

Family Practice

Proposed New Uniform Laws for Tennessee

Members of the Tennessee Bar Association Family Law Section have a unique and important opportunity to serve the Bar and citizens of the state by improving Tennessee's laws. Tennessee Uniform Law Commissioner Charlie Trost has asked the TBA to undertake a review of certain uniform laws available from the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws and consider whether the Tennessee Bar Association should propose these laws as part of its legislative initiative. TBA Executive Director Allan Ramsaur has asked the Family Law Section to review four proposed uniform laws. The chair of our section's Code Commission, Mary Francis Lyle, has recruited University of Memphis Professor Janet Richards to chair overall project efforts.

Web sites regarding the proposed laws and contact information for the Family Law Section chair of each project are as follows:

1. Interstate Enforcement of Domestic Violence Protection Orders Act

Committee Chair: Jean Crowe, Nashville, TN, (615) 780-7105
Jcrowe@lasmt.org
<http://www.law.upenn.edu/bll/ulc/uiedvoa/final01.htm>
http://www.nccusl.org/nccusl/uniformact_why/uniformacts-why-uiedvpoa.asp

2. 2001 Amendments to the Uniform Interstate Family Support Act

Committee Chair: Scott Rosenberg, Nashville, TN, (615) 880-3636
scottrosenberg@jis.nashville.org
<http://www.law.upenn.edu/bll/ulc/uifsa/final2001.htm>
<http://www.law.upenn.edu/bll/ulc/uifsa/memo201.htm>

3. Uniform Custodial Trust Act

Committee Chair: Patrick Mason, Memphis, TN, (901) 763-4436
patmason@bellsouth.net
<http://www.law.upenn.edu/bll/ulc/fnact99/ucta87.htm>
http://www.nccusl.org/nccusl/uniformact_why/uniformacts-why-ucta.asp

4. Uniform Child Witness Testimony by Alternative Methods Act

Committee Chair: Barry Gold, Chattanooga, TN,
(423) 756-6400
bgold@mbgplaw.com

A copy of this law is available from Lynn Pointer upon

request, Lpointer@tnbar.org. For background, see:
<http://www.nccusl.org/nccusl/pubndrafts.asp>

We need your help! Assistance is requested from all TBA Family Law Section members. If you are interested in serving on one or more committees, contact the committee chair or Lynn Pointer. Committees are now being formed. Feel free to begin reading the uniform laws. Meetings can be held by telephone conferences coordinated through the Tennessee Bar Association.

According to Allan Ramsaur, in determining the Acts on which the TBA will take initiative, each committee should:

1. Offer a recommendation for or against adoption, with any non-uniform provisions to conform to Tennessee law.
2. Assign a representative to work with the Government Affairs Committee, staff, and Legislative Counsel on drafting and liaison to make recommendations on any strategic decisions.
3. It is often the case that, once an Act is adopted, the TBA would like to develop and present a related continuing legal education seminar. Thus, consideration of this may be included in at the outset. ■

Inside This Issue:

❖ From the Chair

❖ The Future of Human Cloning (Part 1 of 2)

❖ Practice Development Pointers for Family Law Attorneys

❖ *Gallaher v. Elam* in *Thompson v. Hulbert*

❖ Family Law Practice Management + Preparing Your Forensic Psychologist and Accountant Experts CLE Registration

❖ Report on Activities of Family Law Section Code Commission

❖ Using Forensic Psychologists in Family Law Matters



Miles Mason Sr.

From the Chair

Membership has its privileges. Being a member of the Tennessee Bar Association Family Law Section has provided me special opportunities to learn about the relationship among judges, legislators, and the bar. Just by showing up to meetings and events, I've been able to rub elbows with judges, bar

association "power brokers," and outstanding family law practitioners, all of which has advanced my practice immeasurably.

My father-in-law, the late Judge Joe B. Jones, once shared with me that, after 30 years of practice and judicial experience, he learned something every day he hadn't known the day before. Laws change dramatically these days as society changes even faster. Some point of law or procedure that you know today like the back of your hand could change drastically tomorrow. No one can accurately predict how the judiciary is going to decide the many important open issues in family law. Membership and participation in the TBA FLS has provided me with extra confidence when forced to tell a client I don't know how a trial judge or appellate panel will decide a particular legal issue. As family law practitioners, we all share the same problems and can benefit tremendously by pooling our knowledge and experience.

The TBA FLS is a very open organization. As a section, we are organized by one of the most well-managed bar association professional staffs in the country. As a section, we determine our own future. As a section, we have outstanding assistance from excellent support staff. As a section, any member can contribute and make a difference. As a member, all you have to do to get involved is pick up the phone and call me, Miles Mason, at (901) 527-5522 or call Lynn Pointer, our section coordinator with the TBA, at (615) 383-7421. Below are some activities in which you can become involved.

The Parenting Plan Update CLE (Aug. 27 in Memphis, Aug. 28 in Nashville, and Aug. 29 in Knoxville) was very

well attended and extremely successful. Thank you to all involved. Please thank Judge Don Ash once again and the other speakers joining him for serving our section with their extraordinary talents. Similar outstanding CLE opportunities will be offered in the future. Watch for them.

Our next newsletter of *The Family Practice* will go to press in two months or so. Please consider contributing a substantive law article or opinion piece. An article can be as simple and as short as you like. You may even submit a portion of a recently researched memorandum of law you have prepared in a case. Stuart Wilson-Patton heads our section's newsletter coordination efforts. If you have any questions, please contact Lynn Pointer, our TBA Sections/Committees Coordinator, at Lpointer@tnbar.org.

Don't forget your Family Law Section on-line CLE opportunity — *Parenting Plan Overview* from Judge Don Ash and Kenneth M. Jackson, described on the Internet at: <http://www.tennbaru.com/Classrooms/Parenting/IntroParent.htm>

We present our final seminar for the calendar year, *Family Law Practice Management + Preparing Your Forensic Psychologist and Accountant Experts* (Dec. 17 in Knoxville at the UT Conference Center; Dec. 18 in Nashville at the Tennessee Bar Center; Dec. 19 in Memphis at the Ridgeway Inn). Barry Gold, Chattanooga, is the program producer. Randy Kessler, an extraordinary family law attorney from Atlanta, headlines. For more details, speakers, and content, check out: <https://www.tba.org/onsiteinfo/familylaw2002.html>. Also, for more information about Randy Kessler, check out his firm's web site at: kesslerschwarz.com.

In conjunction with the seminar listed immediately above, on Dec. 18, 2002, at lunch time in Nashville, the Family Law Section will hold a meeting at the TBA HQ. Call for more details. All members are invited to attend and participate.

To assist in planning and preparation of the Family Law Section's 2003 CLE programs or to develop your own On-line CLE, please contact our section's chair-elect, Barry Gold, at (423)756-6400, bgold@mbgplaw.com, or contact Lynn

continued on page 7

Family Law Section 2002-2003 Executive Council

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The Future of Human Cloning

Part 1 of 2

by Beth A. Townsend, Esq.
Eisenstein, Moses & Mossman, Nashville

Advanced Cell Technology Inc. (ACT), a company in Worcester, Mass., announced on Nov. 25, 2001, that its researchers had become the first to successfully clone human pre-embryos. The company asserts that it is in the business of cloning cells but that it will stop short of creating people. Specifically, its researchers hope to use cloned embryos for solely therapeutic purposes.

How Cloning Works

The process commonly referred to as “therapeutic cloning” involves the creation of pre-embryos to provide a source of embryonic stem cells. Stem cells are undifferentiated cells that are thought to have the potential, when prompted, to develop into any type of tissue. These cells can be isolated, extracted, and manipulated to differentiate into specific tissues that are needed to replace diseased tissue or organs. Harvesting stem cells from a pre-embryo genetically identical to the recipient would preclude “rejection,” an immunological response that can occur in response to the presence of a foreign body. Therapeutic cloning holds great potential for developing treatments for many diseases, including Alzheimer’s, Parkinson’s, diabetes, and heart disease. Despite these positive implications, ACT’s announcement precipitated fear that cloning would soon be used to replicate humans.

One method used by researchers worldwide, including those at ACT, is somatic cell nuclear transfer (SCNT), the technique that was used to create Dolly the sheep in 1996 and, more recently, a cat aptly named Cc. The nucleus, the structure that contains the DNA, is removed from a mature egg. DNA from a donor’s somatic cell (any bodily cell other than a sperm, egg, or cell that gives rise to a sperm or egg) is inserted into the enucleated egg. Chemicals and other growth factors are then added, which prompt the egg to undergo cellular division as if fertilized by a sperm. The theory is that stem cells can then be harvested from the early embryo, or instead the embryo can be implanted into the uterus for gestation in order to create a new organism. This latter use is called “reproductive cloning.”

Reproductive human cloning, which has never been accomplished, at least to the public’s knowledge, could theoretically provide infertile couples with an opportunity for one or both partners to share a biological connection with their offspring. It could also provide single women and lesbian couples with a genetic connection to their offspring without the involvement of a male gamete, thus avoiding the potential medical and legal problems that can arise when an unknown set of genes is involved. This raises the issue of whether an individual’s desire to have a genetically related child is within that person’s procreative rights.

Is there a Constitutional Right to Clone?

Scientists and scholars have argued that the First Amendment provides some degree of protection to scientific research. The Supreme Court has recognized, in the dicta of free speech cases, “the value of scientific freedom” and the importance of a “free flow of scientific ideas.” See, e.g., *Roth v. U.S.*, 354 U.S. 476, 484 (1956) (noting the Founders’ belief in the necessity of scientific thought). No court, however, has addressed directly the First Amendment issue underlying government regulation of scientific experimentation. The “marketplace model” suggests that the free flow of ideas into the marketplace will lead to scientific solutions. Since experimentation is part of the development and expression of scientific ideas, it may be posited that scientific experimentation is constitutionally protected.

One might also argue that the use of reproductive cloning to create a child is a constitutional right. The Supreme Court, in *Skinner v. Oklahoma*, 316 U.S. 535 (1942), noted that the right to “have offspring” is a fundamental constitutional right. Perhaps cloning, like all other forms of assisted reproduction technology, should be presumptively protected as part of the fundamental right to have children. Opponents of human cloning assert, however, that cloning does not fall within previously recognized constitutional liberties because, unlike currently practiced reproductive technologies, cloning correlates with “replication” rather than “reproduction.”

The Supreme Court also noted, in *Eisenstadt v. Baird*, 405 U.S. 438 (1971), that the constitutional right of privacy dictates that citizens should be “free from unwarranted governmental intrusion into matters so fundamentally affecting a person, as the decision whether to bear or beget a child.” Governmental intrusion is generally permitted, however, when there is a compelling interest that overrides a parent’s fundamental right to have a biologically connected family. The tremendous legislative backlash implies that the government does indeed believe that a compelling interest exists in prohibiting human cloning.

To be continued in the next issue of Family Practice.

Beth A. Townsend practices family law as an associate with Marlene Eskin Moses, in the association of Eisenstein, Moses & Mossman in Nashville. Townsend received her law degree from Vanderbilt University in 1998 and her bachelor of arts degree, cum laude, from Duke University in 1995.



Practice Development Pointers for Family Law Attorneys

by Randall M. Kessler, Esq.

I am flattered that Miles Mason Sr. has invited me to speak at the upcoming Family Law seminars in Knoxville, Nashville, and Memphis on December 17, 18, and 19, respectively (see page 6 for registration). I look forward to seeing my old Tennessee friends, to making new ones, and to sharing “tips of the trade.” While there are thousands of ways to make it in our business, I will share with you now (and in much more detail in the seminars) what has allowed our firm to grow from a one person, solo practice, into a twelve person (and growing) operation, focusing solely on domestic relations cases. I believe there is a basic formula for success, which is roughly as follows: Solid work plus good marketing equals a successful practice. I have found no substitute for extremely hard work, which includes not only doing the very best to represent our clients, but learning as much as we possibly can about our area of practice so that we can know as many of the answers that our potential clients are seeking.

The trick is to combine a good work ethic (and hopefully a good reputation) with good marketing. In other words, as someone once said “honesty is important, but the reputation for honesty is even more important.” Doing a good job and ensuring that potential referral sources know that you do good work should result in a successful family law (or any other type law) practice. The unique thing about family law is that most other attorneys who do not practice family law are grateful just to have a good person to whom they can refer their friends and clients. By performing good work for your referral sources, you will make them look good to their clients and friends and ensure future referrals.

Now to get more on topic, family law practice management is a complex field, but in a nutshell, it is a combination between having good forms and procedures in place and being able to twist and fine tune each of those to the particularities of each individual client. For example, we have a form check list for potential procedures we will utilize and we complete this form during the initial consultation to identify possible things to do (such as depositions, temporary hearings, request for admissions, etc.). While such a form will help direct us and our staff as to what is needed in that case, we will certainly change the form for each client by identifying who will be deposed (a spouse, former spouse, girlfriend/boyfriend, employer?). But the point is, that by reviewing the checklist, we will automatically start thinking about how to pursue the case to conclusion. Another set of generic forms is an “opening packet.” As soon as the client meets with us for their initial consultation, they are given a folder with basic information, which is generic for most family law situations (Financial Affidavit, the statute on child support, a memo from our firm indicating our e-mail addresses and direct lines, together with a memo on applicable laws, such as tape recording of conversations, e-mail pri-

vacy, and the like). Of course this packet serves many purposes, including showing the client that you are knowledgeable, organized, and professional (the folder should be professionally prepared, perhaps with your logo on the outside).

While there are many, many other thoughts and ideas that go into successful family law practice management, perhaps the most important one is to have excellent support staff. I once read that it is important to hire people smarter than you. By having talented support staff, we can rest easy that while we are in court, minor emergencies are being handled, and potential new clients are being reeled in by smart, attentive, and sensitive paralegals, associates, and clerical staff. How to find the right support staff is an almost impossible discussion, but it would be foolish to hire a support person or any other employee without a full check of references and discussions with previous employers. Other than that, I can only offer that “going with your gut” should work, since this may ensure you meet somebody who appeals to you and with whom you believe you can work closely.

Finally, on the topic of support staff, I would suggest that there is no way to numerically decide if the salary is justified. The answer is clearly, yes. Whatever the salary is that you need to pay to acquire good support staff, if you have work to be performed, support will certainly save you time, improve your practice, and most importantly, improve your reputation.

I look forward to hopefully meeting many of you at the upcoming seminars in December, and I look forward to sharing many more tips, including how to set the appropriate hourly rate, the cost versus benefits of raising your hourly rate, the establishment of appropriate retainers, and various discussions on billing techniques. Additionally, my materials for the seminar will include various forms including deposition preparation forms (for clients and lawyers), as well as mediation preparation letters for clients, and budget preparation letters. We also will be presenting and discussing various forms for opening and closing files, and related topics.

While this article has jumped around, I am more than happy to discuss any of these ideas in further detail, or any ideas any of you may have, either at the seminars in Knoxville, Nashville, and Memphis, or, if you aren’t able to attend any of those, please do not hesitate to contact me at rkessler@kesslerschwarz.com, or toll-free at 866.688.8810. I hope this article is of some use to you. I look forward to any feedback you may have. ■

Randall M. Kessler is the founding partner of Kessler & Schwarz PC, an Atlanta law firm; practice limited to family law. He is the former chair of the Atlanta Family Law Section and the current chair of the Family Court Committee of the Family Law Section of the American Bar Association.



The Court of Appeals for the Western Section follows *Gallaher v. Elam* in *Thompson v. Hulbert*

by Warren A. Jasper

In 1993, Mr. Thompson fathered a son, Nickalaus, with Ms. Hulbert while Ms. Hulbert was married to another man. Mr. Thompson was later confirmed to be the father. In the meantime, Mr. Thompson married and had two other children. In setting child support, the Juvenile Court heard testimony regarding Mr. Thompson's support obligations in his then-current household. At the evidentiary hearing, Mr. Thompson intended to demonstrate to the court extreme economic hardship should he be required to pay child support at the amount required by the Guidelines. He also challenged the Guidelines as violative of equal protection provisions of the United States and Tennessee constitutions. In its order, the Juvenile Court rejected Mr. Thompson's claim of extreme economic hardship, set his child support obligation in accordance with the guideline percentages, and upheld the constitutionality of the Guidelines.

When calculating a child support award, the Guidelines permit consideration of the amount of child support ordered pursuant to a previous order of support for other children. On the other hand, the Guidelines do not permit consideration of subsequent child support orders nor do they allow consideration of the voluntary financial support provided to the children residing with the obligor parent without showing extreme economic hardship. Mr. Thompson alleged that this disinclination to take account of voluntary financial support when setting his child support obligation for Nickalaus would work a disadvantage on his two marital children in violation of constitutional requirements of equal protection.

In *Hulbert*, Mr. Thompson argued in Juvenile Court that the Guidelines treated his later-born children less favorably than Nickalaus and, therefore, violated his household children's constitutional rights to equal protection. Mr. Thompson's argument was rejected by the Juvenile Court. The Western Section Court of Appeals reversed the Juvenile Court. In doing so, it followed the Eastern Section's holding in *Gallaher v. Elam*, which is currently before the Tennessee Supreme Court (*Gallaher v. Elam*, No. E2000-02719-SC-R11-CV). The Court of Appeals in *Hulbert* agreed with Mr. Thompson and held that Tenn. Comp. R. & Reg. § 1240-2-4-.03(4) violated equal protection provisions of the United States and Tennessee Constitutions. Unlike *Gallaher*, the *Hulbert* Court was unanimous in its decision. The State Attorney General's Office filed an Application for Permission to Appeal *Hulbert* on Oct. 8, 2002. That application is pending.

While the father in the *Hulbert* case has expressed concern that the regulation in question violates important constitutional guarantees of equal protection, the state of Tennessee is concerned that the children of custodial parents

will be harmed if the regulation is determined to be unconstitutional. Statistics show that a significant number of all marriages end in divorce. An estimated 75 percent of these divorced persons remarry, and many of these persons have or expect to have new biological children, step-children, or both. Hence, cases involving multiple families or serial families are now the norm rather than the exception. Thus, it is clear that the Court of Appeals decision in this case and in *Gallaher*, if allowed to stand, will have far-reaching consequences.

The legislative and executive branches of government through the Guidelines have previously made a determination that children of divorce or children whose parents do not live together as a family are generally those more in need of support than children of an intact family. This determination provides a clearly conceivable rational basis for this rule. Furthermore, where a child lives with one parent, the Guidelines make sure that the child does not suffer economically because the parents have significantly different levels of income. Additionally, the Guidelines provision in question makes sure that the child of the non-custodial parent does not suffer if the non-custodial parent chooses to have more children later.

Moreover, while the Court of Appeals agreed that the regulation should be analyzed under a rational basis framework, the rational bases offered by the state were rejected by the *Hulbert* Court. Hence, important questions regarding limits on court's abilities to review and reject the policy of the executive and legislative branches or, otherwise, to make its own policy determinations under the rational basis framework are implicated by *Hulbert*.

In addition to the equal protection questions raised by the non-custodial parent and the questions regarding constitutional analysis under the rational basis framework raised by the state, this new line of cases from the Eastern and Western Sections has sparked debate regarding the policies behind Tennessee's Child Support Guidelines. Nevertheless, a final determination regarding the questions raised in *Hulbert* and in *Gallaher*¹ will follow hearing and decision by the Tennessee Supreme Court. ■

1. And in *Whiton v. Whiton*, No. E2000-00467-COA-R3-CV (Tenn. Ct. App. July 18, 2002) (application for permission to appeal filed on Sept. 13, 2002).

Warren Jasper is an assistant attorney general and a 1994 graduate of Vanderbilt University Law School.

Sign up now!

The TBA Family Law Section Presents ...

FAMILY LAW PRACTICE MANAGEMENT + PREPARING YOUR FORENSIC PSYCHOLOGIST AND ACCOUNTANT EXPERTS

THE BASICS

Producer: Barry L. Gold, McKoon, Billings, Gold & Presley, Chattanooga

CLE Credits: 6 credits (2 E&P and 4 general)

Time: 8:30 a.m. Registration, 9 a.m. – 4:30 p.m. Program

Dates & Locations: December 17 Knoxville (UT Conference Center)

December 18 Nashville (Tennessee Bar Center, 221 4th Ave. N., 2nd floor)

December 19 Memphis (Ridgeway Inn)

THE PROGRAM & FACULTY

Panel of five includes a forensic psychologist, accountant and three experienced family law practitioners to discuss child custody evaluations, financial testimony, and law practice management. Two hours will be reserved for discussion on increasing profitability and efficiency in client management, law office staff, and the ever-increasing volume of case management information.

Experienced ABA Family Law Section seminar presenter **Randall M. Kessler**, Kessler & Schwarz PC, Atlanta, brings to Tennessee his outstanding presentation for increasing profitability and effective representation utilizing his firm's management techniques, forms, and office and practice policies and procedures.

Barry L. Gold, McKoon, Billings, Gold & Presley, Chattanooga, co-presents. 2 hours.

Family psychologist **Rebecca C. Caperton Ph.D.**, Memphis, offers important basic and advanced advice and direction for counsel facing child custody evaluations both for the independent and non-independent settings. Attorney panel discussion will include sharing important deposition and cross-examination tips and traps. 2 hours.

Forensic accountant **Rob Vance**, CPA, CVA, CFP, Memphis, breaks down the advocacy opportunities for need and ability to pay analysis and business and pension valuations. Family law attorney and former CPA **R. Miles Mason Sr.**, Crone & Mason PLC, Memphis, assists in discussion of preparing and utilizing this witness. 2 hours.

COURSE REGISTRATION (up to three days prior to program)

\$175 for TBA members

\$200 for non-member attorneys

\$80 for law office personnel and other non-attorneys

No charge for judges and law students who are TBA members

REGISTRATION IS EASY!

By Internet: Sign-up on-line
<http://www.tba.org/clefront.html>

By FAX: Complete this page
and fax to 615-297-8058

By Phone: 1-800-899-6993
or in Nashville 383-7421

By Mail: Complete this page & mail to
Tennessee Bar Center
221 Forth Ave. No., Ste. 400
Nashville, TN 37219

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Mary Francis Lyle, on behalf of the Family Law Section Code Commission reports...

Report on Activities of Family Law Section Code Commission

The TBA Family Law Section Code Commission has met frequently in the last few weeks to work on a draft of possible proposed legislation to amend the alimony provisions of the *Tennessee Code Annotated*. The proposal will be discussed in a joint meeting of Commission members and judges during the October Judicial Conference.

The commission has been asked to review a number of Uniform Acts over the course of the next few weeks. Those are the following:

- Interstate Enforcement of Domestic Violence Protection

Orders Act

- 2001 Amendments to the Uniform Interstate Family Support Act
- Uniform Custodial Trust Act
- Uniform Child Witness Testimony by Alternative Methods Act

Act

Subcommittees have been formed and a chair appointed for each individual Uniform Act. Interested members of the Family Law Section should contact Miles Mason if they desire to serve on a subcommittee. ■

Using Forensic Psychologists in Family Law Matters

by Rebecca Caperton, Ph.D.

At the TBA Family Law Section's "Family Law Practice Management + Preparing Your Forensic Psychologist and Accountant Experts" seminars in December, one of the topics to be addressed will be that of the role forensic psychologists can play in the divorce process. Aside from your own expertise, a forensic psychologist can be your best ally in helping you to manage your client and to secure an outcome that is satisfactory for you both.

First, it is important to note the distinction between that of a psychologist and the specialist known as a forensic psychologist. Forensic psychology refers broadly to the production and application of psychological knowledge within or in consultation with the legal system. As such, it includes activities as varied as custody evaluations, mediation, employment law, workmen's compensation, courtroom testimony, malpractice, provision of services in the criminal justice area, jury selection, trial preparation, and more. A forensic psychologist has had extensive training beyond that of a psychologist that incorporates the legal and psychological arenas such that he/she is able to understand the complicated issues that are at issue. More about the differences between the general and forensic psychologist will be presented at the seminar.

Second, we'll take a look at the ways you can use a forensic psychologist in your family law practice. We'll explore in depth the following:

1. Available services: custody evaluations; psychological evaluations; mediation; pre-divorce counseling; visitation planning; post-divorce counseling; post-divorce mediation; etc.
2. How to make referrals.
3. What attorneys and clients should expect from their expert.
4. Ethical issues.

Hopefully, this will be an informative and interesting segment for everyone. Please feel free to bring any questions or "real life" stories from your own case experiences that will contribute to our learning. ■

Rebecca Caperton Ph.D. is president of Caperton Psychological Group in Memphis. Aside from her clinical practice in individual and family therapy, she specializes in forensic psychology and spends much of her time working with the court system. She is also the court psychologist for the Memphis and Shelby County Juvenile Court. She can be reached at 901-766-9066.

From the Chair continued from page 1

Pointer, our TBA Sections/Committees Coordinator, at Lpointer@tnbar.org.

Check out our section's web page on the TBA web site: http://www.tba.org/sections/tba_sect-family.html
Please let me know your suggestions for improvement.

Finally, as a section, we really need exceptional participation from the membership with our uniform law recommen-

dation project, the description of which appears on the front page of this newsletter.❖

Miles Mason Sr. is chair of the Tennessee Bar Association Family Law Section. He is a member of Crone & Mason PLC, Memphis. His e-mail address is mmason@cronemason.om.



Family Practice

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Mark your Calendar ...

The TBA Family Law Section will hold a lunch business meeting
at the December 18 Nashville CLE Program
"Family Law Practice Management
+ Preparing Your Forensic Psychologist and Accountant Experts"
at the Tennessee Bar Center (221 Fourth Avenue North – Nippert Hall).

If you would like to register for the CLE program,
you may register on-line at www.tba.org
or contact the TBA at 1-800-899-6993 or 615-383-7421 in Nashville.

You do not have to be registered for the
CLE Program to attend the Lunch Section Meeting.

Section Members will receive further details of the section meeting
and the opportunity to RSVP in mid-November!