



BRILL & RINALDI

THE LAW FIRM
FOR PEOPLE. FOR JUSTICE.



*For People.
For Justice.*



At BRILL & RINALDI, THE LAW FIRM, our motto is: For People. For Justice. We understand that when tragedy strikes, seeking justice can be a daunting task. Typically, the individual is faced with the challenge of fighting against a large insurance company or corporation, while at the same time trying to cope with their personal loss or tragedy. When you choose BRILL & RINALDI, THE LAW FIRM, to represent you in your injury or wrongful death case, you do not only get one lawyer, you get all of them. Unlike other law firms that claim to provide a team approach yet hand your case off to an associate or paralegal, each member of BRILL & RINALDI, THE LAW FIRM, will be involved in your case from start to finish.



At BRILL & RINALDI, THE LAW FIRM, the “team approach” is more than just lip service. Unlike other law firms which promise team approach, BRILL & RINALDI, THE LAW FIRM, was specifically designed to guarantee that every client receives the attention of every lawyer and staff. BRILL & RINALDI, THE LAW FIRM, was created as a boutique law firm with the intent to take less cases but give more personal attention. BRILL & RINALDI, THE LAW FIRM, understands that hiring an attorney usually accompanies the most difficult times of our client’s life. This is why our legal team is dedicated to providing responsive, honest and passionate legal representation.

Our firm is committed to providing the highest standard of legal representation to our clients. BRILL & RINALDI, THE LAW FIRM, understands the value of personal service. Yet personal attention must also be coupled with experienced and educated advice. BRILL & RINALDI, THE LAW FIRM, strives to provide quality advice to all their clients, based on their years of experience. This experience comes from representing clients, both inside and outside of the courtroom. All of the attorneys at BRILL & RINALDI, THE LAW FIRM, are trial attorneys, which means that when you are represented by the attorneys at BRILL & RINALDI, THE LAW FIRM, you are being represented by a lawyer knowledgeable in the law and who is willing to prosecute your case all the way if needed.



David W. Brill



Joseph J. Rinaldi, Jr.



\$844.6 MILLION

Largest Verdict in the Nation

On May 18, 2013, on South Federal Highway in Fort Lauderdale, Florida, 25-year-old Chris Morena-Vega got into a car while he was drunk and negligently drove it into the back of the scooter which 49-year-old Timothy Blaikie was operating. Auto America, a Fort Lauderdale based used car dealer, owned and negligently entrusted the car which Moreno-Vega drove. Mr. Blaikie was catapulted off his scooter and into the windshield of the car the drunken Morena-Vega was driving. Mr. Blaikie's spine fractured on impact, killing him instantly. Timothy Blaikie left behind his adoring wife, Suzanne, and her 18-year-old son, Joey, whom Tim had adopted a decade prior. Just nine days earlier, Joey had been sent with the rest of his U.S. Marine Corps platoon to fight in Afghanistan.

Suzanne hired attorneys from another law firm who, in turn, teamed up with David Brill and Joseph Rinaldi, Jr., of BRILL & RINALDI, The Law Firm. The lawyers in the two firms, together brought suit against Moreno-Vega and the auto dealership for Tim Blaikie's wrongful death.

The attorneys hoped to secure a monetary recovery for Suzanne and Joey, which at minimum, would compensate the family for the substantial financial loss of Tim's significant yearly earnings. However, records indicated that the drunk driver did not

possess insurance or any appreciable assets, and neither did the auto dealer. Furthermore, neither the drunk driver nor the auto dealer responded to the lawsuit. That resulted in the court entering default judgments against each of them. All of the allegations in lawsuit were deemed admitted.

Yet, because the lawsuit requested a jury trial, a jury trial was still necessary to determine the amount of damages to which the family was entitled. That trial would cost the lawyers money to prosecute even though any compensation awarded from a verdict would ultimately never be paid.

The attorneys, nonetheless, never hesitated moving forward with the trial. To these lawyers, whose passion for people and justice is unmatched, the answer was simple: To give Suzanne and Joey the chance to have a jury validate by a dollar figure the depth of their grief and send a message to the defendant drunk driver and auto dealer who didn't even bother to answer the charge that they wantonly caused the death of Tim, let alone apologize for doing so. Only a jury of Suzanne's and Joey's peers, the lawyers knew, had the power via a favorable verdict to provide that validation, and with it a sense of closure.

JURY VERDICT

in 2015 Truly About Justice

Suzanne testified how the love Tim and she shared was the stuff of romance novels. With him gone, she was constantly lonely and alone, often felt she had no purpose, and frequently didn't want to even get out of bed. The hurt had failed to abate even two years after police knocked on her door to tell her that Tim was dead.

Joey, meanwhile, wrote a letter to his father, Tim, the day Joey was deployed to Afghanistan nine days before Tim's death. In it, Joey called Tim his hero for being the perfect husband, role model and, especially, father, and making Joey the man he had become. Joey, a National Honor Society student and two-sport athlete at a prominent Catholic high school, turned down a full academic scholarship to attend Florida State University to join the Marine Corps and help safeguard all of us and the freedoms we hold dear from terrorists. And to Joey, the man who adopted him was the hero. If that doesn't speak volumes of the man Tim Blaikie was, what would?

It and Suzanne's powerful testimony assuredly resonated like a din to the jury who heard the case. After about 25 minutes of deliberation, they reached a verdict awarding \$844,566,000.00. The amount was about four times more than David Brill of BRILL & RINALDI, THE LAW FIRM,

asked the jury to consider awarding in his fiery closing.

And, hopefully, the message the verdict amount sends will be heard and, just like the letter and the testimony did with the jury, resonate like a din to the drunk driver and the auto dealer who lacked the courage to even participate in the process.

Yes, the verdict amount was and is extraordinary. But what was more extraordinary, and what personified what the trial was all about and why the lawyers tried the case despite the fact it would cost them money and they had no hope of recouping any, was what transpired after the verdict: The four women and two men who constituted the jury left their jury box and stopped at the large desk at which the lawyers and the Blaikie family had gathered. There, each juror, many of whom had tears in their eyes, hugged the attorneys and Blaikies, each of whom likewise had tears in their eyes. And, each juror said the words which the drunk driver and the auto dealer should have said more than two years ago: "I'm so sorry."



After about 25 minutes of deliberation, they reached a verdict awarding \$844,566,000. The amount was about four times more than Brill asked the jury to consider.



PRIMUM
NON
NOCERE



CLASS ACTION CASE

\$14 MILLION SETTLEMENT

Patients Exposed to Hepatitis and HIV

BRILL & RINALDI, THE LAW FIRM, along with two other firms, represented three plaintiffs on behalf of more than 1,800 patients who were endangered with feasibly contaminated saline from a nurse working at Broward General Medical Center. Between 2004 and 2009, the nurse administered tests in the cardiac stress lab reusing supplies intended for single use.

In 2009, an anonymous tip led to the discovery by the North Broward Hospital District and the nurse was terminated. Yet, as many as 1,850 patients could have been affected in the class action lawsuit. Among them were the plaintiffs, Russell Loland, Betty Westbook and Andrew Frank, who were subjected to testing that exposed them to deadly diseases, including Hepatitis C, Hepatitis B and human immunodeficiency virus (HIV).

The registered nurse, Qui Lan, admitted to reusing IV bags and intravenous tubing intended for single use with multiple patients. Throughout 2004 to 2009, lab managers and pharmacists at the hospital, who were in charge of distributing the sanitary saline bags, failed to question the nurse's practice. Hospital protocol should have also notified quality assurance teams that Lan was depleting far fewer supplies than needed for the amount of patients she was managing. Upon ascertaining Lan's actions in October 2009, Broward General Medical Center mailed letters to the exposed patients recommending they and their family members get HIV and hepatitis testing.

The Class action case was settled on March 23 for \$14 million. The total equated to \$5,000 to \$10,000 per class member.

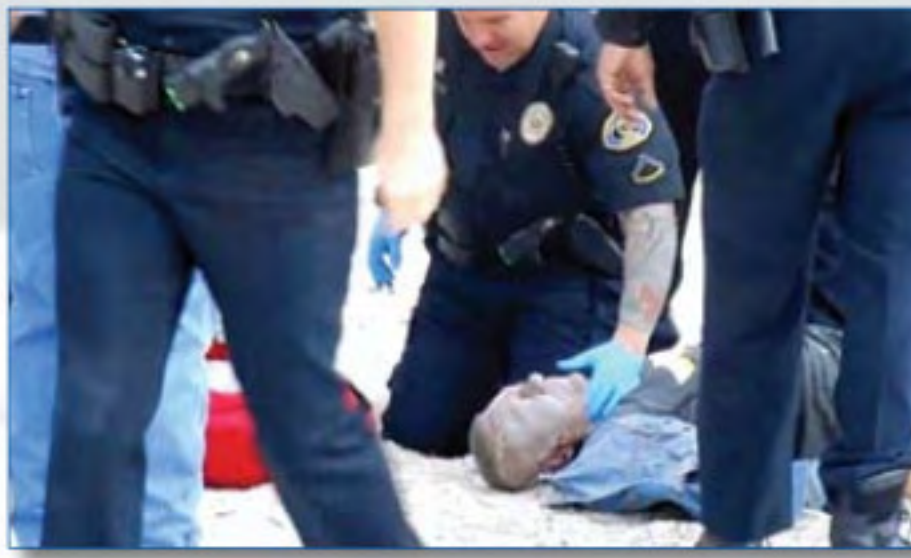
The settlement covers the emotional and economic damages the 1,850 victims endured, along with their family members. Each one tested negative for the infectious diseases such as HIV and hepatitis.

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**JURY VERDICT:
\$9,486,000**







CIVIL RIGHTS / EXCESSIVE POLICE FORCE

Unreasonable force in the arrest

On Thanksgiving morning, November 28, 2013, retired 61 year-old Michigan resident Charles Eimers voluntarily complied with the verbal instructions of two uniformed Key West Police Officers to “get on the ground” and to “do it now!” Mr. Eimers was standing on Southernmost Beach in Key West and only seconds before had calmly exited his car and walked a few steps toward its rear where he waited for the officers to arrest him following a slow speed police pursuit that started at a traffic stop a few minutes before and ended on Southernmost Beach.

Mr. Eimers was fully handcuffed, fully engulfed by at least seven officers, hit, Tased, rendered unconscious, his face completely caked with sand. That is how and why he stopped breathing and his bad heart gave out.

The two officers approached Mr. Eimers with their service weapons drawn and pointed at Mr. Eimers while they screamed. A third officer appeared and approached with an AR15 rifle pointed at Eimers’ head. Mr. Eimers was unarmed and at no point before or after officers ordered him to the ground had Mr. Eimers threatened, screamed, cursed, assaulted or battered any officer. Mr. Eimers immediately complied, dropped to his knees and then his stomach as directed, in complete surrender.

Mere moments later, seven officers surrounded Mr. Eimers, some of whom applied pressure to his person. Mr. Eimers was ill with a compromised heart. But, the police had Mr. Eimers put his face in the soft sand. Eimers struggled to breathe until he could breathe no more and his heart gave out. He died with the seven officers still surrounding him. He left behind four adult children.

The officers denied that they utilized unreasonable force in the arrest of Mr. Eimers. They denied that Mr. Eimers ever had his face pressed into the sand in a way that could cause him either to stop breathing, stop the functioning of his heart, or both. They denied that any of them discharged a Taser onto the body of Mr. Eimers.

BRILL & RINALDI, THE LAW FIRM, along with co-counsel Horan & Horan, Lewis Legal and the McKee Law Group, sued the City of Key West and all of the officers who participated in the vicious arrest for violating Mr. Eimers’ civil rights. The attorneys left no stone unturned and spared no expense, and they proved that the officers lied. Chief among the many things they did, the attorneys located a tourist in South America who had video footage depicting despicable acts of police violence. Mr. Eimers was fully handcuffed, fully hobbled, fully engulfed by at least seven officers, hit, Tased, rendered unconscious, blue, bloodied and had his face completely caked with sand. That is how and why he stopped breathing and his bad heart gave out.

The image above is a freeze frame from the video BRILL & RINALDI, THE LAW FIRM, and their co-counsel found. The City of Key West and the officers settled at mediation for \$900,000, the limits of their insurance coverage.



ADMIRALTY/MARITIME CREWMEMBER INJURY AND DEATH

Severely Brain Damaged

Plaintiff was working as a seaman for Defendant aboard one of Defendant's cruise vessels. Under the law, the Defendant was obligated to provide prompt and adequate medical treatment for any illness or injury the Plaintiff suffers while on board.

During a three day period while the ship was on an Alaskan journey, Defendant failed to properly diagnose Plaintiff or send Plaintiff ashore for a proper diagnosis. Plaintiff was suffering from a sentinel bleed event in his brain during that time frame, and Defendant misdiagnosed Plaintiff aboard the ship with an acute gastroenteritis and allergic meningitis. Defendant then failed to airlift the Plaintiff from the vessel for hospital care when it was clear Plaintiff was suffering from a left anterior communicating artery aneurysm rupture. The Defendant instead opted to continue its journey for its passengers to see a glacier.

Plaintiff suffered severe and debilitating neurological deficits, inclusive of profound brain damage, from the aneurysm and consequential meningitis and hydrocephalus. Plaintiff's damages are so profound that he does not eat unless instructed to or speak unless spoken to, and he requires continuous attendant care.

After we filed suit, the Defendant cruise line settled with us for a confidential amount that will afford the Plaintiff the care he requires for his lifetime.

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Paralyzed

A young crewmember was working as a waitress aboard a cruise ship in one of the ship's many restaurants. The restaurant had a revolving door which led to the kitchen. Crewmembers rushing to do their job often pushed the revolving door to get through the doors more quickly than the door turned on its own. A fellow crewmember failed to look through the viewing window and pushed the door without considering that our client was walking in the opposite direction. The door hit our client's foot causing her to fall forward, strike her head on the door and then fall to the floor.

We reached a
confidential settlement
with the cruise line
securing the financial
future of our client.

The woman's back pain increased over the ensuing days to the point she was desperately in need of medical care from a specialist ashore. The ship was required by law to make provision of prompt and adequate medical treatment. The ship sent the woman to a shore side physician who diagnosed the need for an immediate spinal surgery. Yet, instead of coordinating the surgery for the crewmember at a properly equipped hospital, the cruise line sent her thousands of miles away to her home country where the surgery could be done at a cheaper cost to the cruise line.

The result of the cheaper surgery was an improperly performed surgery which left our young client paralyzed. We successfully brought her to Miami to secure her treatment with some of Miami's finest physicians. Eventually, the treatment these physicians provided permitted the woman to walk again, but her mobility remained severely limited. She also continued to suffer from bowel and bladder incontinence. Her spouse had to provide round-the-clock care.

We reached a confidential settlement with the cruise line securing the financial future of our client and assuring her spouse would be her partner in life as opposed to her care taker.



Pool Drowning

We won confidential settlements on behalf of both grief-stricken, surviving parents.

The boy was only five years old. It was his first time in a pool. The day camp's counselors and swimming club's lifeguards were supposed to watch the child and keep him safe. They didn't. The boy ended up in the deep end and drowned. The counselors and lifeguards could have still saved him if any of them knew how to perform CPR properly, but none did. We quickly and diligently secured the evidence of the gross incompetence of the counselors and lifeguards, including copies of 911 calls, interviews of witnesses and helicopter photographs of the scene. Then we won confidential settlements on behalf of both grief-stricken, surviving parents.



Negligently Maintained Store

The young man knocked once on the plate glass, storefront window in an apparent effort to capture a look at the pretty face of the restaurant owner's daughter. The plate glass window, however, reacted unreasonably and harshly to the young man's simple, innocuous act by breaking into large, thick, razor-edged, pieces, some of which cascaded down. One piece instantly, mercilessly sliced through the young man's left hand and another piece cut the young man's neck. The young man fell, bled out and died.

We represented the young man's mother in claims of wrongful death against the restaurant and its owners. Our engineer used his laboratory's Standing Electron Microscope and EDS System Spectograph to determine that the owners had failed to replace the storefront window when they purchased the restaurant years earlier, even though the window had multiple BB holes. These BB holes had wholly destroyed the structural integrity of the glass.

The restaurant and owners settled with us for confidential amounts.

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Ocean Drowning

In the fall of 2020, a 48-year-old man drowned in the ocean off a Daytona Florida beach in a rip current. At the time of his drowning, he was a patient in the care of a mental health and drug and alcohol addiction treatment facility for Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) and drug and alcohol addictions with which he struggled after responding to numerous macabre events as a fire-fighter paramedic. The drowning occurred during a group therapy outing of multiple patients under the supervision of a lone employee of the facility.

There was a risk of dangerous rip currents, as indicated by the red warning flags posted at the lifeguard towers along the beach that day. However, the employee decided to take the patients to an isolated stretch of beach more than a half a mile away from the nearest lifeguard tower, from which the rip current warning flags were not visible. And the employee did not make any effort to ascertain what the rip current conditions were that day. No one from the facility did. Defendants were therefore unaware of the heightened danger of rip currents and, as a result, did not warn Decedent and the other patients in the employee's charge of this elevated level of danger.

BRILL & RINALDI, THE LAW FIRM, sued the facility and the employee for wrongful death in Volusia County Circuit Court, for being negligent under the Florida common law, and being neglectful under Florida's Adult Protective Services Act. The case was amicably resolved recently.

BRILL & RINALDI, THE LAW FIRM's, client was devastated by her husband's death. The resolution of the case was, she said, "a huge emotional release. I'm so grateful."

David Brill, the managing partner of BRILL & RINALDI, THE LAW FIRM, commented that "People suffering from, and getting treatment and care for, PTSD and addictions are textbook examples of vulnerable adults for whom the Adult Protective Services Act was enacted. We were humbled and honored to advocate for our client's husband – a man who, in life, was a heroic first-responder who valiantly battled his illnesses and who, in death, will forever be loved and mourned."

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HOLDING MANUFACTURERS ACCOUNTABLE FOR KNOWN PRODUCT DANGERS

B RILL & RINALDI, THE LAW FIRM, working alongside The McKee Law Group, represented Floral Acres, LLC, a commercial ornamental plant nursery whose poinsettia crop allegedly suffered extensive damage after the use of V-10161 VPP Fungicide (Adorn). The case was Floral Acres, LLC v. Valent U.S.A. LLC, Howard Fertilizer & Chemical Company, Inc., and Nufarm Americas – a complex product liability case in Palm Beach County Circuit Court.

The lawsuit alleged that the manufacturers and distributors knew the product could cause harmful phytotoxic effects on poinsettias based on field testing and university research, yet continued marketing it without adequate warnings. We further alleged that product labels sold to growers omitted an important EPA-approved warning regarding the risk to poinsettias.

Our claims included negligence, strict product liability, failure to warn, deceptive trade practices, and the sale of a misbranded pesticide.

The case was ultimately resolved through a confidential settlement. While the settlement terms remain confidential, this result reflects our firm's commitment to handling complex product liability and commercial damages cases and holding manufacturers accountable when dangerous products cause significant harm.

JUSTICE AFTER BEING LET DOWN

A grieving widower came to BRILL & RINALDI, THE LAW FIRM, after firing a self-proclaimed bigger and better law firm, feeling frustrated and unheard. He suffered the unthinkable loss of his beloved wife from a car crash caused by the negligence of a company driver who never should have been behind the wheel.

BRILL & RINALDI, THE LAW FIRM, took over the case, and did more in a handful of months than the prior firm did in about two years. Through relentless investigation and effort, we located a reluctant eye witness to the crash who had photographic evidence proving the company driver lied that our client's now deceased's wife didn't have her headlights on, and we cajoled the witness to do the right thing and share the evidence and testify. The witness delivered. And we, in turn, delivered results that brought our client peace. This case concluded with a significant confidential settlement, securing justice and accountability – both of which were long overdue – for the widower.

At BRILL & RINALDI, THE LAW FIRM, we prove bigger doesn't always mean better. Real justice requires focus, dedication, and the courage to take on powerful defendants — and win.





ANOTHER SUCCESSFUL SETTLEMENT FOR AN INJURED MARITIME WORKER

Our client, a dedicated maritime worker employed as a barge captain and deckhand, was seriously injured while performing his duties aboard a barge operating on navigable waters in Florida's Intracoastal Waterway. While our client was following orders and removing chains from a piling—as he was required and

directed to do—the pile driving hammer suddenly dropped without warning onto his dominant right hand. Our client suffered devastating injuries.

We pursued a negligence claim under the Jones Act, asserting that the employer failed to provide our client a safe place to work and was therefore negligent in multiple respects—including failing to properly train and supervise the crane operator, failing to maintain the crane equipment, and failing to operate the crane properly. We also pursued an unseaworthiness claim under the General Maritime Law of the United States, asserting that the barge was not reasonably fit for its intended purpose and lacked a competent crew. And we also pursued claims for maintenance and cure, the centuries-old maritime doctrine requiring employers to provide injured seamen with medical care and living expenses during their recovery. In this case, the employer callously tried to improperly classify our client as land-based worker entitled to far more modest state worker's compensation benefits, despite our client's clear status as a Jones Act seaman entitled to maintenance and cure benefits.

While the specific terms of the settlement are confidential, we can say that our client has received the compensation and justice he deserved for the harm he suffered.

BRILL & RINALDI, THE LAW FIRM, prides itself on holding maritime employers accountable when they fail to provide safe working conditions for the men and women who work on our nation's waterways.

MULTI-MILLION DOLLAR MARITIME VICTORY FOR INJURED YACHT CREW MEMBER

Vannessa R. Lucier, highlights our commitment to pursuing justice through every available legal avenue. Ms. Lucier, a chef and stewardess aboard the M/Y Happy, suffered serious injuries to her left arm and shoulder on February 25, 2024, after being directed to assist the vessel owner's intoxicated girlfriend back to the yacht. Despite knowing of prior dangerous incidents involving this individual, her employers placed the crew at risk and later failed to provide the maintenance and cure benefits required under maritime law.

After the defendants failed to respond to the lawsuit filed in Broward County Circuit Court, BRILL & RINALDI, THE LAW FIRM obtained default judgments and presented the case before a jury. The jury awarded \$2,761,134 in damages, finding the defendants liable for both negligence and their willful failure to provide maintenance and cure.

When the judgment remained unpaid, our firm filed an in rem action in the United States District Court for the Southern District of Florida and obtained a warrant to arrest the Happy. The United States Marshals Service arrested the vessel on May 8, 2025, prompting the defendants to challenge the action in federal court and the Florida Fourth District Court of Appeal.

For months, our attorneys litigated the matter simultaneously in state trial court, federal district court, and state appellate court. Through this strategic, multi-forum approach, the parties ultimately reached a confidential settlement.

While the settlement terms remain confidential, this case demonstrates BRILL & RINALDI, THE LAW FIRM, dedication to holding negligent parties accountable and pursuing justice, no matter how many courts it takes.



Van-SUV Crash

The insurance company...
settled with us for
a confidential figure
that secured the
financial futures of the
widower and children.

She was only 31. She was married to her college sweetheart, and the two, who doted on each other, had two young sons whom they cherished, and who, in turn, cherished each of them. A commercial van ran a red light, slammed into the driver door of the small SUV she was driving, and killed her. The van driver blamed a large tree limb for blocking his view of the red light. We rented a van of the exact same make and model year, positioned a driver at the same height as the van driver, and video taped a reconstruction of the crash which proved the van driver was lying. The insurance company of the corporation for which the van driver worked settled with us for a confidential figure that secured the financial futures of the widower and the children who survived the tragic loss of their wife and mother.



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CASES

1933.

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1931.

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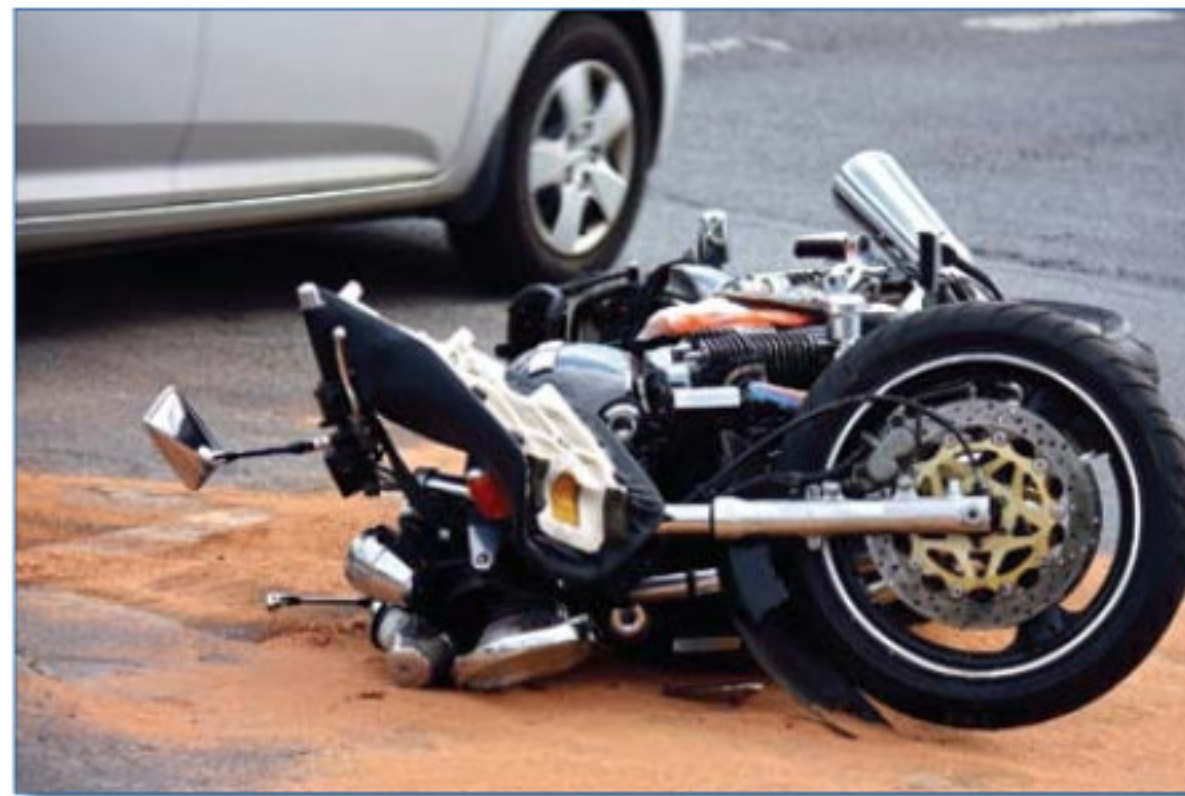
932.

Motorcycle-Car Crash

After contentious litigation, all of the entities settled, each for confidential amounts.

Husband and father of two young boys was traveling on a motorcycle heading north. At the same time, a woman was traveling east in her car. As the woman reached the stop sign, she looked both ways at the intersection and saw no vehicles impeding her from crossing. Unbeknownst to her, the husband/father was riding up to the same intersection, yet was blocked by hedges on the median. The woman proceeded to cross the intersection and by the time the husband/father noticed the woman crossing the intersection, it was too late.

We filed a wrongful death lawsuit on behalf of the gentleman's wife and children against various entities responsible for the maintenance of the hedges in the median. After contentious litigation, all of the entities settled, each for confidential amounts.



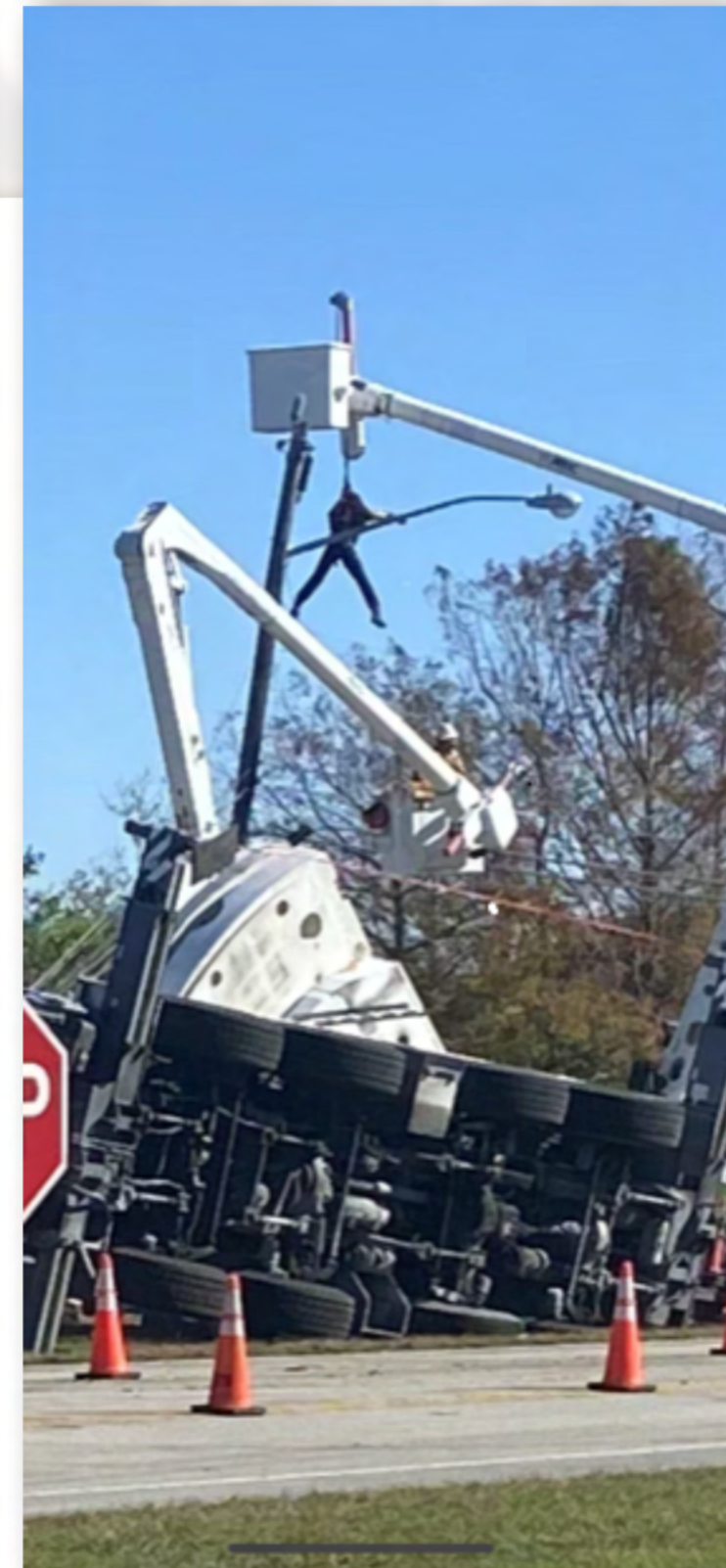
Crane Disaster

A 36-year-old man was working in a bucket lift for an electric company, securing one of several overhead power lines. A crane toppled over, and the boom of the crane landed on the lines, including the one the man was securing. The force catapulted him like a human slingshot out of the bucket lift, causing him to strike his face on the bucket on the way and suffer multiple, severe injuries, and leaving him hanging from his safety harness, unconscious.

BRILL & RINALDI, THE LAW FIRM, sued the crane company. Its crane operator was negligent in failing to level the ground on which the crane's outriggers were placed, and in failing to use sufficient matting under the outriggers' floats to displace the forces created by the crane's ground bearing pressure.

After litigating the case for more than two years, the case was settled to the parties' satisfaction.

As crane cases typically do, the case presented a variety of complicated issues, including: whether an agreement to lease the crane and the operator was signed, and if so, by whom and what the legal implications were; and whether worker's compensation immunity applied to bar the case. After litigating the case for more than two years, the case was settled to the parties' satisfaction. "It's crucial that an injury victim hires an attorney who has sufficient knowledge and experience in handling the type of case that the victim has and who is willing to spend the time, effort, and money needed to overcome the defenses and prove the case," said Joe Rinaldi, of BRILL & RINALDI, THE LAW FIRM.





LONGSHORE INJURY AND DEATH

Three Longshoremen Asphyxiate

The 20 foot long tank contained argon in a super-cooled liquid form. It had a rusted and broken safety wire on the important valve located on the tank, indicating the valve was tampered with; someone tightened the valve too much, likely in an effort to preserve more of the argon product for the end user.



We led the prosecution of the wrongful death cases against 14 different companies.

The tank was lowered into the bottom of the hold of a ship for transport to another country. Before the ship could leave port, however, the argon started leaking excessively out of the tank and into the hold of the ship. One longshoreman went down to inspect the tank. But the argon had displaced the oxygen in the hold, so the man suffocated. A second longshoreman – the father of five children whom we represented – went down to rescue the first man. He, too, was overcome by the argon and suffocated. A third man followed, and suffered the same fate.

We led the prosecution of the wrongful death cases against 14 different companies responsible for contributing to putting the defective tank in commerce and causing the deaths of the three men.





FLORIDA'S CAPITOL BUILDING

Negligent Paramedic Care

In the early morning hours, the child, just four years of age, began having seizure activity. The Selvas, then married and living together with their two children, called 911 for paramedic assistance. Paramedics arrived promptly and began transporting the seizing child to the hospital. Critically, however, the only oxygen the rescue personnel administered during transport was via standard mask, instead of a valve mask, and the personnel did not have and/or utilize an O2 saturation monitor. Moreover, it was clear that the rescue personnel did not watch the

child's oxygen intake as they should have. Upon arrival at the hospital, the child was cyanotic, or oxygen starved, with her skin appearing blue in color. Despite the heroic efforts by the hospital personnel, the child had already suffered permanent brain damage as a direct result of lack of oxygen.

We sued the City of Miami for the failure of its rescue personnel to treat the oxygen-starved condition of the child en route to the hospital, and we secured a settlement of \$2,625,000. However, because the City of Miami was protected under a legal doctrine called sovereign immunity, the most the City of Miami would be obligated to pay was

\$200,000. That is unless the Florida legislature passed what is called a claims bill into law just for this particular child for an amount more than that.

So, we lobbied the legislature to do just that. Getting the legislature to pass a claims bill is no small feat: None were passed in the three years before we lobbied for this child's bill. But we were undaunted. And we succeeded. Ours was one of only three claims bills passed into law.

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Simpson vs. Steiner Transocean Limited

The Plaintiff was employed by Steiner Transocean Limited, a company which provided spa services on board a Norwegian Cruise Line ship. The Plaintiff asserted, under the Federal Jones Act, that an NCL cruise ship employee mopped the floor but failed to dry it, yet twice told Simpson that she was “done” implying the floor was indeed dry and safe. As Simpson was walking in the area, his legs slipped out from under him, and he landed on his back. Simpson sued Steiner Transocean Limited under the Jones Act, which permits direct lawsuits by seamen against their employers, alleging the

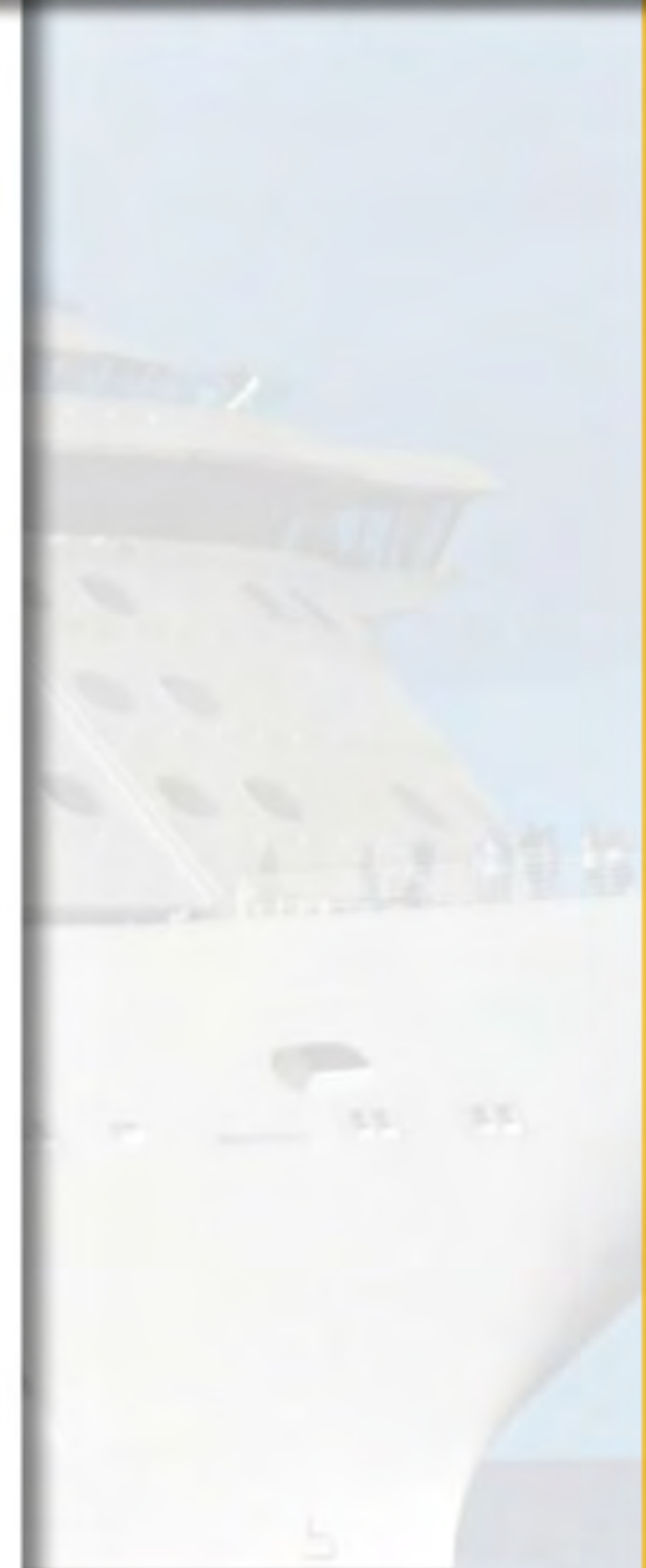
company breached its nondelegable duty to maintain the spa in a reasonably safe condition for Steiner’s employees, including Simpson. Steiner denied negligence and argued that the Plaintiff’s symptoms were not causally related to the fall.

The Plaintiff’s physicians testified that the Plaintiff sustained permanent damage to the nerves in his spine with resulting urinary and bowel incontinence and sexual impotence. The Plaintiff, 42 years old at the time of trial, testified that he is required to self-catheterize to urinate and to irrigate his bowels three times a week. The Plaintiff’s physician testified that the Plaintiff will require a spinal

fusion in the future. The Plaintiff underwent two penile implant surgeries to treat the sexual impotency, which he claimed was causally-related to the fall. He was married with six children and was employed as a truck driver prior to becoming a fitness instructor. The Plaintiff’s treating physician opined that the Plaintiff is now limited to sedentary employment.

After deliberating for only 42 minutes, the jury found the Defendant 100% negligent and awarded the Plaintiff \$9,486,000 in damages.

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After over seven years of litigation, BRILL & RINALDI, THE LAW FIRM, settled with the last of those Defendants for a confidential sum.

Construction Site Traumatic Brain Injury Case

On March 6, 2017, Pablo Rubio Ortiz suffered a grievous, traumatic brain injury while working as a carpenter's assistant on a new home development construction site, when strong winds blew down a partially constructed concrete block wall, collapsing it on top of Mr. Ortiz's head. The wall should have been braced, but was not. A designated safe area around the wall should have been demarcated, but was not. A warning of the danger that the strong winds posed should have been given, but was not.

BRILL & RINALDI, THE LAW FIRM, prosecuted the case in Miami-Dade County, Florida, Circuit Court against the parties responsible for those failures which caused Mr. Rubio Ortiz's injury and resulting pain and suffering and economic losses, as well as the loss of his support and services to his wife and son. After over seven years of litigation, BRILL & RINALDI, THE LAW FIRM, settled with the last of those Defendants for a confidential sum.

Construction injury cases can be very complex and arduous, implicating barriers to suit such as workers' compensation immunity. That didn't deter BRILL & RINALDI, THE LAW FIRM. "I am immensely proud to say that we were tireless and imaginative in our pursuit of justice and accountability for Mr. Rubio Ortiz and his wife and son," said David Brill, the managing partner of BRILL & RINALDI, THE LAW FIRM.







Whipple vs. Royal Palm Gardens, et al.

On an August day, Dwayne Whipple and Kimberlee Whipple took their 7-year-old son Kevin to the hospital and left their younger decedent, 2-year-old, Jaylen Whipple in the care of his aunt and his great-aunt at the Whipple's apartment in Royal Palm Gardens. Royal Palm Gardens borders another housing community, Homestead Colony Apartments. These two housing communities are separated by a chain-link fence, which travels the perimeter of, and are owned and controlled by, Defendant Royal Palm Gardens. Two other Defendants, Swezy Realty and Centennial Management Corporation, had management responsibilities of Royal Palm Gardens.

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The aunt went to retrieve her cell phone charger out of her car. Unbeknownst to her, Jaylen followed her out the front door of the apartment. He crawled under the hedges and through one of the gaps/holes in the chain-link fence into the neighboring Homestead Colony Apartments. Rescue divers later discovered Jaylen submerged a few feet from the shoreline of the lake. He was taken to the hospital and pronounced dead due to drowning.

We filed a wrongful death action against the Defendants on behalf of Mr. and Mrs. Whipple for the death of their young son alleging that Jaylen died as a result of the Defendants' negligence in failing to properly maintain a boundary line fence on their property in a safe and secure manner. The trial court granted the Defendants' summary judgement motion

seeking a dismissal of the case. The trial court concluded, as a matter of law, that the Defendants owed no legal duty to Jaylen to properly maintain the fence so as to prevent him from access to the lake. The trial court also concluded that as a matter of law, the Defendants' alleged negligence was not a legal cause of Jaylen's drowning death.

We appealed. We recognized that the established law in Florida is and was that no one could be held legally responsible for not building a fence. But we contended that the trial court erred in not finding that the Defendants were potentially liable, pursuant to a legal theory called the undertaker's doctrine, for having undertaken to in fact build one – that the Defendants voluntarily undertook to build a perimeter fence around the subject property, and therefore had the implied duty to act with reasonable care to maintain that fence.

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