



Make a Difference in the Life of a Child

By YLD President Cynthia Richardson Wyrick
Ogle, Gass & Richardson PC

I am writing this article not just as the president of the TBA YLD, but also as the mother of a thirteen-week old son. Of course, that is probably not news to any of you, as I have told everyone who will listen about my new arrival. Being a new mom I have all of those “new mom who works” worries about whether the time I have to spend with my child during the week will be enough to teach him all of the things that he needs to learn and to make him feel sufficiently loved. However, there is one thing that my child always will have regardless of my work schedule: a safe, loving environment to call home. I am sure that the same is true at your house, if you have children. Unfortunately, for many children throughout Tennessee, the idea of a “real home” is merely a dream.

Everyday in Tennessee, thousands of children are abused or neglected by their parents. If they are lucky, they will survive long enough for the Department of Children’s Services (DCS) to become involved. For these “lucky” children, unless suitable relatives are willing to care for them, they will be placed in a foster home with people they have never met. DCS then will work with the parents to try to remedy the problems that led to the child’s removal, but in many cases those efforts will fail. Even if the parents ultimately are able to resume custody of the child, it may take an extended period of time. Unfortunately for the child, he or she may be bounced from foster home to foster home during this process. Those whose parents are unwilling or unable to make the changes necessary to regain custody face the possibility of staying in DCS custody until they turn 18 years old. These years will involve more foster homes and perhaps a group home. Certainly these options offer little stability for children who have suffered so much already.

While there is little that any of us can do to prevent child abuse and neglect, there is certainly a great deal that we as lawyers can do to help children who are the victims of such abuse and neglect. In fact, the TBA YLD is committed to doing just that this year by partnering with Court Appointed Special Advocates (CASA). The Chair of the Children’s Issues Committee has written an article for this edition of *The Quarterly* which details the opportuni-

ties for getting involved with our CASA initiative, and I will refer you to it for specifics. I do want to emphasize that you can assist with this project regardless of your practice area. Even if you have never handled a juvenile law case, or for that matter, have never stepped through the doors of a courthouse, we still need you.

If CASA is not available in your area, or if you are interested in other ways to assist children, consider signing up with your local court to be a Guardian Ad Litem. A Guardian Ad Litem is an attorney appointed by the court specifically to advocate for a child. As a guardian, you might be the key to a child having stability, whether by keeping him or her from being bounced to yet another foster home, or by participating in a termination of parental rights case that will allow the child to be adopted into a loving family. For more information about serving as a Guardian Ad Litem see the *Practice Tips* article later in this issue.

Again, you do not have to be trained in juvenile or family law to serve in this capacity. In fact, the ABA/YLD, under the leadership of Tennessee lawyer Jonathan Cole, has created a program specifically designed to give attorneys without juvenile and family law experience the tools necessary to be effective Guardians Ad Litem. The program is “One Child One Lawyer” and the TBA YLD will make sure that you receive a copy of these materials if you desire additional information about serving in this role. I really like the program’s concept, which is that if each of us simply will be a lawyer for one child, we can make a real difference across the state and even the nation.

In closing, I urge YOU to make a difference in the life of a child by volunteering for the CASA project or serving as a Guardian Ad Litem. I promise that you will benefit at least as much as that child will. ■

Cindy is a shareholder at the Sevierville law firm of Ogle, Gass & Richardson PC. She focuses her practice in the areas of general civil litigation, personal injury, medical malpractice, workers compensation and family law. You can reach her at cwyrick@aol.com.

2004-2005 YLD Board

Officers

President	Cynthia Richardson Wyrick
President-Elect	Danny Van Horn
Vice President	Lisa Richter
Immediate Past President	Beth A. Dunning
Treasurer	Nathan Rowell
Assistant Treasurer	Sarah Cope
Secretary	Erin D. McArdle
West Tennessee Governor	Michelle Sellers
Middle Tennessee Governor	Patrick Carter
East Tennessee Governor	Dan Coughlin

Committees

Public Service Project Committees

Children's Issues Committee

Chair	Tasha Blakney
Vice Chair	Nichole Soule'
Committee Members	Marjorie Bristol Cynthia Cutler Sharon Hutchins Misty Smith Kelley Alicia Oliver Justin Pitt Bridgette Stahlman

Disaster Relief Committee

Chair	Joe "Jay" Johnson
Vice-Chair	Ray Runyon

Law Day Art & Essay Contest Committee

Chair	Stacey Billingsley Cason
Vice-Chair	Alicia Brown Oliver

Mock Trial Committee

Chair	Danielle Whitworth Barnes
Vice-Chair	Jordan S. Keller
Committee Member	Kathryn (Kay) Caudle

Mock Trial Long Range Planning Committee

Chair	David Johnson
Committee Members	Danielle Barnes Beth A. Dunning Stan Graham Jordan S. Keller

Committee Members

Erin D. McArdle
John M. Phillips

Statewide Public Service Day Committee

Chair	Jenny Coques Rogers
Vice-Chair	Adam Knight

Voter Awareness Committee

Co-Chair	Edward L. Stanton, III
Co-Chair	Wade Hinton
Committee Members	Wesley Mack Bryant Stacey Billingsley Cason Ben Jones

Member Service Committees

Affiliate Relations Committee

Chair	Aubrey "Trey" Harwell, III
-------	----------------------------

Continuing Legal Education Committee

Chair	Carol Anne Long
Vice-Chair	Effie V. Bean
Committee Members	April Berman Dan Coughlin Lea Hall Speed

Publications Committee

Chair	Angelia Morie
Vice-Chair	Lee Bussart Bowles
Committee Member	Joe Weyant

Law School Outreach Committee

Chair	Laura Steel
Vice Chair	Lee Bussart Bowles

Legislative Mentoring Committee

Chair	Chad White
Vice Chair	Wesley Mack Bryant
Committee Member	Joe Weyant

Long Range Planning Committee

Chair	Lisa Sherrill Richter
Committee Members	Mary Beard Patrick Carter Dan Coughlin David Johnson Carol Anne Long Michelle Sellers Danny Van Horn Cindy Wyrick

Member Communications

Editor, Quarterly	Jason Long
Editor, E-DICT	David Changas

Membership Committee

Chair	Hillary Jones
Vice Chair	James Crumlin Jr.
ABA Relations	David Johnson

Technology Committee

Chair	Chad Dickson
Vice Chair	Danny Awdeh
Committee Member	Michael Berman

Representatives

District Representatives

District 1	Myers N. Massengill, II
District 2	Chuck Buckholts
District 3	Ben Jones
District 4	Kristie Luffman
District 5	Valerie Richardson
District 6	Rachel Moses
District 7	Evan Cope
District 8	G. Jeff Cherry
District 9	April York Berman
District 10	John B. Holt
District 11	Wesley Mack Bryant
District 12	Dean Dedmon
District 13	Andrew Sellers
District 14	Mary Helen Beard

Affiliate Representatives

Chattanooga Bar Association YLD

President	John M. Phillips
TBA YLD Rep	Alicia Oliver

Jackson-Madison County YLD

President	Anna Marie Banks
-----------	------------------

Knoxville Barristers

President	Alexis M. Smith
-----------	-----------------

Maury County YLA

President	Stacy S. Neisler
-----------	------------------

Memphis Bar Association YLD

President	Craig Conley
-----------	--------------

Nashville Bar Association YLD

President	Jude Ann White
-----------	----------------

Northeast YLA

President	Erin D. McArdle
-----------	-----------------

Fellows of The TBA YLD

President	Pamela Lynn Reeves
YLD Board Liaison	Jonathan O. Steen

National Bar Association, Ben F. Jones Chapter (Memphis)

President	Mary Beard
YLD Board Liaison	Telesa Taylor

National Bar Association, Napier-Looby Chapter (Nashville)

President	Kelvin D. Jones
-----------	-----------------

National Bar Association, S.L. Hutchins Chapter (Chattanooga)

President	Juanita Richelle Brown
-----------	------------------------

ABA YLD

District 16 Representative	Andrew J. Schaeffer (KY)
----------------------------	--------------------------

PRACTICE TIPS**So You Want to be a *Guardian Ad Litem***

By Gregory A. McMillan

In juvenile court, there is no more challenging or rewarding work than to represent one or more at-risk children as a Guardian ad litem (GAL). GALs commonly are appointed in neglect, abuse and dependency actions where issues of custody and/or visitation are at issue. The goal of this article is to demystify the process for those of you who may want a “change of pace” assignment that will warm the parts of your heart that aren’t touched by endless discovery and motion practice. Hoping to shirk some of the responsibility for writing this article, I called one of our local juvenile court referees to pick her brain about the “how to” of being a GAL. Having no other demands on her time and being the thoughtful, caring person that she is, she suggested that I read Rule 40 of the Supreme Court Rules and let her get back to her docket.

While I am sure each of you now has pulled out your handy *2004 West Rules of Court* and thoroughly reviewed the rule (it begins on page 485), here are the highlights. Rule 40, which was adopted on Feb. 5, 2002, has six subparts lettered (a)-(f), each with a heading that addresses the content contained within. For the most part, the sections move from the general to the specific and I will briefly overview the rule using the subparts as guides. Rule 40(a) simply states that the rule is for use in juvenile court proceedings involving neglect, abuse and dependency.

Having established its application, the rule then moves

to subsection (b) for definitions. First up, the definition of Guardian ad litem: a lawyer appointed to “advocate for the best interests of a child and to ensure that the child’s concerns and preferences are effectively advocated.” Rule 40 (b)(1). Sounds simple enough, right? Well for those of you who haven’t signed up already for a case, it must be because you’re hung up on “child’s best interests”. Say no more because Rule 40(b)(2) defines that as “a determination of the most appropriate course of action based on objective consideration of the child’s specific needs and preference.” The rule goes on to give some 18 factors to consider “in consultation with experts when appropriate.” *Id.* Most of the factors are based on common sense physical needs: safety, shelter, food, clothing and medical care; and emotional needs: nurturance, trust, affection, security, achievement and encouragement.

As the GAL, remember that your client is the child and not the court. Rule 40(c)(1). To that end, you must have a relationship with your client. What type of relationship this will be necessarily varies depending on the age and developmental status of your client. As noted by Rule 40(c)(2) that may be observing a very young or non-verbal child interacting with caretakers or may be a formal client interview with a more mature child. It also means providing, in all but the exception case, “information and advice directly to the child in a developmentally appropriate manner.”

(continued on page 4)

Mock Trial Call to Arms

The Tennessee Bar Association Young Lawyers Division is sponsoring the 25th annual Mock Trial Competition and is looking for volunteers. This competition is one of the longest running, most visible projects of the YLD. Local competitions will be taking place around the state in early spring 2005, with the state competition to occur on Friday, March 18 (competition rounds at 3:00 p.m. and 5:15 p.m.) and Saturday, March 19 (competition rounds beginning at 9:00 a.m.). If you are interested in serving as a volunteer at the district competitions, please contact your local coordinator for details. For a listing of local coordinators visit the mock trial website at www.tba.org/mocktrial. If you will be in Nashville

March 18 or 19 and would like to participate as a volunteer scorer, judge or bailiff, please contact:

Danielle Barnes, Mock Trial Committee Chair
Tennessee Department of Human Services
Citizens Plaza, 15th Floor
400 Deadrick Street
Nashville, Tennessee 37248

Phone: (615) 313-6630
Email: danielle.barnes@state.tn.us

It is not too late to sign up for this fun and worthwhile project. Come join us! ■

So You Want to be a *Guardian Ad Litem* (continued from page 3)

Rule 40(c)(2). Your obligation to represent the child continues until you are “formally relieved” by the court. Your representation includes not only court appearances but also proceedings of an administrative nature such as “permanency plan staffings and foster care review board hearings...” Rule 40(c)(3).

The nitty gritty of how and what you should do to accomplish your role as a GAL is set out in Rule 40(d). At the heart of the matter is conducting “an independent investigation of the facts” as stipulated in Rule 40(d)(1). While the rules of civil procedure don’t apply, in practice you have almost unlimited access to anyone and anything, including court files for the child and siblings, records of the Department of Children Services, and medical and educational records of your client. If access to the parents or pertinent records is refused by the parents or others, you can ask the court to allow formal discovery. In most instances that won’t be necessary as the order appointing you as a GAL will provide for almost unlimited access to information on the children and other parties. That access includes the right and obligation to talk to school personnel, caseworkers, foster parents, neighbors, coaches, doctors or other persons who might have information relevant to the child’s best interests.

Once the investigation is complete and you’ve consulted as appropriate with your client concerning his or her preferences, the next set of nitty gritty details concerns how you advocate. While it seems straight forward, the GAL today acts as an attorney. That means you’ll be filing pleadings and responses on behalf of the client, participating in the discovery process, participating in settlement negotiations and appearing in court. At trial you act just like an attorney for one of the parties. You’ll make an opening statement and closing argument, and in between those, you’ll cross-examine witnesses called by others, call your own witnesses and introduce into evidence any exhibits you might have. This may include preparing and calling your own client. At the conclusion of the case, you’ll be responsible for seeing that the order is entered. If not relieved of your representation at that time, you’ll be expected to monitor your client’s situation to ensure the parties comply with the terms of the order. In the odd instance, you may even file an appeal on behalf of your client should that be appropriate.

Of course, hiccups do arise such as when the child’s concept of what is in their best interest is 180 degrees different from yours. The rule anticipates this problem and suggests that once the investigation is complete

your duty is to set out “every reasonable argument that could be made in favor of the child’s position, and identify all the factual support for the child’s position...” and then discuss this with the child, making sure the child understands the different options and positions, the benefits and risks of each and the likelihood of prevailing on each option or position. Rule 40(e)(1)(i). If the child persists in requesting that you take a position that is contrary to what you believe to be in the child’s best interest, then you have the obligation to request another lawyer be appointed to represent the child. One of you will advocate the child’s preference and the other the child’s best interests. Rule 40(e)(2). If the court won’t appoint another attorney, then you are to subpoena witnesses and procure evidence that “might tend to support” the child’s position and advise the court of the child’s wishes and the witnesses and evidence available to be considered in support of the child’s position. Rule 40(d)(3).

Subsection (f) is the final part of Rule 40 and it simply reiterates that your role is to be an advocate. As such, your case is presented in the “same manner” as any other party’s attorney would present their case. Just as if you were counsel for one of the parties, you may not be a witness except in “extraordinary circumstances” nor may you submit a “report and recommendations” to the court.

Perhaps now it’s time to turn again to why you would want to do this. In addition to being fee generating (at state rates), serving as a GAL provides an excellent opportunity to develop investigatory skills, strengthen trial skills and provide representation to a child who’s voice might otherwise be lost in the chorus. To give my local referee due credit, she did take time from her day to talk about the rule and practice in her court and to stress that I should write this article and make it inspiring because, in her eyes and in the eyes of her colleagues, the GAL has several invaluable roles.

First, while the GAL does not represent the court, he or she is the eyes and ears that are considered to be independent. The attorneys who represent parents, DCS or foster parents are advocates for their side and while their clients invariably believe that what they want is best for the child, that isn’t always so. As advocates for their clients, they don’t necessarily look for “all the facts” and there may be something missed unless the GAL talks to everyone who has information. To quote the referee, “you never know to whom a child will open up.” Second, as the advocate for the

Children's Issues Committee Forms Partnership with CASA

By Tasha Blakney, Chair
Children's Issues Committee

The newly formed Children's Issues Committee has been busy lately. YLD President Cindy Wyrick created the committee at the beginning of the bar year, and we already have recruited young lawyers from all four corners of the state to serve. The committee's first efforts have focused on creating a partnership with CASA (Court Appointed Special Advocates) to provide much needed assistance to the staff and volunteers who serve the children in our communities every day. As part of this partnership, the committee has established a special legal help line so that agencies may submit questions directly to members of the committee. These inquiries can be sent to casahelp@tnbar.org. The committee currently is seeking volunteers to assist in fielding questions in a wide range of legal practice areas. If you are able to assist, please contact Committee Chair Tasha Blakney at tblakney@eldridge-blakney.com or Vice-Chair Nichole Soule at nsoule@tmo.blackberry.net.

In addition, the committee has assisted with the placement of attorneys on the Boards of Directors of the local CASA agencies across the state and will be assist-

ing both with updating volunteer training materials and speaking at volunteer training seminars.

The committee also will be awarding the inaugural CASA Volunteer of the Year Award this winter. This first-ever award will honor the commitment and service of an outstanding CASA volunteer in the state of Tennessee. The winning volunteer will receive a plaque and both the volunteer and the local nominating agency will receive a cash prize from the committee.

Finally, the committee is pleased to report that the local CASA agencies of Tennessee will be the focus of this year's Statewide Public Service Day projects. For more information about getting involved in a service project in your area please contact Service Day Committee Chair Jenny Rogers at jenny_rogers@tned.uscourts.gov. ■

Tasha Blakney is a partner in the Knoxville firm of Eldridge & Blakney PC. She also serves as the inaugural chair of the Children's Issues Committee. She can be reached at tblakney@eldridge-blakney.com.

So You Want to be a *Guardian Ad Litem* (continued from page 4)

child, the GAL is uniquely positioned to provide a voice of reason in mediation or settlement negotiations. Often the parties' agendas serve their own interests and not the child's. Having a representative for the child ensures that his or her viewpoint is kept in the forefront of discussions. Third and finally, the GAL serves as a foil at trial where again the parties typically are advancing their agenda and asserting it as being consistent with the best interests of the child. Calling witnesses and conducting cross-examination from the child's viewpoint allows the merits and deficiencies of the parties' respective cases to be highlighted, serving as another reminder that the child's best interests are paramount for the court to consider.

Now that you know the how and the why, please contact your local juvenile court judge or referee to let them know you're interested in an appointment as a Guardian ad litem. You'll be hard-pressed to find an opportunity where your efforts in a case may have a greater impact than a case in which you simply ensure that a child's voice is heard. ■

Greg McMillan is a member of the Knoxville law firm of Sheppard Swanson Mynatt & McMillan PLC. He officially "graduated" from the Young Lawyers Division this year but has agreed to continue imparting his wisdom on an ad hoc basis. He can be reached at gmcmillan@shepswan.com.

TECHNOLOGY CORNER

The Electronic Case Management System in Federal Courts

By Chad A. Dickson, Chair
Technology Committee

Case Management/Electronic Case File (CM/ECF) is a new case management system being implemented in the federal judiciary for all bankruptcy, district and appellate courts. CM/ECF allows courts to accept filings and provide access to filed documents over the Internet.

CM/ECF systems are now in use in 53 district courts, 77 bankruptcy courts, the Court of International Trade and the Court of Federal Claims. Over 15 million cases are on CM/ECF systems and over 100,000 attorneys and others have filed documents over the Internet. Under current plans, the number of courts using the system will increase steadily each month into 2005. The implementation process for each court takes about 10 months. Here in Tennessee, the bankruptcy courts for the middle and western districts, as well as the district courts for the eastern and western districts currently are operational on CM/ECF. The bankruptcy court for the eastern district and the district court for the middle district are in the process of implementing CM/ECF. Tennessee is indeed ahead of the curve.

Don't let these new developments intimidate you! The system is easy to use: filers prepare a document using conventional word processing software then save it as a "portable document format" or "PDF" file. After logging into the court's web site with a court-issued password, the filer enters basic information relating to the case and document being filed, attaches the document and with a click of the mouse, submits it to the court. A notice verifying court receipt of the filing is generated automatically. In addition, other parties in the case receive automatic notification of the filing.

Access to the filing portion of CM/ECF is available to authorized attorneys only and training is provided by the court. In order for an attorney to be authorized to file

documents electronically and to receive notice of documents that are filed, he or she must be admitted to practice and be registered for CM/ECF within the specific court providing the CM/ECF system. Each court is responsible for establishing its own registration process.

Although each court manages the procedures for electronic filing, all public access to electronic documents occurs through PACER, the Public Access to Court Electronic Records system. What exactly is PACER? PACER is an electronic public access service maintained by the United States Judiciary that facilitates

electronic access to federal court dockets and case file documents for registered users.

To defray the costs of PACER and CM/ECF, the Judicial Conference has set a fee of seven cents per page for electronic court data accessed via the Internet (or 60 cents per minute via direct dial). The fee applies to

all users, although courts may exempt certain persons such as indigents or bankruptcy trustees. Parties entitled to documents as part of the legal process receive a free electronic copy although they are charged for replacement copies.

Some of the features of the CM/ECF system include: 24-hour access to case file documents over the Internet via a standard web browser; ability to file pleadings electronically with the court; automatic email notice of case activity; ability to download and print documents directly from the court system; concurrent access to case files by multiple parties; and expanded search and reporting capabilities.

CM/ECF offers tangible benefits to attorneys: no delays or added expenses associated with sending documents via mail or courier services; more speedy delivery and easier tracking of case activity saving time and resources; reduced physical storage space needs and document processing times; minimal start-up

Want to do some more research? Helpful links include:

District Court CM/ECF Tutorial:

<http://pacer.psc.uscourts.gov/cmecf/dc/>

Bankruptcy Court CM/ECF Tutorial:

<http://pacer.psc.uscourts.gov/cmecf/bc/>

CM/ECF Frequently Asked Questions:

<http://pacer.psc.uscourts.gov/cmecf/ecffaq.html>

CLE Update

By Carol Anne Long, Chair
Continuing Legal Education Committee

The 2004-2005 bar year has proven to be a big one for the YLD CLE Committee as we have almost doubled our CLE offerings, bringing you some of the old standards as well as some brand new seminars. We started the year with one of our new seminars, based on a concept by Jackson attorney and former YLD president Jonathan Steen and Madison County General Sessions Court Judge Hugh H. Harvey, Jr. The one-hour seminar, which focused on practicing in general sessions court, was first seen by Jackson audiences in October followed by early November offerings in Memphis, Nashville, Chattanooga, Knoxville and Johnson City. In each city a local general sessions court judge presented general practice tips as well as tips for practicing in his or her particular court. The CLE was a great success in each city and we plan to branch out next year, so look for the seminar to come to a city near you in 2005.

December has brought much more than the holidays for YLD CLE, which has produced two great seminars. First, our annual just-in-the-nick-of-time, three-hour, dual-credit Ethics CLE was presented in Memphis, Nashville and Knoxville. This year in a new twist, the seminar focused on corporate ethics. Those who attended know it was well worth it. Next, the YLD teamed up with the TBA Family Law Section and the TBA Juvenile & Children's Law Section to sponsor a fantastic 6.5-hour CLE on the new child support guidelines. The TBA pulled out all the stops on this seminar, flying in child support experts from around the country to educate participants on the new guidelines. In addition, local judges and practitioners discussed the impact of the guidelines at each seminar.

The seminar was held in various locations across the state, including Memphis, Jackson, Nashville, Chattanooga, Knoxville and the Tri-Cities.

In early spring 2005, the YLD will present its annual six-hour Trial Practice seminar. As always, seasoned local practitioners will discuss the key components of a trial including opening statements, closing arguments, direct and cross examination, and voir dire. Don't miss this opportunity to learn from some of the best trial attorneys around. Later in the spring, the YLD plans to host a brand new six-hour counterpart to the Trial Practice CLE: a seminar focused on transactional practice. Expect this seminar to cover all of the basics of an office-based transactional practice.

These outstanding seminars would not be possible without the hard work and expertise of the TBA staff, especially CLE Assistant Sarah Hendrickson and YLD Director Stacey Shrader. Finally, as CLE is far too big a job for one person to manage, I want to recognize and thank my vice-chair, Effie Bean of Memphis, and all of my committee members: April Berman of Nashville, Dan Coughlin of Kingsport, Lea Hall Speed of Memphis, Alicia Oliver of Chattanooga and Michelle Sellers of Jackson. Thank you for all of your hard work and dedication to making these seminars possible. ■

Carol Anne Long works as senior judicial clerk to Tennessee Court of Appeals Judge Charles D. Susano Jr. in Knoxville. She serves as chair of the YLD Continuing Legal Education Committee and can be reached at carol.anne.long@tscmail.state.tn.us.

The Electronic Case Management System in Federal Courts *(continued from page 4)*

costs as the system uses standard Internet software; a secure and reliable method for filing; immediate availability of new and updated court dockets; and no waiting in line or finding unavailable files at the courthouse.

Ready to make the leap? To register for PACER, complete the online form or submit a registration form available on the PACER website at <http://pacer.psc.uscourts.gov>. There is no cost for registering. Once the registration form is received by the PACER Service Center, you will receive a login and password in the mail within two weeks.

No matter how tech-savvy you are it's not too early to start using this system. By the end of 2005 it will replace aging electronic docketing and case management systems in all federal courts. So get out ahead of the curve and give CM/ECF a try. ■

Chad Dickson is an attorney in the Memphis office of FedEx Trade Networks. He also serves as chair of the Young Lawyers Division Technology Committee. He can be reached at chad.dickson@fedex.com.



PRESORTED
STANDARD
US POSTAGE-
PAID
Nashville, TN
Permit No. 929

The Tennessee Bar Association
221 Fourth Avenue North, Suite 400
Nashville, TN 37219

**TBA Young Lawyers Division
2004-2005 Meeting Calendar**

- Mock Trial Competition. March 18-19, 2005**
Nashville
- TBA YLD Annual Meeting. June 17, 2005**
(In conjunction with TBA Convention) The Marriott Hotel — Knoxville