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Elevating the practice of family law

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A new trend in family law: Collaborative divorce Page 14

Finding mentors for family law practice Page 30

This Iowa Lawyer

The Iowa Lawyer Magazine began following Diane Dornburg's family in her "Lawyer by Day" 2008 feature. She has raised 10 children. Here is what she had to say on the occasion of this issue's celebration of the work of Iowa's family and juvenile lawyers:

I am a stepparent, adoptive parent, grandparent, foster parent, guardian everything but a birth parent.

The people in my family have experienced nearly every kind of trauma imaginable. They lost their parents to death, mental illness, addiction, incarceration, deportation. They were uprooted from lives they knew and plunged into uncertainty. They overcame obstacles with courage and positive attitudes. They are strong, mature, responsible, caring people; each with their own stories, each their own person. I am so blessed to be a part of their lives.

This family is beyond my best imagination of what I could have planned or designed.







Lance Corporal Edson Bonilla, **United States Marine Corps**





Sammv

"Our love made us a family." — Diane Dornburg



Bryan and Edson

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The top 10 things I've learned (or learned to appreciate) as chair

ISBA Family and Juvenile Law Section Chair Lora McCollom shares the top 10 things that she learned during her term. Her list begins with remarks that recognize exceptional contributions to the section's efforts and includes her thoughts on how to elevate the practice of family and juvenile law within the legal profession.

By Lora McCollom, McCollom Law Firm P.L.L.C. in West Des Moines, Iowa

Seven questions with Judge Chad Kepros

Judge Chad Kepros, Sixth Judicial District of Iowa, shares his thoughts on his 20-year legal career and new perspectives from the bench in this conversation with *The Iowa Lawyer Magazine*. Every lawyer can benefit from reading his insights on advocacy and problem solving, excellence in practice and the unique opportunities in family law.

Justice For Our Neighbors: Representing immigrant families in Iowa

A growing number of families in lowa find themselves in need of immigration legal services in order to keep their families safe and together. Learn about the remarkable work of lowa JFON, in particular in finding resolutions to families' legal issues, via this overview of the intersection between immigration and family law. By lowa Justice For Our Neighbors Regional Attorneys Ann Naffier and Brynne Howard

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ABOUT THE COVER

Diane Dornburg has led the family law group at Carney Appleby Law in Des Moines, lowa, for more than a decade. She was photographed with her granddaughter Sydnie at the Greater Des Moines Botanical Garden, March 17. Dornburg is chair of the ISBA Family and Juvenile Law Section's Legislative Committee. On page 11, she writes about finding families' strengths in "Parenting coordination." Her impact on and passion for her practice is reflected throughout this issue that celebrates the work of Iowa's family and juvenile lawyers. *Thanks to Eldree Baer at the Greater Des Moines Botanical Garden. Special thanks to Bryan Bonilla for his creative contributions.*

Iowa Supreme Court Family Law Task Force update

By Matt Brandes

In his 2015 State of the Judiciary, Chief Justice Mark Cady made the following observations about the work of our courts:

"In order to be the best court system in the nation, the Iowa Judicial Branch must work with attorneys to ensure that access to justice is available to all Iowans. Access to justice should be important to all attorneys, and Iowans, because legal representation is tied to deeply held values that lie at the core of our democratic society – equality, fairness and justice."

That same year, our supreme court established the Family Law Case Processing Reform Task Force (FLTF). Since our December 2015 report in this publication, the FLTF work groups have completed reports in the areas of access to courts, alternative dispute resolution, family law case processing, spousal support, and standards for court-appointed professionals. Last January, the FLTF spent a day reviewing and discussing those reports.

The FLTF is now considering immediate recommendations to the Supreme Court and what areas should be studied further. As the FLTF work is still preliminary, there are no specific details we can share at this time. The FLTF Steering Committee will meet again on April 1, to continue the discussion begun in January.

In May, the FLTF will submit a report to the Supreme Court with recommendations for the court to review. The Supreme Court will decide what recommendations are ready for immediate consideration during its administrative term and likely set those for a period of public comment. Other recommendations may be set for additional study, including public input, before further consideration.

In developing its recommendations, the FLTF is attempting to be true to Chief Justice Cady's call for civic leadership by the judicial branch at the time FLTF was formed. It is the goal of the FLTF to develop recommendations for the Supreme Court that promote a fully informed public that understands and acts in its own best interests, not special interests. By doing so, the FLTF intends to provide recommendations that will help Iowans see the court system as serving our democracy and meeting its obligations to be the best court system it can be.



Matt Brandes is a member of the firm Simmons Perrine Moyer Bergman P.L.C., in Cedar Rapids, Iowa. He serves as co-chair of the Iowa Supreme Court Family Law Case Processing Reform Task Force.

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Helping lowa families, making access to justice a reality

When the legislature adopted no fault dissolution, there was an increased need for legal assistance. Dissolution of marriage, spousal support, child support and child custody cases are no longer infrequent. These cases, and the financial impact that results, are now part of everyday life and a significant portion of the judicial branch workload.

Last year, 38,231 family cases were filed in Iowa's district courts. Among those cases were: 8,563 dissolutions of marriage with children; 5,915 dissolutions of marriage without children; 1,039 modifications of dissolutions; 4,385 administrative support cases involving child support recovery; 1,881 adoption cases; 4,977 paternity cases; and 6,753 civil domestic abuse cases. In addition, 8,564 child welfare cases were filed in juvenile court, including 4,842 child in need of assistance cases and 1,989 termination of parental rights cases.

Family law and child welfare cases constitute nearly 24 percent of the workload of all full-time judges, and a substantial percentage of these cases involve one or more self-represented parties.



ISBA Family and Juvenile Law Section leaders past and present, from left to right, Daniel Bray (past chair), Alison Werner-Smith (incoming council member), Lori Klockau (past chair and current ISBA Board of Governors District 6 Representative) and David Cox (vice chair) and ISBA ADR Section Council Member Elizabeth Araguás with ISBA President Bruce Walker at the Iowa Old Capitol Building in downtown Iowa City.

District court judges in the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Seventh and Eighth Judicial Districts hear the pro se cases on the regular docket. The late Senior Judge William Thomas initiated a family law pro se docket in Linn County to help resolve pro se family law cases. Judge Fae Hoover-Grinde continues the tradition in Linn County. Judge Marsha Bergan was instrumental in the coordinated effort between The University of Iowa College of Law, Iowa Legal Aid and the Iowa Legal Aid Volunteer Lawyers Project that established the monthly pro se clinic in Johnson County. A similar clinic is held in Linn County on a bi-monthly basis. The clinics help pro se litigants navigate the dissolution process. Also, in the Fifth Judicial District, Senior Judge Artis Reis dedicates her service to hearing these cases.

There are significant numbers of family law cases at the VLP office in Polk County and probably every other county that are waiting for lawyers to accept. Polk County Bar Association Executive Director Carol Philips estimates that 70 percent of the Polk County VLP cases are family law cases. Estimates are that only 15 percent of volunteers will accept these cases. It is believed that similar numbers exist throughout our state.

The ISBA is leading Iowa's development and implementation of an interactive pro bono website. The website is being developed as part of an American Bar Association Pro Bono Committee Initiative and was pioneered by the Tennessee Alliance for Legal Services and the Tennessee Bar Association. We secured lawyer professional liability insurance for participants. You will be able to access the new website from your desk and questions will be available for you to answer when you sign in. The website creates new opportunities to narrow the justice gap. We look forward to sharing more about the website with you as we prepare for the initial launch this fall.

As you can see, there are a variety of opportunities to help families and alleviate our district court dockets if you are willing to accept an assignment. Please take time from your regular practice to help make access to justice a reality for the people of our state.

Bruce IWah

Bruce L. Walker President, The Iowa State Bar Association walker@ptmlaw.com 319-354-1104

The top 10 things I've learned (or learned to appreciate) as chair of the family and juvenile law section

By Lora McCollom

As I close out my term as ISBA Family and Juvenile Law Section Chair, I would like to share the top 10 things I've learned (or learned to appreciate) during my term.

- 10. **Our legislative team is amazing.** Jim, Jenny, Doug, and Shannon work themselves to the bone for our organization. Diane Dornburg, chair of our section's legislative committee, is equally as amazing. Not until I was elected vice chair and became more involved in the legislative side of things, did I understand the overwhelming volume of work that goes on during the legislative session. If you happen to run into Jim, Jenny, Doug, Shannon, or Diane, please stop and thank them for their dedication to the ISBA and for their hard work on our behalf.
- Strategic planning works. In 2010, 9. our section created a strategic plan that included two-year rotations in leadership: the vice chair and the chair each serve two-year terms. Four years seems like a long time, but it flies by. Most importantly, though, it provides continuity, both from year to year and from chair to chair. As part of our strategic plan, we also streamlined our committee structure, which has helped us be more organized and efficient in all aspects of our section. The revised structure also allows us to focus on the areas where we can best serve our members.
- 8. It pays to be in the right place at the right time. In October 2014, Justice Tom Waterman asked me to co-chair the Supreme Court's Family Law Case

Processing Reform Task Force along with Matt Brandes. The FLTF arose out of a resolution passed by the ISBA Family and Juvenile Law Section in August 2014 and adopted by the Board of Governors in September 2014. When my dad asked me how I was chosen as co-chair. I told him it was because I was chair of the section. He pointed out that I happened to be in the right place at the right time (which, frankly, rarely happens to me). Regardless of how I got here, it has been an eye-opening experience and I am honored to serve as co-chair. I have had the opportunity to meet some amazing people from around the state and around the world, and I am very excited for the FLTF's continued work with the Supreme Court to improve the ways that both lawyers and the courts serve Iowa's families.

7. Winning isn't everything. In law school, many of us are taught (programmed?) to fight and to win. However, fighting in family law cases often destroys families. Also, family law does not lend itself to win-lose situations - especially not when kids are involved. As family law lawyers, we need to reconsider what it means to represent a client: Is our goal to get our client the best overall outcome possible, or do we need to win on every little issue? In order to best represent our client, do we need to prepare targeted discovery that addresses the issues in the case, or do we need to send the same boilerplate discovery that gets sent in every case?



Does our client win if all of the assets are used up for attorney fees?

- 6. The work we do changes lives. This is probably something I have always realized, but it has become even clearer to me in my work as co-chair of the FLTF. We must remember that as family law practitioners, we have a unique opportunity to lead people toward a certain path by how we treat them and by how we approach their cases. It is up to us to guide them to the path that will provide them with the most opportunities to succeed after their cases are over.
- Family law attorneys are people too. 5. I've often joked that I should ask Raygun to make a t-shirt with this phrase. For more than 20 years, I've had people say to me things like, "Oh, you just do family law?" as they look at me over the tops of their glasses. Or, "Couldn't you get a job at a firm?" One of my close friends describes family law attorneys as "the red-headed step-children of the legal world." The reality is that we work hard and we do our very best to represent our clients. Our clients are people who literally place their lives in our hands. This leads me to my next point.
- 4. We need to elevate the practice of family law. We do some of the most difficult, yet some of the most important, work in the legal profession. The truth is, we deal with (mostly) good people, often at the absolute worst time in their lives. We manage clients with mental illness and with substance abuse issues, and we de-escalate families in crisis. We shepherd our clients through the legal process and try our best to put them in a position to move forward with their lives. We are versatile - after all, every stipulation we write touches on many other areas of law (tax, insurance, real estate, debtor/creditor, probate, contracts, and the list goes on), and we are prepared to deal with all of those issues for our clients.

How do we elevate the practice? We remind ourselves of the importance of

the work we do. We respect ourselves, our colleagues, our clients, opposing parties, our staff, the clerks of court, the judicial assistants, the court reporters and the sheriffs who secure our courthouses. We mentor young attorneys and share the lessons we've learned. We support each other, both as practitioners and as people. We treat each client as an individual and we approach each case with compassion and respect.

- A coin may have two sides, but it is 3. still the same coin. My teenagers continually remind me that there are two sides to every story, but nowhere is that old adage more applicable than in the practice of family law. Not only does it relate to the principle that each client has his or her own "story" about the relationship, but it also relates to the principle that family law cases do not always necessitate litigation. The rise of mediation and collaborative divorce over the last 15 years has already taught us that every case doesn't require a trial. The use of arbitration is growing. Again, this leads me to my next point.
- Iowa needs to continue to roll with the 2. changes. The practice of family law is changing, across the country and around the world. Although the laws have not necessarily been amended, both the process and the approach to helping clients navigate process are evolving. (Remember the initial resistance that accompanied the idea of mediating divorce cases 15 years ago?) Many clients are seeking private resolution options in order to avoid the delay and the expense that often accompany litigation. Parties are hiring lawyers to perform unbundled services rather than hiring lawyers to represent them through the entire process. We, both lawyers and the court system, need to re-think our approach to providing services to our clients and to self-represented litigants. Fortunately, our supreme court is open to innovations and improvements tailored to enhance our existing court system.
- 1. **Iowa lawyers are The. Best.** As I've had the chance to meet people from across the state during my time as chair of the section, I am regularly reminded just how lucky we are to be Iowa lawyers. The civility among Iowa

lawyers is second to none (and believe me, lawyers in other states know this). It is such an advantage to practice in a state with merit selection of judges so we don't have to worry about contributing to judges' election campaigns or about political posturing invading the integrity of our courts. And, we are blessed with hard-working and dedicated lawyers, judges, educators and court staff who are all committed to helping the Iowa legal system be the very best.

So, thank you for the opportunity to serve! Special thanks to our section

council for their hard work and to the ISBA staff for everything they do. Please join us for the Family Law Track at the annual meeting in June and at our Annual Family Law Seminar in October!



Lora McCollom is a collaborative attorney and mediator at McCollom Law Firm, P.L.L.C. in West Des Moines. She serves as Chair of the ISBA Family and Juvenile Law

Section, co-chair of the Iowa Supreme Court Family Law Case Processing Reform Task Force, and vice chair of the Iowa Board of Law Examiners.

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Seven questions with Judge Chad Kepros



In a conversation with The Iowa Lawyer Magazine, Judge Chad Kepros, Sixth Judicial District of Iowa, shares his thoughts on his 20-year legal career and new perspectives from the bench. He is past chair of the ISBA Family and Juvenile Law Section.

Why did you choose to practice family law as an attorney?

I have always viewed family law as the most important work lawyers can do. Going into law school, I knew that I wanted to be a family law lawyer. It is an area of practice where people are changing the whole course of their lives, their finances and the lives of their children. So, a family law lawyer has an opportunity to make a real impact – and a responsibility to make the impact positive.

Contrary to how some people see it, I think family law is a very hopeful and optimistic area of practice. People usually see a family law lawyer at their worst after a lengthy period of struggle in their personal relationships. The lawyer has the opportunity to help move them from their worst to something much better, so that they can solve problems and have a life that works.

How can parties in family law matters have the best chance of getting what they want in court, or before they get to court for that matter?

When parties get good legal advice regarding the rules and what is important,

they are more likely to be able to tell their story in a way that focuses on the facts that are relevant and more likely to get what they want.

Parties should not go to court for "the principle of the thing." People often feel victimized by their spouses or significant others because the relationship did not match up to their expectations. It is easy to feel victimized - sometimes rightly so - but people will generally do better in court if they go there to solve problems, rather than to vindicate themselves. The one thing everyone should be able to agree upon - with the help of a good advocate - is that it never makes sense to go to court for the privilege of losing. So, parties should consider whether what they want is within the range of reason. If it is they are much more likely to be credible and successful in telling their stories and getting what they want.

What is the "range of reason" in family law? Why is it important?

Little in family law is completely black and white. The range of reason is the reasonable range of options that are available on an issue based on the facts of the situation as applied to the law that exists. If both parties see the range of reason, and will operate within it even if they dislike it, then there is usually going to be some overlap where they can reach an agreement, and eliminate the risks and costs of trial. When trial is necessary, if both parties see the range of reason and present their cases within that range, there is less risk to both parties of a surprising result and both parties are more likely to be successful.

Operating in the range of reason does not require that counsel abandon zealous advocacy. Rather, zealous advocacy is more likely to be effective when the parties, and their counsel, understand what is reasonably possible under the facts.

Why do you make a distinction between advocacy and problem solving when describing the best approach to family law?

Effective problem solving is a core component of good advocacy. In order to be a good problem solver, the lawyer must first discover the facts and inform the client. Only then will a lawyer be an effective advocate. Sometimes lawyers will immediately start advocating for what the client says he or she wants, without first discovering and informing, which is almost never good advocacy.

A common theme that I see from the bench is that there is an expectation by some lawyers and many pro se parties that agreement can be reached without the work of first exchanging information. The problem is that when lawyers skip the first two steps - to discover and advise - they do not understand the facts of the situation and cannot help the client tailor his or her expectations to something that will actually solve the problem and be attaintable. The reason to gather the facts is to get yourself and the client informed so that the client can make good decisions for which you can advocate. Effective advocacy in family law requires both good information and a focus on problem solving.

How can new lawyers become excellent family law attorneys?

Family law is an area where attorneys need to know at least a little about a lot of different areas. Like anything, it takes practice and a commitment to keep learning. Law school on its own does not prepare law students to be good family law lawyers, so a new lawyer needs to seek out additional resources and experience. There are many opportunities for family law-specific CLE. Likewise, The ISBA Family and Juvenile Law Section welcomes all new lawyers and encourages new lawyers to treat family law as an area of practice that is difficult and important. The biggest benefit to getting involved in something like the ISBA Family and Juvenile Law Section is the associations that you form with other lawyers practicing in the area – they will be friends and resources to you throughout your career.

The other difficulty for family law lawyers, especially new lawyers, is that family law requires litigation and counseling skills in equal measure. It is not enough to be good in a court room. Clients in family law matters are often at their worst, and an important part of the lawyer's job is to help them move to something better so that they can solve their problems. Lawyers need to understand that sometimes the issue that the client is presenting is not the real issue, so that the lawyer can help the client re-focus and change the dynamics that have previously prevented success. If clients won't or can't make that move, they are not likely to solve their problems in either settlement or trial. Successful family law lawyers need to have a diverse skill set to be good problem solvers, good counselors and good litigators.

How would you describe the best presentations that you see in family law cases in court?

The best presentations tell a story, and give the judge the information necessary to get to solutions that are within the range of reason. The best presentations are the ones that focus on problem solving and make seemingly complex things simple. The best presentations come from lawyers who are obviously prepared but who are also able to pivot as new issues arise without being bound to a fixed

script. The best presentations come from lawyers who understand - and get their clients to understand - that just because you can do something doesn't mean you should.

To what extent can judges participate in problem solving in family law matters?

Whether you are a family law lawyer or a judge, you are helping to provide the parameters for two new families. As a judge, I approach the analysis of family law matters in much the same way that I did as a family law attorney and mediator. The difference is that I do not have the same opportunity to help parties get to an agreed resolution. Instead, I'm simply deciding; but the analysis of the issues is much the same. What are the facts? What is the law? What is the range of reason? What is the best way to package the various issues to get there? How will doing so solve the short-term and longterm problems?

The judge in a family law case is also a problem solver. However, the parties

and attorneys can do it better. The parties are the ones who are expert on their own lives, and the lawyers can help them express their expertise to get what they want and need. The parties are the ones who can identify what is most important to them - not just on the big stuff but the details that make their lives work. Their attorneys can help them get informed so that they can make good choices. I try to do a good job in fashioning orders that help solve problems within the limits of the law, but I am never going to have the same level of expertise on a person's situation as the person living that situation.

Lawyers have a tremendous opportunity to help parties solve their own problems and a responsibility to help clients relay their expertise to the court when trial is necessary. The more effective the lawyer is in relaying the client's expertise on his/her own life, the more likely that the judge's order will help in solving the problems.



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A children's mental health system is finally on its way

By Jerry Foxhoven

For more than three decades, child advocates and mental health advocates have been concerned about the lack of a children's mental health system in Iowa. Over the past few years, mental health reform has been taking place in Iowa in an attempt to bring quality mental health services to all Iowans, regardless of location or economic status.

In the past, adult mental health services were the responsibility of each individual county. The adult mental health system has been transformed into a system using regions instead of counties. This has allowed counties to work together to pool resources and design a comprehensive mental health system for their areas of the state. This wasn't possible under the old system where every county was forced to "sink or swim" on its own. All reports seem to be that this new approach, while still developing, is going very well.

Recently, Gov. Terry Branstad ordered the closure of two of the state's mental health institutions for adults. One of those institutions did not have a psychiatrist and the other was faced with the retirement of the psychiatrist on staff there. There is a severe shortage of psychiatrists in Iowa, which makes a robust mental health system almost impossible. Iowa ranks 41st among states in the number of practicing psychiatrists. The shortage of child psychiatrists is even more severe. Branstad has begun to address this problem by proposing funding to support residencies for psychiatrists in Iowa. One expert has indicated that doctors who serve their residencies at one of Iowa's two medical schools have a 75-80 percent chance of staying in Iowa. While this may take some time to increase the number of psychiatrists in Iowa, it is a great step in advancing comprehensive mental health services in Iowa.

In the last session, the Iowa Legislature ordered that a workgroup be created to examine Iowa's systems for children's mental health and well-being, the Children's Mental Health and Wellbeing Workgroup, and to report to them with



The proposal begins by addressing the need for a crisis system for children's mental health. Funding is proposed to support two lead entities in two geographic areas of the state to collaborate with groups in their respective areas to design a children's mental health crisis system for their areas. It is anticipated that similar opportunities will be offered to other parts of the state in future years. Any design will require specific crisis services to be available and the collection of data for the future design of a comprehensive children's mental health system as well



Jerry Foxhoven (top right) and other leaders of the Children's Mental Health and Well-Being Workgroup presented their final report to legislators at the lowa State Capitol last February.

as a review of the necessary funding for full implementation of the crisis system. Additionally, gaps in our system that either cause youth to come back into crisis or prevent an appropriate "handoff" when youth are no longer in crisis must be identified.

The Children's Mental Health and Wellbeing Workgroup's proposal is a well-planned and gradual implementation of a comprehensive children's mental health system for Iowa. By starting with a crisis system, the youth who have the most immediate needs will be helped, and the foundations for a comprehensive system will be identified to maximize the success on implementation of that system. The proposal appears to have bipartisan support in the legislature and can be an important first step toward creating a children's mental health system in Iowa.



Jerry Foxhoven is the Executive Director of Clinical Programs at the Drake University Law School.

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Parenting coordination

By Diane Dornburg

Finding families' strengths

The parents I work with in parenting coordination are committed to being the best parents they can possibly be and know they need help navigating the bumps - and sometimes bitter conflicts - along the way. They already have a court order for custody and parenting time. They have agreed to use a parenting coordinator to resolve ongoing issues rather than continuously go back to court. Together we identify their strengths and then work to solve problems collaboratively. As a neutral professional, I provide guidance and expect accountability as they raise their children according to their agreed or court-ordered parenting arrangement.

Focus on the children

When families divide, it is easy to get lost in the emotions, the relationships and the entrenched family dynamics. The children know the problems and they don't want to be in the middle, they don't want to be the family peacemaker or arbitrator. A parenting coordinator helps parents focus on the children's needs, identify communication and behavior patterns and learn new skills for listening and for resolving conflict.

The family decides

One of the goals of parenting coordination is to provide an alternative to court for resolution of post-decree conflicts. Sometimes the parents agree and the court orders that the parenting coordinator can decide specific issues that don't change the basic custody and visitation orders. Delegation of decision-making to a parenting coordinator is probably the most controversial and least important element of parenting coordination. A more important role is helping parents implement their parenting plans and facilitating resolution of disputes. Parenting coordination can help families stay out of court as they learn to solve problems that could never be fully resolved by judicial decision.

Trained professionals

All the parenting coordinators in the Central Iowa Parenting Coordinators group are family law mediators with additional training in parenting coordination through a nationally recognized program such as the Association of Family and Conciliation Courts. Some are lawyers, others are mental health professionals. All follow the AFCC Guidelines for Parenting Coordination and the rules of our individual professions. Most of the lawyers charge about \$200 per hour for our PC services.

Most rewarding

Families come in struggling, in pain and anger, in conflict. Helping them discover their strengths and remember their shared values and goals, guiding them in developing insight and new skills and watching them move toward growth, healing and even forgiveness – that is the most rewarding, best thing I do as a lawyer.



Diane Dornburg is passionate about helping families. She has headed the family law group at Carney Appleby Law in Des Moines, Iowa, for more than a de-

cade. She handles all types of family law cases, is a family law and elder/probate mediator, a collaborative lawyer and a parenting coordinator.



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IN MEMORIAM

David Binegar, 61, of Davenport, Iowa, died Feb. 1.

Binegar was born in Tuscola, Illinois. He earned his J.D. from the University of Iowa College of Law in 1979. Binegar maintained a private practice in Davenport for 35 years. During that time he also served six terms as a judicial magistrate for Scott County.

James Carter, 81, died Feb. 27 in Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Carter was born in Clarksville, Iowa. He earned his J.D. from the University of Iowa College of Law in 1960. Carter then practiced in Cedar Rapids with Shuttlesworth & Ingersoll, P.L.C., until his appointment to the Iowa District Court in 1973. In 1982 he was appointed to the Iowa Supreme Court, where he served for 24 years.

Jim Cmejrek, 71, died Jan. 30 in Hilton Head, South Carolina.

Cmejrek was born in Fenton, Iowa. He earned his J.D. from the University of Iowa College of Law, while playing as starting center for the football team. He practiced in Washtenaw County, South Carolina, for 47 years.

John F. Davis, 97, died in Urbandale, Iowa. Davis was born in Des Moines, Iowa. He received his B.A. from the University of Iowa in 1942 and his J.D. from Harvard Law School in 1948. John served in the U.S. Air Force Reserve for 30 years and retired as a colonel. He practiced law in Des Moines for 40 years while also serving as Justice of the Peace in Bloomfield Township for one term and mayor of Fort Des Moines. During his retirement he also audited courses at Drake University.

Paul D. Dunlap, 85, died Feb. 17, 2015 in Urbandale, Iowa.

Dunlap was born in Douglas, Nebraska. He earned his J.D. from the University of Nebraska, Lincoln, then served in the U.S. Navy during the Korean War. In 1961 he bought Houghton State Bank, which he later incorporated into the Hawkeye Bancorporation. Paul served as president there for 30 years.



Justice For Our Neighbors: Representing immigrant families in Iowa

By Ann Naffier & Brynne Howard

A growing number of families in Iowa find themselves in need of immigration legal services in order to keep their families safe and together. In some cases, immigration law and family law become closely entwined while finding resolutions to families' legal issues.

Twenty years ago in Iowa, immigration practitioners were few and far between. Today, the legal landscape is catching up with the reality of families, and Iowa has many high-quality immigration attorneys throughout the state. However, money and geography are still barriers to access to legal immigration services. A typical immigration case (if there were such a thing as a "typical" case) is almost always very complicated, and can take anywhere from 10 to 100 attorney hours to complete. This makes the price of immigration representation often steep, even when an attorney's hourly rate is extremely reasonable. Most immigration attorneys are located in urban areas in Iowa, leaving many families with immigration issues who live in rural Iowa far from assistance.

Iowa Justice For Our Neighbors (JFON) is a small non-profit organization that is dedicated to providing immigration legal services to low-income Iowans throughout the state. All JFON legal services are free.

At JFON we encounter family-related legal issues in many ways, including the following:

Refugees

Iowa has a long history as a welcoming place for refugees from all corners of the world. Before refugees make it to Iowa, they



must demonstrate that they are unable to return to their country of origin due to past persecution or a reasonable fear of future persecution based on their race, religion, national origin, political opinion or membership in a particular social group.

Once demonstrating they meet the requirements to be granted refugee status and completing extensive processing abroad that includes background checks, interviews and medical examinations, a refugee can be resettled in a new home country.

Refugees in Iowa continue to have immigration legal needs even after they are resettled here. Often refugees have been forced to leave behind some or all members of their immediate family, sometimes including a spouse or children. The immigration laws provide for immediate family reunification if the refugee spouse in the U.S. files a petition for their spouse or minor children within two years of entering the United States. "Immediate reunification" under our current immigration system means something like one to two years' time.

Often refugees are unaware of the requirement to file within two years of entry and wait to file for family members until after they have obtained legal permanent resident (LPR) status and the two years have passed. At that time refugees can still file to bring their relatives but the process then can take as long as 2-5 years.

Family-based immigration

One of the few ways people other than refugees can immigrate to the United States is through their family members.



Iowa Justice For Our Neighbors Regional Attorneys Brynne Howard and Ann Naffier (far left and center) cover JFON regional intake clinics and supervise special projects, while attorney April Palma (right) specializes in the representation of unaccompanied minors.

Family members who are U.S. citizens, for example, can file immigration applications for their spouses, children, parents and siblings. A typical immigration scenario we encounter is when a U.S. citizen falls in love with and marries an undocumented immigrant. The citizen spouse must file an I-130 Petitioner for Alien Relative for the immigrant spouse which takes about six months to process. But this is just a first step. Often the couple will then need to file a waiver, which is another form with another fee, and packed with evidence, including long, detailed affidavits, to show how the citizen spouse will suffer extreme hardship if the immigrant spouse cannot obtain legal status in the U.S. Finally, if the couple's waiver is approved, the immigrant spouse will have to return to his or her home country for an interview at the American Consulate there. The whole process generally takes about two years, and is extremely stressful for all involved, including the attorney.

Domestic violence

Domestic violence is an area where immigration and family law often intersect. Perpetrators of domestic violence often use their spouse or partner's immigration status as a way to further the abuse and control of the victim. Under traditional family-based immigration, the U.S. citizen or LPR spouse files the initial petition for his or her immigrant spouse and must also complete paperwork demonstrating his or her financial support of the spouse.

An abusive U.S. citizen or LPR spouse may choose not to file the necessary paperwork or may withdraw filings. Failing to complete immigration paperwork can leave the immigrant spouse in a highly vulnerable position which can impact that person's willingness and ability to seek help and to flee from the abusive situation. Abusers commonly threaten to report their immigrant spouse to immigration authorities and often mislead the victim into believing that law enforcement will not protect them due to their immigration status.

Fortunately, under the Violence Against Women Act (VAWA), some immigrant victims of abuse can obtain legal permanent resident status without the assistance or knowledge of their abusers. In order to qualify, the immigrant victim must show that she married a U.S. citizen or legal permanent resident in good faith, that she resided with the spouse, that she has suffered battery or extreme cruelty by the U.S. citizen or LPR spouse and that she is a person of good moral character. In some circumstances, VAWA protections can also extend to immigrant parents who have been abused by a U.S. citizen or LPR son or daughter or to immigrant children who have been abused by a U.S. Citizen or LPR parent.

JFON commonly works with domestic violence agencies, community and church groups and civil legal service providers (like Iowa Legal Aid) to help victims of domestic violence qualify for legal immigration status under VAWA.

Immigration and family law intersection

Although immigration law is federal law, our clients' immigration cases are often profoundly affected by state-level family law and other legal processes. For instance, a woman who is eligible for immigration relief through VAWA must be careful about the timing of a divorce, if she has decided to end the marriage with her abuser. Divorcing too early could endanger her immigration status. The fact that Iowa is a common-law marriage state can have a huge impact (sometimes good, sometimes very bad) on an immigrant's potential legal status.

Other areas of state law can also have immigration consequences. Some unaccompanied minors have found hope and homes through Iowans who have become their legal guardians; however, if the wording of the guardianship orders is not very specific, those minor children could forfeit immigration remedies that would otherwise be available to them. State criminal convictions can have profound consequences for immigrants' legal status. JFON strongly encourages any attorneys who represent immigrant clients to ask them about their immigration status, and to consult with an attorney who specializes in immigration law to be sure the result of representation will not adversely affect the client's immigration status.

You can do it

Although representing an immigrant in family law proceedings can be complicated, JFON encourages attorneys to not be afraid of taking on immigrant clients. Just like other Iowans, immigrants need divorces, custody orders, and other family law representation. Occasionally, we have been asked whether it is ethical to represent non-U.S. citizens, and particularly undocumented immigrants. In fact, all people living in the United States, even the undocumented, have the constitutional right to Due Process, including legal representation.

JFON attorneys can attest to the fact that meeting, working with, and legally representing immigrant clients is interesting, eye-opening, and deeply rewarding.



Ann Naffier serves as ISBA Access to Justice Vice Chair. She is a graduate of Drake University Law School. Prior to law school, Naffier worked as an immigration legal services director for national nonprofit organization for more than a decade.

Brynne Howard is a graduate of Drake University Law School. She is also a JFON Church and Community Worker. While in law school, she worked as a case manager for JFON.



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A new trend in family law: Collaborative divorce

By Laura Parrish

A small group of family law attorneys, primarily in the 5th and 6th Judicial Districts, have practiced collaborative law for several years. More recently, family law attorneys in other parts of the state have recognized the benefits.

Collaborative divorce practice has several key elements which significantly distinguish it from the typical divorce litigation process. First, there is a voluntary, free and open exchange of information between the parties. Second, both parties must sign a pledge not to litigate the issues in their case. In the event that the case would proceed to court, the collaborative agreement requires the attorneys in the case to withdraw. Third, all professionals involved (this may include attorneys, financial professionals, child specialists or divorce coaches, etc.) make a commitment to assist parties in reaching an agreement without having to resort to judicial decision making. Fourth, a key element of collaborative practice is that there is a balanced commitment to respect both parties' shared goals.

Collaborative divorce is intended to great-

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ly reduce, if not eliminate entirely, the degree of adversity between the parties. Both parties and all professionals involved are part of the collaborative team. The mindset of "us vs. them" is eliminated. It is a voluntary process that both parties must agree to and both of their attorneys must be collaboratively trained. The parties share experts, and discovery is intended to occur in a free flowing manner, rather than through strict use of interrogatories, requests for production of documents, depositions, or other such discovery tools. Outside experts, such as financial advisors or child specialists, are jointly retained by the parties. The result of this shared discovery and use of experts? Lower cost.

The collaborative process has been found to be extremely successful and rewarding, both for the parties who utilize it, as well as the professionals that participate in the process. Parties typically have a much higher level of satisfaction with an agreement that they themselves developed, through mutual effort with their spouses, as opposed to an order entered by a court after an emotional, time consuming and expensive trial. The ability of the parties to control the process is enhanced and they are able to proceed on an agreed upon timeline rather than a timeline controlled by the demands on the court's docket.

Multiple opportunities for training are available for attorneys interested in becoming collaborative family law lawyers. The two-day training focuses on the principles of collaborative law, in addition to the development of a basic plan to set up collaborative law practice. There



COLLABORATIVE DIVORCE PROCESS

STEP 6

STEP 1 Initial consultation with individual attorneys

STEP 2

Decision by each spouse to proceed with collaborative divorce and selection of collaborative attorneys

STEP 3 Attorneys plan for first

collaborative meeting Spouses may select divorce coaches

STEP 4

Each attorney-client pair meets to sign representation agreement and identify goals and concerns STEP 5

First 4-way meeting Collaborative participation agreement Identify goals Initial agreements: substantive and procedural Identify other team professionals: child specialist, financial specialist, coach Assignments

Debriefing by whole team, attorney-client pairs and professionals to review and adjust

STEP 7

Divorce tasks completed by spouses, professional team members and lawyers

STEP 8

Follow-up meetings to reach agreements, identify additional information or team members needed, complete assignments

STEP 9

Drafting documents STEP 10

Final meeting to sign documents and determine responsibilities for completion

STEP 11

Lawyers file documents Obtain court approval Tie up loose ends Debrief

> Chart courtesv of Diane Dornburg©

are a multitude of resources available to collaborative professionals from those who are already involved in collaborative practice, as well as from the various collaborative professional organizations. If you are interested in learning more about collaborative practice, I encourage you to seek out a training opportunity in your area of the state.



Laura Parrish is incoming vice chair of the ISBA Family and Juvenile Law Section, past president of the ISBA YLD, past president of The Iowa State Bar Foundation Fellows and a current

member of the ISBA Administrative Committee. She is an attorney at Miller, Pearson, Gloe, Burns, Beatty, & Parrish, P.L.C., in Decorah, Iowa.

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Lawyers as peacemakers

By Kim Stamatelos

"It is not enough to win a war; it is more important to organize the peace." —Aristotle

Invested in the grievance stories that can be magnified by their lawyers, family law clients often become repeat customers. Whether through initial actions, modifications or contempt proceedings, family law practice can be steady business for the lawyer, but often leaves festering wounds for the families we represent.

Hard fought family cases can also hurt family lawyers. Our suffering clients call us non-stop, email us long diatribes, even show up at our offices unannounced and agitated. Fueling the fire by delivering scathing interrogatories or through biting cross-examination can wear on an advocate's mind, body and spirit.

In response, family lawyers are starting to expand their practices to focus on peacemaking. What makes a lawyer a peacemaker?

1. They practice law with connection and authenticity. Peacemakers do not think it makes them less of a lawyer because they refuse to heap more hurt on hurting people, especially when children are involved. Active listening, compassion and empathy are key skills used by peacemaking lawyers. "Patience is the greatest attribute of a peacemaker," says Dick Calkins, a longtime advocate of peacemaking law.

2. They use proactive early intervention.

Peacemakers recognize that the parties will still have to work together even after the legal intervention, so they set a tone of healing instead of aggression at the outset of a case. Whether through mediation, collaborative law, or simply meeting with the other lawyer to discuss the case, peacemakers agree to customize a strategy that works for both clients. They look for ways to streamline the legal process instead of letting it be driven only by statutory deadlines or rules.

- 3. They use an interdisciplinary approach to conflict. Family lawyers are expected to be lawyer, counselor, financial advisor, parenting coach, communication expert, real estate analyzer and retirement guru. Peacemakers recognize the best use of the lawyers' time is for legal advice, drafting and interfacing with the judge. They involve specialists including therapists, child development experts, financial advisors, realtors and social workers to assist in developing a comprehensive plan for the family. Adding these experts means the family has a highly specialized team often providing lower overall cost for comprehensive decision making. Lawyers focus on what they do best, and minimize the stress of trying to solve all of their client's problems themselves.
- 4. They take the long view and encourage clients to do the same. Author of the ABA bestselling book "Lawyers as Peacemakers" J. Kim Wright puts it this way: "The upheaval of divorce can be very emotional and uncomfortable. It is easy to succumb to the emotions of the moment and strike out,



Kim Stamatelos teaching Polk County Bar Association Mediation Program students (from left to right) attorney Christopher Rottler, attorney Toni Helton and Drake University Law School Student Stephanie Sailer at The Iowa State Bar Association in January.

do some damage, hurt you because you hurt me. Reacting provides short-term satisfaction and guarantees long-term conflict. Peacemaking focuses on the long view, aligning with long-term values and goals. What relationship do these parents want to have in five, ten, twenty years? Who goes to the first day of school? Who will celebrate the team championship with your daughter? Will you dance at your son's wedding or boycott because your ex will be there? The long view isn't easy, but it is the path that focuses on the well-being of your child, not the emotions of the moment."

5. They are creative in their approach to conflict. Each case is viewed as a unique set of circumstances requiring a customized approach of creative problem solving. Lawyers are creative people, but in traditional practice they aren't encouraged to "think outside the box." Peacemakers unleash creative thinking without feeling intimidated in putting forth a unique idea that isn't borrowed from the standard stipulation template. Often, the biggest impediment for

peacemaking lawyers is the other lawyer. If opposing counsel makes aggressive moves or promotes themes of "fight to win," or "let's let the judge decide," it frustrates peacemaking opportunities. Being a peacemaker doesn't mean you sing kumby-ah and get eaten alive in litigation. It means you see the peacemaking approach as a higher calling because it results in much better outcomes and is more satisfying to your clients and to you.

A new lawyer fully trained in peacemaking skills recently told me, "My hope is that one day clients will view all family lawyers as peacemakers."

I may not see that total shift in the practice of family law during my lifetime, but each day I practice and teach with the belief that new lawyers will.



Kim has been recognized as a "pioneer" bringing mediation to the state of Iowa. She is a graduate of Drake University Law School where she is an adjunct member of the

faculty. Stamatelos is a lawyer and mediator operating in West Des Moines, Iowa.

Limited scope representation in family law

By Charles L. Pierce



Soon after passing the bar in 2002, I was assigned a case to review in the Iowa Legal Aid office in Dubuque. The client was coming up on the 60-day deadline to file a motion to set aside default judgment. The client had the requisite grounds to file the motion, but I needed more information before our office could make a decision about full representation. At that time, special appearances were not allowed in Iowa. As a result, our office had to make a decision on being in or out of the case before there was sufficient information to make a decision. Fast forward to today, limited scope representation has become a regular part of our family law practice. Iowa Rule of Professional Conduct 32: 1.2(c), effective July 1, 2005, allows attorneys to provide limited scope representation to clients when "reasonable under the circumstances and the client gives informed consent." Limited scope representation allows our office to leverage our resources to help many more family law clients than we would otherwise be able to help. In these cases, we use limited scope retainer agreements that spell out the scope of our legal services.



Clients are hit with a wave of deadlines at the beginning of a family law case: answers, requests for admission, interrogatories, requests for production, initial disclosures, children in the middle, temporary matters hearings, affidavits, child support guidelines and mediation. Many clients are overwhelmed and really have no idea what they should do after they are served a petition. They may not understand that a failure to respond to a request to discovery can sink their case. Many are not able to timely respond due to the effects of trauma, disabilities, illiteracy or just plain confusion.

Completing forms

Some clients have the ability to use the self-help divorce forms. For those clients, walking them through the forms and the divorce process provides them with enough help to complete their cases. The client must understand the limits of the representation and that there will not be assistance beyond help in filling out the forms. This is usually a long-term commitment, but each client meeting is limited to help in filling out the forms needed at that stage of the divorce. In this situation, the client fills out the section of the form that indicates an attorney helped.

If the clients are computer literate and have an email address, they can use EDMS. But some clients are unable to use EDMS and therefore must request an exemption from e-filing. We provide forms to help clients get an exemption.

Providing drafting assistance

When an attorney provides drafting assistance, the disclosures set out in Iowa R. Civ. Pro. 1.423, must be included on the document itself. Drafting legal documents such as answers to a petition are helpful so that clients can avoid default. Drafting responses to a request for admissions, responses to interrogatories or a request for productions allow clients to avoid having facts admitted or can avoid sanctions for failure to respond. Setting aside a default judgment allows clients to actually participate in a case, instead of losing custody to mistake or confusion.



Law students, volunteer attorneys and lowa Legal Aid staff, as well as court administrators and judges, are all instrumental to the success of monthly clinics in Johnson County that help self-represented litigants navigate the judicial system. The clinics assist clients in completing forms in divorce cases where there are no children, filing the cases, presenting motions to a judge and bringing the cases to conclusion through entry of a decree. Pictured, from left to right, at the March clinic are William McClure, Ryan Monk, Lorraine Gaynor, Nils Johnson, Alle McNorton, Alex Hofer, Teri Keifer, Matthew Cubin, Simone Frierson, Amber Jannusch and Charles Pierce.

Representing on a discrete issue

Temporary matters hearings are much more involved than answers or discovery responses. But the time frames are about the same. Limited scope representation can be critical in this situation to help with drafting and filing affidavits and child support guidelines, as well as representing at the temporary matters hearing. At times, a limited appearance in temporary matters is almost unavoidable and compelled, where, for instance, a protective order hearing is continued to a temporary matters hearing date. A limited scope appearance is filed at the same time as the other temporary matters documents and a notice of completion is filed after a decision is entered. Providing this legal assistance early in the case ensures that a judge can hear the client's story in a more structured fashion.

Although attorneys have expressed concerns that once in a case, a judge may not let them out, that has not been our experience. In fact, having an attorney's assistance for even part of a case seems to improve the likelihood that a case will be resolved before trial.

On the other hand, sometimes it may be appropriate to provide multiple limited scope representations in a case, from drafting the answer to appearing at temporary matters hearings.

Use of limited scope representation helps clients avoid the serious consequences of failing to timely respond to court filings: default judgments and sanctions. Limited scope representation helps clients get

through the initial wave of deadlines so they focus on initial disclosure, attending children in the middle and participating in mediation. Whether help is provided in filling out forms, drafting documents or filing a limited appearance, it gives clients time to get their bearings, helps move the case along and gives clients assistance in navigating the sometimes overwhelming world of a family law case.



Charles L. Pierce joined Iowa Legal Aid as a staff attorney in 2002. He assists clients in the areas of family, consumer, administrative and housing law. He earned his J.D. from the University of

lowa College of Law in 2002.

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Probate Mediation Pilot Program

By Kristen Hall

"Old age isn't for sissies." –Bette Davis

Our aging population is growing rapidly. Individuals over 65 currently make up 13 percent of the U.S. population and that number is predicted to jump to 20 percent over the next 10-20 years as baby boomers age.

This aging population looks very different than it did a generation ago. We tend to be living and working longer. Medical advances allow some of us to stay healthy and active, but degenerative diseases like Alzheimer's and other dementias affect one in nine Americans. Increasing healthcare costs and the desire to keep a loved one in the home as long as possible means more family members are taking on the role of caregiver. In 2012, 15.4 million caregivers provided an estimated 17.5 billion hours of unpaid care.

This generation is also more likely to have experienced divorce and remarriage at some point in their lives which means they are entering their golden years with a very different family situation than their parents had. They may not have a spouse or children who live close enough to help out when they start to decline. They may have a blended family and children or step children with very different ideas on how to take care of "their" parent.

All of these factors have contributed to an increase in contested guardianships and conservatorships and litigated probate matters. Members of the ISBA's Probate Section are reporting an increase in these issues across the state. Often the issues, and the subsequent hearings, are about emotional rather than legal disputes.

When a strong matriarch or patriarch starts to decline it can create a power vacuum in the family. Siblings end up running to court because they can no longer run to Mom or Dad to be the referee. The judge can appoint one family member as the guardian or conservator, but without other resources available to resolve future issues or improve communication skills, this cycle just repeats and every conflict sends family members running back to court hoping for a different decision.

With this information in mind, the ISBA Probate Section, in collaboration with Judge Craig Block and the Polk County Bar Mediation program, formed a committee to develop a probate mediation pilot program in Polk County. This pilot program proposal was approved for



Attorneys who completed the first probate mediation training for the probate mediation pilot program in Polk County last March. The training was part of the Polk County Bar's Mediation Program and took place at the ISBA in the Iowa State Bar Foundation Continuing Legal Education Center.

a three-year trial period by the Iowa Supreme Court and went into effect March 1. Under this program, all contested probate matters are eligible for referral to mediation if the court determines it is in the best interest of the parties and judicial efficiency.

Contested estate cases are heavily influenced by the grief being experienced by the parties. A sudden death, difficult last illness, or the sudden appearance of an alternate will can all push parties already teetering on the emotional edge with grief over the brink into conflict. Sometimes there are significant assets involved, such as the many family farms that will be passed down over the next 10-20 years, but sometimes the items in contention are purely sentimental. A chipped teapot with no monetary value may be priceless to the child who remembers having tea parties with mom when he or she was little.

In contested guardianship and conservatorship matters, the elder who is in need of care and assistance often ends up caught in the middle of feuding family members. Probate mediations are conducted as facilitated family meetings and involve relationships to be maintained beyond the conflict at hand. The focus on collaboration and creative problem solving allows us to help families come up with a new plan that will ensure the elder is taken care of and provide participants with tools to work together more productively. Each side will come in with an opinion of the best outcome, but rather than just choosing one or the other, the final mediated outcome may be something that neither side has considered before.

We are encouraged by the efforts to initiate this pilot project and hope that this program will be successful and inspire similar programs throughout the state.



Kristen Hall is ISBA ADR Section vice chair. She is a compassionate and collaborative attorney in Des Moines. Her practice focuses on estate planning, elder and

divorce mediation and collaborative divorce. She conducts trainings and presentations on mediation, conflict resolution and servant leadership. Hall earned her J.D. from Drake University Law School.

Elder mediation: An affordable, effective option for lowa elders and their families

By Liz Araguás

By 2040, 83 of Iowa's 99 counties will have at least a 20 percent population of citizens ages 65 and over. In 2000, only 30 of Iowa's counties held that distinction. Iowa currently ranks fourth in the nation in terms of percentage of total population over 75 and over 85 years old.

The longer lifespan and increased care choices for aging and elderly adults make decision making more complicated for individuals and families. One survey by the National Conversation Project, a nonprofit that works to help families discuss end of life planning, found that more than nine out of 10 elderly adults think it's important to talk about end-of-life plans, but less than three out of ten actually do. This is the communication gap that elder mediation, also known as aging issues mediation or elder decision mediation, is designed to fill.

Elder decision mediations may focus solely on one issue, such as whether the elderly loved one should be driving, or several issues at once, such as living situations, care arrangements, financial planning and more. Mediation is particularly appropriate in elder care disputes because it is a future-focused, confidential environment where everyone involved is encouraged to share their concerns. This is a stark contrast to the other forums available to families in these sorts of crises. For example, many times where adult children are presented with the erratic or potentially dangerous behavior of a senile parent, the only enforceable actions available are a

mental health commitment or a contested guardianship. These proceedings are often embarrassing for the family and harmful to the parent-child relationship, not to mention a matter of public record.

Outside of the court system, the non-mediation remedies for elder decision making conflict are equally discouraging. Social services are overloaded and often off-limits to families above the wage requirements. Most nursing homes and hospitals are unable to handle the complicated family dramas that can play out as people age and their needs become more diverse. Further, many mediation-appropriate disputes arise before a nursing home or hospital is involved. Mediation supplies a critically important forum for these families to address concerns and make the best plans for their elderly loved ones. The personal and private nature of mediation also lends itself to repairing important parent and child relationships before it is too late.

At the close of the elder mediation session, the mediator may draft an agreement based on the family's discussion. This agreement may include specific "to-dos" for family members, such as care giving tasks shared among several children. Each family member will have the opportunity to individually review and sign the agreement.

Although these agreements are informal contracts within the family, and not (in most cases) presented to a judge,

> the compliance rate is very high. A project conducted in the Alaskan courts found that participants were satisfied with the agreements reached in elder mediation 91 percent of the time. Further, mediated elder disputes completely resolved the parties' issues in "all but a handful of cases."³ One four-state

study found that mediation in contested guardianship cases was successful in 75 percent of cases.⁴

Fortunately for Iowa families, the Iowa judicial system has recognized the value of the elder mediation process. A pilot project is underway in Polk County to gauge the effectiveness of elder mediation in contested guardianship and conservatorship cases.

If you or one of your clients are involved in an aging-related dispute, there is help available now. Many of the mediators throughout Iowa are already trained to assist in elder mediation cases. The Iowa Association of Mediators (IAM), in conjunction with the Iowa Department on Aging, conducted a training for mediators and other eldercare professionals in the summer of 2014. IAM continues to certify elder mediators, and specifically lists elder mediators on its website. Other regional mediation organizations, such as Mediation Services of Eastern Iowa, also maintain lists of qualified elder mediators.

For help finding an elder mediator near you, contact your local mediation program, your local Area Association on Aging office, or one of the statewide mediation associations.

⁴ Butterwick, Hommel, and Keilitz. "EVALUATING MEDIATION AS A MEANS OF RESOLVING ADULT GUARDIANSHIP CASES." The Center for Social Gerontology, Inc. (2001). Web. http://www.tcsg.org/mediation/SJI_01.pdf>.



Liz Araguás is an Attorney and Mediator with Mears Law Office in Iowa City. Liz is an Iowa Association of Mediators certified family and aging issues/elder mediator. She

serves as a Board Member for Mediation Services of Eastern Iowa. Her general practice includes an emphasis in family law and mediation. She serves English and Spanish speaking clients in Johnson and Muscatine Counties and the surrounding areas.



Watch a question and answer video about probate mediation, now available on the ISBA Elder Law Section page under the "Resources" sub-heading. The video, filmed March 4, features ISBA Elder Law Section Chair Gregory Kenyon and ISBA ADR Section Vice Chair Kristen Hall.

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¹ http://www.iowadatacenter.org/Publications/older2015.pdf ² https://www.iowaaging.gov/sites/files/aging/documents/ States%20Ranked%20by%20Age%20Group%20_2012%20 Estimates.pdf

³ Carns, Teresa W. "Alaska's Adult Guardianship Mediation Project Evaluation." (2009). Web. <http://www.ajc.state. ak.us/reports/adultguard.pdf>.

TRANSITIONS



Alex J. Anderson has joined the City of Cedar Rapids as an assistant city attorney in Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Anderson received his J.D. from the University of Iowa College of Law in 2014.



Laura E. Bergus has

become a partner at Hayek, Moreland, Smith & Bergus L.L.P. in Iowa City, Iowa. She maintains a general practice with emphasis on civil litigation, business formation, estate planning and family law. Laura is a member of the Dean Mason Ladd Inn of Court

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and was recognized in 2012 for her pro bono service by the Iowa Supreme Court.

Jeffrey A. Krausman, Howard O. Hagen, Ronald L. Mountsier, Amy D. Plummer and Benjamin D. Bruner have been elected to the board of directors at Dickinson, Mackaman, Tyler & Hagen, P.C., in Des Moines, Iowa. The five-person management team develops and executes the overall strategic planning for the firm.

Krausman began his career with the Iowa Public Relations Board, then went into private practice in 1977. He now focuses on employment law and education law.

Hagen has counseled banks for over 25 years, including 20 as counsel to the Community Bankers of Iowa and he currently serves as a member of the American Bar Association Banking Law Committee.

Mountsier maintains a general practice including taxation, business law, corporate law, wills, trusts, estate planning and probate law.

Plummer served as chair of the firm's recruiting committee for three years and currently practices in corporate law, banking law, mergers and acquisitions, business formations, e-commerce and intellectual property law and publishing law.

Bruner maintains a general practice including real estate and corporate law.





Mountsier

Krausman



Hagen



Plummer

Brur





Amos E. Hill joined Mercer (a Marsh & McLennan company) in Urbandale, Iowa, as a contract manager. Hill received his B.B.A. in finance from the University of Iowa Tippie College of Business in 2006 as well as his J.D. and M.B.A. in 2009 from Drake University. Prior to joining Mercer, Hill spent six years in private practice.

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Dawn R. Boucher, Liz Johnson and **Nicole Merrill** have joined Iowa Workforce Development as administrative law judges in Des Moines, Iowa.

Boucher spent nine years in private practice prior to joining Iowa Workforce Development. She also served as an adjunct professor at Hamilton College and as a law clerk for the Second Judicial District.

Johnson worked for three years at the Iowa Civil Rights Commission before her selection. She has also spent time working for the Iowa Department of Revenue and the United States Bankruptcy Court for the Northern District of Iowa.

Merrill also worked for the Iowa Civil Rights Commission prior to joining Iowa Workforce Development. After graduating from Drake University in 2008 she practiced at a small general practice firm before working as an attorney with the Iowa Coalition Against Sexual Assault.



Johnson

Boucher

Furlong

Skorepa

Merril

Abbey C. Furlong and Samuel J. Skorepa have become partners at Lane & Waterman, L.L.P., in Davenport, Iowa.

Furlong graduated from the University of Iowa College of Law in 2010. She

practices primarily in professional malpractice, employment law and products liability. Furlong serves on the Board of Directors for the Child Abuse Council and Davenport Family Homes and is Chair of the Scott County Bar Association's Barrister's Ball Committee.

Skorepa graduated from the Creighton University School of Law in 2010. He focuses primarily on estate planning, probate and trust administration and real estate matters, while also advising corporations and non-profits. Skorepa serves as Secretary on

the Board of Directors for the Center for Alcohol and Drug Services, is a United Way Young Leader and Tax Preparer for the IRS Volunteer Income Tax Assistance (VITA) Program.

Roll in 2014.

Angela Morales was

promoted to counsel at the Des

Moines, Iowa office of Faegre,

services litigation, appellate liti-

She was also named to Faegre

Baker Daniels' Pro Bono Honor

Jacob B. Natwick was

named partner at the Heidman

Law Firm in Sioux City, Iowa.

gation and employment litigation.

Baker, Daniels, L.L.P. She practices primarily in financial



Morales



Natwick



Sandegren



Schippers

President of the Group Legal Services Association (GLSA), a Fellow of the American Bar Foundation, and a member of the Association of Corporate Counsel (ACC) Board of Directors.



SouthLaw, P.C., moved its corporate headquarters. The new location is now in Overland Park, Kansas, while the remittance address remains unchanged.

He has been a member of the firm since 2010 and maintains a general practice including corporate structuring and financing, real estate, taxation, estate planning, copyright and trademark, agricultural law, and bankruptcy. Jason Sandegren joined South aw PC as an associate

SouthLaw, P.C., as an associate attorney in the Des Moines, Iowa office. He obtained his B.A. from Coe College in 2011 and his J.D. from Drake University in 2013. Sandegren's practice focuses on representing financial institutions and creditors' rights in real estate finance and mortgage foreclosure.

Nicolle Schippers was promoted to associate general counsel and legal industry advocate at ARAG Legal, in Des Moines, Iowa. She has served as counsel for ARAG since 2007.

Schippers is currently chair of the

ISBA Corporate Counsel Section,



Attorney Doe No. 792 Supreme Court Decision – Feb. 5, 2016 **Privately Admonished**

Attorney Doe was admitted to the lowa bar in 1997. After passing the bar, Attorney Doe moved to Los Angeles and spent 10 years as a financial analyst. His law license became inactive in 2000. In 2007, Attorney Doe moved back to lowa. This action stems from email communications from Attorney Doe to an Iowa district court judge.

Upon his return to Iowa, Attorney Doe hired a Polk County attorney to represent him in a dispute with a former employer. The attorney-client relationship broke down and Attorney Doe filed an arbitration claim with the Polk County Bar Association Fee Arbitration Committee. The committee ruled in Attorney Doe's favor, though it did not grant him the full relief to which he believed he was entitled. Thereafter, Attorney Doe appealed the ruling to district court. When Attorney Doe again did not receive the ruling to which he believed he was entitled, he sent a late-night ex parte email to the presiding judge accusing him of unethical behavior, engaging in a cover-up and abusing his judicial power.

Upon reactivating his lowa law license, the lowa Supreme Court Disciplinary Board filed a complaint against Attorney Doe alleging violations of Iowa Rule of Professional Conduct 32:3.5(b) (ex parte communications) and 32:8.2(a) (false statements concerning the qualifications or integrity of a judge).

In its analysis, the court first found that the statements made by Attorney Doe in his email to the judge were not entitled to First Amendment protection. The court found the allegations of unethical behavior were not supported by the record below, and it was not objectively reasonable for Attorney Doe to have made the comments to the judge.

The court then turned to whether the statements made in the email violated rule 32:8.2(a). The court analyzed prior cases in which false statements were made regarding judges or legal officers and found that while Attorney Doe's statements were unprofessional, "the email did not hinder the fair and independent administration of justice." Thus, the court found that the board had failed to prove a violation of Rule 32:8.2(a).

The court did find, however, that the board had demonstrated a violation of rule 32:3.5(b) for sending an ex parte email to the judge. The email was sent during proceedings while the judge still had jurisdiction over the matter. Further, the email itself acknowledged that it was ex parte.

As a result of the ex parte communication with the judge in violation of rule 32:3.5(b), and after considering the mitigating factors, the court issued a private admonition of Attorney Doe.

Jamie F. Deremiah Des Moines. Iowa Supreme Court Decision - Feb. 26, 2016 Indefinite Suspension no less than 90 days

Jamie F. Deremiah has practiced in Iowa since 2008. Deremiah worked in several professional settings before becoming of counsel with a Des Moines area law firm. This is his first disciplinary action. This action arose from one event.

The court upheld the board's finding that Deremiah violated Rule 32:8.4(b) when he domestically assaulted his girlfriend. In arriving at their decision, the court examined whether the court had the ability to discipline an attorney for a domestic assault. In the past, the court has held lawyers accountable through the "moral turpitude" clause of the previous professional conduct rules, which no longer exists in the model rules of professional conduct adopted by lowa.

The court opined, however, that the rule is broad enough to include offenses not directly related to the practice of law. The Iowa Supreme Court ultimately adopted the factors used in In re White, 815 P.2d 1257 (Or. 1991) to determine when criminal conduct violates Rule 32:8.4(b):

The lawyer's mental state; the extent to which the act demonstrates disrespect for the law or law enforcement; the presence of absence of a victim; the extent of actual or potential injury to a victim; and the presence or absence of a pattern of criminal conduct. 815 P.2d at 1265.

The court then relied on lowa precedent to affirm that domestic assault can violate Rule 32:8.4(b). In its opinion, the court found that although Deremiah was intoxicated, and potentially "blacked out," he could still differentiate from right and wrong. The court also found that the use of violence to settle a dispute was the antithesis of the rule of law and thus undermined the entire purpose of the law. Citing a myriad of authorities, the court opined that, among other things, an attorney who commits an act of violence may cause the public to question whether the system itself is worthy of respect. Further, Deremiah's act of trespass evidenced a lack of respect for the sanctity of the home and the privacy interest associated with it. Additionally, there was clearly a victim who suffered serious injuries as a result of Deremiah's actions. Finally, the court considered whether the domestic assault and trespass had a bearing on Deremiah's legal practice. The court determined that as a family law lawyer, Deremiah must be able to recognize and effectively deal with situations involving domestic abuse and that an attorney who engages in domestic abuse may be less effective at screening and addressing similar incidents of abuse experienced by clients.

When considering an appropriate sanction, the court was clear that the purpose of the sanction was not to punish a criminal act. The court found that the aggravating circumstances in this case arose from the case itself, mainly that the victim suffered notably physical injuries, psychological harm from an assault in her bedroom, and the assault was domestic in nature. The court also noted the escalating nature of Deremiah's actions from an incident in April. As for mitigating factors, Deremiah did not have a history of prior discipline, he accepted responsibility for his actions, seemed genuinely remorseful and he engaged in robust efforts to deal with his substance abuse issues. Ultimately, Deremiah was suspended indefinitely without the possibility for reinstatement for 90 days.

KUDOS

The Iowa State Bar Association congratulates the following individuals for recognition they received.

Jacob Bylund,



partner at Faegre Baker Daniels, L.L.P., for being selected as a 2016 BTI Client Service All-Star. Attorneys are identified for selection exclusively through client nomination for providing superior

service. Bylund leads the firm's food and ag-

riculture industry team from the Des Moines, lowa, office.



Nola Cartmill.

shareholder at Belin McCormick, P.C., in Des Moines, Iowa, for being named a member of the National Black Lawyers Top 40 under 40, as well as to the Des Moines **Business Record's Top**

Cartmill

40 under 40 for 2016. The National Black Lawyers is an invitation-only organization that extends membership to a select few attorneys from each state who exemplify superior leadership, reputation, influence and stature. Cartmill practices in the areas of employment law, complex commercial litigation, trial practice and family law.



Jason Giles, an attorney at Nyemaster Goode, P.C., in Des Moines, Iowa, for being selected as a 2016 BTI Client Service All-Star. Attorneys are identified for selection exclusively through client nomination

for providing superior service. Giles practices primarily in business and commercial transactions.

Sharon Malheiro,



a senior shareholder and former board president at Davis, Brown, Koehn, Shors & Roberts, P.C., in Des Moines, Iowa, for receiving the Richard S. Arnold Award for Distinguished Service from

the United States Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit. Malheiro's nomination included notes about her civil and human rights work over the course of her career. Her work can be seen in many of the major cases affecting civil rights of lowans including Varnum v. Brien declaring the Iowa Defense of Marriage Act unconstitutional.

IOWA STATE BAR ASSOCIATION — 2016 Affirmative Legislative Program

Bill No./Subject	Description	Status
HSB 578 2014 Amendments to Uniform Voidable Transactions Act (Current IA Code Chapter 684, "Fraudulent Transfers")	The Uniform Fraudulent Transfer Act was approved by the Uniform Law Commission in 1984. It has not been revised or updated since its original approval. Iowa adopted the Act, which is presently found in IA Code Chapter 684. In 2014, the Uniform Law Commission adopted amendments to update the Act, which are being proposed to update IA Code Chapter 684 as follows: Change the name of the Act from "Uniform Fraudulent Transfer Act" to "Uniform Voidable Transactions Act". Choice of Law- Provide that a claim for relief is governed by the local law of the jurisdiction in which the debtor is located when the transfer is made or obligation is incurred. Evidentiary Matters- Provide uniform rules on allocation of burden of proof and standards of proof relating to operation of the UVTA. Delete the special definition of "Insolvency" for partnerships. Revise provisions relating to defenses available to a transferee or obligee. Clarifies that the UVTA applies to transactions in which a series organization engages. Replace references to "writing" with "record."	3/16/2016 - Scheduled for Senate Debate; passed 49-0 and will be sent to Governor Branstad.
SSB 3076 Benefit Corporations	Amends IA Business Corporation Act (Chapter 490) to authorize formation of "Benefit Corporations", which are formed not only for the purpose of shareholder profitability but also for a social purpose or public benefit.	Referred to Senate Judiciary Committee. Will not advance this session.
HF 2359 /SF 2283 Corrective amendments to IA Business Corporation Act (Code Chapter 490)	Amends Code Sections 490.1320(1) and .1320(3)(a) and (b), "Notice of Appraisal Rights", to replace references to "part" and "chapter" with references to "division."	3/10/16 - Both bills placed on unfinished business calendar.
SF 376 Calculation of Probate Court Costs	Relates to how the clerk of probate court determines and collects charges in connection with services provided in probate matters. Excludes from the determination of court costs property over which the court lacks probate jurisdiction and for which the clerk renders no services. Specifies that for purposes of calculating the costs for other services performed by the court in the settlement of the estate of any decedent, minor, person with mental illness, or other persons laboring under legal disability, the value of such a person's personal property and real estate is equal to the gross assets of the estate listed in the probate inventory minus, unless the proceeds of the gross assets are payable to the estate, joint tenancy property, transfers made during such person's lifetime such as to a revocable trust, and assets payable to beneficiaries.	Bill is being redrafted as a Ways & Means Bill.
SF 2112 Uniform Fiduciary Access to Digital Assets Act (UFADAA)	Adopted by the Uniform Law Commissioners in July 2014, the Act ensures that legally appointed fiduciaries can access, delete, preserve, and pass along a person's digital assets (i.e., documents, photographs, e-mail, and social media accounts) as appropriate.	Senate amended and passed on 2/22/16, 49-0. Referred to House Judiciary Committee on 2/24/16.
HF 2335/SF 2184 Notice Under the Iowa Trust Code; IA Probate Code Amendment; Iowa Uniform Power of Attorney Act Technical Corrections	 This proposal does the following: Amends lowa Trust Code by inserting new Section 633A.1109 ("Methods and Waiver of Notice"), which provide for notices to trust beneficiaries and notices of judicial proceedings. The Trust Code currently provides for notice provisions for creditors, heirs and surviving spouses, but otherwise, notice provisions default to the lowa Rules of Civil Procedure. The proposed amendment would address such notices except as otherwise provided. Amends Iowa Probate Code Section 633.389 to simplify notices regarding sale of property. Makes several technical corrections to Iowa Code Chapter 633B, "Iowa Uniform Power of Attorney Act." 	3/10/16 - Both bills placed on unfinished business calendar.
SSB 3032 Attorney Fees and Court Costs in Action to Quiet Title After Request for a Quitclaim Deed.	Updates Code Section 649.5, which relates to attorney fees and court costs for a party who succeeds in an action to quiet title and who requested a quitclaim deed from the party holding an apparent adverse interest prior to bringing the action to quiet title. Brings the dollar amounts closer to current market rates and maintains the moving party's ability to request attorney fees.	Referred to Senate Judiciary Committee. Will not advance this session.
HHF 2326/SF 2150 Forcible Entry & Detainer Actions After Forfeiture of Real Estate Contracts	Makes changes to procedures for eviction after forfeiture of a real estate contract. Grants statutory authority under Code Chapter 648 for a vendor in a real estate installment contract to seek Forcible Entry & Detainer action against holdover vendee who fails to vacate after forfeiture proceedings are complete, while affording holdover vendees proper due process. Allows small claims magistrates to hold preliminary hearings in forfeiture cases and to enter judgments of removal only if the defendant defaults or appears and does not raise facts which would constitute a defense to eviction. Provides that a judgment of eviction also operates against persons holding under the defendant, such as subtenants, the defendant's children, and persons living on the premises by permission of the defendant.	3/10/16 - Both bills placed on unfinished business calendar.
SF 220 Expert Witness Fees	Amends Code Section 622.72 to remove the \$150 per day cap on expert witness fees and to permit the district court to assess as costs a fair and reasonable expert witness fee in an amount not to exceed \$2,500 for the expert's time testifying at trial or in depositions used at trial.	Senate passed 48-2 on 3-10-15. Referred to House Judiciary Committee 3-11-15. No further action.
SF 2232 Redemption from Tax Sale of Property Owned by Persons with Disabilities	Remedies issues arising from lowa Court of Appeals decision <i>Firestone v. FT13</i> (Filed 4-30-14) relating to redemption issues arising from ownership of property by minors or persons of unsound mind.	Senate passed on 2/23/16, 50-0. Referred to House Judiciary Committee on 2/24/16.
HSB 577/SSB 1248 Requirements for Timely Filing of Releases or Satisfactions of Mortgages	Remedies ambiguities and inconsistencies in existing statutes & provides remedies for failure of mortgagees to issue releases of mortgages.	Bills referred to House & Senate Judiciary Committee respectively. Placed on hold by ISBA for further work.
HF 2282/SF 2060 Appointment of Guardian Ad Litem (GAL) for Minor Child in Adoption Proceedings	Amends Code Section 600.5 to require an adoption petition to state whether a GAL should be appointed for a minor child to be adopted, and if not, the reasons why a GAL should not be appointed. Adds New Code Section 600.6A which requires the Court, prior to ordering a hearing on the adoption petition, to make a determination of the need for a GAL for a minor child to be adopted and, in writing, appoint or waive the appointment of a GAL for purposes of the adoption proceeding in the order setting the adoption hearing.	3/10/16 - Both bills placed on unfinished business calendar .
SSB 3103 Clarification of Roles in Child Representation	Amends Code Section 598.12 to clarify roles of child's attorney, guardian ad litem, and custody investigator. Existing 598.12 provisions for child representation are not compliant with ABA standards for child representation.	Referred to Senate Judiciary Committee. Approved by Senate subcommittee.

Bill No./Subject	Description	Status
SSB 3033 Waiver of 90-Day Waiting Period in Dissolutions	Allows for waiver of 90-day waiting period at the court's discretion upon the agreement of the parties. Current Code Section 589.19 requires a 90-day waiting period before the court can grant a decree dissolving a marriage unless grounds of emergency or necessity exist which satisfy the court that immediate action is warranted or required.	Referred to Senate Judiciary Committee. Will not advance this session.
HF 2270/SF 2062 Amendment of Code Section 232.2(39) Definition of "Parent"	Amends the definition of "parent" to include a father whose paternity has been legally established by operation of law. The lowa Supreme Court in <i>In re</i> J.C., 857 N.W.2d 495 (lowa, 2014) determined that a legal father of a child (not a biological parent but father whose paternity was established by operation of law by marriage to the mother) was NOT a necessary party to a Child in Need of Assistance proceeding. This proposal makes the legally established parent a necessary party and conforms the definition of "parent" in Code Section 232.2(39) with the Bridge Order statute [Section 232.103A(1)(b)].	3/10/16 - Both bills placed on unfinished business calendar.
Codify Formula for Division of Defined Benefit Plans	The case of In re Marriage of Benson provides a formula for division of a defined benefit plan. This proposal amends Code Section 598.21(6) to codify the formula.	Placed on hold by ISBA for further drafting work.
HSB 525/SSB 3029 Uniform Child Support Payment Processing	Child support payments are processed differently depending on the type of case and the existence of an income withholding order. This proposal amends Code Section 598.22, Chapters 252B & 252D so that all child support payments will be paid into the Collections Services Center (CSC).	HSB 525 referred to House Judiciary Committee. SSB 3029 referred to Senate Judiciary Committee. Neither bill will advance this session.
HF 2378 Appeal Deadline for Private Termination of Parental Rights Actions	Amends Code Section 600A.9(2) to reduce the 30-day appeal deadline for private termination of parental rights (TPR) actions to a 15-day appeal deadline to be consistent with Chapter 232, which governs TPR actions initiated by the State.	Approved by House Judiciary Committee and placed on House Calendar on 2/22/16. Funneled.
SF 2233 Uniform Deployed Parents Custody & Visitation Act (UDPCVA)	Approved by the Uniform Law Commission in 2012, the UDPCVA addresses issues of child custody and visitation that arise when parents are deployed in military or other national service.	Passed House Judiciary Committee 3/9/16.
Proceedings to Establish Paternity	Amends Code Section 600B.8 to allow fathers to file an action to establish paternity consistent with the Iowa Supreme Court's decision in <i>Callender v. Skiles</i> , 591 N.W.2d 182 (Iowa 1999). Updates Code Chapter 600B.	Placed on hold by ISBA for further drafting work.
HF 2117 Student Loan Deduction	Allows a person to deduct the full amount of interest paid on a student loan for income from lowa income tax purposes.	Referred to House Ways & Means Committee.

Updated 3/21/16

In addition to the legislative proposals above, The Iowa State Bar Association supports the following positions as a part of its 2016 Affirmative Legislative Program:

- Full funding of indigent defense and adoption of legislation providing for an automatic, periodic increase in indigent defense fees.
- Full funding of the Judicial Branch.
- Full funding for Legal Services.
- Full funding for the Office of Substitute Decision Maker to protect the interests of Iowans who have no one else to manage their financial and health care needs.
- Child abuse prevention and treatment efforts and funding for child abuse prevention and treatment.
- Opposition to the legalization of title insurance.
- Opposition to any proposal to restrict lawyer abstracting under lowa Title Guaranty.
- Opposition to absolute immunity legislation.



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April 22

Commercial and Bankruptcy Law Seminar (In-person or Live Webinar)

April 28

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April 29

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April 29

62nd Annual Spring Tax Institute The University Club Iowa City

May 3

Legal Ethics in Cyber Space – Are You Maintaining Legal Confidences and Secrets? (Live Webinar)

May 4 - 6

Bench-Bar Conference Hotel Blackhawk Davenport

May 17

Patent Strategies: Surviving in a Post #Alicestorm (Live Webinar)

May 20

Government Practice Seminar ISBA Headquarters Des Moines

June 7

Recent Developments in Trade Secret Law (Live Webinar)

June 13 - 15

Annual Meeting Community Choice Credit Union Convention Center Des Moines



Topics: Criminal Tax; Collection Due Process Proceedings; Tax Controversy in Iowa; Recent Development in State Tax Law; Affordable Care Act Reporting Requirements; Circular 230 and Tax Ethics; and Federal Tax Controversy and the Tax Court with the Honorable Cary Pugh (U.S. Tax Court).

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2:30 - 3:30	Registration
3:30 - 3:45	Warm-Up by Conference Co-Chairs
	Speakers: Hon. Thomas Waterman, Justice, Iowa Supreme Co
	and Matthew Novak, Lawyer
3:45 - 4:15	Welcome by Conference Co-Sponsors
	Speaker: Bruce Walker, President, The Iowa State Bar
	Association and Hon. Jeffrey Neary, President, Iowa Judges
	Association
	Greetings from Academia
	Speakers: Ben Ullem, Dean, Drake University Law School and
	Gail Agrawal, Dean, University of Iowa College of Law
4:15 - 4:30	Keynote Remarks: Iowa's Edge - a Culture of Excellence
	Speaker: Hon. Mark Cady, Chief Justice, Iowa Supreme Cour
4:30 - 5:30	The Role of Leadership in Professional Ethics
	Speaker: Nick Critelli, Lawyer
6:00 - 8:00	Iowa Court of Appeals Reception
	(Figge Art Museum, 225 W. Second St., Davenport)
Thursday, May 5	
7:00	Fun Run and Walk
8:30 - 10:00	The Art of Today's Trial: Techniques to Switch Up Your Ga
	Moderator: Hon. John Wright, Trial Judge
	Panelists: Michael Bush, Lawyer; Hon. Marlita Greve,
	Chief Judge; Martha Shaff, Lawyer; Kent Simmons, Lawyer; a
40.00 40.4F	Robert VP Waterman, Lawyer
10:00 - 10:15 10:15 - 11:45	Break
12:00 - 1:00	Strengthening Iowa's Trial Courts (Small Groups)
12:00 - 1:00	Luncheon (provided with registration) - Excellence Throug Teamwork (Chief Judges)
1:30	Sports, Touring and Arts
6:30	Iowa Supreme Court Reception (Hotel Blackhawk)
7:30	Iowa Supreme Court Banquet (Hotel Blackhawk)
8:30	A Career Retrospective on Iowa's Edge
0.00	Speaker: Hon. Mark Bennett, Federal Trial Judge
	Bench-Bar Awards
	Presenters: Conference Co-Chairs
Friday, May 6	
7:00	Fun Run and Walk
8:30 - 10:00	Access to Justice: An Iowa Edge – Diagnosing and Dealin
	with Barriers
	Moderator: Anjela Shutts, Lawyer
	Hon. Brent Appel, Justice, Iowa Supreme Court;
	Matthew Brandes, Lawyer; Brian Farrell, Lecturer, University of
	Iowa College of Law; John Goerdt, Assistant State Court
	Administrator; Chris Luzzie, Lawyer, Iowa Legal Aid; Brett
	Toresdahl, Director, ISBA Public Service Project; and
	Hon. Cheryl Traum, Associate Court Judge
10:00 - 10:15	Break
10:15 - 11:15	Taking Home the Message About Access (Small Groups)
11:15 - 12:00	What Happened Here? (Small Group Reports)
	Bench-Bar Drawings (must be present to win)

Presenters: Conference Co-Chairs

Adjourn after Bench-Bar Drawings

For more information or to register, visit www.iowabar.org/event/2016BenchBar

			Ju Choice Cre	ne 13-	ion Convention Center
CLE SCHEDULE - MONE 9:00 - 11:10 - Ethics Track 9:00 - 2:00 - Elder Law Track 9:00 - 5:00 - Ag Law Track 9:00 - 5:00 - Family Law Tr 1:00 - 5:00 - Judges Tracks 1:00 - 5:00 - Litigation Trac 1:00 - 5:00 - Court Reporte	ck 8:0 8:3 ack 9:1 9:1 ck 9:1 rs Track 10: 1:0 2:3	E SCHEDULE - TU 0 - 9:00 - Plenary Ses 0 - 4:20 - Judges Tra 0 - 4:20 - Court Repo 0 - 10:10 - Litigation 0 - 12:00 - Mixed Bas 0 - 5:00 - Probate Tra 30 - 3:10 - Case Law 0 - 5:00 - Juvenile La 0 - 5:00 - Litigation T	ssion cks orters Track Track g Track ack & Ethics Track w Track Frack	8:00 8:00 8:00 8:00 11:0 1:30	E SCHEDULE - WEDNESDAY, JUNE 15 0 - 10:50 - Access to Justice Track 0 - 10:50 - Commercial and Bankruptcy Law Track 0 - 11:40 - Court Reporters Track 0 - 3:40 - Federal/Litigation Track 0 - 5:00 - Mediation/Collaborative Law Track 00 - 12:00 - Plenary Track 0 - 3:00 - Cyber Security Track 0 - 5:00 - Real Estate Track
Judges, law cl		tration Form: 20 staff attorneys will rece			from the Judges Association
Name:			Member #:	Pł	none #:
Address:			City, State, Zip	:	
E-mail:					feeting is going paperless. A link to the nailed to attendees prior to the event.
registration fee amount. ISBA Members - Admit ISBA Members - YLD M ISBA Members - YLD M Only Monday (ISBA Mee Only Tuesday (ISBA Mee Only Tuesday (ISBA Mee Only Wednesday (ISBA Mee Only Wednesday (ISBA Mee Para Professional (Legal SOCIAL EVENTS (If only Creighton University La Drake University Law Soe University of Iowa Colle Probate Track Luncheon Joint Presidents Reception Luau in the Lot Hosted I 50-Year Member Luncheo Probate Section Luncheo ISBA Annual Awards Ga	ted to practice prior to fembers (Years 4 - 5) (fembers) - \$175 embers) - \$175 members) - \$160 Assistants & Office E attending compliment w School Luncheon (Mond ge of Law Luncheon (Mond ge of La	9 July 2011 (Full Semi Full Seminar) - \$225 Full Seminar) - \$125 mployees) - \$125 cary events, you must fonday, June 13) lay, June 13) fonday, June 13) une 14) Wednesday, June 15) 5)	inar) - \$325	Non-ISBA Only Mon Only Tues Only Wed Law Stude for Annua \$25 each \$25 each	<pre>\$ \$ \$ \$ ntary to Annual Meeting attendees ntary to Annual Meeting attendees \$ \$ \$ \$ \$ \$</pre>
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Finding mentors for family law practice

By Chad Eichorn

Prior to my career as an attorney I spent 10 years as a minister, not exactly the most common route to law practice. My desire to practice law was borne from seeing the tremendous negative impact that contentious divorces have on families and the burden the children of aging parents carry as they deal with the issues surrounding caring for loved ones with diminished capacities.

When I entered law school at Drake I was already married with children and had a professional career that I continued to be engaged in until I graduated. My schedule was tricky. I knew early on that after graduation I wanted to start my own practice, so in addition to my course work I read every book I could find on starting, building and managing a law practice. I was exceptionally fortunate to develop friendships with two other students who are now my partners, Charlie Bottenberg and Jeremy Masterson, who graduated a semester early and opened our firm in May of 2013. After I graduated, took and (thank goodness) passed the bar exam, I started practice in October 2013.

All the law school classes and books on starting a practice in the world cannot prepare a person for the challenges practicing law presents. I knew how to research and I knew how to cram a semesters worth of knowledge into a three-hour series of essays, but I knew almost nothing about how to actually practice law. Luckily, I knew that I didn't know what I was doing, and my natural reaction was to ask for help.

The first thing I did after swearing in was to send out a series of emails introducing myself to other attorneys who practice family law and asked to set up times to eat lunch

or get coffee. I did not see these people as opposing counsel, I saw them as colleagues and potential mentors. When we met I did not ask for referrals, I would not have known what to do with them if I had gotten many right away. What I needed was their experience, because I didn't have my own to draw from.

What I found was a collection of the most knowledgeable, professional and, most importantly, generous people I've had the good fortune to meet. My first



be said for the stores themselves. The company may present financial information in support of a certain amount – but can you be sure you're seeing all the right figures?



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Attorney Chad Eichorn meets with ISBA Family and Juvenile Law Section Chair Lora McCollom at her West Des Moines, Iowa, office.

divorce case was against one of the most experienced, respected family law attorneys in the area, and it was ugly. I was hired a few days before a temporary matters mediation had been scheduled and fortunately opposing counsel would only use a handful of the very best mediators in town. After our successful mediation ended shortly after noon and I sent my client on her way, I asked for a few minutes of the mediator's time to get feedback on my lawyering during the mediation (a practice I continue to do after every mediation). I told her that it was my first mediation in my first family law case and that I was completely flabbergasted that we were able to reach an agreement. The mediator proceeded to give me the next three hours of her time and has become a tremendous mentor and friend. This is just one example of many. The relationships I have developed with these attorneys have been absolutely indispensable.

I tried to keep a handful of principles in mind while developing these relationships with attorneys. These principles would double as advice that I'd give any attorney looking to develop these sorts of relationships, regardless of how long they've been in practice.

1. **Be respectful of another attorney's time.** Especially as attorneys new to practice, we likely have more availability than the more seasoned attorney we're in contact with. Every hour they give us is an hour they can't spend on something else (like their own cases, their family, Netflix, sleep, etc.)

- 2. **Be grateful for their input and guidance and communicate that gratitude to them.** People like to be appreciated and unless we clearly communicate that we are grateful for their help, they won't know how we feel. This isn't exactly groundbreaking. Saying thank you goes a long way.
- 3. **Don't expect every relationship to flourish.** An attorney we are trying to develop a relationship with may not have room on their plate of us, or our personalities may not mesh well, or there are other issues that we'll never know about that don't allow them to help. I'd like to be able to say that everyone I engaged with naturally gravitated to me because I'm such a kind, handsome, sweetheart of a guy, but in reality many weren't able to fill this role and those that did probably did it (at least initially) out of a combination of pity and a desire not to have cases against an attorney who didn't have any idea what he was doing. We don't need everyone to be our mentor, we need the right one for us.

Attorneys have the ability to be examples of the pinnacle of professionalism, helping to provide guidance, clarity and stability for people in difficult circumstances. New attorneys need those who have already arrived at the summit to reach back and help us up.



Chad Eichorn is a partner at Masterson, Bottenberg & Eichorn, L.L.P. After spending more than 10 years in ministry and denominational administration, he earned his law degree at Drake University Law School.

YLD Mentoring Program

The ISBA Young Lawyers Division officially launched the ISBA Young Lawyer Mentoring Program in late 2014 with the goals that the program would build collegiality, enhance professionalism, grow relationships and improve the legal profession in lowa. The program was developed not as a strict plan participants must follow, but instead, as a series of guided discussions that are customizable to the needs of the mentee and the strengths and experiences of the mentor.

The first mentors and mentees were matched in June 2015, officially kicking off the Mentor Program. A mentor training webinar was conducted in July 2015, and a recording of the webinar is available on the ISBA website. All mentors and mentees, as well as potential mentors and mentees, are encouraged to watch the webinar on forming successful mentor relationships. Feedback from all involved with the program throughout this first year is welcome so that adjustments can be made if needed to help make future years even more of a success.

The next year-long program is set to begin in June. For questions regarding the mentoring program, contact the YLD Mentoring Committee at mentorprogram@iabar.org.



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