S 360] (also S 460) The Florida Bar, Motion to Correct Scrivener's Error in the Case Style and Emergency Suspension Order, Filing No. 228933937, August 7, 2025 at 12:06:34 p.m., pp. 1–2, ¶¶1–3. **Section XII.E.** The Florida Bar, August 7, 2025 Motion to Correct Scrivener's Error in Case Style and Emergency Suspension Order, Filing 228933937, SC2025-0863, ¶¶1–2, p. 1. | Source document / official docket Return to citation 412 · 463 · 956 · 957

[S 361] Supreme Court of Florida, Office of the Clerk, letter transmitting the order to show cause and petition for private service, The Florida Bar v. Luis Abelardo Salas Recharte a/k/a Abelardo Salas, No. SC2026-1188, August 14, 2026, pp. 1–2 (continuation page bears SC22-555). Retained copy: 20260817 FSC Clerk to Needleman floridasupremecourt.org Letter-Case (SC) - Service of Order by Process Server(1).pdf; the printed letter date controls. Official case record: Florida ACIS, SC2026-1188. Reproduced in ORACLE, § X.B, Exs. v.217-1 and v.217-2, pp. 131–133. Return to citation 595 · 598 · 600 · 601 · 602 · 603 · 606 · 609 · 623 · 761 · 788

[S 362] Alex J. Segura, process server, Verified Return of Service, filed in the Supreme Court of Florida, The Florida Bar v. Salas Recharte, No. SC2026-1188, August 24, 2026, Filing No. 255530675, return p. 1 (service reported August 20, 2026). Retained copy: 20260824 Verified

Return of Service Miscellaneous Document - UPL- Sheriff_Processor Service(2).pdf. Official docket: Florida ACIS, SC2026-1188. ORACLE § X.C, Ex. v.217-3, p. 136 (redacted return), and Ex. v.217-4, p. 137 (year comparison). Return to citation 596 · 604 · 610 · 613 · 615 · 617 · 619 · 621 · 624 · 762 · 790

[S 363] Supreme Court of Florida, Order to Show Cause for Indirect Criminal Contempt, The Florida Bar v. Salas Recharte, No. SC2026-1188, August 14, 2026, order pp. 1–2; retained served copy attached to the Verified Return of Service, Filing No. 255530675 (August 24, 2026), source packet pp. 2–3. Retained copy: 20260824 Verified Return of Service Miscellaneous Document - UPL- Sheriff_Processor Service(2).pdf. Official docket: Florida ACIS, SC2026-1188; the return filing number identifies the packet, not issuance of the order. ORACLE § X.C, Ex. v.217-3, pp. 134–135, and Ex. v.217-4, p. 137. Return to citation 597 · 599 · 605 · 608 · 611 · 614 · 616 · 618 · 620 · 622 · 625 · 626

[S 364] Florida Courts Technology Commission Annual Report, April 2024, p./pp. 4. Return to citation 607

[S 365] Florida Rule of Criminal Procedure 3.840(a)–(d), January 1, 2026 compilation, p./pp. 333. Return to citation 612

[S 366] The Florida Bar, Petition for Indirect Criminal Contempt, filed in the Supreme Court of Florida, The Florida Bar v. Luis Abelardo Salas Recharte, No. SC2026-1188, August 4, 2026, Filing No. 254096218, pp. 1, 8–11 (signatories p. 10; verification p. 11). Retained copy: 20260804 Petition by FB for Indirect Criminal Contempt - Petition Filed(1).pdf. Official docket: Florida ACIS, SC2026-1188. ORACLE § X.C, pp. 137–138; Ex. v.217-5, p. 138 reproduces the signatory and verification pages. Return to citation 627 · 629 · 631

[S 367] Rules Regulating The Florida Bar 10-7.2, June 15, 2026 Chapter 10 compilation, p./pp. Rule 10-7.2(c)(3), printed p.710; other subsections cited by number. Return to citation 628

[S 368] Administrative Order AOSC25-38, June 13, 2025, appointments to UPL Standing Committee, p./pp. 1–2; reappointment and signature/attestation at 2; source file: 20250613 Anita Browning AOSC25-38.pdf. Return to citation 630 · 633 · 635 · 637 · 639 · 641 · 643 · 646 · 648 · 775 · 800

[S 369] Supreme Court of Florida, Chief Justice's order designating the circuit chief judge to appoint a referee in The Florida Bar v. Jay Lewis Farrow, No. SC2024-1681, April 14, 2025, pp. 1–4, particularly p. 3 (signature and attestation). Retained copy: 20250414 Order from Cheif Judge to Circuit Court Bar Discipline - Ref Appt (Contempt Proceeding)(8).pdf. Official docket: Florida ACIS, SC2024-1681. ORACLE § X.D, Ex. v.217-6, p. 140; Exs. v.217-7 and v.217-8, p. 142 (comparison crops); pp. 143–144 (object comparison). Return to citation 632 · 634 · 636 · 638 · 640 · 642 · 645 · 651 · 774 · 799

[S 370] Direct PDF-object examination for v.217, November 22, 2026: April 14, 2025 SC2024-1681 designation p. 3; June 13, 2025 AOSC25-38 p. 2; May 27, 2022 AOSC22-15 p. 3; and August 4, 2025 SC2025-0863 designation p. 3. Examination recorded file hashes, embedded image dimensions and placement frames, producer and date fields, Stamp annotations, and signature dictionaries. Image-stream equality was compared on extracted bytes. Measurements describe supplied-copy PDF objects; the original source instruments and their identities are cited in the accompanying notes. Return to citation 644 · 647 · 650

[S 371] Supreme Court of Florida, Administrative Order No. AOSC22-15 (appointments to the Standing Committee on Unlicensed Practice of Law), May 27, 2022, pp. 1–3, especially p. 3 (Chief Justice signature and clerk attestation). Official source: Supreme Court of Florida administrative orders collection, AOSC22-15. Retained copy: 20220721 Anita Browning AOSC22-15.pdf; the order date, not the filename date, controls. ORACLE § X.A, Ex. v.218-S3, p. 117, and Ex. v.218-S7, p. 125 (complete signature page); § X.D, pp. 143–144. Return to citation 649

[S 372] Supreme Court of Florida, Chief Justice's order designating the Eleventh Judicial Circuit chief judge to appoint a referee in The Florida Bar v. Jay Lewis Farrow, No. SC2025-0863, August 4, 2025, pp. 1–3. Retained copy: 20250804 FSC order to 11 Cir to appoint ref Bar Discipline - Ref Appt (Emergency Suspension)(1).pdf. Official docket: Florida ACIS, SC2025-0863; distinct from the same-date suspension order. ORACLE § X.D–E, p. 144 (description and provenance table); no standalone facsimile identified in the report. Return to citation 652 · 656 · 777

[S 373] ORACLE investigative collection, Florida Supreme Court Orders Provenance Comparison, retained analytical workbook, worksheets 2–6 (row references in the report); source file: Florida_Supreme_Court_Orders_Provenance_Comparison(1).xlsx. Workpaper, not a court-issued document; workbook date not established in the supplied register. ORACLE § X.D–E, pp. 143–145, presents selected findings and underlying-document comparisons, not a reproduction of the complete workbook. Retained for controlled review. Return to citation 653 · 654 · 657

[S 374] ORACLE investigative collection, Referee Document Provenance Chart Standalone, retained analytical workbook, worksheets 1–4; source file: Referee_Document_Provenance_Chart_Standalone(1).xlsx. Workpaper, not a judicial record; workbook date not established in the supplied register. ORACLE § X.E, pp. 144–145, integrates selected chart findings with source instruments, including Ex. v.217-9. Complete chart retained for controlled review. Return to citation 655 · 658

[S 375] Supreme Court of Florida, original emergency-suspension order, The Florida Bar v. Jay Lewis Farrow, No. SC2025-0863, August 4, 2025, pp. 1, 5. Retained copy: 20250804 suspension(2).pdf. Official docket: Florida ACIS, SC2025-0863; compare the separate corrected version S 376. ORACLE § VIII.H, pp. 89–93; § IX.A–B, Table 9 and Fig. 37, pp. 105–108 (original Bar object 3269801); § X.E, p. 144. Original order discussed and compared; no standalone order facsimile identified. Return to citation 659

[S 376] Supreme Court of Florida, Corrected Order (emergency suspension), The Florida Bar v. Jay Lewis Farrow, No. SC2025-0863, face date August 4, 2025, correction dated September 30, 2025, pp. 1, 5. Retained copy: 20250804 Corrected Suspension Order.pdf. Official docket: Florida ACIS, SC2025-0863; retain separately from original S 375. ORACLE § VIII.H, p. 93; § IX.A–B, Figs. 33–35, 37–38, pp. 103–108 (Bar object 3311530 and link/version comparison); § X.E, p. 144. No standalone order facsimile identified. Return to citation 660

[S 377] Ritamaria Cuervo, referee, Report of Referee, filed in the Supreme Court of Florida, The Florida Bar v. Jay Lewis Farrow, No. SC2024-1681, consolidated with SC2025-0863, November 4, 2025, Filing No. 235057778, 9:18:34 a.m., pp. 1, 25 (caption and signature); pp. 4, 24–25 (additional reproduced comparisons). Retained copy: 20251104 Refree Report and Recommendations Miscellaneous Document - Referee's Report(1).pdf. Official docket: Florida ACIS, SC2024-1681 and SC2025-0863. ORACLE Ex. v.217-9, p. 146; Exs. XII.E-01, -02, -03A, pp.

183–184, 186; Exs. XII.E-17 and -18, pp. 203–204. Referee recommendation, not final order. Return to citation 661 · 665 · 778

[S 378] Ritamaria Cuervo, referee, certification of record and index, filed in the Supreme Court of Florida, The Florida Bar v. Jay Lewis Farrow, No. SC2024-1681, consolidated with SC2025-0863, November 4, 2025, Filing No. 235113467, 3:18:29 p.m., p. 1. Retained copy: 20251104 Cert of Index Referee(1).pdf. Official docket: Florida ACIS, SC2024-1681. ORACLE § X.E, Ex. v.217-9, p. 145 (certification/signature excerpt); distinct from the same-day referee report. Return to citation 662 · 666 · 779

[S 379] Supreme Court of Florida, order denying extension, dismissing petition for writs and notice of intent to seek review, and directing the case to proceed as uncontested, The Florida Bar v. Jay Lewis Farrow, Nos. SC2024-1681 and SC2025-0863, April 24, 2026, pp. 1–2. Retained copy: 20260424 Order re Dismissal of Original Writ Notice of Dispute Order - Non-dispositional(5).pdf. Official docket: Florida ACIS, paired cases. ORACLE Fig. 28, p. 95 (p. 1); Figs. 31 and 40, pp. 99, 111; Ex. XII.E-03, p. 185 (caption comparison). Return to citation 114 · 663 · 667 · 738 · 749 · 751 · 786

[S 380] Supreme Court of Florida, order approving uncontested referee report, imposing permanent disbarment and entering costs, The Florida Bar v. Jay Lewis Farrow, Nos. SC2024-1681 and SC2025-0863, May 21, 2026, pp. 1–2. Retained copy: 20260521 Order re Approving Report and Recommend of Referee Dispositions - Disposition(5).pdf. Official docket: Florida ACIS, paired cases. ORACLE Fig. 31, p. 99 (partial caption), Fig. 40, p. 111 (order-body excerpt), Ex. XII.E-03, p. 185; operative disposition discussed at pp. 95–96, 146–147, 160 and 204–205. Return to citation 664 · 668 · 739 · 754 · 787 · 823

[S 381] Jay Lewis Farrow, Verified Ex Parte Emergency Motion for Restraining Order Pursuant to This Court's Inherent Powers and to Seal Motion and Proceedings, Florida circuit civil matter No. 2024-13000-CA-01, dated November 11, 2024, PDF pp. 2–6, especially ¶¶5–10, verification and prayer; date on p. 6. Retained investigative copy: 20241111 EX PARTE EMG RE COMPROMISE FIELD OPERATIONS Circuit Civil 2413000CA01(1).pdf. ORACLE § X.F, p. 148 reproduces the p. 2, ¶¶1–3 excerpt; § X.G and X.I, pp. 149–150, 160. Specific circuit and docket filing number not established by the supplied excerpt; motion seeks sealing, and its full contents remain in the controlled collection. Filing/access status is not independently confirmed. Return to citation 676 · 677 · 679 · 681 · 698 · 768

[S 382] Jay Lewis Farrow, Verified Complaint, dated February 5, 2025, PDF pp. 205–206 and 226–227, including ¶¶818–822, 915 and n. 23 (CourtMAP submission account). Retained investigative copy: 2052025 VERIFIED COMPLAINT FINAL(1).pdf. Court, case number and filing number not established by the supplied description. ORACLE §§ X.F–G, pp. 148–150, cites the party's contemporaneous account; no facsimile of these complaint pages identified. Complete source retained for controlled review; filing and public-access status not asserted. Return to citation 680 · 682 · 699

[S 383] Supreme Court of Florida, order denying the Emergency Ex Parte Motion to Seal, for In Camera Review, for Paper-Only, Non-Digitized Handling, for Delayed Service, and for a Stay of All Disciplinary Proceedings Affecting Petitioner, The Florida Bar v. Jay Lewis Farrow, Nos. SC2024-1681 and SC2025-0863, February 11, 2026, p. 1. Retained copy: 20260211 Clerk Order in 20241681 as to Original Writ - Non-dispositional(8).pdf. Official docket: Florida ACIS, paired

cases. Compare S 271. ORACLE p. 33, panel D; Fig. 39, p. 109; § X.H, p. 156 (operative/caption excerpts). Return to citation 113 · 724 · 729 · 731 · 740

[S 384] Florida Rules of General Practice and Judicial Administration, Rule 2.420(g)(1)–(3), July 1, 2026 compilation, pp. 118–119; amendment history pp. 8–9. Subdivision (g)(2) specifies a written ruling and the motion/response-based 30-day triggers. Subdivision (g)(3) governs an order granting confidentiality and cross-references (e)(4). The amendment history identifies no intervening change to this subdivision for the February 2026 ruling. · Florida Rules of General Practice and Judicial Administration, July 1, 2026 compilation Return to citation 734

[S 385] Supreme Court of Florida, order denying extension, dismissing petition for writs and January 5, 2026 notice of intent to seek review, and directing uncontested proceedings, The Florida Bar v. Jay Lewis Farrow, Nos. SC2024-1681 and SC2025-0863, April 24, 2026, pp. 1–2. Retained copy: 20260424 Order re Dismissal of Original Writ Notice of Dispute Order - Non-dispositional(6).pdf. Official docket: Florida ACIS, paired cases; compare S 250, S 272, and S 379. ORACLE Fig. 28, p. 95; § X.H, pp. 159–160; Ex. XII.E-03, p. 185 (caption excerpt). Return to citation 752

[S 386] ORACLE investigative collection, domain-evidence directory screenshot, source file screenshots/image(20261122-090313).png, bottom-row filename "20260817 FLORIDASUPREMECOURT.ORG NS AZUREGOV-DNS.US.pdf." The filename records an inventory item dated August 17, 2026; the screenshot filename indicates November 22, 2026, without establishing the underlying DNS event date. ORACLE § X.I, pp. 159–162 (inventory chronology and discussion); no screenshot facsimile identified. Retained internal research inventory, not a registry-issued DNS record. Return to citation 763 · 789 · 801

[S 387] Report of Referee, November 4, 2025, SC2024-1681 consolidated with SC2025-0863, Filing No. 235057778, pp. 1–2, 10–17, 20–25. **Section XII.E.** Report of Referee, November 4, 2025, SC2024-1681 consolidated with SC2025-0863, Filing 235057778, pp. 1–7, 13–25; original supplied PDF. | Source document / official docket Return to citation 813 · 817 · 819 · 821 · 839 · 842 · 944 · 951 · 953 · 958 · 972 · 978 · 981 · 983 · 986 · 988 · 990 · 993 · 995 · 999 · 1015 · 1022 · 1025 · 1027 · 1029 · 1035 · 1037 · 1056 · 1057 · 1066 · 1071 · 1073 · 1075 · 1080 · 1091

[S 388] Cory L. Chandler, referee, Report of Referee, filed in the Supreme Court of Florida, The Florida Bar v. Jesse David Berkowitz, No. SC2026-1061, October 15, 2026, Filing No. 259279426, pp. 1–13, especially pp. 2, 7–12 (procedure, findings and sanction recommendation). Official docket: Florida ACIS, SC2026-1061; retained supplied PDF. ORACLE §§ XI.A–D, pp. 163–170; § XII.E.4, Exs. XII.E-17 and -18, pp. 202–203 (p. 12 full page and operative excerpt; retained from v.217-13 and v.217-14). Referee recommendation, not a final court disposition. Return to citation 814 · 816 · 820 · 822 · 824 · 835 · 840 · 843 · 945 · 1058 · 1067 · 1072 · 1074 · 1076

[S 389] The Florida Bar, Petition for Emergency Suspension, filed June 18, 2025, Filing No. 225491716, SC2025-0863, pp. 1, 33–35, particularly ¶1 and p.34. · Petition for Emergency Suspension, The Florida Bar v. Jay Lewis Farrow, SC2025-0863 Return to citation 815 · 828 · 829 · 830 · 831 · 833 · 834 · 836 · 841

[S 390] Supreme Court of Florida, order granting emergency suspension, The Florida Bar v. Jesse David Berkowitz, SC2026-1061, July 21, 2026, pp. 1–5. · The Florida Bar v. Jesse David Berkowitz, No. SC2026-1061, Emergency Suspension Order Return to citation 818

[S 391] U.S. District Court, Southern District of Florida, In re Jesse David Berkowitz, No. 26-MC-24957-ALTONAGA, Administrative Order 2026-85, ECF4, October9,2026, pp.1–3. · In re Jesse David Berkowitz, Order of Suspension, Administrative Order 2026-85, Case 26-MC-24957-ALTONAGA, ECF 4 **Section XII.E.** U.S. District Court, S.D. Fla., In re Jesse David Berkowitz, No. 26-MC-24957-ALTONAGA, Admin. Order 2026-85, October 9, 2026, pp. 1–3. | Source document / official docket Return to citation 825 · 851 · 852 · 1087

[S 392] Rules Regulating The Florida Bar, Rule 3-5.2(a)(1), (3), emergency-petition authorization, affidavit standard and post-order answer procedure; compare official compilations December 30, 2024, and February 16, 2026, pp. 90–94. · Rules Regulating The Florida Bar — December 30, 2024 compilation | Rules Regulating The Florida Bar — February 16, 2026 compilation Return to citation 826

[S 393] Rules Regulating The Florida Bar, Rule 4-3.3(c), ex parte candor, and Rule 4-8.4(g), written response to official inquiry; official Chapter 4 compilation, pp. 307, 429–430. Return to citation 827 · 838

[S 394] The Florida Bar, Documents for Disciplinary Action, Jesse David Berkowitz, member 546151, discipline case 202610809, official document listing with petition and Supreme Court order links. · Official disciplinary case index (case-level access) | Petition for Emergency Suspension (official source document) Return to citation 832 · 837

[S 395] Supreme Court of Florida, order granting uncontested petition for disciplinary revocation without leave to seek readmission, In re: Petition for Disciplinary Revocation of Steven Keith Jonas, No. SC2026-1038, September 3, 2026, pp. 1–2. Official docket: Florida ACIS, SC2026-1038; retained order copy. ORACLE § XI.D–E, p. 170 (service-list and disposition comparison; no order facsimile identified). Return to citation 844 · 847

[S 396] Supreme Court of Florida, order granting uncontested petition for disciplinary revocation with leave to seek readmission after five years, In re: Petition for Disciplinary Revocation of Forton H. Wimbush, Jr., No. SC2026-1246, October 29, 2026, pp. 1–2. Official docket: Florida ACIS, SC2026-1246; retained order copy. ORACLE § XI.D–E, p. 170 (service-list and disposition comparison; no order facsimile identified). Separate from August 27 style correction S 399. Return to citation 845 · 848

[S 397] Brian D. Burgoon, Lawyer Discipline—A Roadmap to Florida's Lawyer Regulation System, The Florida Bar Journal, vol. 98, no. 3 (May/June 2024), p.8, institutional roles discussion. Return to citation 700 · 846

[S 398] The Florida Bar v. Strems, 357 So. 3d 77, 93–94 (Fla. 2022), Nos. SC20-806 and SC20-842, December 22, 2022, slip op. p. 36; see also Rule3-5.1(f). · The Florida Bar v. Strems, SC20-806 (opinion) | Supreme Court opinion (official disciplinary source document) | Rules Regulating The Florida Bar — Chapter 3: Rules of Discipline **Section XII.E.** The Florida Bar v. Strems, 357 So. 3d 77, 93–94 (Fla. 2022), SC20-806 & SC20-842, Dec. 22, 2022, slip opinion p. 36; ordinary disbarment rather than permanence. | Source document / official docket Return to citation 942 · 1064 · 1068

[S 399] Supreme Court of Florida, order granting motion to correct style, In re: Petition for Disciplinary Revocation of Forton H. Wimbush, Jr., No. SC2026-1246, August 27, 2026, p. 1 (corrects Bar file 2026-70,369(11A) to 2027-70,098(11A)(MDR)). Official docket: Florida ACIS,

SC2026-1246; retained order copy. ORACLE § XI.E, Ex. v.217-16, p. 172 (source p. 1); discussion pp. 170–171. Return to citation 849 · 850

[S 400] Florida Supreme Court, Supreme Court Seal: official-page capture preserved by Internet Archive January 24, 2026, 20:39:43 UTC; browser screenshots collected November 22, 2026. The live page returned HTTP 403. The page's High-Resolution target was retrieved separately on November 22, 2026: 1000 × 1000 JPEG, 832,125 bytes, HTTP 200, no redirect, SHA-256 4a0b2aadcd41128dd5b1409ed1b498aec07c61e2d6ed4c04120ccb0fdb5f821b. Capture and response evidence retained in the v.218 source archive. · Archived official page | Linked original JPEG Return to citation 553 · 557 · 558 · 560 · 570 · 580 · 582

[S 401] Direct comparative examination for v.218, November 22, 2026. AOSC22-15, May 27, 2022, p. 3, source 20220721 Anita Browning AOSC22-15.pdf; AOSC25-38, June 13, 2025, p. 2, official public PDF. Their extracted 199 × 205 JPEGs are byte-identical, SHA-256 3333771542547dee011f366e5f616c6c65690ff6767944c15c37f196cbc36366. Separate PDF Stamp annotations were inspected. The April 14, 2025 designation's 483 × 118 Indexed/Flate image with soft mask is a different image object from the February 2026 JPEG. Sources correspond to existing notes 368–371; this examination confirms and extends that analysis. Native PDFs, complete page renders, extraction manifest and hashes are retained. Return to citation 554 · 563 · 565 · 571 · 574 · 576 · 587 · 590 · 591

[S 402] Supreme Court of Florida, acknowledgment of new case, SC2024-1681, December 2, 2024, p. 1; source 20241202 FSC acknowledgment of first nov 25 2024 petition.pdf. Source SHA-256 6be484c00534558faa863dd8fe2e6b19b1fa75b039d54cf4ed44b528bb513499. Extracted standalone seal: 261 × 275; F clearly visible. The inspected PDF's Quartz/DuckDuckGo generation metadata is September 7, 2026 and identifies a later reproduction. Original screenshot, PDF and extraction are retained in the v.218 source archive. Return to citation 555 · 559 · 561 · 566 · 572 · 592

[S 403] Supreme Court of Florida, February 5, 2026 order, SC2024-1681 and SC2025-0863, p. 2; source 20260205 Clerk Order - Non-dispositional(5).pdf, C-Track Document Processing, source SHA-256 70a7df29e21f703a88826dbd2aca8647631b1570381f20e7751383b9b4b89499. Combined certification JPEG: 483 × 118, SHA-256 e7afc6274527ed839b4b736a9a69c46c28cd3c7a2680b2b99f6909fc27b2d01d; identical extracted JPEG in the inspected later Safari/Quartz copy. Case/date fields are separate page text. Existing Section IX.C and notes 39, 271 and 278 retain attribution for the earlier multirecord study. Native copies, crops and hashes retained. Return to citation 556 · 568 · 573 · 575 · 577 · 588 · 594

[S 404] User-supplied comparison screenshots received November 22, 2026: image(20261122-105652).png, 1114 × 680 (AOSC22-15); image(20261122-105613).png, 808 × 550 (AOSC25-38); image(20261122-105749).png, 1356 × 742 (December 2 clerk letter); image(20261122-105829).png, 1020 × 384 (February 5 certification). Originals embedded without reconstruction and preserved with SHA-256 values in the v.218 source archive. Native-source measurements are reported separately from screenshot dimensions. Return to citation 564 · 567 · 569

[S 405] Florida Supreme Court, 2013 Tour Volunteer Manual, printed p. 7, footer 1/13, seal description. Florida Supreme Court Historical Society, Seal of the Supreme Court, retrieved Internet Archive capture December 31, 2014, 07:07:57 UTC; archived text contains the F explanation and 1950 adoption statement. These establish the dated document and publication-

by date, not the first-ever online posting. The manual separately attributes legislative approval to 1847. The official Court page archived March 24, 2019 also contains the F description. PDFs and archived HTML retained. · 2013 manual | 2014 Historical Society capture | 2019 official Court capture Return to citation 562 · 578 · 579 · 581

[S 406] Original archived HTML of the official Court seal page, capture January 24, 2026, 20:39:43 UTC. The decoded original response contains canonical and og:url values naming https://flcourts-media.ccplatform.net/the-court/about-the-court/Supreme-Court-Seal and an og:logo URL at that hostname. Archive headers identify memento-datetime and WARC daily_perma_cc_2026-01-24/7RYW-56AR.warc.gz. The rendered replay browser DOM and the live .gov image-response log are separately retained. This source is evidence of archived metadata, not a record of a live image redirect. Exact original HTML, headers and extracted contexts are included in the source archive. · Return to citation 583 · 589

[S 407] In re Amendments to Florida Rules of General Practice and Judicial Administration, SC2023-1401, corrected opinion dated March 20, 2025, pp. 2, 5 and 7: Rule 2.345 and effective date July 1, 2025. Florida Courts Technology Standards, section 2.1.8.3.1, November 2020, May 2023 and revised May 2025 editions, pp. 11–12, address electronic judicial-signature watermark fields. Document functions and the rule's effective date are distinguished in the analysis; later provisions are not retroactively assigned to earlier comparators. · In re Amendments to Florida Rules of General Practice and Judicial Administration, SC2023-1401, 416 So. 3d 242 (Fla. 2025), corrected opinion | November 2020 standards | May 2023 standards | Revised May 2025 standards Return to citation 585 · 586

[S 408] Florida Statutes section 90.902(1) and (4), self-authentication of documents bearing governmental or court seals with custodian attestation, and certified public-record copies. Used to explain the institutional role of a seal and certification; the web artwork is not treated as a custodian certificate for a particular order. · Official statute Return to citation 552 · 584

[S 409] Jay Lewis Farrow, Petition for Writs of Prohibition, Mandamus and All Writs, "In re: Jay Lewis Farrow," original-jurisdiction instrument, 61-page supplied PDF "20260206 Writ no hand filed but no electronic filing number.pdf": PDF p. 1 (caption, blank case-number field and February 6, 2026 Clerk receipt); PDF p. 4 (authorities); PDF p. 7 / printed p. 3 (Fla. Const. art. V, §§ 3(b)(7), 15). Compare the supplied November 18, 2026 SC2024-1681 docket, p. 2, February 9, 2026 petition entry. The received original is retained separately from its later docket classification. Return to citation 110 · 719 · 721 · 725 · 782

[S 410] Jay Lewis Farrow, Emergency Ex Parte Motion to Seal, for In Camera Review, for Paper-Only, Non-Digitized Handling, for Delayed Service, and for a Stay of All Disciplinary Proceedings Affecting Petitioner, five-page supplied PDF "20260206 Emergency Farrow in Original Writ Petition Motion (SC) - Other Substantive.pdf": p. 1 (separate caption, blank case-number field, constitutional provisions and February 6, 2026 receipt stamp); pp. 2–4 (requested controls and special service treatment). The source cites Rule 2.525(d); that source wording is preserved, while the applicable 2026 numbering is identified in S 413. Return to citation 111 · 720 · 722 · 726 · 783

[S 411] Jay Lewis Farrow, Respondent's Motion for Extension, SC2024-1681, Filing 241678196, e-filed February 13, 2026, 12:02:31 a.m.; original three-page PDF "20260213 Farrow Motion for Extension(2).pdf." P. 1: filing stamp and request; p. 2: January 28 reporter-information request, quoted address veritex@fl@veritex.com and reported unsuccessful contact; p. 3: February 12

signature date and February 4 certificate date. The body also contains inconsistent 2025/2026 dates. Filing date is taken from the electronic stamp; the underlying Bar contact letter is not reproduced in this motion. Compare S 275, March 2, 2026 response, pp. 3–5. Return to citation 744 · 745 · 747 · 784

[S 412] The Florida Bar, "Rules Regulating The Florida Bar," official institutional description identifying the Bar as an official arm of the Supreme Court of Florida; and "Board Communications Toolkit," official mission, professional standards, public protection, access-to-justice, continuing-education and institutional-history material. These sources support the public-service and institutional-role discussion; the authority-and-integrity principle applied to the particular documentary sequence is O.R.A.C.L.E.'s analysis. · Return to citation 701

[S 413] Florida Rules of General Practice and Judicial Administration, official January 1, 2026 compilation: Rule 2.205(b)(3), p. 25 (Clerk's docket and case numbering); Rule 2.420(e)(4), pp. 114–115, and (g)(1)–(3), pp. 118–119 (noncriminal appellate confidentiality, including original proceedings; written-ruling requirement and separate grant-specific findings); Rule 2.525(a), (c)(1), pp. 178–179 (electronic official file and conversion of accepted paper filings). Amendment history, pp. 8–9. Rule 2.525's July 1, 2025 amendment controls the 2026 subdivision numbering; the 2024 events and the motion's own older citation are not silently renumbered. Return to citation 669 · 727 · 735

[S 414] 2024–2027 Florida Bar Strategic Plan. The Florida Bar · Plan years 2024–2027; no exact publication date displayed · Pinpoint: Objectives I, II.1–4, III.3–4, IV.2; lines 76–121. Return to citation 930

[S 415] Professionalism Expectations. The Florida Bar · 2026-05-18 · Pinpoint: Preamble; Expectations 2.4, 2.10, 2.17, 3.7, 3.12, 3.18, 6.3, 6.4, 7.5. Return to citation 20

[S 416] Rules Regulating The Florida Bar, Rule 4-3.3: Candor Toward the Tribunal. Supreme Court of Florida / The Florida Bar · 2026-10-22 · Pinpoint: Printed pp. 306–308; PDF pp. 128–130; paragraphs (a)–(d), comment Representations by a Lawyer. Return to citation 931

[S 417] Rules Regulating The Florida Bar, Rule 4-3.4: Fairness to Opposing Party and Counsel. Supreme Court of Florida / The Florida Bar · 2026-10-22 · Pinpoint: Printed pp. 313–315; PDF pp. 135–137; paragraphs (a)–(c), (g)–(h).

[S 418] Reply to Respondent's Corrected Response, The Florida Bar v. Jay Lewis Farrow, SC2024-1681 (case docket SC2024-1681). December 31, 2024 · Pinpoint: 5 pages; ¶¶2–7; signatures and service pp. 4–5 · Official public record; examined supplied copy · Filing 213700746; acknowledgment of responses and exhibits is distinct from the Bar's assessment of their adequacy. Return to citation 887

[S 419] Affidavit of John Berrena, Supporting Exhibits and Exhibit B Affidavit of Bar Counsel RB (case docket SC2025-0863). June 18, 2025 filing packet · Pinpoint: 104 pages; Berrena ¶¶1, 4–19; Exhibit A9 pp. 93–94; Exhibit A11 p. 102; Bar Counsel RB affidavit pp. 103–104 · Additional cited locations: PDF pp.1–4, Berrena ¶¶1–12,19; PDF pp.103–104, Exhibit B, Bar Counsel RB ¶¶5–15; PDF p.102, Exhibit A-11; PDF pp.93–94, Exhibit A-9, motion ¶¶56–63; PDF pp.2–4, Berrena ¶19; PDF p.94, Exhibit A-9 ¶¶60–63; PDF pp.95–99, Exhibit A-9 ¶¶65–85 and requested relief; PDF pp.5–21, Exhibit A-1, Final Judgment, December 26, 2024; PDF pp.22–28, Exhibit A-2, Orders of March 19 and May 23, 2025; PDF pp.29–31, Notice, June 10, 2025; PDF p.2, Berrena ¶¶13–18; 20250618 Affidavit of John Berrena support Petition to Suspend [name redacted](2).pdf, pp1–

4,103–104 · Official public record; examined supplied copy · Bar Counsel RB's own sworn affidavit is contained at the end of this packet. Screenshots nested within a filed motion retain that provenance. **Section XII.E.** Affidavit of John Berrena and supporting exhibits, Exhibit B affidavit of Bar Counsel RB, June 18, 2025 filing packet, pp. 1–4, 22–28, 93–104, existing v253 source-register entry. The complete packet was not recovered in this execution; the June 18 petition and the independently available March filings and federal orders were examined directly. No new assertion about the affidavit's precise omissions is made. | Source document / official docket Return to citation 932 · 1052

[S 420] Report of Referee, The Florida Bar v. Jay Lewis Farrow, SC2024-1681 and SC2025-0863. Ritamaria Gonzalez Cuervo, Referee · 2025-11-04 · Pinpoint: Pages 1–3 (procedural history, default, and hearing evidence); Pages 4–16 (seven counts); Page 17 (mootness and disciplinary history); Pages 20–24 (aggravation and case law); Pages 24–25 (remedies and costs).

[S 421] Order Approving Referee Report and Permanently Disbarring Respondent, The Florida Bar v. Jay Lewis Farrow, SC2024-1681 and SC2025-0863 (case docket SC2024-1681). Supreme Court of Florida · 2026-05-21 · Pinpoint: Pages 1–2.

[S 422] In re Jay Lewis Farrow, Order of Suspension, Administrative Order 2025-98, Case 25-MC-23499-ALTONAGA, ECF 4. United States District Court, Southern District of Florida; Chief Judge Cecilia M. Altonaga · 2025-12-03 · Pinpoint: Page 1 (service attempts and contact duties); Page 2 (operative orders).

[S 423] In re Jesse David Berkowitz, Order of Suspension, Administrative Order 2026-85, Case 26-MC-24957-ALTONAGA, ECF 4. United States District Court, Southern District of Florida; Chief Judge Cecilia M. Altonaga · 2026-10-09 · Pinpoint: Page 1 (chronology and rule); p. 2 (sanctions and service); p. 3 (distribution).

[S 424] Cory L. Chandler, referee, Report of Referee, The Florida Bar v. Jesse David Berkowitz, Supreme Court of Florida, No. SC2026-1061, October 15, 2026, Filing No. 259279426 (compare S 388); pp. 1–2 (procedure), 3–9 (findings and rule violations), 10–12 (sanction recommendation), 12–13 (costs). Official docket: Florida ACIS, SC2026-1061; supplied source copy retained in the investigative collection. ORACLE §§ XI.A–D, pp. 163–170; Exs. XII.E-17 and -18, pp. 202–203 (p. 12).

[S 425] The Florida Bar, Petition for Indirect Criminal Contempt, The Florida Bar v. Luis Abelardo Salas Recharte, Supreme Court of Florida, No. SC2026-1188, August 4, 2026, Filing No. 254096218 (compare S 366); petition pp. 1–10; verification p. 11; 2014 stipulation pp. 12–20; 2014 order p. 21; contract pp. 22–25; bank statements pp. 26–33; receipt p. 34. Bar Counsel JN, filing counsel; Anita Browning, verifying UPL committee chair. Official docket: Florida ACIS, SC2026-1188; full packet retained in controlled collection. ORACLE Ex. v.217-5, p. 139 reproduces pp. 10–11; §§ X.C and XII.D, pp. 138–139, 180. Financial exhibits not reproduced here. Return to citation 2 · 914

[S 426] Gisela Cardonne Ely, senior judge and referee, Report and Recommendations with Stipulation and Plea Agreement, The Florida Bar v. Luis Abelardo Salas Recharte, Supreme Court of Florida, No. SC2026-1188, September 23, 2026. Report pp. 1–9; plea pp. 10–22 (¶4, pp. 15–17; ¶6, p. 18; ¶12, p. 19; ¶13, pp. 20–21; signatures p. 22); 2014 order p. 23; stipulation pp. 24–32. Plea signed by Salas Recharte, Ramon de la Cabada and Bar Counsel JN. Official docket: Florida ACIS, SC2026-1188; retained source packet, filing number not established by supplied

description. ORACLE warning p. 4 and § XII.D, p. 180 (discussion; no packet facsimile identified). Return to citation 3 · 915

[S 427] Rules Regulating The Florida Bar, Chapter 10: Rules Governing the Investigation and Prosecution of the Unlicensed Practice of Law. Supreme Court of Florida / The Florida Bar · 2026-10-22 compilation · Pinpoint: Rule 10-7.2(a), printed pp. 709–710 / PDF pp. 25–26; Rule 10-7.2(c), printed pp. 710–712 / PDF pp. 26–28; Rule 10-7.2(d)–(g), printed pp. 712–713 / PDF pp. 28–29. Return to citation 4

[S 428] Florida Rules of Criminal Procedure, Rule 3.840: Indirect Criminal Contempt. Supreme Court of Florida / The Florida Bar · 2026-10-01 compilation · Pinpoint: Rule 3.840(a)–(e), printed and PDF p. 333; Rule 3.840(f)–(g), printed and PDF p. 334. For the direct and indirect distinction and the function of contempt sanctions, see Florida Rules of Criminal Procedure, rules 3.830 and 3.840, January 1, 2026 compilation, pp. 331–334, and Plank v. State, No. SC14-414, Supreme Court of Florida, March 17, 2016, discussion of the distinctions between types of contempt. Return to citation 5

[S 429] FCTC Meeting Summary, November 7, 2025. 2025-11-07 · Pinpoint: p. 8, Agenda XVII. Return to citation 888

[S 430] FCTC Meeting Summary, May 8, 2026. 2026-05-08 · Pinpoint: pp. 14–15, Agenda XVIII; p. 3 governance.

[S 431] In re Amendments to Florida Rules of General Practice and Judicial Administration, SC2023-1401, 416 So. 3d 242 (Fla. 2025), corrected opinion. 2025-03-20 · Pinpoint: pp. 1–2, 5, 7; Rule 2.345 at p. 7.

[S 432] Florida Courts Technology Standards, Version 4.0, adopted May 2025, revised June 2026. 2026-06 · Pinpoint: pp. 7–8 §§1, 2.1.2; pp. 11–12 §2.1.8; p. 22 §5.1; p. 35 §5.8.6.4. Return to citation 19 · 933

[S 433] Supreme Court of Florida, Office of the Clerk, John A. Tomasino, letter to Bar Counsel JN concerning private service of show-cause order and petition, The Florida Bar v. Luis Abelardo Salas Recharte, No. SC2026-1188, August 14, 2026, pp. 1–2 (p. 2 bears SC22-555; filename dated August 17). Official case record: Florida ACIS, SC2026-1188; retained copy identified at S 361. ORACLE § X.B, Exs. v.217-1 and v.217-2, pp. 130–132 (full letter and comparison); § XII.B, p. 177. Return to citation 889

[S 434] Alex J. Segura, process server, Verified Return of Service with attached order, filed in the Supreme Court of Florida, The Florida Bar v. Luis Abelardo Salas Recharte, No. SC2026-1188, August 24, 2026, Filing No. 255530675 (service reported August 20); source return p. 1, attached order pp. 2–3. Official docket: Florida ACIS, SC2026-1188; retained packet identified at S 362 and S 363. ORACLE § X.C, Ex. v.217-3, pp. 134–136; Ex. v.217-4, p. 137 (hearing-year comparison); § XII.B, p. 177. Private service-address fields remain redacted in reproduced pages. Return to citation 890

[S 435] The Florida Bar v. Elizabeth Hidalgo, No. SC2025-0636. Supreme Court of Florida · 2026-07-02 · Pinpoint: Slip opinion, pp. 1–2 (operative order); pp. 3–4 (Tanenbaum dissent). Return to citation 6 · 916

[S 436] Update: Bankruptcy Noticing Center Access Restored. Administrative Office of the U.S. Courts · United States Courts · 2026-10-15 · Pinpoint: Lines 571–579; October 22 and October 27, 2026 updates.

[S 437] Notice of Respondent's Noncompliance With Orders Dated August 4, 2025 and May 21, 2026 (case docket SC2025-0863). October 28, 2026 · Pinpoint: 4 pages; ¶¶1–6; signatures and service pp. 3–4 · Original ORACLE identity: S 274, 356 · Official public record; examined supplied copy · Filing 260153179; the notice alleges noncompliance; it is not an adjudication of criminal contempt. Return to citation 7 · 917

[S 438] Rules Regulating The Florida Bar, Chapter 3: Rules of Discipline. Supreme Court of Florida / The Florida Bar · 2026-10-22 compilation · Pinpoint: Rule 3-5.2(a)(1)–(4), printed p. 91 / PDF p. 21; Rule 3-5.2(a)(6)–(8), printed pp. 92–93 / PDF pp. 22–23; Rule 3-7.11(b)–(c), printed pp. 156–157 / PDF pp. 86–87; Rule 3-7.11(f)(1)–(2), printed pp. 160–163 / PDF pp. 90–93; Rule 3-5.3, printed pp. 96–97 / PDF pp. 26–27. Adoption and effective date of the felony-charge procedure: In re Amendments to Rules Regulating The Florida Bar, No. SC2025-0727, Supreme Court of Florida, June 5, 2025, pp. 1–2 and 4–6 (effective December 5, 2025).

[S 439] Rules Regulating The Florida Bar, Chapter 3: Rules of Discipline, July 14, 2025 compilation. Supreme Court of Florida / The Florida Bar · 2025-07-14 · Pinpoint: Rule 3-5.2(a)(1)–(3), printed p. 91; Rule 3-5.2(a)(4)–(10), printed pp. 92–93; Rule 3-7.11(f), printed pp. 157–160. **Section XII.E.** Rules Regulating The Florida Bar, Chapter 3, July 14, 2025 compilation, Rule 3-5.2 and Rule 3-7.11(f); see also May 29, 2025 compilation (S 440). | Source document / official docket Return to citation 1083

[S 440] Rules Regulating The Florida Bar, May 29, 2025 compilation: Rules 3-3.4(a)–(c), 3-4.4, 3-5.1(f), 3-5.2(a), 3-7.4(a)–(c),(f),(h), 3-7.6(d),(m), 3-7.7(c)(6)(A), 3-7.11(f), and Rule 4-8.4(g). | Source document / official docket Return to citation 943 · 946 · 1059 · 1061

[S 441] The Florida Bar, Standing Board Policies, March 28, 2025, §15.91 (communications concerning transfer and committee assignment); §15.76 (designated-reviewer review). | Source document / official docket Return to citation 947

[S 442] December 26, 2024 Final Judgment for Plaintiffs, [name redacted]., et al. v. [name redacted], et al., Seminole County, 2020 CA 000725-11B-W, Filing 213473782, pp. 1–17, ¶¶4, 7, 10, 19; supplied Bar Exhibit A-1 PDF. Return to citation 979 · 982 · 984 · 987 · 989 · 992 · 994 · 997

[S 443] Strenger v. RMC Consulting, Inc., et al., No. 2:23-cv-01226-SPC-NPM (M.D. Fla.), February 12, 2025, D.E. 44, Defendant RMC Consulting, Inc.'s Motion to Compel Plaintiff's Discovery Responses, pp. 1–3, 5–6 and exhibits. Supplied PDF filename "20250513 Discovery.pdf"; filing stamp controls. Return to citation 1002 · 1004

[S 444] Strenger, February 18, 2025, D.E. 45, Show Cause Order and Reference to Grievance Committee, pp. 1–2. | Source document / official docket Return to citation 1005 · 1009

[S 445] [name redacted], March 18, 2025 Motion to Approve Stipulation for Dismissal Without Prejudice, SC2024-1681, supplied copy pp. 13–15 (¶¶44–55), 17–19 (¶¶69–72 and alternative prayer). | Source document / official docket Return to citation 1030 · 1036 · 1038 · 1045 · 1053

[S 446] The Florida Bar, March 19, 2025 Motion to Strike, SC24-1681, Filing 219144400, pp. 1–5 and PDF pp. 6–11 (particularly p. 10). | Source document / official docket Return to citation 949 · 952 · 1031 · 1033 · 1034 · 1039 · 1040 · 1046 · 1054

[S 447] Berrena, March 19, 2025, 5:10 p.m., “Follow up” email declining an in-person meeting; supplied displayed email facsimile, p. 1. Return to citation 1041 · 1043

[S 448] [name redacted], March 20, 2025, Motion for Order Requiring Parties to Meet and Confer at an In-Person Meeting, SC2024-1681, pp. 3–6, ¶¶9–15 and prayer; supplied original PDF. | Source document / official docket Return to citation 1042 · 1044 · 1047 · 1055

[S 449] Strenger, February 21, 2025, Notice of Emergency Cyber-Security Breaches and/or Issues Related to the Middle District of Florida’s ECF Portal; Preliminary Response to February 18, 2025 Order, supplied document, pp. 1–2; no independent docket identifier assigned to this copy. Return to citation 1006

[S 450] Strenger, March 4, 2025, D.E. 48, Plaintiff and Plaintiff Counsel [name redacted]’s Response to February 18, 2025 Order, filed 03/04/25, pp. 1–23 (file stamp p. 1). Return to citation 1007 · 1010

[S 451] Strenger, March 19, 2025, D.E. 49, Order, pp. 1–4 (especially p. 4 operative compliance requirements); supplied copy and court PDF. | Source document / official docket Return to citation 998 · 1001 · 1011 · 1012 · 1019 · 1023 · 1048

[S 452] Strenger, March 21, 2025, Notice of Filing Certification of Compliance with Order dated March 19, 2025 by Counsel for Plaintiff [name redacted], pp. 1–2, supplied signed copy with filing/service certification; no separate docket stamp verified. Return to citation 1013 · 1049

[S 453] Strenger, March 21, 2025, D.E. 52, Notice of Filing Acknowledgment of Receipt of Notice of Hearing (D.E. 50) for Rule 16(b) Conference set April 11, 2025, supplied filed copy, p. 1.

[S 454] Strenger, May 23, 2025, D.E. 58, Order, pp. 1–3, especially p. 2; judicial order text verified via the court-document PDF at Justia. Original PDF image could not be downloaded into this production environment; quoted text is identified as a transcription. | Source document / official docket Return to citation 1008 · 1014 · 1017 · 1020 · 1024 · 1026 · 1028

[S 455] Strenger, June 16, 2025, D.E. 64, Order adopting parties’ agreement on expense-of-motion fees, p. 1. | Source document / official docket Return to citation 1018

[S 456] Strenger, September 30, 2025, D.E. 74, Order, pp. 1–3 (attendance of counsel/client, loss of counsel, later orders and disposition). | Source document / official docket Return to citation 1050 · 1086 · 1089

[S 457] The Florida Bar v. Leigh, 405 So. 3d 347 (Fla. 2025), SC2023-0518, slip op. pp. 23–32, particularly pp. 29–31 (ordinary disbarment). | Source document / official docket Return to citation 991 · 1063 · 1069

[S 458] The Florida Bar v. Norkin, 183 So. 3d 1018 (Fla. 2015), SC11-1356, slip op. pp. 10–12 (permanent disbarment following persistent misconduct after suspension and reprimand). | Source document / official docket Return to citation 1065 · 1070

[S 459] Supreme Court of Florida, December 2, 2024, Order to Show Cause, SC2024-1681, p. 1, 2025-70,248(17F), supplied original copy. | Source document / official docket Return to citation 948

[S 461] The Florida Bar News, June 1, 2026, Disciplinary Actions, [name redacted] entry (Case SC2025-0863). | Source document / official docket Return to citation 1084 · 1090

[S 462] The Florida Bar, Standards for Imposing Lawyer Sanctions, Standards 3.1–3.3, 4.4, 4.6, 5.1, 6.1–6.2 and 9.5, as reproduced in the two referee reports and applied in Leigh, Strems and Norkin (S 387, 388, 398, 457, 458). | Source document / official docket Return to citation 1060 · 1062

[S 463] Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 5(b)(2)(C), (E) and Rules 16, 26, 37; see D.E. 44, pp. 3–6, and orders D.E. 45, 49, 58. | Source document / official docket Return to citation 1003

[S 464] November 13, 2023 response to The Florida Bar, ACAP, File No. 2024-70,126(11L), supplied Word document, p. 1 and concluding request for dismissal. The retained copy contains editorial revision markings; the author confirms the response was sent on the indicated date. Exhibit XII.E-03A uses only redacted raster excerpts; identifying information and the remainder of the response are not reproduced. Return to citation 966 · 973 · 976

[S 465] Author-confirmed source history: September 2023 complaint reviewed by our team, with matching 2024-70,126(11L) identifier; November 13, 2023 transmission to Bar Counsel and reported absence of subsequent Bar communications concerning that specific file until September 17, 2024, and thereafter until the June 18, 2025 emergency petition. The original complaint is not reproduced for security reasons. The confirmation is distinct from independent delivery-log or intake-record verification. Return to citation 967 · 974