

Application for Judicial Vacancy Indiana Appellate Courts

PART ONE

1. Contact/General Information

A. Full legal name and any former names.

Zachary Joseph Stock

B. State the full name (use initials for minor children), age, and relationship of each person residing in your household. For each adult living in the household (other than yourself), also state the person's occupation and employer.

- **Kristin Tielker Stock, 49, wife. Kris is a physician with Community Health Network.**
- **O.S., 17, daughter.**
- **M.S., 15, daughter.**
- **C.S., 13, son.**

C. Business address, email, and telephone number.

**Indiana Public Defender Council
309 W. Washington St., Suite 401
Indianapolis, IN 46204
zstock@pdc.in.gov
317-234-9503**

**Zachary J. Stock, Attorney at Law, P.C.
P.O. Box 3387
Carmel, IN 46082
zach@zjlaw.com
317-324-8030**

D. Attorney number.

23163-49

E. Month and year you were admitted to the Indiana Bar.

November 2001.

- Indicate current law license status (i.e. active/inactive/retired).

Active status.

- If you are or have been a member of the Bar of any other state, identify the jurisdiction and provide date(s) of admission and current license status.

I have not been admitted to the bar in any other state but have been admitted before all federal courts with jurisdiction in Indiana.

F. Date and place of birth.

August 3, 1975; Muncie, IN.

G. County of current residence and date you first became a resident.

Hamilton County, July 1, 2005.

2. Secondary Education/Military Experience

A. List all undergraduate colleges and universities you attended. Include the school name; dates enrolled; degree or certificate earned; and any academic honors, awards, or scholarships you received and when.

Ball State University, August 1993 to May 1997

- **Bachelor of Science, May 1997;**
- **Dean's List for five semesters;**
- **Member Beta Gamma Sigma, April 1997;**
- **Outstanding Graduate in Economics, May 1997;**

B. If applicable, list any military service. Include the name of the military branch; dates of service; last rank achieved; and any honors, awards, or commendations received and when.

Not applicable.

3. Post-Secondary Education

A. List all law schools, graduate schools, and post-J.D. programs attended. Include the school name; dates enrolled; degree or certificate earned; class rank; and any academic honors, awards, or scholarships you received and when.

Indiana University Robert H. McKinney School of Law, 1997 to 2001

- **Doctor of Jurisprudence, May 2001 (class rank unknown);**
- **Co-recipient of the 2001 George O. Dix Award, which is given to a graduating law student who has submitted the best thesis in the current academic year.**

4. Employment

A. Provide your employment history since graduation from college. Include name of employer, titles or positions, locations, and dates of employment.

- Douglas Law Office, clerk; Frankfort, IN; June 1997 to March 1998;
- Sagamore Insurance Company, Claims Representative; Indianapolis, IN; March 1998 to 2000;
- Brattain & Minnix, clerk; Indianapolis, IN; 2000;
- Indiana State Senate, intern; Indianapolis, IN; December 2000 to April 2001;
- Indiana State Senate, Assistant Majority Counsel; Indianapolis, IN; November 2001 to March 2002;
- Office of the Indiana Attorney General, Deputy Attorney General; Indianapolis, IN; March 2002 to December 2003;
- Mandel, Pollack & Horn, Associate; Carmel, IN; December 2003 to March 2007;
- Office of the Indiana Attorney General, Deputy Attorney General; Indianapolis, IN; March 2007 to June 2010;
- Stay-at-home father and sole proprietor; Carmel, IN; June 2010 to January 2015;
- Pollack Law Office, of counsel; Carmel, IN; January 2015 to November 2020;
- Indiana State Senate, Staff Attorney/Deputy Majority Attorney; November 2017 to April 2022;
- Zachary J. Stock, Attorney at Law, P.C., January 2015 to present;
- Indiana Public Defender Council, Legislative Counsel, May 2022 to present.

B. If applicable, describe the nature and extent of your practice of law (present and former), and provide the names of your partners, associates, office mates, and employers.

My legal career has been a varied, challenging, and rewarding experience. Through a gauntlet of venues – from small claims court to the Supreme Court of the United States – I have represented the State and the accused; insurance companies and injured plaintiffs; public servants and aggrieved individuals. For a few years, I was

primarily a stay-at-home father. In general, my legal work falls into three distinct categories. I have been an appellate lawyer, a litigator, and legislative counsel.

As an appellate lawyer I have filed hundreds of briefs and argued dozens of cases before the Indiana Supreme Court, the Indiana Court of Appeals, the Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals, and the Supreme Court of the United States. My appellate practice consists of both civil and criminal cases, though criminal cases predominate. As a criminal appellate lawyer, I have been both a deputy attorney general and a public defender. As a deputy attorney general, I was fortunate to work with talented practitioners like Gary Secrest, Monika Prekopa Talbot, Jodi Stein, Ellen Meilander, Angela Sanchez, Andrew Kobe, Steve Creason, and others too numerous to list here. As a public defender, I have been a sole practitioner but have worked closely with the public defender community, including accomplished lawyers like Joel Schumm and Jeremy Gooch. Moreover, a significant percentage of my appellate work – often done in tandem with Caren Pollack – involved important areas of civil law ranging from governmental immunity to products liability. Roughly 120 of my appellate cases – criminal and civil – have resulted in published opinions that established new law or clarified existing precedent.

My litigation practice included the staples of depositions, mediations, motions, and trials. Of course, most cases settled, so there were not many opportunities for jury trials. Instead, there was a great deal of pre-trial litigation. Mostly, this involved briefing summary judgment motions. These briefs were filed in trial courts across the state, including the United States District Courts for the Northern and Southern Districts of Indiana. In this part of my practice, I am most proud of my work on behalf of schools, police officers, and local government, and I am grateful to have worked, either as an associate or of counsel, with experienced civil litigators such as Caren Pollack, Jenna Lower, and Derek Mandel.

The third aspect of my career has been my work with the General Assembly. As a staff attorney working for the Indiana Senate and, more recently, as legislative counsel for the Indiana Public Defender Council (“IPDC”), I have had a front row seat in the legislative process for many years. My work in the Senate required me to assist in the drafting of legislation, to monitor legislation for compliance with the Indiana Constitution (especially the single subject requirement of Article IV, Section 19), and to ensure conformity with the Standing Rules of the Senate. In this work, I had the unique experience of working under three different President Pro Tempores (Sen. Robert Garton, Sen. David Long, and Sen. Rodric Bray) and with the most experienced

legislative counsel in the State of Indiana, including Jeff Papa, Jennifer Mertz, and Shelley Myers. Interestingly, my experience at the Senate provided insights regarding the judicial function. Much like a judge, your role as a legislative staffer is not to question the merit of a given legislative proposal but rather to explore the ramifications of the proposal's plain meaning. At the IPDC, I can combine my criminal appellate experience with my work in the legislature to face a new challenge: advocating for policy change. The IPDC team is led by Executive Director Bernice Corley and includes Mike Moore, Jack Kenney, Ruth Johnson, Suzy St. John, Diane Black, Elizabeth Houdek, Julia Stevens, and Joel Wieneke.

In the end, I hope and believe my practice has done some good for my clients and employers, but I know that the effort has done me good. The practice of law, when it is going right, reinforces the ancient wisdom that the most meaningful work is work dedicated to something greater than yourself.

5. Trial/Judicial Experience

A. Describe the extent of your jury trial experience, if any.

- *Ruben and Michelle Vargas v. Novogroder LLC, et al.*, Case No. 64D01-0402-CT-001017

This was a three-day jury trial of a slip-and-fall claim. I was second chair for the defense and responsible for the examination of various witnesses. The jury assigned 50% of the fault to the plaintiff and 50% to our client.

- *Cline v. Tucker Pharmacy, Inc., et al.*, Case No. 41D01-0406-CT-53

This was a four-day jury trial of a negligence claim against a pharmacy stemming from an improperly filled prescription. I was part of the defense team responsible for arguing a particular evidentiary issue. Our client was found negligent, but the damages awarded were nominal.

B. Describe the extent of your bench trial experience, if any.

I have represented clients in more small claims trials than I can remember, but there are a few that stand out:

- *Kemp v. Legacy Doors & Windows LLC*, Case No. 29D05-1507-SC-5708. I represented the defendant in a dispute over a commercial lease and was able to obtain the equivalent of a directed verdict.

- *Flodder & Cummings v. Angela Day*, Case No. 49K09-1507-SC-886. I represented the defendant against a claim of unpaid wages. The plaintiff obtained a partial victory, but we sought a trial de novo and were able to settle the case.
- *Allstate Ins. Co. v. Jason Beasley*, Case No. 26D01-0512-SC-1047. I represented the defendant in a subrogation action arising from a motor vehicle accident. The trial court split the liability fifty-fifty.
- *Jeffry L Kasinger vs. Donna L Nienaber*, Case No. 82D06-0507-SC-06389. The case arose from a motor vehicle accident, and I represented the defendant. Unfortunately, I do not specifically recall the outcome of this case, but I do remember the setting. It took place in Vanderburg County in what lawyers often refer to as a “cattle call.” As such, it felt old-fashioned. It was like a case that lawyers in a bygone era would argue while riding circuit, and one of the few courtroom audiences I ever had.

C. If applicable, describe the nature and extent of your judicial experience (including as a judge pro tempore). Include a description of your experience presiding over jury trials, if any.

Not applicable.

6. Professional Experience

A. If applicable, list up to five trial or appellate briefs and/or judicial opinions you have written. Refer to them by caption, case number, and filing date.

- Appellant’s Brief filed on behalf of the Estate of Michael David Estridge, Sr. on November 18, 2021, in *Estate of Estridge v. Taylor*. The judgement of the probate court was affirmed. *Estate of Estridge v. Taylor*, 187 N.E.3d 275 (Ind. Ct. App. 2022).
- Brief in Support of Defendant’s Motion for Summary Judgment filed on behalf of Monroe County on December 16, 2020, in *GEFT Outdoor, LLC v. Monroe County, et al.* The motion was granted in part and denied in part. *GEFT Outdoor, L.L.C. v. Monroe Cnty.*, No. 1:19-CV-01257-JRS-MPB, 2021 WL 5494483 (S.D. Ind. Nov. 23, 2021) (appeal pending).
- Petition for Writ of Certiorari filed on behalf of Ernest Snow on August 19, 2020, in *Snow v. Indiana* under case number 20-5494 in the Supreme Court of the United States. The petition was denied. *Snow v. Indiana*, 141 S. Ct. 631 (2020).

- Brief of Appellees filed on behalf of Hendricks County on October 30, 2019, in *King v. Hendricks County Commissioners, et al.* under case number 19-2119 in the United States Court of Appeals for the Seventh Circuit. The judgment of the district court was affirmed. *King v. Hendricks Cty. Comm’rs*, 954 F.3d 981 (7th Cir. 2020).
- Appellant’s Brief filed on behalf of Crawfordsville Town & County Home Center, Inc., on June 13, 2018, in *Crawfordsville Town & Country Home Ctr., Inc. v. Cordova* under cause number 18A-CT-314 in the Indiana Court of Appeals. The judgment of the trial court was reversed and the case was remanded for entry of summary judgment in Crawfordsville’s favor. *Crawfordsville Town & Country Home Ctr., Inc. v. Cordova*, 119 N.E.3d 119 (Ind. Ct. App. 2019), *trans. denied*.

B. If applicable, list up to five legislative drafts or court rules you have written or to which you contributed significantly. Refer to them by official citation, date, and subject matter. I have contributed to numerous bills and resolutions in the Indiana General Assembly, many of which have become public laws. However, my contributions have been at the request of and in conjunction with the Senators who are the actual authors of the legislation. In other words, my contribution is either that of a draftsman or in my capacity as a legal advisor, so I do not believe I can properly claim credit for any specific contribution. However, I am perfectly comfortable declaring that I am capable of and have engaged in more legislative drafting than is typical in a traditional legal career.

C. If applicable, list up to five of your contributions to legal journals or other legal publications. Provide titles, official citations, and a brief description of the subject matter. **Not applicable.**

D. Identify the five most significant legal matters entrusted to you, whether as a judge or lawyer, and describe why you believe them to be so.

- *Glenn v. State*, No. 45A05-0808-PC-462 (Ind. Ct. App. April 22, 2009), *trans. denied*.

Today, we know that Roosevelt Glenn was wrongfully convicted of a horrific crime, but when his appeal from the denial of post-conviction relief was assigned to me (some 20 years after the crime occurred), the DNA evidence could not definitively establish that the conviction was improper. Still, Mr. Glenn’s case was not the typical

post-conviction appeal. Even to me, as the attorney for the state, it was not obvious that Glenn was guilty beyond a reasonable doubt.

At the same time, I had a job to do. The circumstantial evidence of guilt was compelling. Mr. Glenn's conviction had been affirmed on direct appeal. The trial court had denied his petition for post-conviction relief, and the detective involved in the original investigation was steadfast in his belief that Mr. Glenn was guilty. So, I made the strongest argument I could for affirming the denial of post-conviction relief. The Court of Appeals ultimately accepted the State's point of view. A few years later, however, advancements in DNA technology rendered all this moot. The forensic evidence used in Mr. Glenn's original trial was simply too unreliable to support his conviction.

The case was significant for many reasons, not least of which are the severity of the crime and the magnitude of the injustice done. But I also consider the case a watershed moment in my legal career. Something seemed very wrong, and I concluded that lawyers (including myself) were part of the problem.

I was and remain devoted to the adversary system of justice, but not in the way it was (and is) being practiced. Instead of skilled rhetoricians who can argue any side of a given case in a principled way, lawyers were (and are) inhabiting intellectual silos. There is one silo for prosecutors and the prosecutorial minded and another for those who oppose the prosecutors. There is a silo for personal injury lawyers, and there is a silo for insurance defense lawyers.

There is a type of blind spot in this arrangement. If lawyers are psychologically tied to an ideology or predetermined side rather than to a client's position in an individual case, it becomes very difficult for that lawyer to break the tribalistic bonds that are innate to the human mind. This does not mean we shouldn't have career prosecutors or public defenders, but it does mean that we should work very hard not to think of ourselves as combatants in some cosmic game of good versus evil. We should work to have a type of cultivated ambivalence toward each case presented to us.

I'm not sure that these views would have altered the course of Mr. Glenn's case, but these views were precipitated by my participation in his case. And I am certain that there are injustices that would be avoided if lawyers approached each case with more skepticism of our respective "sides."

- *Wallace v. State*, 905 N.E.2d 371 (Ind. 2009)

If only for the scope of its impact, this case was probably the most objectively significant case in my career. In *Wallace*, the Supreme Court determined that various expansions of the sex offender registry constituted unconstitutional ex post facto laws. In other words, as the attorney for the State, I lost the case. The outcome had an enormous impact on prosecution and enforcement efforts around the state. Before *Wallace*, it was thought that additional restrictions and registration requirements could be placed on convicted sex offenders, even years after they were sentenced. After *Wallace*, large numbers of convicted sex offenders were beyond the reach of such additional measures. Of course, this was extremely significant, but the case was also important to me for the lesson it reinforced.

The Supreme Court reached its conclusion as a matter of state constitutional law. Up to that point, the Supreme Court of the United States had determined that sex offender registries were not ex post facto laws, and it was simply assumed that the ex post facto clause in the federal and state constitutions were interpreted identically. When drafting the original brief in the Court of Appeals, nearly everything in my argument was staked on that precedent and concomitant assumption. The state constitution was not a prominent feature of my analysis until it was too late. It was not even a focus of the defendant's argument. Still, though I really should not have needed a reminder, *Wallace* reaffirmed the need to approach precedent with humility and to be prepared for secondary and tertiary arguments no matter how attenuated they appear to be.

- *McCullough v. State*, 900 N.E.2d 745 (Ind. 2009).

When I was deputy attorney general, an attorney would occasionally be tapped for an oral argument despite not having briefed the case. In this case, Monika Prekopa Talbot prepared an excellent brief in the Court of Appeals arguing that the sentence imposed was too lenient and should be revised upward pursuant to the court's authority to review and revise sentences under Article 7, Section 4 of the Indiana Constitution. This was a novel argument, and the Court of Appeals essentially accepted it. Given the importance of the question, the Indiana Supreme Court granted transfer. I was tapped to appear before the Court on behalf of the State.

Given the implications of a power to revise a sentence upward, this was a significant legal question, and it was an honor to be asked to argue the case. It was not the first case that I had argued in the Supreme Court. It was not even the first case I had argued despite not having briefed the case. But *McCullough* felt historically

significant. The questioning at the argument was imbued with a connection to the past and an implication for the future, and, if all the world's a stage, *McCullough* gave me, as a relatively young attorney, a sense of playing a very small, but gratifying, part.

- *M.L. v. M.F. and M.Fu.*, Case No. 33A01-1505-DR-318 (Ind. Ct. App. September 25, 2015)

This was the first appeal I had ever had the opportunity to take on a pro bono basis. The case came to me through what is now referred to as Legal Aid of East Central Indiana, and my client was a grandmother who was trying to get more child support for the grandchildren she was raising. The father had a history of quitting jobs to avoid paying support, and the trial court did not believe it could impute the wages of those jobs for purposes of calculating the support the father owed. We appealed, and the Court of Appeals agreed with us. The income from the foregone employment could be used in the calculation of the father's child support obligation.

This case did not break any new ground, but it was a significant to me for many reasons. First, the case was the type of wrong that every lawyer hopes to right. Second, the case broadened my legal horizons. Appeals were not new to me, but family law was unfamiliar. Finally, the case allowed me to connect with people I might not have encountered in my normal work. Joe Lansing (now judge of the New Castle City Court) was the grandmother's attorney in the trial court, and my connection with Judge Lansing resulted in at least two additional pro bono or reduced fee appeals. In the end, the case was a perfect demonstration of the good that pro bono work can do for both the client and the lawyer.

- *R.C. v. Ind. State Dept. of Health*, Case No. AP-NAB-870-16 (Aug. 4, 2017)

This case would be considered low-profile by most, but it was significant to me because of its importance to my client. In fact, to my knowledge, it is the only result in my legal career that made my client cry tears of joy, and it could have easily gone the other way.

My client was a certified nursing assistant ("CNA") working in a long-term care facility, and a resident was injured on her watch. Her employer accused her of abuse – a charge that could have prevented her from working as a CNA ever again – and the Department of Health initially agreed with the charge. My client asked for a fact-finding hearing, pro se, and later retained my services. An administrative law judge ("ALJ") affirmed the abuse allegation. We asked the final authority to review the ALJ's decision and ultimately prevailed by a 2 to 1 vote.

The appellate panel issued its decision on the spot, and my client burst into tears. She loved her career as a CNA, and vehemently denied the abuse allegations. Many CNAs would have simply let this go, but my client felt compelled to clear her name. The decision of the appeals panel did just that.

That was enough to make the case significant for me and my client, but the panel member who voted against us added something else. He told my client that she would have almost certainly lost without a lawyer. The clear implication was that few people in similar situations had appeared before him with counsel. In fact, my client was able to afford a lawyer only because I handled the case on a reduced cost basis. So, in the end, the case was significant not only for its impact on my client but for emphasizing the need for broader legal aid services.

7. Efforts to Improve the Legal System, Administration of Justice, or Society

A. Describe your efforts, achievements, or contributions (including written work, speeches, or presentations) toward the improvement of the law, the legal system, or the administration of justice. Include a description of any management or leadership roles you undertook to achieve these goals, and describe any specific instances in which your collaborative efforts helped achieve these goals.

- **Indiana Public Defender Council**

The entire mission of the IPDC is to improve the criminal justice system by enhancing the defense of the indigent. One discrete aspect of this mission is to maintain liaison contact with of all branches of government at the local, state, and federal level “that will benefit criminal defense as part of the fair administration of justice in Indiana.” Ind. Code § 33-40-4-5(5). Therefore, as legislative counsel my day-to-day job is to work toward the improvement of the legal system and the administration of justice.

- **Indiana Appellate Institute**

For several years, I have been an active participant in the moot court sessions conducted by the Indiana Appellate Institute. A “moot” is essentially an elaborate rehearsal. In these rehearsals volunteer attorneys play the role of appellate judges and simulate a real-world oral argument for those who have been asked to appear before the Indiana Court of Appeals or Supreme Court. The faux judges then provide feedback and pointers to the attorneys. All of this is to further the core mission of the Institute, which is an arm of the Appellate Practice Section of the

Indianapolis Bar Association. That mission is to “raise the level of oral advocacy before Indiana’s state appellate courts.”

I volunteer to support that mission, but an equally powerful motivation for me has been a desire to level the playing field. I mentioned the institutional power of the attorney general above. This is another example; the attorney general and larger law firms have a store of experienced practitioners available to help attorneys prepare for oral argument. Small firms and solo practitioners (who do most of the criminal defense work and much of the civil litigation) do not have such resources. More than this, when lawyers from small firms or sole proprietorships are called before the appellate courts, it is often their first time. This places both the lawyer and client at an obvious disadvantage. By volunteering with the Institute and sharing my experiences with other lawyers, I hope to make for a fairer fight.

- Moot Court Competitions

I attended law school in the evenings, and I’ve always been thankful for the practical experience that came from working during the day. Though it continues to improve, legal education has a reputation for its lack of practicality, but moot court competitions have the capacity to inject a great deal of practicality into the law school experience. So, I try to help by volunteering to judge moot court competitions when I am able, including at the Indiana State Bar Association's Law Student Conclave Moot Court Competition, the Regional Thurgood Marshall Moot Court Competition, and the Staton Intramural Moot Court Competition.

- CLE presentations

I have given a few short CLE presentations on appellate practice. These have focused on my experiences and insights on the process in the hope that a shared experience will help improve the practice of law. They are as follows:

- Reply Briefs, Responses to Transfer, and You as Appellee – Indiana Public Defender Council, August 26, 2022 (forthcoming)
- Practical Legislative Advocacy Training at the Indiana Statehouse – Indiana State Bar Association, August 18, 2022 (forthcoming)
- How to Prepare for Oral Argument: One Lawyer's Practical Guide to an Inscrutable Process - Indiana Public Defender Council, April 24, 2020
- Preparing Your Case for Appeal: It could Happen to You CLE – Hamilton County Bar Association, September 29, 2016

- B. Describe your efforts, achievements, or contributions (including written work, speeches, or presentations) concerning civic, political, or social issues. Include a description of any management or leadership roles you undertook in this area, and describe any specific instances in which your collaborative efforts in this area led to a successful result.
- **Civics education is an important issue and a high priority. As a lawyer, I have argued dozens of cases in front of various high school and college audiences as part of the Court of Appeal’s “Appeals on Wheels” traveling oral arguments. Each one of these arguments stand out as some of the most rewarding experiences of my career. In addition, I have participated as a judge on multiple occasions in both the “We the People” and Indiana High School Mock Trial competitions. I also had a memorable moment speaking to my oldest daughter’s fourth grade class about the Bill of Rights when they took up the topic.**
 - **Civic education isn’t worth much if it isn’t coupled with civic involvement. With that view in mind, I have been an election day poll worker, a campaign volunteer, and both a precinct committeeman and vice-precinct committeeman.**
- C. Describe your efforts, achievements, or contributions (including written work, speeches, or presentations) to improve your local, state, or national community through charitable work or public service. Include a description of any management or leadership roles you undertook in this area, and describe any specific instances in which your collaborative efforts in this area led to a successful result.
- **During my time as a stay-at-home father, I was active in my children’s elementary schools and in their sports leagues. In their classrooms and school library, I was a regular (often weekly) volunteer, and I have coached several different basketball, baseball, and softball teams through the Carmel Dad’s Club.**
 - **I also donate my time to various organizations including the Hamilton County Harvest Food Bank, the Million Meal Movement, Indianapolis Animal Control, Youth Enhancement Training Initiative, Inc. (YETI, Inc.), and Friends of the Carmel Clay Public Library. As mentioned below, I am currently an active member of the Carmel Lions Club, and our motto is “We Serve.”**
- D. Describe the nature and extent of any *pro bono* legal services you have contributed.
- **Over the years, I have represented several clients on a pro bono or reduced fee basis, including many appeals from start to finish. One of these appeals is described above, but it is not the only one. Much of my pro bono work has been through what is now Legal Aid of East Central Indiana, and I try to lend support to**

that organization when I am able. I am also a contributor to the Free Legal Answers website.

- My largest contribution to legal aid probably comes from my fee schedule. Of course, public defenders don't do their work for the exorbitant pay. And in my private practice, I have made it a priority to charge fees that comport with the means of my clients. Especially in the appellate courts, I have found, ironically, that we lawyers are the primary barriers to entry. Because of my personal situation and a general lack of substantial overhead in my practice, I have tried to price my services in a way that grants access to the judicial process, and I'm certain that I have donated more hours in initial consultations than would be sensible in a profit maximizing practice.

E. Indicate your experience teaching law. Provide the dates, names of institutions or programs, and a description of the subject matter taught.

Adjunct Professor, Indiana University Robert H. McKinney School of Law, January 2008 to May 2009. For three semesters, I instructed first year law students in legal writing and analysis.

8. Memberships and Other Activities

A. List any memberships and offices you have held in professional organizations, including dates and descriptions of both the organization's purpose and your involvement.

- **Indiana State Bar Association.** I have not held any offices but served as a delegate from Hamilton County in House of Delegates annual meeting.
- **Indianapolis Bar Association.** As discussed above, I am an active participant in the Indiana Appellate Institute. I am also an at-large member of the appellate practice executive committee.

B. List any memberships and offices you have held in civic, charitable, or service organizations, including dates and descriptions of both the organization's purpose and your involvement.

- **I am a member of the Carmel Lions Club, 2019 to present. Our club works to improve the local community through various service projects and fundraising. Our donations and service projects primarily go toward charities supporting the vision impaired, local food banks and food pantries, and other local groups in need.**

- I was a founding board member of YETI, Inc. YETI was an idea launched by Jeff Papa, Steve Wolf, and Ann Thrasher with a little help from their friends. In 2004, we were able to raise enough money to fund the building of a school and orphanage in Nepal, and the organization has supported the facility ever since.

C. List any memberships and offices you hold in social clubs or organizations. If any club or organization restricts its membership on the basis of race, sex, religion, or national origin, please describe your efforts within the organization to eliminate restrictions.

Not applicable.

D. Describe your hobbies and other leisure activities.

My family is the center of my non-professional life. Whether it is driving to practices, playing games (board games, videogames, and sports), or watching television and movies (we are avid fans of the Marvel, Star Trek, and Star Wars universes), I simply enjoy their company. My wife loves to garden and work in the yard, and I love to help her. Plus, there is always something to work on in our house. When I'm on my own, I am a reader with an interest in history, philosophy, and science. I dabble in painting, and there is the occasional round of golf or pickleball.

9. Legal Proceedings

A. List any lawsuits or legal proceedings in any jurisdiction, including but not limited to bankruptcies, dissolutions, and criminal matters to which you have been a party. Provide dates, case numbers, courts, names of other parties, and, if needed, a brief explanation. (If minor children are involved [i.e. an adoption], use initials only.)

Not applicable.

B. If you ever have been arrested or cited for any violation of the law other than for routine traffic violations, provide dates, jurisdictions, and an explanation of the event and its resolution.

Not applicable.

C. If you have been disciplined or cautioned, formally or informally, by the Indiana Supreme Court Disciplinary Commission, by the Indiana Commission on Judicial Qualifications, by the Indiana Supreme Court, or by similar entities in any other jurisdiction, identify each instance by date, case number (if applicable), and describe the circumstances and the nature of the outcome or resolution.

Not applicable.

- D. If you have any outstanding federal, state, or local tax obligations, please itemize and explain.

Not applicable.

10. References

- A. Provide the names of three attorneys who have been your professional adversaries in your practice or who have litigated substantial cases in your court and who would be in positions to comment on your qualifications for appointment to an Indiana Appellate Court.

- **The Honorable Leanna Weissmann, Judge of the Indiana Court of Appeals**
- **Professor Joel Schumm, Indiana University Robert H. McKinney School of Law**
- **Angela Sanchez, Chief Counsel, Office of the Indiana Attorney General**

- B. Provide the names of three professional references other than those listed in Question 10A.

- **The Honorable Rodric Bray, Indiana Senate President Pro Tempore**
- **Ruth Johnson, Indiana Public Defender Council**
- **Jeff Papa, Ph.D., Chief of Staff, Indiana State Senate**

- C. Provide the names of three personal references other than those listed in Question 10A or 10B.

- **Caren Pollack, Pollack Law Firm, P.C.**
- **Ben Taylor**
- **Jill Linder**