



# FLS October/ November Newsletter

## CALENDAR

### *Section Lunch CLE's*

November 11, 2015  
Protecting Client Privacy  
Kenneth Raggio

### *Family Law CLE*

Advanced Family Drafting  
Dallas - December 10 - 11

### *FLS Bench Bar*

February 12, 2016  
Hotel Intercontinental  
"Anatomy of a Family Law Case"

## Thankfully Yours. . .

Charles Geilich

**T**his is the time of year when we count our blessings, give thanks, and lament another

lost season for the Cowboys (and, not unrelatedly, my fantasy football team, although that is a private lamentation, I suppose). In that spirit, I offer to you a partial list of a few things for which I'm thankful, and maybe some will resonate with you.

I'm focusing on small, everyday things, the kind of things that, if you were stranded on a deserted island like Tom Hanks talking to his volleyball, you would once

have taken for granted but will astound you anew upon your return. Like duct tape.



I am simple enough to think it's pretty darn wonderful that when I turn a knob in my bathroom, water comes out of a pipe. And electricity, flowing right into my wall sockets? Don't get me started.

Perhaps most remarkable of all, though, if you think about it, is that anything exists at all, as opposed to nothing.

Whether your view is shaped by religion or straight science, the question of why is there Something and not Nothing can keep you awake at night.

# Thankfully Yours. . .

Charles Geilich

But if you are awake, you can reach for the phone or iPad next to you and read! So that's cool, and pretty amazing, and I'm thankful for that. In fact, if you jump on the Internet, you can even read about why there is something instead of nothing, and you will find many theories, mostly conflicting, and some giving credit to Ben Carson.

Apropos of our profession, I am truly thankful that we live in a society of laws, and that we, mostly, work out our conflicts in courtrooms (and mediation!) rather than through violence and terrorism. Look around, this is not the norm and never has been, and there are always forces among us that would like to revert to something less civilized.

I am thankful for the flowers in springtime, the golden leaves in fall, and Las Vegas. I am quite thankful for Las Vegas, both for existing and for existing in another state.

Pumpkin pie is a great thing, and a fine use for an otherwise silly fruit. (Last night, about 3 AM, I confirmed that it is, in fact, a fruit. As for why pumpkins exist, instead of not existing, I'll have to get back to you).

Mostly, though, I am thankful that Chris Farish, the newsletter major domo headquarters, does not pay me by the word. Full Stop.

#### *A Note from the Editor:*

*Due to Mr. Geilich's failure to fill his allotted space in this issue, the editor has chosen to fill the white space with a photo montage from Mr. Geilich's Facebook page. I hope he is thankful for this.*

- ed.



Charles is a Dallas family-law mediator and sometime writer, **and he's doing the best he can with what he's got.**



He can be reached at [cngeilich@gmail.com](mailto:cngeilich@gmail.com)



# Board Slate for 2016 Family Law Section

*The Dallas Bar Association Family Law Section Nomination Committee*  
*Would like to Announce the Nominees for Board Service in 2016*

## Officers

Chair: Kathleen Turton  
Vice Chair: Marilea Lewis  
Treasurer: Chris Farish  
Secretary: Holly Biederman

## Board of Directors (Three Year Term)

Derek Bragg  
Ashley McDowell  
David Hoffman

## Board Liaisons

Special Events: Aimee Pingenot Key  
Technology: Susan Duesler  
Case Law Advisor: Georganna Simpson



**November 11, 2015**  
**Family Law Section Meeting**  
**Noon at the Belo Mansion**

# LAWYER, PROTECT YOURSELF

-- Mike Gregory

**A**s important as it is for a lawyer to provide competent, diligent and zealous representation to clients, it is important for lawyers to protect themselves from their clients. We know that clients file grievances and lawsuits against lawyers. Thus, lawyer protect yourself.

Have a written contract, bill monthly, answer calls and emails promptly. Do not neglect matters. Meet all deadlines.

Even after a case settles in mediation or by a Rule 11 agreement, a client can file a grievance and/or a lawsuit against their lawyer. Disciplinary Rule 1.03 (b) states, "A lawyer shall explain a matter to the extent reasonably necessary to permit the client to make informed decisions regarding the representation." TDRPC. Lawyers have a duty to inform clients about ADR processes, including mediation. There is a duty to inform a client of the risks and benefits of settlement. Lawyers get sued for malpractice for failing to explain the risks and benefits of settlement. *Alford v. Bryant*, 137 S.W.3d 916, 919 (Tex. App. Dallas 2004). *Alford* involved a contract dispute settled in mediation. The former client sued her attorney for failure to advise her of the risks and benefits of settlement. *Id* at 919. The lawyer was able to get the mediator to testify under the offensive use doctrine that the lawyer had in fact explained the risks and benefits of settlement. Attorneys owe a duty to clients to make a full and fair

disclosure of every facet of a proposed settlement. *Bloyed v. General Motors Corp.*, 881 S.W.2d 422 (Tex. App. ---Texarkana 1994, no writ.

After a family law case settled, Lopez sued his law firm claiming his lawyer induced him to accept an inadequate settlement agreement. The firm moved to compel arbitration. *Royston, Razor, Vickery, &*

*Williams, LLP v. Lopez*,

\_\_\_S.W.3d\_\_\_, 2015 WL

3976101, No. 14-0109 (Tex.

2015) (06-26-15). Lopez was

successful in avoiding arbitration in the trial court and appellate court, but not in the Texas Supreme Court.

Clients have tried to get out of Mediated Settlement Agreements by claiming that they did not understand the agreement because it was not explained to them or that the client was not competent or that the lawyer forced the client to sign the MSA.

Suggestion: Have your client ini-

tial each page of the MSA and add the following language to every MSA you do:

**"Each party to this Mediated Settlement Agreement has been advised by each party's lawyer of the advantages and disadvantages of signing this Agreement. Each party agrees and acknowledges that this Agreement is better than the alternative of going to court and taking on the financial strain, emotional strain, uncertainty and risks of a contested trial."**

**"Each party to this mediation affirms by signing this Agreement that each party is mentally and physically able and capable of participating**



Mike Gregory

# LAWYER, PROTECT YOURSELF

-- Mike Gregory

in this mediation and has willingly and voluntarily made informed decisions about this agreement without being influenced by medications, drugs, alcohol, stress, force, duress, threats or fatigue.” Suggestion: To avoid the issues in the Texas Supreme Court listed above, put the following language in your employment contract:

“Client has read and understands all provisions of this



Mike Gregory

contract. Law firm has explained to client the advantages and disadvantages of signing this contract. Client had an opportunity to consult with another attorney about the provisions of this contract prior to signing this contract. Client made an informed, voluntary decision before signing this contract, including the provisions about arbitration. “

## DBA FLS BENCH BAR

# SAVE THE DATE



**February 12, 2016**

**Hotel Intercontinental**

**15201 Dallas Parkway. Addison, Texas 75001**

# Changes to Social Studies in Texas: Are you Ready for Child Custody Evaluations?

By: Elisa Maloff Reiter - Attorney at Law

Suits affecting the parent child relationship – including divorce cases, parentage cases, and suits to modify child support and/or custody -- filed on or after March 1, 2016, will include new standards that apply to **child custody evaluations to be conducted in Texas cases involving children.** Tx.Fam. Code Section 107.101 *et seq.*

In case you missed it: NO MORE SOCIAL STUDY. Get acclimated as of March 1<sup>st</sup>, and use the new term “child custody evaluation”. A child’s treating therapist or social worker or other mental health person involved with a child cannot make recommendations about what parent should have custody. In addition, the new statute increases the minimum qualifications for a mental health professional who conducts the child custody evaluation, mandating that the investigator have at least a master’s degree (not just a bachelor’s degree, as is now allowed) or a medical license with board certification in psychiatry, and/or “an individual with a doctoral degree and who holds a license in a human services field of study,” provided that the latter has done the appropriate internships, practicums, *et cetera*. In addition to those criterion, practical experience is a must – at least two years of full time experience, or equivalent part time experience, performing “functions in-



volving the evaluation of physical, intellectual, social and psychological functioning and needs . . .” Who will be able to made recommendations about custody? Pursuant to the new provision, only a properly appointed child custody evaluator may make recommendations about custody of children made the subject of a suit affecting the parent child relationship.

The new statute includes many definitions, to wit:

“Child custody evaluation” means an evaluative process ordered by a court in a contested case through which information, opinions, recommendations, and answers to specific questions asked by the court may be made regarding conservatorship of a child, including the terms and conditions of conservatorship; possession of or access to a child, including the terms and conditions of possession or access; and any other issue affecting the best interest of a child; and may be made to the court, the parties to the suit, the parties ’ attorneys, and any other person appointed under this chapter by the court in the suit.

Neither the term nor the statute applies to a case involving the Department of Family and Protec-

# *Changes to Social Studies in Texas: Are you Ready for Child Custody Evaluations?*

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tive Services.

“Child custody evaluator” means an individual who conducts a child custody evaluation under this subchapter. The term includes a private child custody evaluator.

The court is required to hold a hearing before ordering a custody evaluation, unless the parties agree. Such evaluation may be ordered regarding the (1) condition of the circumstances of a child the subject of a suit, a party to a suit, and the residence of any person requesting conservatorship of, possession/ access to a child the subject of the suit; and, (2) any issue or question relating to the suit at the request of the court before or during the evaluation process. Before ordering a custody evaluation, the court must make a specific finding that good cause has been shown for the evaluation.

The evaluator may not have “off the record” conversations with one party or the other, or with one attorney or the other. Effective March 1, 2016, it will be incumbent upon the evaluator to disclose any communication regarding a substantive issue between the evaluator and an attorney representing a party. With whom may the evaluator still have private interaction that is not subject to disclosure: communications with an amicus or ad litem representing a child.

The evaluator may not trust representations as to facts; instead, the evaluator will be charged with verifying factual statements made during an evalua-

tion, by cross checking information through valid, reliable independent sources. Mental health professionals are accustomed to accepting representations by patients; now, they will be forced to cast out a dragnet, and verify *more* than “just the facts, ma’am.” Gone are the days where an evaluator may take a party’s statements a face value and rely upon them. Transparency is a must: the evaluator must disclose any potential conflict of interest BEFORE accepting appointment as a child custody evaluator, including previous knowledge of a party or child made the subject of the litigation, any pecuniary relationship with any attorney in the suit, any special relationship of trust that an evaluator has with any attorney in the suit, any other relationship with an attorney in the suit that a reasonable, prudent person would believe would impact on the evaluator’s impartiality.

As to the criterion for the resulting child custody evaluation report, the custody evaluator is required to state the basis for the evaluator’s conclusions and recommendations. What if one party is a no show? In the event that the evaluator saw one side of the case but not the other, he or she will be prohibited from making custody recommendations, PROVIDED, HOWEVER, may make representations as to several items, including:

- a. whether any information indicates a concern for the safety of the child,
- b. the party’s parenting skills,
- c. the party’s relationship with the child,
- d. and/or the mental health of the party.

# *Changes to Social Studies in Texas: Are you Ready for Child Custody Evaluations?*

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Basic elements of a custody evaluation, in order to render a recommendation, include:

1. Personal interview of each party to the suit;
2. Interviews of each child the subject of the suit, regardless of the age of child, during a period of possession of each party to the suit but outside of the presence of the party;
3. Observation of each child the subject of the suit in the presence of each party to the suit, including during supervised visitation, unless good cause is stated;
4. Observation and interview of any child not the subject of the suit who lives full time in a residence that is subject of the evaluation;
5. Information from relevant collateral sources, including review of school records; physical and mental health records of each party and each child the subject of the suit; records of Department of Family and Protective Services; criminal history information of each child, each party, and each person living with a party to the suit; any other collateral source with relevant information;
6. Evaluation of the home environment of each party seeking conservatorship or possession of a child the subject of the suit, unless the condition of the home is not in dispute;
7. Criminal history and contact with the Department of Family and Protective Services or any law enforcement agency regarding abuse or neglect; and
8. Assessment of the relationship between each child subject of the suit and each party seeking possession

of the child.

A child custody evaluation may also include:

1. Balanced interviews and observations of each child the subject of the suit in the possession of each party;
2. Interview of each individual, including a child, residing full or part-time in the residence subject to the evaluation;
3. Home environment of each party subject of the suit, regardless of whether the home is in dispute;
4. Observation of the child with each adult in the home subject of the evaluation;
5. Interview and observation of each child full or part-time living in the home subject of the evaluation;
6. Psychometric testing;
7. Other tasks requested by the court to be performed, including a joint interview of the parties to the suit, and review of any other relevant information.

What else is gone? My friend and colleague Dr. Jeff Siegel taught me early on that many mental health professionals take pride in keeping no notes, or, like his father, of beloved memory, maintain records that make sense only to them – in the elder Dr. Siegel's case, maintaining records written in Yiddish, befuddling almost all potential cross-examiners (with the notable exceptions of R. B. Pool and Mike McCurley). Pursuant to the revised statute, the child custody evaluator **MUST** keep detailed records of the



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actions taken and performed, including oral interviews conducted, commensurate with the evaluation.

For those mental health professionals who took great glee in last minute, oral reports only, thinking it would keep them out of Court, and encourage settlement: under the new provision, in a private appointment, the child custody evaluation report must be completed and provided to the attorneys of record at least 30 days prior to trial in the suit; by contrast, our public servants are given a bit more leeway, such that an evaluation report conducted by a domestic relations office must be provided no later than 5 days before trial.

If you think you can send in a custodian of the records to pinch hit, think again. Under the new provision, a witness may NOT testify to an expert opinion or recommendation regarding conservatorship or possession of a child *unless he or she has conducted a child custody evaluation.*

Although the act takes effect on September 1, 2015, the act applies to suits filed on or after March 16, 2016. The Legislator is giving mental health professionals, lawyers and Courts six months to get acclimated to this new approach.

Prior to this change, most private mental health professionals were known to ask for somewhere between \$1500 and \$5000 as an initial retainer. Child custody evaluators are entitled to reasonable fees – and with these changes, and the comprehensive perspective mandated, it is anticipated that those fees will rise. It's a whole new world – and if a mental health professional with sufficient credentials has patience, the evaluations are ripe for picking – but it would appear that there is more fodder for cross examination than ever for the wily family litigator.



*Elisa Maloff Reiter, J.D. is Board Certified in Family Law by the Texas Board of Legal Specialization. Mrs. Reiter recently completed a second three-year term serving as a member of the Board of Directors of the Texas Board of Legal Specialization. She is the 2016 Family Compass Spirit of Compassion Award recipient (which would make her Jewish Mother, Lea Felts, her long time paralegal, kvell), and has long been a champion of hapless mental health professionals, traversing the minefields of the Courtroom.*

# DCDRC Award Ceremony/Luncheon

## October 14, 2015

### RISING STARS

1. Eric Mayrack
2. Marcel Brunel
3. David Edelstein
4. Paul Gajewski
5. Michelle McKinney
6. Leslie Martin

### IMPACT AWARD

1. Laura Schlenker
2. Richard D. Pullman
3. Andrew Forstenzer
4. Martha Johnson

### TRAILBLAZER AWARD

1. Liz Bulmash
2. Anne Shuttee
3. Cynthia Tari
4. Laurie J. McKendall
5. Rhonda Bartlett
6. James L. Young
7. Rebecca Arndt
8. **W. Michael "Mickey" Bonesio**



# DCDRC Award Ceremony/Luncheon October 14, 2015



VOLUNTEER OF THE YEAR  
Gaylynn Gee



LEADERSHIP & EXCELLENCE AWARD  
Judge James Martin  
(Accepted by his wife on his behalf)



# CPS Abbreviations: Transl8ting The CPS Slang Into Words We Can All Understand

- Gauthami Vemula

?4U, 2G2BT, ROTF! How many times have you seen these in text messages and find yourself having to Google the actual meaning? These time saving phrases have caught on and are now a common place for those of us not wanting to type out Rolling On The Floor. Much as we have accepted the LOL's of the cyber world we are still vexed when seeing an abbreviated word in a CPS narrative. These letter salad phrases actually have meaning and are essential in CPS narratives. In recent times there's been a bit of a movement to discourage these confusing acronyms because their ambiguity. Until there are agency wide changes, we all have to read and understand the meanings. We at Color Me SAFE have procured a list of currently used CPS acronyms to help get you through those narratives. So here we go and YW!

CODE	DESCRIPTION	P2 CODE	PRIORITY 2 DESCRIPTION
CPS	CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICES	UC	UNCLE
LE	LAW ENFORCEMENT	GU	GUARDIAN
HV	HOME VISIT	MGM	MATERNAL GRANDMOTHER
SV	SCHOOL VISIT	PGM	PATERNAL GRANDMOTHER
TCT	TELEPHONE CALL TO	PGF	PATERNAL GRANDFATHER
TCF	TELEPHONE CALL FROM	MGF	MATERNAL GRANDFATHER
FTF	FACE TO FACE	ABAN	ABANDONMENT
LTS	LETTER SENT	EMAB	EMOTIONAL ABUSE
LTR	LETTER RECEIVED	MDNG	MEDICAL NEGLECT
STA	STAFFING	PHNG	PHYSICAL NEGLECT
COL	COLLATERAL	RAPR	REFUSAL TO ASSUME PARENTAL RESPONSIBILITY
VICT	VICTIM	NSUP	NEGLECTFUL SUPERVISION
OV	OLDEST VICTIM (OLDEST CHILD IN THE FAMILY)	SXAB	SEXUAL ABUSE
AP	ALLEGED PERPETRATOR	RTB	REASON TO BELIEVE
FA	FATHER	UTD	UNABLE TO DETERMINE
MO	MOTHER	RO	RULED OUT
SF	STEPFATHER	MOV	FAMILY MOVED
SM	STEPMOTHER	UTC	UNABLE TO COMPLETE
PP	PARENT'S PARAMOUR	ADM	ADMINISTRATIVE CLOSURE
SIB	SIBLING	CSS	CHILD SAFETY SPECIALIST
BR	BROTHER	PD	PROGRAM DIRECTOR
SI	SISTER		
SB	STEPBROTHER		
SS	STEPSISTER		
AU	AUNT		
P1	PRIORITY 1		

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## WE WANT TO HEAR FROM YOU

What would you like to read about in our monthly newsletters?

If you have suggestions on specific topics you are interested to learn about this year that may affect your practice or your clientele, please let the editorial committee know by contacting Chris Farish at [chris@quaidfarish.com](mailto:chris@quaidfarish.com)

# Changes to Social Security

## Congress Eliminates Spousal Social Security Strategies - How This Affects Your Social Security Decision

As part of the recent budget agreement, Congress has ended the ability for most individuals to employ certain Social Security spousal claiming strategies. This includes the popular "File and Suspend" and "Restricted Application" strategies that were available for those individuals who delayed claiming Social Security past Full Retirement Age (FRA). These changes will go into effect April 30, 2016. With these in mind, it's important to review your Social Security filing strategy with your Edward Jones financial advisor and discuss your options.

### Background on Spousal Benefits

With spousal benefits, one spouse can receive up to half of the other spouse's benefit (offset by his or her own retirement benefit). But spousal benefits are only available if the other spouse has filed for benefits - meaning that if a person delays filing for benefits, the spousal benefit would also be unavailable.

To address this, some spousal claiming strategies allowed a married couple to be able to receive some Social Security benefits at the same time one or both spouses were delaying filing for benefits past FRA. These strategies provided an opportunity to make the decision to delay claiming Social Security past FRA a bit more attractive by providing a source of income during these "delaying years."

### Congress Eliminates the Following Spousal Strategies for Most Individuals

#### 1. File and Suspend

Since spousal benefits are only available if the other person has filed for benefits, when that person reached FRA, he or she could file for benefits and then suspend receiving them. This would allow the spouse to begin receiving spousal benefits (if eligible) while allowing his or her own "suspended" benefit to continue to grow by 8% per year due to delayed retirement credits.

**What's Changing:** Suspending your benefit now also suspends the spousal benefit.

**What This Means:** If you delay (or suspend) claiming your Social Security benefit to allow it to grow, any spousal benefit will be unavailable until you begin receiving your retirement benefit.

#### What About Individuals Already Using This Strategy?

For those individuals who've reached FRA and suspended their benefit, and have spouses receiving a spousal benefit, their spouses will continue to receive the spousal benefit. Anyone at FRA or older who is considering employing the File and Suspend strategy will no longer have this option after April 30, 2016.

#### 2. "Restricted" Spousal Application

When reaching FRA, a person could file for a spousal benefit instead of filing for his or her own benefit (assuming the spouse had already filed for benefits). This allowed his or her own benefit to continue to grow while receiving a full spousal benefit (half of the spouse's benefit) in the interim.

**What's Changing?** Congress has eliminated the ability to "choose" which benefit you receive if you delay past FRA. Essentially, whenever you file for benefits, you are deemed to be filing for your own retirement benefit first; then you will receive a spousal benefit if you are eligible. You cannot choose which benefit you receive and then switch later.

**What This Means:** Restricted Spousal Application will no longer be available for anyone born after 1953. If you delay filing for Social Security past FRA, you can no longer receive a spousal benefit in the interim.

#### What About Individuals Already Planning to Do This?

Individuals born in 1953 or earlier still have the ability to employ this strategy and restrict their application to the spousal benefit when they reach FRA (and then switch back to their own benefit at a later date). This assumes two things: They do not file for benefits before FRA, and their spouse has filed for benefits (so the spousal benefit would be available).

**Edward Jones**  
MAKING SENSE OF INVESTING

# Changes to Social Security

## What to Consider If You're Close to Claiming Social Security

These changes only affect strategies for those who were considering delaying past FRA. While these spousal strategies could have made the decision to wait past FRA a bit more attractive, their removal does not necessarily make waiting to file unattractive, and it does not affect those planning to wait until FRA. Before you make the decision about when to file for Social Security, consider the following:

**Early vs. Delayed - Longer Potential "Break-even" after FRA:** Your benefits will still be permanently reduced by as much as 25%-30% if you file for Social Security early. They could increase by as much as 32% over your FRA benefit if you defer taking benefits until age 70.

Whether you choose to delay or not may depend on what's more important to you: receiving a smaller benefit for a longer period of time or receiving a larger benefit for a shorter period of time. The elimination of these spousal strategies could make the time before you "break even" longer if you planned on delaying past FRA - meaning it could take a few more years to make up for the difference in waiting.

That said, the better your health and the longer you and your spouse expect to live, the more it may make sense to delay taking Social Security. This assumes you don't need your benefit earlier and won't be putting undue strain on your investments.

**Spousal/Survivor Benefit Considerations:** Since spousal benefits will not be available until the first spouse files, the longer one spouse waits to claim, the longer the spousal benefit will be unavailable. So it's important to understand how this affects your retirement income during the "delaying period."

It's also important to consider how your decision affects survivor benefits. Survivor benefits are 100% of your benefit or your surviving spouse's, whichever is higher. By waiting and receiving a higher Social Security benefit, you also can help provide higher income for your surviving spouse when you pass away. If you are entitled to survivor benefits but have not filed for Social Security yet, you still have the ability to claim either your survivor benefit or retirement benefit first and switch to the other at a later date.

## Social Security and Your Retirement

Ultimately, when to file for benefits is a personal decision that may depend on a number of factors, including your life expectancy, if you plan to continue to work, if you need the money to support your retirement, and the effect on your spouse. We call this our LENS framework (Life Expectancy, Employment, Need, Spouse).

These examples are not meant to be exhaustive, so it is important to work with the Social Security Administration for a full discussion of your available benefits and options. Before making any decisions, consult with your qualified tax advisor. Your financial advisor can then work with you to see how Social Security and your investments fit together within your overall retirement income picture.



### Additional Information

For answers to specific Social Security questions, please contact the Social Security Administration at 800-772-1213 or [www.ssa.gov](http://www.ssa.gov).

Edward Jones, its employees and financial advisors cannot provide tax or legal advice. You should consult your attorney or qualified tax advisor regarding your situation. This summarization should not be depended upon for other than broadly informational purposes. Specific questions should be referred to a qualified tax professional.

Scott Thoma, CFA  
Investment Strategist

[www.edwardjones.com](http://www.edwardjones.com)  
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# DAYL CHARITY BALL

THE DALLAS ASSOCIATION OF YOUNG LAWYERS  
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or contact [daylcharityball@gmail.com](mailto:daylcharityball@gmail.com)

# Dallas County Family Court Contact Numbers

## DALLAS COUNTY FAMILY COURT ASSOCIATE JUDGES

254 <sup>th</sup>	Hon. Donald Turner	<a href="mailto:Donald.Turner@dallascounty.org">Donald.Turner@dallascounty.org</a>	214.653.6754
255 <sup>th</sup>	Hon. Scott Beauchamp	<a href="mailto:Scott.Beauchamp@dallascounty.org">Scott.Beauchamp@dallascounty.org</a>	214.653.6159
256 <sup>th</sup>	Hon. Regina Moore	<a href="mailto:Regina.Moore@dallascounty.org">Regina.Moore@dallascounty.org</a>	214.653.6449
301 <sup>st</sup>	Hon. Drew Ten Eyck	<a href="mailto:Drew.TenEyck@dallascounty.org">Drew.TenEyck@dallascounty.org</a>	214.653.7407
302 <sup>nd</sup>	Hon. Christine Collie	<a href="mailto:Christine.Collie@dallascounty.org">Christine.Collie@dallascounty.org</a>	214.653.6189
303 <sup>rd</sup>	Hon. Graciela Olvera	<a href="mailto:Graciela.Olvera@dallascounty.org">Graciela.Olvera@dallascounty.org</a>	214.653.7611
330 <sup>th</sup>	Hon. Danielle Diaz	<a href="mailto:Danielle.Diaz@dallascounty.org">Danielle.Diaz@dallascounty.org</a>	214.653.7208

## DALLAS COUNTY FAMILY COURT COORDINATORS

254 <sup>th</sup>	Michelle Morneault	<a href="mailto:mmorneault@dallascounty.org">mmorneault@dallascounty.org</a>	214.653.6741
255 <sup>th</sup>	Deborah Nelson	<a href="mailto:deborah.nelson@dallascounty.org">deborah.nelson@dallascounty.org</a>	214.653.6154
256 <sup>th</sup>	Cathy Sanchez	<a href="mailto:cathy.sanchez@dallascounty.org">cathy.sanchez@dallascounty.org</a>	214.653.6410
301 <sup>st</sup>	Catherine Nicholson	<a href="mailto:cnicholson@dallascounty.org">cnicholson@dallascounty.org</a>	214.653.7407
302 <sup>nd</sup>	Twyla Weatherford	<a href="mailto:twyla.weatherford@dallascounty.org">twyla.weatherford@dallascounty.org</a>	214.653.6189
303 <sup>rd</sup>	Linda Manning	<a href="mailto:lmanning@dallascounty.org">lmanning@dallascounty.org</a>	214.653.6186
330 <sup>th</sup>	Rita Bartley	<a href="mailto:rbartley@dallascounty.org">rbartley@dallascounty.org</a>	214.653.6188

# ANNOUNCEMENTS

## Office Available

Office Space (North Dallas/Addison): Great office available immediately. Large windowed office with beautiful tree-top views. Can be fully furnished. Rent includes use of 2 conference rooms, waiting/reception area, shared kitchen, supply room and storage room. Internet and utilities included. Free parking (dedicated spot avail. for small fee). Office suite shared with adoption attorney, mental health professional and financial professional (cross referrals possible). Additional secretarial space avail, if needed. \$800 for office, +\$300 for secretarial space. 214-707-0660 or [anita@familylaw-dallas.com](mailto:anita@familylaw-dallas.com).

## Lawyer's Lounge

*A friendly reminder that the code for the door on the Second Floor Lawyer's Lounge is 5297*



# 2015 Board Officers & Members

## Officers

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