

AMICUS

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Law and
POLITICS



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An Election to Serve

Dear Friend:

The tradition of public service is a signature of Colorado Law. That tradition is most visible in our alumni's roles as elected officials. Last fall in welcoming the entering class I confidently told the eager 1Ls that they were seated in the courtroom with future judges, legislators, and governors.

With this year's election of Colorado Law alumni to serve the state as governor, attorney general, congressman, state legislators, university regent as well as judges, the tradition continued and my confident prediction seemed even more plausible.

A Colorado Law Tradition: Leading Colorado

Bill Ritter ('81) is the most recent Colorado Law alumnus to become governor. The first was George Alfred Carlson ('04). Others included the courageous Ralph L. Carr ('12), who inveighed against Japanese internment during World War II, and William Lee Knous ('11), the only person to hold the highest state offices in the legislative, executive, and judicial branches. And, of course, former Governor Roy Romer ('52) has given much of his life to public service in the General Assembly and as State Treasurer before becoming governor and, remarkably, Superintendent of Los Angeles School District.

We need not look beyond the campus for examples. CU President Hank Brown ('69) served in the United States Senate and in the General Assembly before coming back to CU, where now he is also a law professor. Other Colorado Law alumni who served in the Senate include Gordon L. Allott ('29). Our first alumnus to be elected Senator was Eugene R. Millikin ('13).

Civic Engagement and the Wolf Law Building

The spirit of civic engagement at Colorado Law is a precursor to a career marked by substantial public service—sometimes as an elected official. Our students' civic responsibility and belief that progress can occur through political action secured the largest share of funding for the new Wolf Law Building. After having voted to pay \$1,000 per year in additional tuition for the building years before, in 2004 law students worked with the campus-wide student government to enact a new fee of \$400 per year to replace the funds that the state had withdrawn. Today, our beautiful building and three others will permanently reflect the student fee

effort—one that would not have succeeded without the leadership and political action of Colorado Law students.

Perpetuating the Tradition

Can we keep alive the dedication that moves our students and graduates to public service? In the past, it was logical for our graduates to feel obligated to serve the public—as elected or appointed officials or as volunteers. They had received an education at nominal cost in a state school; “giving back” seemed natural. But today, costs of a legal education at Colorado Law have skyrocketed, more than doubling in the last three years.

We will strive to continue our ethic of public service; regardless of cost, the privilege of a legal education is available to precious few and that education enables us to serve society with particular professional competence and ethical judgment. Yet, for those who graduate with substantial debt—including nearly all of today's graduates—paying back the bank often must take precedence over paying back society.

Loan Repayment Assistance Keeps the Door Open

Our Loan Repayment Assistance Program (LRAP) was created to help recent graduates overcome the barrier of debt so they can go into low-paying public interest work. For some who take these jobs as public defenders, prosecutors, legal aid, or other public interest attorneys, a stipend is available to help repay law school loans.

LRAP was started with funds the students themselves raised. The endowment was given a big boost by receiving the proceeds of this year's Law Alumni Awards Banquet.

But it produces only enough for a few small awards per year. I am committed to expanding the program by raising private donations for LRAP as well as for scholarships. Please join me in this effort so we can enable future generations of Colorado Law graduates to start careers in full-time public interest work, heading down a path to become our future leaders.

Our new Strategic Plan recommits us to our historic mission: “As a public institution with a tradition of public service, we will strive to instill in our students an awareness of a lawyer's civic responsibilities and opportunities to serve and lead.” This issue highlights some of our alumni who have perpetuated this tradition by entering politics.

David H. Getches



Seven Perspectives on Law and Politics

How are law and politics connected? What types of experiences shape attorneys into prospective elected officials? Why does the legal profession so often lead to a career in public service? Colorado Law School recently contacted seven current and future alumni who have focused their legal experiences on political work, seeking their perspectives on the interactions between law and politics. Individually they represent the profound difference each person can make on society; as a group they carry on Colorado Law's long tradition of civic engagement and service to the public good.



Bill Ritter ('81)–Colorado's 41st Governor

Excerpt from inaugural address, January 9, 2007

I stand before you here on the West Steps of the state Capitol, looking up at our majestic mountains. They have provided inspiration to so many Coloradans and so many Americans. The mountains symbolize what Colorado is all about—hope and opportunity, taking risks and overcoming challenges. Colorado is about bold ideas and brave actions. We look up, not down. We look ahead, not back.

So I stand before you looking out at our future. I stand before you eager to fulfill the Colorado Promise, proud to say “I'm here for the people of Colorado.”

Alice Madden ('89) MAJORITY LEADER, COLORADO STATE HOUSE

First elected in 2000, Alice Madden represents central Boulder, Gunbarrel, and Niwot in the state house. She has served on the Appropriations, Agriculture and Natural Resources, Judiciary, Information and Technology, Joint Computer Technology, and House Ethics committees.



Q. How have your experiences as an attorney helped you in your political career?

A. Immensely. We have a “citizens’ legislature,” so I work with people from all kinds of backgrounds, which brings a wonderful variety of perspectives. However, being a lawyer allowed me to hit the ground running during my freshman year in the state house, while many of my colleagues faced steep learning curves. Plus, I am used to arguing a point zealously knowing my current opponent may be my biggest supporter on another issue.

Q. What law school experiences stand out in your mind as the most significant?

A. My education was invaluable, but my favorite memories are the more personal ones. The impromptu snowball fight my contracts section got into with Professors Chidlaw and Sears (they were tough). The lifelong friendships I formed. The trip to Yellowstone with Professor Wilkinson’s seminar class. Studying in the library on fall Saturday mornings, then heading over to Folsom field to watch the Buffs.

Q. How would you characterize the relationship between law and politics?

A. No law is passed without consideration of the current political climate, which unfortunately affects whether the best policies are enacted. Often, the minority party offers amendments they know will not pass only to get a certain person on record for an attack ad in a future campaign. Right now we are discussing K–12 funding using a method proposed by the minority party three years ago. However, they now see it as campaign fodder and are opposed to a very good idea they themselves proposed!

Q. When did you decide to get into politics and why?

A. I am the youngest of five and I grew up listening to stories about Richard Nixon, Watergate, and the Vietnam War. I realized at a very young age that we must watch those in authority very closely. I recognized that money and power speak loudly in Washington, D.C., and wanted to fight to make sure those without a highly paid voice get heard. You can get so much accomplished in state politics and I really feel that I have helped change the lives of many Coloradoans. It is one of the most fulfilling levels of public service I can imagine.

Q. What advice would you offer a young attorney or law student who wants to go into politics?

A. Make sure you are involved with programs within your community so voters know you are dedicated and connected to the issues that matter to them. It also makes sense to get involved with your county party organization because smaller populations of party activists decide primaries. I do think you should practice law for a few years—it gives you a broader perspective on issues you will have to deal with and might help you develop expertise and become a leader on that policy.

Ed Perlmutter ('78) UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE

After 27 years in legal practice, Ed Perlmutter was elected to the Colorado state senate in 1994. He was elected to the U.S. House of Representatives in 2006.

In the 110th Congress, he is assigned to both the Financial Services Committee and the Homeland Security Committee.

Q. How would you characterize the relationship between law and politics?

A. Politics is people coming together to work out issues and bring order to chaos, and law is the order that results from people working to resolve conflict. The law is the result of politics.

Q. If you could change one thing about the political process what would it be?

A. Politics in America, it can be pretty rough and tumble. I'd like it to be nice and neat and pretty, but sometimes it's not that way. So I guess the thing I'd like to see change is that more people take the risk that I took, that they engage themselves in the political debate, that they're willing to talk politics, that they're willing to make decisions that affect communities or the nation. I'd like to see more people engaged. People do like politics; they just get nervous about expressing their opinion or taking that risk.



Q. How have your experiences as an attorney helped you in your political career?

A. I think you're more at ease in speaking to individuals or to groups and it helps you to be persuasive. You can take complicated subjects and distill them to the real important elements, and people appreciate that. It helps you to speak clearly about the important pieces of a subject, and you also are comfortable and can make some jokes without feeling too self-conscious about it.

Q. What's the biggest difference between practicing law and serving as an elected official?

A. The biggest difference is that as a lawyer you have to interpret the law. You say this paragraph or this sentence means "X." You're taking what it is, actually working with the legislative intent, but you're stuck with those words. If you're an elected official and you don't like those words, you can change them. That's the difference: interpretation versus actual modification or change. That was a hard thing for me to grapple with; they used to kid me when I was first elected to the state senate, "Quit being a lawyer. You're now a legislator."

Q. What advice would you offer a young attorney or law student who wants to go into politics?

A. Go for it. I can tell you that when you're doing something that you enjoy and that you're meant to do your energy level goes up. My energy level is up in this job. I've never worked as hard as I'm working in this congressional position, but I have more energy than I've ever had. And people know when they're meant to do something; it just resonates. It clicks. It's just something you've got to do. For everybody it's a different time, but I would just encourage folks. The law is such a wonderful springboard—whether it's for business, teaching, or the regular practice of law, which I did for 27 years—or for a launch into a judicial career or politics.

Hank Brown ('69) FORMER UNITED STATES SENATOR, UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO PRESIDENT

Hank Brown was named the 21st President of the University of Colorado in June 2005. Prior to joining the university, Brown was president of the Daniels Fund, a billion dollar foundation. He served in the U.S. Senate and five consecutive terms in the U.S. House. He also served in the Colorado Senate. For 11 years, he was vice president of Monfort of Colorado. He is both an attorney and a CPA.



Q. How have your experiences as an attorney helped you in your political career?

A. Having practical experience in the application of the law was most helpful in writing the law. Legal training is most helpful in developing an understanding of both sides of an issue.

Q. What law school experiences stand out in your mind as the most significant?

A. Learning the process of legal reasoning.

Q. How would you characterize the relationship between law and politics?

A. Politics is a less-than-logical process that generates the rules that hold society together.

Q. When did you decide to get into politics and why?

A. In the early 1970s, out of concern that Colorado was making the same mistakes California had in failing to prepare for growth. Additionally, the excessive regulation and taxes in light of an exploding deficit were growing concerns for me. These concerns and their impact on society sparked my run for Congress in 1980.

Q. What advice would you offer a young attorney or law student who wants to go into politics?

A. My sense is that a person must make a success of their profession before running for office.

William Lee Knous ('11)

The only man in Colorado ever to have occupied the highest seat in the legislative, judicial, and executive branches of government

After graduating from Colorado Law, which was then located in the Guggenheim Building, Knous practiced law for a few years. He became president of the Montrose Chamber of Commerce, then the mayor, city attorney, and deputy district attorney before moving on to the Colorado State Legislature as a representative in 1929. Two years later, he was elected to the state senate, where he served six years, four as Democratic floor leader and two as President Pro Tem, which was the highest office within that body.

Knous moved to Denver in 1936 when he was elected as a Colorado Supreme Court Justice. By the time Knous left the Supreme Court, he was regarded as a wizard in parliamentary law, which helped to get him elected Governor of Colorado in 1946. He was the first Democrat in 10 years to win the governorship. Running for reelection in 1948, Knous won every county except Washington. As governor, Knous got along well with both Democrats and Republicans and was able to get both parties to agree on major legislation. He could also anticipate public reaction to major issues, which helped him to get public support when he needed it.

In 1950, Knous resigned the governorship and President Harry S. Truman appointed Knous as U.S. District Judge of Colorado. William Lee Knous died of a heart attack on December 11, 1959, at the age of 70.

The Knous Award, Colorado Law's highest award, was established in 1960 in his memory. Conferred annually by the Law Alumni Board, it is given to an alumnus or alumna in recognition of outstanding achievement and sustained service to the Law School. Some previous recipients include: Fred Storke, Alfred Arraj, Hatfield Chilson, Donald Stubbs, Ira Rothgerber, Moses Lasky, Tom Brown, Leonard Cambell, Ray Moses, Katherine Tamblin, Phil Dufford, Luis Rovira, Court Peterson, Lawrence DeMuth, Jr., Brooke Wunnicke, John Sayre, Dennis Hynes, Robert Hill, and Alex Martinez.

Ellen Roberts ('86) COLORADO STATE REPRESENTATIVE

A resident of Durango, Colorado, Ellen Roberts was elected to the Colorado state house in 2006, where she serves on the Health and Human Services, Judiciary, and Legal Services committees.

Q. When did you decide to get into politics and why?

A. I began to look into running for a seat in the state house about six or seven years ago. Between the time I first thought I might want to do that and actually running for the seat in 2006, I spent a lot of time learning what a legislator does, what it would take in terms of skills and personal sacrifice, and thinking about whether it was something I would enjoy doing and might be good at. The reason why is fairly simple. Our system of representative democracy will work only as well as the people who are dedicated to it. I decided that if elected, I would bring a strong voice to represent my diverse district in Southwest Colorado as well as be able to look at the bigger picture of good government for Colorado as a whole.



Q. How have your experiences as an attorney helped you in your political career?

A. Twenty years in law practice has given me a wide variety of experiences, both personal and through my clients, that helps put many of the political issues in context in real-life terms. I would also attribute clarity and confidence in knowing what I know and don't know to my experiences as an attorney.

Q. How would you characterize the relationship between law and politics?

A. People bemoan the number of politicians who are lawyers, but without personal knowledge and experience with statutes—whether we are talking about the importance of a word in the drafting stage of a proposed statute or the actual implementation if the bill becomes law—a lack of lawyers in the legislature would be a real mistake. We can be a reality check, and admittedly a pain in the neck at the same time, to those who don't live in the legal world on a regular basis.

Q. What advice would you offer a young attorney or law student who wants to go into politics?

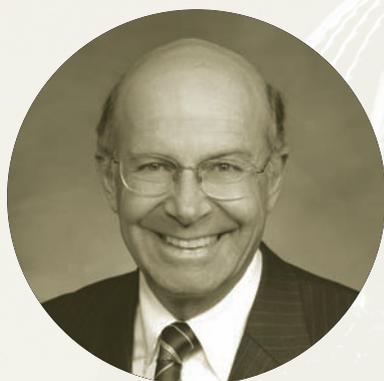
A. Live life first. Develop your personal depth and life experiences so you can bring that knowledge with you to the political arena. Work hard, have a family if you so choose, volunteer, and develop personal communication and relationship skills with all types of people because it is this knowledge that will be most needed and most productive in the long run.

Q. What's the biggest difference between practicing law and serving as an elected official?

A. Nearly everything. Forget control of deadlines with tickler systems, the feeling of being adequately prepared, or of choosing to work with people who work in the same way on the same things that you do. Politics is organized chaos at best, but so far, I would also say that it is a wonderful challenge on a daily basis and very satisfying, much like my law practice has been. I'm glad and grateful to be in the thick of it.

Bernie Buescher ('74) COLORADO STATE REPRESENTATIVE

Bernie Buescher, a resident of Grand Junction, Colorado, was elected to the Colorado state house in 2005, where he serves as Vice Chair of the Joint Budget Committee, Chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, and a member of the Energy Council.



Q. What law school experiences stand out in your mind as the most significant?

A. I remember most vividly classes with Professor Steuben, who taught me many important skills. He reminded us often that we cannot look at the practice of law as “hermetically sealed boxes.” He used this phrase repeatedly to force us to combine the analyses we learned in property law together with tax law, to combine the lessons from corporations and partnerships with the lessons from municipal law and contracts. He emphasized the importance of bringing together all of our courses to become a good attorney. I will never forget his most important lesson: “Buescher, read the *** statute.” Other legislators comment how frequently I am pulling out the statutes and reading them.

Q. How would you characterize the relationship between law and politics?

A. The relationship between law and good policy is fundamental. Our society rests on the foundational concept of the rule of law and the fair administration of justice. Good politics flows from a careful and proper application of good policy. Too often, politics is about control and power, and not about good policy. This is when the system breaks down and the citizens lose confidence in their elected officials.

Q. How have your experiences as an attorney helped you in your political career?

A. My experiences as an attorney have helped me to evaluate problems from multiple viewpoints and to consider conflicting arguments before making decisions. Also, the wide range of situations experienced by an attorney helps in the general hurly burly of the legislature. On any given day we may deal with an employment issue, an environmental issue, a criminal issue, and an administrative issue. Practicing law requires learning how to balance multiple obligations and to distinguish between those things that seem urgent and those that are truly important.

Q. What advice would you offer a young attorney or law student who wants to go into politics?

A. Forget about going into politics as an objective. It is far better to get involved as a volunteer in local community activities. This is how a young attorney can learn to be involved and help meet community needs. If this is successful, then activity in the political world will naturally follow. I don't think that politics as a profession or an occupation should ever be an objective. The objective should always be community service. I get nervous when a person tells me that his or her objective is to “run for office.”

Q. If you could change one thing about the political process what would it be?

A. There are two flaws in our current system that I would like to change. First, the level of civility must be improved. The outside organizations that thrive on demonizing their opponents must be forced to be accountable. We must learn to honestly and forthrightly disagree without impugning the integrity of our opponents. Secondly, the process does not allow sufficient time for careful consideration of issues. We need to slow down, consider issues thoughtfully, get adequate input from constituents, and evaluate the potential impacts of bills and decisions.

John Suthers ('77) COLORADO ATTORNEY GENERAL

A lifetime resident of Colorado, John Suthers was nominated and confirmed as the 37th Attorney General of Colorado in January 2005. He was reelected in November 2006 to serve a full four-year term. As Attorney General, he represents and defends the interests of the people of Colorado and is chief legal counsel and advisor to state government and its many state agencies, boards, and commissions.

Q. How have your experiences as an attorney helped you in your political career?

A. The elected offices I've held, District Attorney and Attorney General, require you to be an attorney. You also have to be an attorney to be appointed U.S. Attorney. So my various experiences as an attorney have been absolutely essential to my success in achieving and performing these public service positions. In fact, a good case can be made that I've only engaged in politics as a means of getting some great legal jobs. That's my wife's opinion. She says I'm essentially a law and order guy—that I'm "Eliot Ness masquerading as a politician."



Q. How would you characterize the relationship between law and politics?

A. One of the aspects of being District Attorney, U.S. Attorney, or Attorney General that I appreciate the most is the fact that you can use the law as a means of shielding you from raw politics. You can always "do the right thing" because that's what the law requires, regardless of various constituent pressures. Any public prosecutor who bows to public pressure and acts contrary to the law will ultimately pay a heavy price. When you adhere to the law, even if unpopular, you may lose an election, but you won't lose your self-respect or the respect of knowledgeable people. I tell my co-workers, "Following the law is good politics."

Q. When did you decide to get into politics and why?

A. After working as a deputy District Attorney and chief deputy District Attorney in Colorado Springs for four years, I went into private practice, but I thought that if the opportunity presented itself I'd like to be District Attorney. In 1988, the Republican Party was looking for a candidate to challenge the incumbent. I stuck my neck out. So I got into politics because I wanted to be District Attorney. It was as simple as that.

Q. What advice would you offer a young attorney or law student who wants to go into politics?

A. Students or others not yet gainfully employed who say they want to go into politics make me nervous. I'd much prefer that their ambition is to become accomplished in a trade or profession and then look for opportunities for public service. My advice is to do the best possible job at any task you take on. That will lead to other opportunities, including an opportunity for public service, in elected office or otherwise.

Q. If you could change one thing about the political process what would it be?

A. The public laments the loss of statesmanship in politics. They blame politicians. I have a different take. I think we see so little statesmanship because the public is largely intolerant of statesmanship. They want quick, easy answers that comport with their own views. It's hard to articulate intelligent positions in 30 seconds. I'd like to see the voters demand more intelligent discussion and less rhetoric in politics. That's why, as a conservative, I like reading George Will more than I like listening to Rush Limbaugh.

Joseph Neguse ('09) COLORADO LAW STUDENT

Joseph Neguse is a first-year Colorado Law School student and the current class president. The son of immigrant parents from Eritrea, Joe has spent much of his life in Colorado, working hard to pursue the American dream once sought by his parents. Prior to enrolling at Colorado Law, Joe worked at the Colorado General Assembly as Assistant to House Speaker Andrew Romanoff.



Colorado Law School alumni who won 2006 election to political offices

Bernie Buescher ('74)

Colorado State House

Morgan Carroll ('00)

Colorado State House

Cory Gardner ('01)

Colorado State House

Jeanne Labuda ('89)

Colorado State House

Alice Madden ('89)

Colorado State House

Ed Perlmutter ('78)

U.S. House of Representatives

Bill Ritter ('81)

Colorado Governor

Ellen Roberts ('86)

Colorado State House

Brandon Shaffer ('01)

Colorado State Senate

John Suthers ('77)

Colorado Attorney General

Q. How do you think your law degree will help you in your future political career?

A. Developing innovative solutions to some of our biggest public policy issues can be an arduous but rewarding task, and I believe that a legal education from a great institution like CU can better prepare one for the challenge. A legal education can provide much in terms of better understanding the complex issues facing our local communities and learning how to think carefully through potential solutions. Aside from learning the black letter law and our governing statutory regimes, public policy thinkers must be able to effectively articulate their message and engage in critical problem solving. A legal education at CU can provide, enhance, and cultivate this skill set, best demonstrated by the political successes of many of Colorado Law's greatest alumni, like CU President Brown, Governor Ritter, and Representative Madden.

Q. When did you decide to pursue a career in politics and why?

A. I think most folks who pursue a career in politics do so because they'd like to affect change for the betterment of their fellow man and they decide that developing public policy may be an effective way to do so. I've always liked the idea of working with others to develop some tangible solutions to the problems our society faces, and I've been fortunate to have the opportunity to do so in some interesting ways.

Q. What advice would you offer an individual who wants to go into politics?

A. In my experience I've learned that if someone is candid and honest about their desire to represent the folks around them and work with them toward solutions, most people will give them the opportunity. Politics is really a two-way street, and the folks who remember that seem to succeed because they recognize that the citizens they represent have a lot to offer to the public debate. It is their job to give those folks the medium to do so.

Q. If you could change one thing about the political process what would it be?

A. I think working toward more political participation across a broader spectrum of our country is a worthy goal. I've always believed that the more people you have in the conversation, the better the outcome. Too many young people feel disengaged, and too many underserved communities feel disenfranchised. I think that should change. There are plenty of tangible policy changes that could be instituted at the local and state level, like same-day voter registration and extending the deadline to register to vote, which could help in this effort.

Q. What law school experiences stand out in your mind as the most significant so far?

A. Though I've only been here for seven months, four days, and counting, there have definitely been a few experiences that I'll surely remember. Hearing Supreme Court Justice Breyer speak at the Wolf Law Building dedication was something I'll always remember, and I've also enjoyed many of the social events at the Law School with my fellow 1Ls. Perhaps the experience that stands out the most is being challenged to think critically on a daily basis, whether you're studying for finals, engaging with your classmates in a study group, or preparing for your Property Law class.



Bringing More Deliberation to the Initiative Process

FACULTY EDITORIAL BY PHILIP J. WEISER, PROFESSOR & EXECUTIVE
DIRECTOR OF SILICON FLATIRONS TELECOMMUNICATIONS PROGRAM

As this essay goes to press, the Colorado Legislature is still struggling with the repercussions of Amendment 41. This proposition, which passed overwhelmingly last year, is being criticized from all corners on the grounds that it is rife with unintended consequences and is a poorly drafted piece of legislation. Most voters who embraced the proposition believed that “ethics in government” was a cause worth championing and had little knowledge of the exact particulars of the law. Today, amidst increasing press coverage—and far greater attention than the matter was afforded last fall—there is an uproar about the law’s far reaching effects, particularly from children of public employees who are uncertain if they can accept scholarships to attend CU (or other educational institutions).

The furor over Amendment 41 points to a fatal flaw in our state’s initiative process: it is often difficult to ensure sufficient deliberation on voter-initiated proposals and prevent the creation of messes like that sparked by Amendment 41. In the case of the TABOR Amendment, for example, most voters knew of—and were enthusiastic about—the concept that tax increases would be approved by the voters. As for the measure’s other provisions (including the so-called “ratchet effect” that limited state spending after times of recession), most citizens were in the dark. After the state began to confront some of the measure’s other restrictions, Colorado passed Amendment C to avoid a severe straight-jacketing on state spending ranging from transportation to health care to education. To respond to the far-reaching effects of TABOR, the legislature required all citizen initiatives to focus on a “single subject,” thereby minimizing the possibility of unintended and unrealized consequences. But as Amendment 41 illustrates, the possibility of mischief through the initiative process remains real.

Critics of the initiative process suggest that cases like Amendment 41 and TABOR underscore that the process should be radically reformed or abandoned altogether. To the extent that those critics focus on the ease of amending Colorado’s Constitution (which has been amended 23 times since 1970—as opposed to the U.S. Constitution, which has only been amended 27 times since 1789), their calls for reform are appropriate. But I believe that the initiative process provides a valuable safety valve and that policymakers should focus on strategies for improving how it works, not seeking to abolish it entirely.

One valuable reform of the initiative process would be to enlist the wisdom of ordinary citizens by constituting panels of citizen juries to assess the merits of proposed initiatives. At present, the merits of ballot propositions are debated almost entirely through TV commercials, often in an acrimonious or one-sided fashion.

Consequently, the process does not encourage deliberation nor does it provide citizens with a source of trustworthy information. With the aid of citizen juries, ordinary citizens could be represented by and informed by a panel of their peers who have access to the sort of information and time necessary to deliberate about a ballot proposition’s likely impact. In the case of Amendment 41, it is quite likely that such a panel could have foreseen and highlighted just the sort of concerns that are now being raised after the fact.

The institution of citizen juries—which would function very much like their judicial counterparts—would provide a valuable means of elevating the debate over proposed ballot initiatives. For starters, citizen juries would empower a select group of citizens to develop a careful analysis of proposals like Amendment 41 and TABOR that are beyond the capabilities of everyday citizens (given their time

constraints and the difficulty of finding reliable information). In particular, citizen juries would hear arguments by the proponents and opponents of a measure, deliberate over whether it is advisable, and write a report that evaluated whether the citizenry as a whole should pass the measure. (In cases of a dissenting view, a minority report could also be written.) This report would then be mailed to all voters in advance of the election, providing the citizenry as a whole with a thoughtful, reflective analysis that could cut through the rhetoric of TV commercials and offer a careful assessment of the issues at stake.

The concept of a citizen jury is hardly an untested proposition. Rather, in increasing contexts, citizen juries are spearheading new public policy initiatives. In British Columbia, for example, a citizen’s assembly (a larger body than a citizen’s jury) developed a proposal for reforming that province’s electoral system. Although the proposal did not pass the required supermajority requirement, its impressive support (about 57 percent of those voting) underscored that the proposals of citizen juries are taken seriously by the public.

Finally, not only would citizen juries provide citizens with an opportunity to participate in self-government, they also would serve as a tonic for the cynicism that often discourages political participation. In particular, a study I conducted with two colleagues concluded that citizens who served on criminal juries that deliberated and reached a result were considerably more likely to participate in a wide array of civic activities. Notably, such service spurred greater voting rates in subsequent elections by those previously less likely to vote. The basic intuition is not hard to follow—a satisfying deliberative experience renews citizens’ faith in our system and encourages increased participation—and there is considerable evidence that the U.S. Constitution embraces juries as a critical part of self-government for that very reason.





How Does Colorado Law Compare?

91 Percent Bar Passage Rate

Colorado Law graduates routinely pass the Colorado bar exam at rates significantly higher than other first timers do. For first-time takers of the July 2006 exam, 91 percent of our graduates passed—compared to 78 percent from Colorado and 77 percent from all states.

23 Percent Minorities

No single minority group in the United States accounts for more than 4 percent of the lawyers in the United States. The first students of color entered Colorado Law School in 1898. The first woman graduated in 1908. Currently, 23 percent of our 511-member student body are members of a minority group and over 50 percent are women. Nationally, minorities make up about 20 percent of law school students. Since David Getches became Dean of the Law School in July 2003, minority enrollment has risen 6 percent.

Rising Tuition

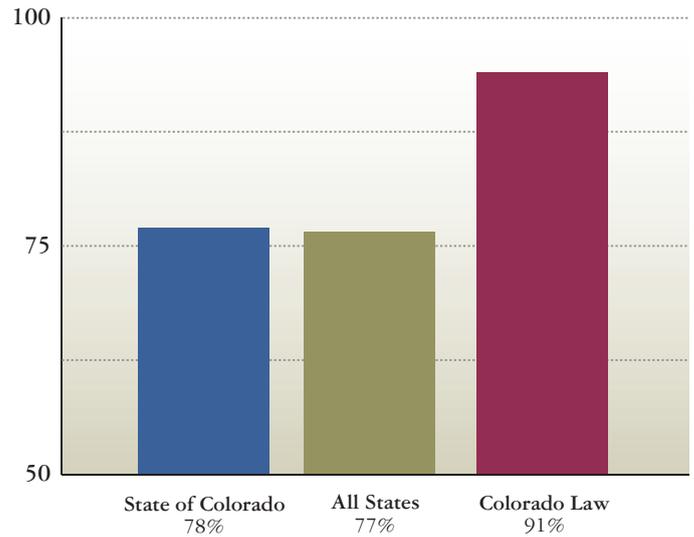
Nationally, law school tuition for both in-state and out-of-state residents has increased dramatically since 1990—267 percent for resident and 197 percent for nonresident public school tuition. Colorado Law tuition for the 2006–07 academic year was \$16,738 for residents and \$30,814 for nonresidents (students become residents after their first year).

Law school tuition has increased so dramatically because of smaller appropriations from state legislatures, the inability to increase revenues other than by increasing tuition and fundraising, pressure to increase rankings, and appeals to provide more practical skills training.

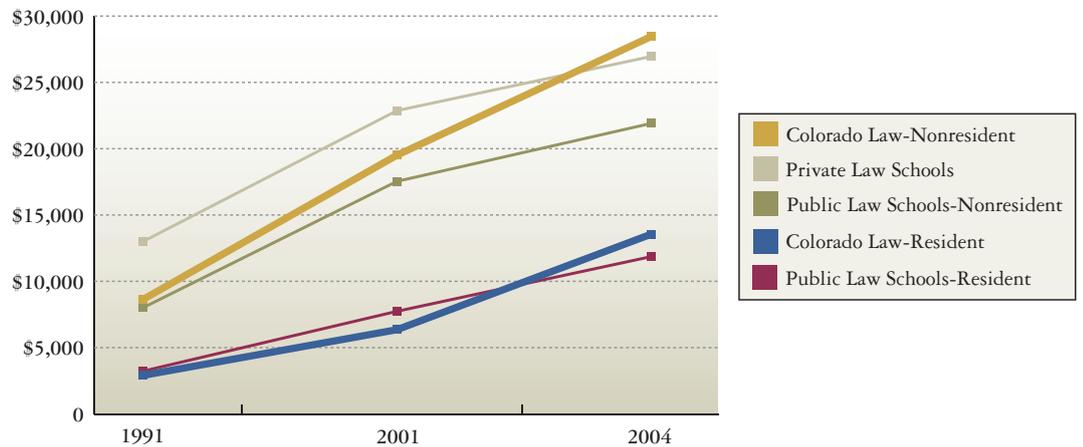
9th Best in the West

The *U.S. News and World Report's* 2008 edition of *America's Best Graduate Schools* (reporting on 2005–06 academic-year data) ranks Colorado Law 36th (up 7 places from the 2007 edition) among 184 accredited law schools. This places the school 17th among publicly funded law schools and 9th among law schools in the western United States. Our Environmental Law Program is ranked 4th in the nation by faculty who teach in the field.

2006 FIRST-TIME BAR PASSAGE RATES (AVERAGE)



LAW SCHOOL TUITION



Colorado Law Legislation

Securities Arbitration Bill Signed

House Bill 07-1034 allows law students who are working in a legal aid “dispensary” to advise underserved clients on legal matters and appear before arbitration panels. Alice Madden ('89) and Brandon Shaffer ('01) sponsored the bill, which the Colorado House and Senate passed unanimously, and Governor Bill Ritter ('81) signed on March 2. This bill allows Colorado Law to add a Securities Arbitration Clinic to our Clinical Education Program. Professor Mark Loewenstein, who drafted the bill, responded, “As arbitration becomes a more significant form of dispute resolution, we felt it was important to provide our students with a clinical experience in arbitration. The proposed securities arbitration clinic also exposes our students to an area of law quite distinct from our other clinical offerings.”

Colorado Energy Profile

The House Energy and Transportation Committee voted unanimously to pass House Bill 07-1203, Energy Management and Conservation. The bill authorizes, in part, a \$319,000 grant to Colorado Law to develop a Colorado energy profile in conjunction with the Colorado Energy Research Institute at the Colorado School of Mines. Professor Lakshman D. Guruswamy, Ph.D., testified to the profile’s missing areas, which include generation, transmission, state import/export, conservation/efficiency savings, infrastructure, pollution, law and policy, and climate change. The bill’s sponsors are Randy Fischer and Chris Romer.



Attending the April 9 signing were David Juarez ('83) and Roger Flynn ('91), who have been instrumental in advising the school on development of the LRAP, LRAP student leaders Sarah Quicksall ('07) and Michelle Albert ('08), along with CU-Boulder Chancellor G.P. “Bud” Peterson, Dean Getches, Assistant Dean Trujillo ('93), and campus legal counsel Christine Arguello.

Loan Repayment Assistance Program Bill Signed

House Bill 07-1242, Higher Ed Public Service Loan Repayment, which had passed the House and Senate unanimously, was signed by Governor Bill Ritter ('81) on April 9, 2007. The bill will allow full implementation of Colorado Law’s Loan Repayment Assistance Program

(LRAP) by removing a legal barrier to assisting graduates working in public service with loan repayments. It also authorizes governing boards of all institutions of higher education to create similar loan repayment assistance programs to encourage students and graduates to enter public interest careers. Under prior law, the university could not assist alumni with paying loans. The prime sponsors of the bill were Rep. Claire Levy and Sen. Jennifer Veiga. Cosponsors included Amy Stephens, Ellen Roberts ('86), Michael Merrifield, and Anne McGihon. Dean Getches, Assistant Dean Trujillo, and Gina Bata (2006 LRAP recipient) testified to the Colorado General Assembly’s House Education Committee about the need for such a program.

Public Interest Task Force

In line with the new Strategic Plan (see page 17), the Law School has established the Public Interest Task Force to ensure that this central mission of Colorado Law receives the attention and institutional support necessary to its success. This group of faculty, students, administrators, and students (led by Associate Professor Melissa Hart) works to increase community participation in pro bono and public interest projects and to promote public interest coursework, extracurricular programs, and job opportunities. Recognizing that many students are choosing a law school based on its public interest program, Colorado Law now has a section of its website devoted to public interest as it relates to curriculum, faculty, student groups, programs, career opportunities, and financial support (including the Loan Repayment Assistance Program).

Trujillo Commission for Online Education

The Trujillo Commission for Online Education was created to look at Colorado’s online kindergarten through 12th-grade education. The commission was headed by Assistant Dean Lorenzo Trujillo and



sponsored by the Donnell-Kay Foundation. The commission made policy recommendations to state officials on the program’s oversight in response to a December 2006 audit of Internet schools. It also identified best practices for Colorado and other states. The group solicited input from the public before releasing its final findings and recommendations to state officials in February.



Wolf Law Building

Colorado Law Earns GOLD for Being Green

The U.S. Green Building Council awarded the Wolf Law Building a Gold certification under the Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design (LEED) Green Building Rating System™, the nationally accepted benchmark for the design, construction, and operation of high-performance green buildings. We are the first publicly supported law school in the country to obtain Gold.

To achieve Gold, the building had to meet high standards, including high-efficiency lighting, CO₂ monitoring, low-flow water fixtures, waterless urinals, a high-efficiency cooling system, and central steam heat. During construction, 91 percent of the materials from demolition and construction were recycled. The school also is powered by 100 percent renewable energy through wind energy credits.

“From planning and design, to construction management, to developing and pursuing the certification, this project was done right,” said Dean Getches. “We had an extraordinary team of experts, great support from the campus, and the commitment to ‘go for the gold.’ And we believed in what it represents.”

Ray Moses Classroom Dedication

On November 5, 2006, 40 friends, former students, colleagues, and present and former partners of the law firm of Moses, Wittemyer, Harrison and Woodruff, P.C., converged upon the Wolf Law Building to celebrate with Ray Moses the dedication of The Raphael J. Moses Classroom. A seminal figure in the field of water law and a man known equally for his capacious mind and his keen wit, Ray Moses enjoyed an extraordinary legal career spanning six decades. Over the years, he served as general counsel, regent, and professor of law at the University of Colorado, and was an inspiration to an entire generation of water law attorneys, many of whom still treat with veneration Moses’ teaching of the doctrine of prior appropriation. Ray, who celebrated his 88th birthday only a few days before, held forth at the podium of the classroom, newly dedicated in his name, and pleased all present with a few choice selections from his voluminous repertoire of Moses and the law jokes (many of which concern Moses and the parting of the Red Sea). A good time was had by all.



General Tate of Army JAG Corp Visits Law School

Brigadier General Butch Tate, Commander and Commandant of the Judge Advocate General’s (JAG) Legal Center and School for the U.S. Army visited Colorado Law in October. This marked the first time a JAG Commandant had visited the Law School to meet future JAG Corps officers. Currently, three Law School students participate in the Funded Legal Education Program (FLEP); two are in the

Army and one is in the Air Force. In addition, three students have applied for the program. FLEP lasts for three academic years and allows officers to obtain a law degree at an approved civilian law school at government expense. Upon successful completion of a law degree and the bar exam, officers will work for the JAG Corps. Currently, 15 Colorado Law students are military officers or reservists, with all four branches represented.



William A. Wise Law Library Offers Extensive Resources

Colorado Law's newly named William A. Wise Law Library has the largest physical collection of legal information resources in the Rocky Mountain region and one of the most complete in the country, with more than 683,000 volumes and equivalents. For the first time, the library has all its Colorado legal materials shelved together, freely accessible. The Colorado Collection was placed near the entrance for the convenience of the practitioner community.

The law library is part of the larger public library system of the state of Colorado and serves over a quarter of a million visitors per year. In addition, countless electronic resources are available in the facility for public use, including modified access to both Westlaw and LexisNexis and KeyCite and Shepard's. Many of the law library's electronic resources can be accessed outside the library as well, including by practitioners in their own offices, at www.colorado.edu/law/lawlib.

The law library faculty has increased its teaching offerings in the new facility, working with substantive classes and offering its own series of "crash course" legal research sessions for students preparing to graduate and clerk for the summer. Alumni who have hired Colorado Law students should encourage them to attend these refresher courses, to ensure their best preparation for practice.



Law School Boasts Cutting-Edge Technology

The new Wolf Law Building houses an impressive assortment of classroom technology including LCD projectors, telephone and video conferencing, built-in touch-screen control systems, DVD, VHS, Cable TV, Internet-based video recording stations, wireless Internet, and more. The Wittemyer Courtroom has leading-edge videotaping and distance-learning capabilities (see control room in photo above). Designed with input from Professor Scott Peppet and the Technology Committee, the systems are managed by IT manager Chris Bell. Bell is also in charge of the technical aspects of our Colorado Law website, informational kiosks, digital signage, and desktop computers.



Student Activism

Three Law Students Become U.S. Citizens

On January 17, 2007, three Colorado Law students became U.S. citizens. Albana Alla ('08) is from Albania and came to the United States in 2000 from Kosovo, where she was an interpreter for the U.S. troops. Albana explained, "I grew up in a communist country. The rule of law disappeared and chaos took over. I experienced the fall of communism. I remember our first free elections and when the first non-communist party won the elections in 1992. I swore to myself that I would go to law school and send to jail a lot of people that I thought committed crimes but never got punished." Andra Zeppelin ('08) is from Romania and moved to the United States in 2001. "I have a desire to work with people and assist them in their affairs both private and professional. I am hoping that my future legal career will afford me that opportunity." Kyaw Tin ('09) is originally from Burma and came to the United States in 1994. "I am interested in international law, particularly human rights law, especially since it impacts present-day Burma."

American Indian Law Clinic in Colorado Court of Appeals & Colorado Supreme Court

The American Indian Law Clinic has been handling a step-parent adoption case being heard by the Colorado Court of Appeals. It involves a critical question of whether Colorado should adopt the Existing Indian Family Exception that would bar the application of the Indian Child Welfare Act (ICWA) to certain cases where the Indian parents or Indian child are not culturally close to their tribe. The clinic is arguing against adopting the doctrine and against application of the doctrine to the facts of their case. Lauren Templeton ('06) and Bonnie Sarkar ('07) were the student attorneys who litigated the case. Ann Rhodes ('07) and Celene Sheppard ('08) are the student attorneys handling defense of the appeal and our cross appeal.

In a separate, more complicated guardianship case involving an Indian boy, the clinic is representing the Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation. The matter on appeal was the Denver Probate Court's ruling that terminated guardianship because the woman could not meet the child's needs. The Probate Court then appointed the guardian ad litem (GAL) as temporary emergency guardian and directed her to find a new guardian. The removed guardian is appealing. The Court of Appeals ruled that the Probate Court exceeded its jurisdiction and should have sent the matter to Juvenile Court.

The Colorado Supreme Court will decide: 1) Does a probate court exceed its jurisdiction when it directs a GAL to find a permanent guardian for a ward and considers the potential for an eventual adoption in its evaluation of the best interests of the ward? 2) Does the appointment of the GAL as a temporary guardian divest the probate court of jurisdiction? Rhodes was the student attorney working on the Court of Appeals briefing and on the petition for certiorari. Professor Jill Tompkins, Director of the American Indian Law Clinic, said that the case has been going on so long that alumni were student attorneys on it!

This will be the third time that the clinic has appeared before the Colorado Supreme Court.



Student Organization Campaigns for Amendment 43

OUTlaw, Colorado Law's gay, bisexual, lesbian, and transgender law student association, campaigned for Referendum I ("Domestic Partnerships") and against Amendment 43 (defining marriage between one man and one woman) last year. They worked with the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU), American Constitution Society (ACS) law student associations, and the Women's Law Caucus (WLC) to host a discussion regarding the ballot issues. To represent both sides of the issue, they secured speakers from Coloradans for Fairness, No on Amendment 43, Coloradans for Marriage, and Focus on the Family. OUTlaw President Lori Mayall ('08) reported that the event was a huge success, with more than a hundred attendees including law students, business students, undergraduate students, and members of the community.

The Sandgrund Award for Best Consumer Rights Work



The Sandgrund Award for Best Consumer Rights Work, created by Colorado Law alumnus Ron Sandgrund ('82), encourages and rewards writings by Colorado Law students and faculty that advance the field of consumer rights, especially the rights of homeowners, and to reward writing excellence. The award is also open to all alumni who work on written work with a current student or faculty member; alumni winners will be rewarded with a certificate and a place on the Sandgrund Awards plaque, but not with the monetary award. The fund provides awards for a student and a faculty member every two years.



FOUNDATION FOR THE FUTURE: Colorado Law School's Strategic Plan

The construction of the Wolf Law Building was a major stride in achieving our expanded vision for Colorado Law. While the building was under construction, Associate Dean Dayna Matthew led a faculty working group in a year-long process to develop the Law School Strategic Plan.

The process involved all members of the entire Law School community, including students, faculty, staff, and alumni. The working group included Professors Wayne Gazur, Clare Huntington, Sarah Krakoff, Pierre Schlag, Laura Spitz, Philip Weiser, and Charles Wilkinson. The plan they developed was overwhelmingly approved by the faculty on May 31, 2006.

A Commitment to Excellence

In an era defined by the abrupt decline in public resources for higher education and the growing competition among the country's best law schools, the Strategic Plan sets forth a course that will enable us to build upon our strengths, carry out important new initiatives, and pursue financial stability. The plan is built on what we have already achieved:

- A tradition of excellence in legal education reaching back more than a century.
- A faculty known throughout their country for cutting-edge research and influence in legal and policy issues.
- A student body among the academically strongest and most diverse in the nation.
- Programs in natural resources, Indian law, and telecommunications that are nationally recognized as resources for lawyers, academics, and policymakers.
- Clinical programs and a commitment to public service that support underserved groups and individuals and use the legal process to advance public policy.
- Alumni who are leaders in the judiciary, the legal profession, business, and in public service.
- A favorable student-faculty ratio that fosters a sense of community.
- A majestic location where the independent spirit of the West promotes diverse and ambitious accomplishments by faculty members and attracts students with varied goals, diverse backgrounds, and shared ideals.

The Strategic Plan sets forth our vision, mission, and several strategic initiatives:

Our Vision

A supportive and diverse community of scholars and students in a place that inspires vigorous pursuit of ideas, critical analysis, and civic engagement in order to advance the rule of law in an open, sustainable society.

Our Mission

Teaching: *To employ robust theoretical inquiry, doctrinal and policy analysis, and professional skills.*

Scholarship: *To explore and discuss ideas, to develop and test new ideas and approaches, to challenge the status quo, and to convey our research and ideas to lawyers, academics, policymakers, and the world.*

Public Service: *To instill in our students an awareness of a lawyer's civic responsibilities and opportunities to serve and lead.*

Goals of the Strategic Plan

To foster a vibrant and amicable intellectual community *where diverse ideas and perspectives are generated, embraced, and tested with rigor and respect, and where students, faculty, and staff support one another in the pursuit of individual accomplishment and overall advancement of the Law School.*

To equip students *to research and analyze thoroughly law and policy, to examine the theoretical and social bases of law, to exercise sound professional skills and judgment, and to use the law creatively and responsibly to achieve their clients' goals.*

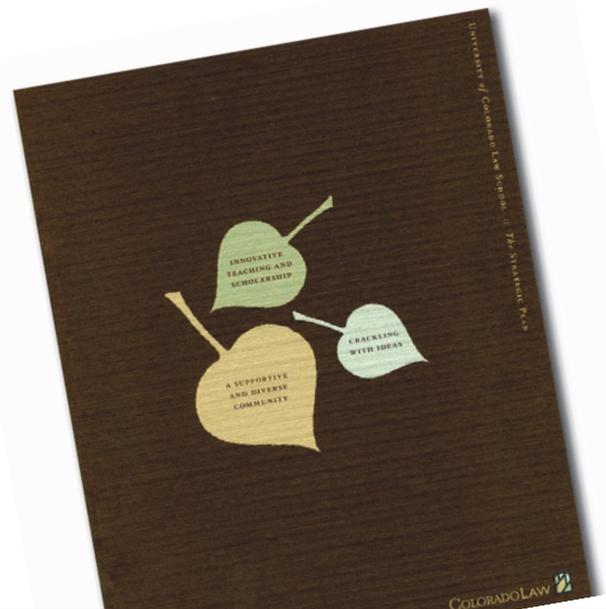
To earn national and international recognition and esteem *of scholars, lawyers, jurists, policymakers, and citizens for the quality and accomplishments of our faculty, our students, and our graduates.*

To attract and retain an influential world-class faculty *whose members are mutually supportive of their varied individual endeavors.*

To admit an increasingly stronger and more diverse student body *and to help place our recent graduates in interesting, rewarding, and satisfying positions.*

To pursue financial stability *and maintain an infrastructure sufficient to allow our mission to succeed and our goals to be fulfilled.*

These initiatives are elaborated in the Strategic Plan brochure, which is printable from our website at www.colorado.edu/law/about/mission.htm or available from the Dean's Office at 303-492-8047.



You can help us realize this plan. To contribute to this vision, there are many options from which to choose. Please review them in the center of this magazine and join us in making our new vision for Colorado Law a reality.



UNIVERSITY OF COLORADO
FOUNDATION



Giving back never goes out of style.

Meet both your charitable and financial goals by consulting confidentially with our staff and your advisors to tailor a planned gift appropriate for you.

You could give to Colorado Law

- and receive an income tax deduction and a life income from your assets
- and reduce your taxable estate while still protecting inheritance for your children
- by making a bequest and leaving a lasting legacy

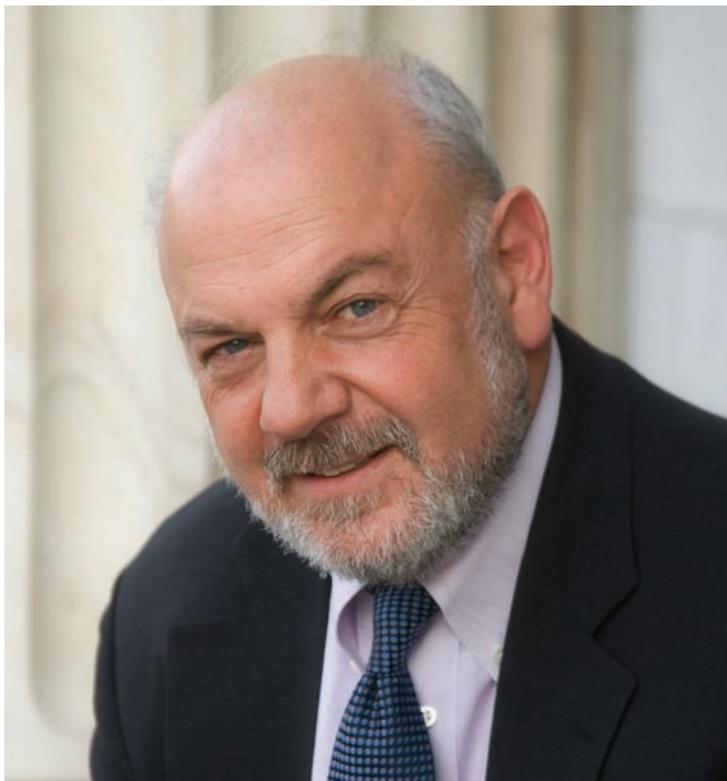
To explore options, contact Julie Levine, Director of Development, at (303) 735-6196 or julie.levine@cufund.org.



Governor Vilsack on Energy Choices

Colorado Law's Energy and Environmental Security Initiative (EESI) invited Governor Tom Vilsack (D-IA) in November to present "Energy Choices for the New Century." At the event, Vilsack said that biofuels have the potential to reinvent the economy, unite the country, and increase national security. Vilsack told the audience in the packed Wittemyer Courtroom that Iowa is leading the country in corn-based ethanol

and soy-based biodiesel production. "The impact of renewable energy in my state is nothing short of extraordinary," he said. "It means jobs. It means higher incomes for farmers. It means new industry that allows America to be more competitive."



National Popular Vote

Senator Ken Gordon (D-CO) spoke about Senate Bill 07-046, Agreement Among the States to Elect the President by National Popular Vote, which proposes allocating Colorado's electoral votes to whichever presidential candidate wins the national popular election. Also during this March presentation sponsored by the American Constitution Society, Professor Richard Collins commented on the constitutional implications of this bill.

Environmental Justice

A two-day March conference, "The Climate of Environmental Justice: Taking Stock," was co-sponsored by the Natural Resources Law Center and gathered 125 academics and practitioners from around the country to consider the pressing issues facing low-income and communities of color that continue to be subjected to a disproportionate share of environmental maladies. Keynote speakers included Congressman Mark Udall (D-CO) and Jerome Ringo, Chairman of the Board of the National Wildlife Federation and President of the Apollo Alliance.

"Some people are more equal than others when it comes to bracing ourselves for the impacts of climate change," said conference organizer Professor Maxine Burkett. "Whether it's because poor folks lived in the lowest areas of New Orleans when Katrina's floodwaters rushed in, or are less able to afford the cooling bill during increasingly frequent heat waves, impoverished communities and communities of color are really bearing the brunt of a more unstable climate."

Juvenile & Family Law Symposia

The “Voices of Youth in the Courtroom: Is it Time for a Change?” Symposium was co-hosted by the Juvenile and Family Law Program in November with the Colorado Office of the Child’s Representative. There was discussion about how best to implement the recommendation of the Pew Commission on Foster Care that “children and parents have a direct voice in the courtroom.” Approximately 200 attorneys, judges, advocates, and students participated in the symposium, which featured speakers from around the country.

In January, the program co-hosted the two-day National Children’s Law Office Symposium with the National Association of Counsel for Children (NACC). It was a gathering of the country’s leading child welfare law offices to create best practice models for the delivery of legal services to children in the abuse, neglect, and dependency court system. The symposium was the culmination of the three-year Children’s Law Office Project (CLOP) of the NACC, designed to create a national network of children’s law offices and produce best practices.



FCC Chairman Michael Powell, regulatory icon Alfred Kahn (who wrote the book on the Economics of Regulation), and Colorado Law Professor Philip Weiser. Former Colorado Law Professor and now-D.C. Circuit Judge Stephen Williams is in the background.

Telecommunications Law Conferences



This school year, Colorado Law’s Silicon Flatirons Telecommunications Program has held conferences that continue to help the Law School play a central role in informing the telecommunications law and policy agenda, including topics on:

- **Juxtaposition of water law and spectrum rights**
 (“Wireless Revolutions,” September 2006)
- **Technological challenges facing the cable industry**
 (“Confronting Cable’s Technological Frontier,” October 2006)
- **Integration of traditionally disparate types of communications traffic—such as voice, data and video—onto a single (usually Internet Protocol) communications network**
 (“Network Convergence,” November 2006)

- **Phenomena of open source software**
 (“Re-Examining Open Source and Community Development,” March 2007)
- **Internet frontier**
 (“Web and the West: Comparing Two Frontiers,” March 2007— joint venture with CU’s acclaimed Center for the American West)
- **Entrepreneurship**
 (“Law and Entrepreneurship: The Art of the Deal,” April 2007)

This year’s Silicon Flatirons flagship event, “The Digital Broadband Migration: The Next Wave of Innovation,” was held in February 2007 and attracted more than 200 participants, including high-profile academics, policymakers, business people, and public policy advocates. Notable speakers included Nextel Founder Morgan O’Brien, Liberty Global CEO Mike Fries, Federal Trade Commissioner Bill Kovacic, and top-flight academics from law schools, schools of engineering, and departments of economics. Next fall, the papers produced for the conference will appear in the Law School’s *Journal on Telecommunications and High Technology Law*.

In a sign of the journal’s impact on policy debates in general, Micah Schwalb, a 3L and the Editor in Chief of the journal, put together a new website, www.neutralitylaw.com, which traces the history of the net neutrality debate through the journal’s back issues and footage from past Silicon Flatirons conferences.

Rothgerber Conference

“The Voice of the Crowd—Colorado’s Initiative” was the title of the 14th Ira C. Rothgerber, Jr. Conference presented by the Byron R. White Center for the Study of American Constitutional Law and the *University of Colorado Law Review* on January 26. For the first time, the conference was held in the Colorado Capitol with more than 200 attending. “This was the highest attendance to date,” said conference organizer Professor Richard Collins. Two panels, one comprised of law professors and another of political science professors, discussed, “How democratic are initiatives?” A third panel of professors was asked, “Can better procedures improve the initiatives?” And a panel of leaders actively working on initiatives presented, “How well does Colorado’s initiative work?” The last panel of state legislatures offered, “What is the political and legal future of Colorado’s initiative?”



Awards

Trujillo Awarded Prestigious Hispanic Bar Association Award

The Colorado Hispanic Bar Association (CHBA) awarded Assistant Dean Lorenzo Trujillo ('93) the prestigious Chris Miranda Outstanding Hispanic Lawyer Award for 2006 at their annual January banquet. Each year the CHBA presents this award to an outstanding Hispanic attorney who has shown a continual commitment to the Hispanic community and the principles of the legal profession. "[Lorenzo Trujillo's] long-term dedication to the advancement of Hispanic law students, Hispanic students in general, and the Hispanic culture in Colorado, as well as [his] highly-regarded study of the issues affecting bar passage rates for minority students, made the selection extremely easy," wrote Awilda Marquez, President of the Colorado Hispanic Bar Association.



Wilkinson Wins Colorado Book Award

Distinguished Professor Charles Wilkinson won the 2006 Colorado Book Award in the history and biography category for *Blood Struggle: The Rise of Modern Indian Nations*. Wilkinson was one of 12 authors honored (200 authors were nominated) in October at the 15th annual Colorado Book Awards ceremony in Denver and sponsored by the Colorado Center for the Book. *Blood Struggle* chronicles the dynamic rebirth of American Indian society and culture. Senator John McCain called the book "an American classic" and "essential reading for public officials and anyone else who wants to understand the history and nature of relationships between the United States and Indian tribes."



Legislation

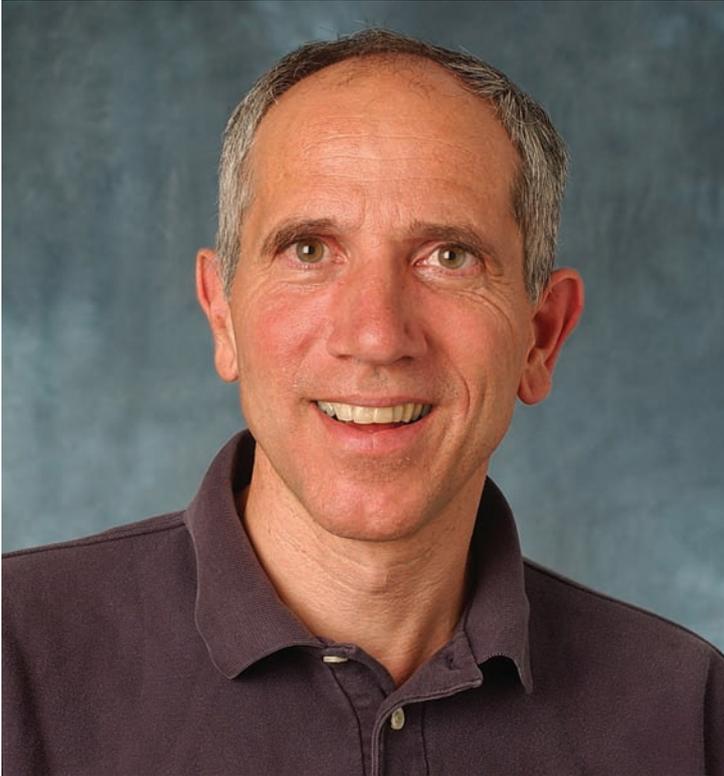


Medicare Legislation

Associate Dean and Professor Dayna Matthew is helping to write legislation that will be proposed to the U.S. Congress to address the vast racial and ethnic disparities in the healthcare received by minority and white patients in this country.

In October 2006, the National Academy of Social Insurance commissioned a study panel to examine the role of Medicare in reducing racial and ethnic disparities in the American healthcare system. Matthew, one of the scholars contracted to write reports to the panel, focused her report on the legal responses appropriate to address discrimination in the Medicare system specifically and in the healthcare system generally. The panel published all the reports in a larger report titled, "Strengthening Medicare's Role in Reducing Racial and Ethnic Health Disparities."

As a result of this report coming to the attention of Congressman Edolphus Towns (D-NY), the study panel asked contractors, including Matthew, to recommend legislative language that Towns can use to introduce a bill on Medicare and disparities in March 2007. The bill will propose to reform the policy, practices, and organization of the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services in order to better equip the centers to fight racial and ethnic disparities, using the law as a tool, to address this pervasive problem in the American healthcare system.



Scholarship

The Superuser... Fear of a Mythic Figure

Associate Professor Paul Ohm is currently working on an article, “The Myth of the Superuser: Fear, Risk, and Harm Online.” This mythic figure is difficult to find, immune to technological constraints, and aware of legal loopholes. Policymakers, fearful of his power, too often overreact, passing overbroad, ambiguous laws intended to ensnare the superuser, but which are used instead against inculpable, ordinary users. The exaggerated attention to the superuser reveals a pathological characteristic of the study of power, crime, and security online, which springs from a widely held fear of the Internet. Building on the social science fear literature, Ohm’s article challenges the conventional wisdom and standard assumptions about the role of experts.

The experts in computer security and Internet law have failed to deliver us from fear, resulting in overbroad prohibitions, harms to civil liberties, wasted law enforcement resources, and misallocated economic investment. His article urges policymakers and partisans to stop using tropes of fear; calls for better empirical work on the probability of online harm; and proposes an anti-precautionary principle, a presumption against new laws designed to stop the Superuser.

Ohm specializes in the emerging field of computer crime law, as well as criminal procedure, intellectual property, and information privacy. Previously, he worked as an Honors Program trial attorney in the Computer Crime and Intellectual Property Section of the U.S. Department of Justice.



Rethinking the Great Lakes Compact

Support for passing the proposed Great Lakes—St. Lawrence River Basin Water Resources Compact is gaining momentum in the eight basin states. Several weeks ago, Minnesota became the first state to formally ratify the compact and it is now on a fast track in all of the Great Lakes basin states. But in his published article in the *Michigan State Law Review*, “Rethinking the Great Lakes Compact,” Professor Mark Squillace urges the parties to take a step back and rethink their entire approach.

Squillace grew up about one mile from Lake St. Clair, spent much of his youth enjoying the wonderful benefits of the Great Lakes, and visits the Great Lakes basin often. Having studied the issue at some length over several years, he explains, “While the compact gives the illusion of protecting the ecological health of the basin, it actually affords very little protection because it fails to provide for the regulation or management of the myriad of existing uses and activities that already significantly impact the basin’s water resources.”

Professor Squillace sent letters to all the state legislative committee members who are considering the proposed compact and has offered to testify at hearings. “If I have the opportunity to appear before one or more legislative bodies I am hopeful that I can persuade at least one of them that it is more important to get this right than to get it done quickly,” noted Squillace. In his article, he proposes an alternate framework that allocates among the basin states and provinces a fair percentage of the available water supply.

Learning from Wal-Mart

Professor Melissa Hart's recent work has focused on gender discrimination class-action lawsuits, and in particular on the certification decision in *Dukes v. Wal-Mart Stores, Inc.*, the largest civil rights class action in U.S. history. If the certification of the case as a class action stands, the named plaintiffs will represent as many as two million current and former female employees of Wal-Mart in a challenge to the company's promotion and pay practices. The case is part of a trend in "glass ceiling litigation" and it asks "are class action suits 'legalized blackmail' or are they essential for effectuating public policies?" The dispute has implications in multiple areas, including doctrinal (Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 23), related litigation policy, and gender discrimination.

Hart explains, "The case is a fascinating one because it highlights the tension in class litigation between our case-driven, adversary system and the need for larger, more broad-brushed tools to solve significant social problems. On the one hand, litigation involving plaintiff groups of this size starts, to some eyes, to look more like policy making, particularly given the extremely high likelihood of settlement in the face of class certification. On the other hand, to the extent that Wal-Mart has company-wide policies that are limiting the opportunities of their female employees, our federal laws prohibiting discrimination entitle plaintiffs to challenge those policies and practices."

Hart's research has led to publication of an article, "Learning from Wal-Mart," to be published in the *Employee Rights and Employment Law Journal* (forthcoming, Spring 2007), and an essay, "The Possibility of Avoiding Discrimination: Considering Compliance and Liability," in the May 2007 issue of the *Connecticut Law Review*. She also participated in the symposium "Wal-Mart Matters" at the University of Connecticut in October 2006. Hart has become interested in teaching a class that will, rather than focusing on a single doctrinal area, use Wal-Mart as a case study to explore how a single business deals with a broad range of doctrinal questions including antitrust issues, environmental impact, land use concerns, globalization, litigation strategy, and a host of other issues.



Child Welfare and Immigration Federalism

In "Mutual Dependency in Child Welfare," published in the April 2007 issue of the *Notre Dame Law Review*, Professor Clare Huntington argues that instead of focusing myopically on the rights of parents and of children, the child welfare system should focus more on solving the problems facing families in the

system. She wrote the article, a follow-up to her first article, "Rights Myopia in Child Welfare" (*UCLA Law Review*, February 2006), because she was interested in how we could prevent child abuse and neglect in the first place. Her article proposes a novel reconfiguration of family autonomy that encourages engagement with the state, rather than simply freedom from the state. An "engagement with" model of family-state relations recognizes the mutual dependency of families and the state: families need state support to function well, and the state needs well-functioning families. Huntington addresses how the state can provide a more robust level of support for families while still protecting familial self-determination, to the great benefit of parents, children, and the state.

In a second article by Huntington, "A Constitutional Roadmap for Immigration Federalism," she explores the constitutionality of states and localities regulating immigration. Traditionally, the authority to regulate immigration is understood to reside exclusively in the federal government. But this view is being challenged by recent laws and enforcement actions. She says she wanted to write the essay in part "because there is no comprehensive theory to guide our understanding of the practice, but also because the discussion among legal academics and policymakers has been very politically charged." She argues that the central constitutional issue is whether immigration exceptionalism—the view that immigration stands apart from the rest of public law and therefore is subject to different constitutional rules—should continue to hold sway. Challenging the conventional wisdom, the essay contends that immigration exceptionalism should be abandoned and instead state and local involvement should be assessed through the lens of traditional federalism debates.

FACULTY HIGHLIGHTS



Wands Away (or Preaching to Infidels Who Wear Ear Plugs)

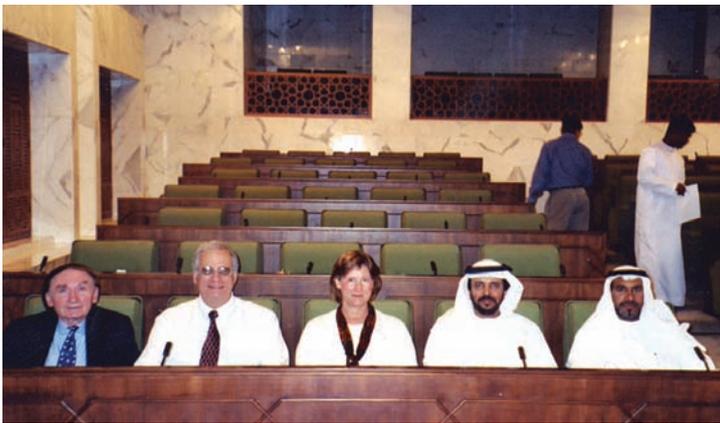
Professor Laura Spitz's presentation of her Harry Potter paper, "Wands Away (or Preaching to Infidels Who Wear Earplugs)," at the City University of London in July 2007, will coincide with the release of *Harry Potter and the Deathly Hallows*. Indeed, she will be delivering her paper the day

the book is released in England. "Wands Away" explores what we might learn from the teachers at Hogwarts School of Witchcraft and Wizardry about law teaching. In particular, Dr. Spitz attempts to use the methods and styles of several Hogwarts teachers to demonstrate the value in resisting a consumer-model of legal education and challenging the assertion that law schools are insufficiently "practical" in focus.

which includes the most stringent requirements in the world, leads to the best legal education system." Kuwait University has already had a site visit from the Association of American Law Schools, UAEU is preparing for one, and the team is working with the University of Dubai on the establishment of a new law school. The team has met with the UAE Minister of Higher Education, numerous judges, officials from the legal community, as well as law students, faculty, and administrators.



International Efforts



Working with Arab Law Schools

Professor Barbara Bintliff, who is also Director of the William A. Wise Law Library, continues her consulting relationship with several Arab Gulf university law schools, including Kuwait University, the University of Dubai, and the United Arab Emirates University (UAEU). Bintliff, as a member of a team of American law educators, visits the Gulf region several times a year. The team consults with the universities in the areas of curriculum development, technology, facilities, clinical education, and libraries.

The law schools are offering their curriculum almost entirely in English, and are working to achieve recognition by American law accrediting organizations. Professor Bintliff reports that "they want to be measured by American standards because they believe that U.S. accreditation,

Sabbatical in Italy

Professor Sarah Krakoff is on sabbatical in Siena, Italy, where she has finished two writing projects in addition to winning the Italian national cross-country championships for women over 40, which took place in Trevi. She finished a book chapter, "Repairing Reparations in the American Indian Nation Context," to be published (late 2007 or 2008) by Oxford University Press in a multi-authored volume on American Indians and reparations. Krakoff also completed an article, "Fragmentation, Morality and the Law of Global Warming," in which she argues that narratives of undue uncertainty and intractable collective action problems with regard to global warming have unnecessarily sidetracked many decision makers, including some federal courts. Instead, they should see the many ways in which local governments, states, and individuals are acting to reduce the threat of global warming, and that they are doing so for reasons rooted in moral ideals.





Letter from Law Alumni Board Chair

Dear Alumni:

It is my privilege to write to you as the 2006–07 chair of the Colorado Law Alumni Board (LAB). The board has 28 members who are elected annually by the sitting board members for terms of four years. We meet four times a year at convenient locations in downtown Denver and occasionally at the Law School. Typically, the meetings last two-and-one-half hours and lunch is served. The dean and his staff attend each meeting and report to the board on current issues facing the Law School and the university, as well as the long-term goals and aspirations of the Law School. Dean Getches welcomes comments and suggestions from members of the board, and they are not shy offering their views. If you are interested in what goes on at Colorado Law, there is no better way to participate in some aspects of the life and work of the Law School. Please make your interest and willingness to serve known to Dean Getches and his staff, or to me.

One of the important tasks of the board is the Annual Alumni Banquet at which distinguished Colorado Law alumni are honored in a special way. The board takes seriously the work that goes into the selection of the alumni who are chosen for an award. Attendance at these dinners is going up, and thanks to the generosity of alumni and friends of Colorado Law, so is the money generated, which this year goes to support the Colorado Law Loan Repayment Assistance Program.

Last fall we celebrated the opening of the newly constructed Wolf Law Building. It is a wonderful, aesthetically pleasing, and functional building. But it's more. It stands as a symbol of the far-sightedness of the CU-Boulder student body which approved the imposition of a capital construction fee for the next 20 years; it stands for the ceaseless generosity of Colorado Law alumni and friends; and it acknowledges the personal contributions of Deans Bruff and Getches, whose leadership and hard work over the course of nearly a decade brought home this magnificent edifice.

I hope all of you will become familiar with the Wolf Law Building and enjoy its many attributes.

Best regards,

Peter Dietze, '62
LAB Chair 2006–07





Letter from Director of Alumni Relations

Dear Alumni:

As the newest Director of Alumni Relations (starting in October 2006), I have many ambitious goals to get an alumni program not only up and running, but also to make it all embracing and far reaching. I have been spending my honeymoon period listening and gathering information as to what our alumni, administration, the Law Alumni Board, the CU Foundation, and current students want to see Alumni Relations accomplish. While I will continuously gather this feedback, I have identified many areas of improvement and have started short-term and long-term projects to build a comprehensive and supportive alumni relations program. Here is a brief list of projects that are underway or planned:

- **Alumni Website**—We'll expand the alumni website this summer. Update your contact information through the Online Directory and Class Notes at www.colorado.edu/law/alumdev.
- **Amicus**—Published in the Spring and Fall, each issue will have a focus. Please send me ideas for focus topics or possible stories.
- **Alumni eNewsletter (ColoradoLaw Points)**—We'll e-mail this new communications vehicle quarterly. If you did not receive the March issue, please update your e-mail online (see link above) or e-mail me.
- **Events**—Check out the Law School Calendar regularly for events not only at the Law School, but in other areas as well, including alumni events, CLE opportunities, invited lecturers, and career fairs. www.colorado.edu/law
- **Reunions**—We have plans to create a formal program and this will take a lot of organization, decision making, and execution. I know there has been disappointment with the lack of recognition recently, and I greatly apologize for that. Reunions have been and will continue to be held during Homecoming.
- **Alumni Awards Banquet**—The Law Alumni Board will hold the banquet at the same time each year—the second Wednesday of March. Please mark this in your calendar for many years to come.
- **Alumni Gatherings**—We once again plan to hold periodic happy hours, networking nights, etc. in Denver and Boulder.
- **Law Alumni Board**—New members are nominated and selected each year in the summer. See Peter Dietze's letter for more details.

The new Wolf Law Building has provided a springboard for the Law School and its alumni. Participate in our events, read our communications, and see a continued sense of pride and dedication. We need your help to make these efforts successful. I welcome your feedback and suggestions.

Keep in touch,

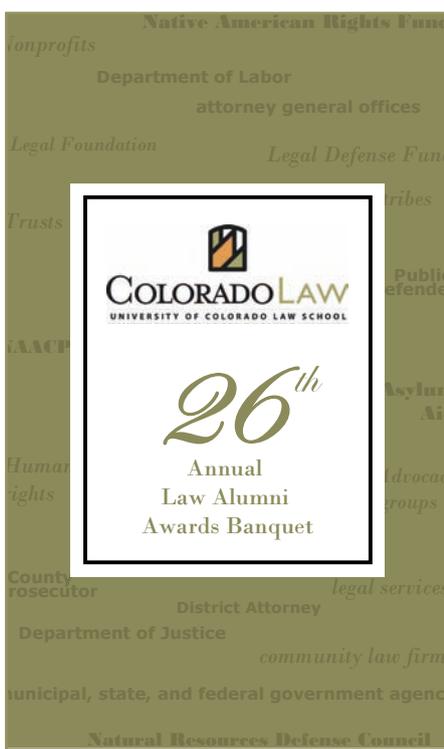
Elisa Dalton
Director of Communications and Alumni Relations
303-492-3124
Elisa.Dalton@colorado.edu

26th Alumni Awards Banquet

March 14, 2007—Hyatt Regency Denver



From left to right:
Peter Dietze, '62, LAB Chair; Kara Veitch, '00, Banquet Chair; Hank Brown, '69, CU President; Distinguished Alumni Achievement Awardees Justice Nathan B. Coats, '77, Judiciary; Norman Brownstein, '68, Private Practice; Gail Heitler Klapper, '68, Executive in Industry; Steven W. Farber, '68, Private Practice; and David Getches, Colorado Law School Dean



ALUMNI NEWS

Class Actions

Class Actions is an update on the personal and professional news of Colorado Law alumni. Please submit your news and photographs to Office of Alumni Relations, University of Colorado Law School, 401 UCB, Boulder, CO 80309.

'45

Brooke Wunnicke serves as Of Counsel for the law firm Hall & Evans. She is 88 years old and spends much of her time mentoring younger attorneys at the firm.



'52

James L. Bruin took inactive status as an attorney in 2003 after 50 years of practicing law. He and his wife both enjoy traveling.

'61

Kit Cowperthwaite was made the 87th president of the Colorado Association of Realtors. With 27,500 members, this is Colorado's largest trade organization.

'64

John Hay was recognized for franchise law by "The Best Lawyers in America®" 2007. John has been recognized for this honor since 1995. He practices general corporate and commercial law, with an emphasis on representing small- and medium-sized businesses, particularly insurance companies, banks, startups, franchisors, and franchisees.

'66

Bob Kapelke, in January 2007, received the Colorado Bar's Award of Merit, the highest honor that is given out by the association.

'69

Carlton Stoiber is a member of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and has made large contributions to the international nuclear law. This year he drafted Volume II of the IAEA's *Handbook on Nuclear Law*. He has also traveled to numerous countries on nuclear security assessment missions.

'72

Frances Koncilja was named by Bill Ritter to co-chair his Colorado Promise Inaugural Committee. Frances also serves on Denver Mayor John Hickenlooper's Infrastructure Task Force.

'73

Peter George retired from his career in logistics in 2005. He opened a consulting business in 2006 and is still waiting for his modeling career to take off—not holding his breath.

'78

Keith Killian was selected as president of the Colorado Trial Lawyers Association for 2006–07.

Theodore Olsen was inducted into The College of Labor and Employment Lawyers Inc. and works for Sherman & Howard LLC as a fellow.

'80

Douglas Kallen was elected President of the Vermont Association of Criminal Defense Lawyers for 2007.

'82

Marla Lien, Regional Transportation District General Counsel, was awarded the honor of Woman of the Year for 2007 by the state chapter of WTS International.



Sarah Tasker, on January 1, 2007, was elected to Membership of the firm Sherman & Howard LLC. She is a member of the public finance department in the Denver office.

'83

Bob Lawrence, partner at Davis Graham and Stubbs, was a featured speaker at the U.S. EPA's Brownfields 2006 Conference.

'85

Kristen Mix, who is currently with Snell & Wilmer, has been appointed a U.S. Magistrate Judge in Denver starting in August.

Kyle Usrey, Dean of Whitworth's School of Global Commerce & Management, was appointed to the Washington State Executive Ethics Board by Governor Christine Gregoire. Usrey, the board's only citizen-at-large member, will serve a five-year term that began on October 1.



'88

Michael Gheleta, following a 14-year career with the U.S. Department of Justice, recently joined Brownstein Hyatt Farber Schreck as Senior Counsel in the firm's water & public lands, environment & natural resources, and land use groups. He has also joined the Advisory Board of the Natural Resources Law Center at Colorado Law.

'90

Gwyn Whalen was sworn in as a Boulder District Judge on October 27, 2006.

'94

Vance Knapp was appointed special counsel to Rothgerber Johnson & Lyons LLP.

'96

C. Todd Drake became an attorney with Tiemeier & Hensen, which combined operations with Montgomery Little Soran Murray & Kuhn PC.

'97

Jude Leblanc was elected partner of the national law firm Baker & Hostetler LLP. Jude practices law as a member of the firm's business group.

Kristin M. Bronson, of Rothgerber Johnson and Lyons LLP, was presented with the Woman Who Makes a Difference Award by the Denver chapter of the Commercial Real Estate Women Organization. Kristin also received the 2006 Davis Award.



'98

Brian Leone became a shareholder in Myatt Brandes & Gast PC in Fort Collins, Colorado, in January. Brian continues to focus his practice on civil litigation and appellate proceedings.

Heather Carson Perkins has been named as a new partner of the law firm Faegre & Benson. She practices commercial litigation.

Danny Teodoru earned the title of "Leadman" by completing the Leadville Marathon, the Silver Rush, and The Leadville 100.

'99

Nathaniel G. Ford has been named as a new partner of the law firm Faegre & Benson. He practices corporate law in the Denver office.

'00

Ryan Arney is a partner at Davis, Graham & Stubbs. He and wife Marisa Arney ('01) had a daughter, Claire.

Amy Brimah formed a new firm named Brimah & Eisenhuth LLC. She has toddlers, a son, Rashad, and daughter, Lila.

Ann Livingston is Boulder County's new Sustainability Coordinator.

Lisa C. Walter joined Faegre & Benson's Denver office as an associate in the intellectual property practice area.

KARA VEITCH tried a multi-day preliminary injunction hearing. The ruling was entered on a Friday evening and the next day Kara went to the hospital to deliver her baby, Noah, 6 pounds, 12 ounces, 20 inches. Kara will be Colorado Law's Law Alumni Board Chair starting July 2007.



IN MEMORIAM

'01

Marisa Hudson Arney and husband, **Ryan Arney** ('00), had a daughter, **Claire Elizabeth Arney**, in July 2005. Marisa is an associate at **Gibson, Dunn & Crutcher**.

Will Harper started **PoCards**, a promotional post-card marketing firm in **Traverse City, Michigan**.

'03

Reed Morris joined the **Law Office of Ralph A. Cantafo**, a six-attorney law firm with offices in **Craig** and **Steamboat Springs, Colorado**. **Morris** opened **Colorado Wilderness Network's Craig office** in 2003. **Morris** will handle general civil litigation, commercial issues, and oil and gas matters while working in the **Cantafo Law Office**.

'05

Alison Ochs, with **Davis & Cannon**, was recently chosen as one of Wyoming's "40 under Forty" by the **Casper Star Tribune** because she may have a chance to argue a case before the **Wyoming Supreme Court**.

Amy Steinfeld practices law at **Hatch and Parent** in **California**, where she has spent her first year handling groundwater adjudications as well as water transfers and water quality cases.

'06

Isaac Kennen's beautiful daughter, **Adana Marina Kennen**, was born at **Boulder Foothills Community Hospital** on **July 17, 2006**.

LEONARD M. CAMPBELL, '42, passed away July 16, 2006, at age 88. He practiced law at **Gorsuch Kirgis** for nearly 60 years. As **CBA** and **DBA Past-President**, he was involved in many Bar committees, including the **CBA Court Liaison Committee**, the **Bench Bar Committee**, the **Community Action Network Committee**, and the **Judicial Liaison, Litigation and Water Law Sections**.

MARSHALL G QUIAT, '49, a former judge, state legislator, and a notable contributor to **Amateur Radio antenna law**, died **October 15, 2006**. His obituary in *The Denver Post* quoted **Bob Drake** saying, "He was a one-man, under-the-radar public defender and legal aid society. He had incredible compassion. His biggest thing was injustice and he would go to any length to stop it."

MAJOR GENERAL HAROLD R. VAGUE (USAF), '49, passed away in **California** on **February 19, 2007**.

MARSHALL HJELTE, '50, passed away in **Washington** on **February 9, 2007**. He began his career by opening a private practice in **Oregon**. Starting in 1963, **Marshall** spent the next 32 years working as an administrator for various retirement communities.

BILL KRUSE, '53, passed away in **California** and a memorial service was held in **Boulder** at the **Grace Lutheran Church** on **January 28, 2007**.

JOHN C. PENNY, '60, passed away on **May 16, 2006**. He departed this world as he had lived—a private, courageous, and brave man.

JOHN DONLEY, '66, a prominent **Greeley** businessman, attorney, and former **Colorado** senator, died on **February 10, 2007**, from a rare neurological disorder. Memorial contributions may be made to **Hospice and Palliative Care of Northern Colorado**, or for the establishment of the **John P. Donley Memorial Scholarship Fund** focusing in governmental studies at **CU-Boulder**.

JONATHAN SETH REED, '83, passed away in **June 2006**. Contributions are being collected for a tree to be planted with a plaque at his undergraduate college, **Franklin and Marshall College**, **Office of College Advancement, Attn. Gift Records, P.O. Box 3003, Lancaster, PA 17604-3003**. Write "Jon Reed" in the memo.

MICHAEL J. ANDRE, '94, passed away on **February 23, 2007**.

LAURA MITCHELL, '02, came to **Colorado Law** wanting to be a prosecutor and graduated wanting to be a criminal defense lawyer. Her motives were simple: help others, no matter who they were and no matter what they had done. For the past four years, she waged a courageous fight against cancer, while being a wife and mother, and working as a **Public Defender** in **Palmer, Alaska**. **Laura** died on the first day of 2007. A scholarship is established in her name at the **Palmer High School** to support graduates interested in pursuing a law degree.



John Donley



Laura Mitchell

Where are my classmates?

Purchase your 2006 Alumni Directory by contacting **Bernard C. Harris Publishing Customer Service Department** at **1-800-877-6554**.

Also, go to www.colorado.edu/law/alumdev and enter your contact information and latest news online under **CLASS NOTES** and **DIRECTORY**. These are reasonably new items and we need you to populate them and make them a better networking tool for all alumni.

What Does Job Satisfaction Mean to You?

Recent trends have indicated that many attorneys in practice are not satisfied with their careers. Job satisfaction means different things to different people; however, it typically encompasses any or all of the following aspects:

- Attainability of career goals
- Financial stability
- Challenging work
- Opportunity for promotion
- Adequate training and mentorship
- Work/life balance
- Manageable workload
- Recognition of good work
- Supportive/friendly environment
- Accessibility to top management

One of the primary goals of the Office of Career Development is to provide students and alumni with comprehensive information about the different career options available within the legal profession. By assisting students and alumni in identifying potential legal careers that align with their natural abilities and interests, we aim to maximize job satisfaction. The more educated they can be about their options, the better decisions they will make in terms of the direction of their careers.

How the Office of Career Development Supports Alumni

Individualized Career Counseling

Career counseling does not end upon graduation. We encourage you to utilize career counseling whenever you need career advice or are looking to make a major change. We can assist you with finding appropriate job opportunities; handling career transitions; local, regional, and national salary information; salary negotiation techniques; updating application materials such as your resume and cover letters; finding employment contacts in a new geographic area; and whatever else you may need.

Managing Career Transitions

We find that many alumni are searching for other things they can do with their law degrees both inside and outside the practice of law. This year Colorado Law School will partner with CU Career Services to offer a workshop series, "Turning Points," which aims to help you analyze your current situation, articulate your meaning and purpose, and successfully navigate your path through times of change with tools you can use now and throughout your lifetime. The series spans six weeks, with the first three weeks focused on who you are, what you want, and setting your goals, and the last three sessions focused on meeting those goals in today's legal job market. Let us know if you are interested in participating in this workshop.



Alumni Are Welcome to Attend All Career Events

Throughout the year, we hold numerous networking events, brown bags, information sessions, and happy hours. Alumni are welcome and encouraged to attend these career networking events. You never know what you might learn, who you might meet, and where it might lead you!

New Online Alumni Career Center

We recently launched a new online career center that offers a more simplified way for alumni to search for jobs, apply to employers, and access valuable resources and documents to assist you in a job search. To access the new Career Development Online (CDOOnline), please visit www.colorado.edu/law/careers and click on the link at the bottom of the page that says "Go to the Career Development Online System." Click the "Alumni" button under the "First Time User" heading. Once you have logged in, you can create a personalized account with a username and password.

Office of Career Development • 303-492-8651 • lscareer@colorado.edu

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Office of Alumni Relations
University of Colorado Law School
401 UCB
Boulder, CO 80309-0401

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Fold this side in second and tape edge.



Lunch in the Goldstein Plaza on the first spring day. Dedicated bricks will be placed in the area at the bottom right of the photo.

Know a Potential Lawyer?

Colorado Law has a proud history and produces great lawyers. Our alumni have the best understanding of what qualities an individual must have to be successful in our law programs. Thus, we place a huge value on alumni referrals.

Do you know someone who would make a good addition to the Colorado Law student community? Tell interested undergraduates who impress you about the Law School and help continue our high standards. Give this referral certificate to a promising applicant and create a future alumus.



Alumni Referral

We are pleased to waive the \$65 application fee for the following applicant:

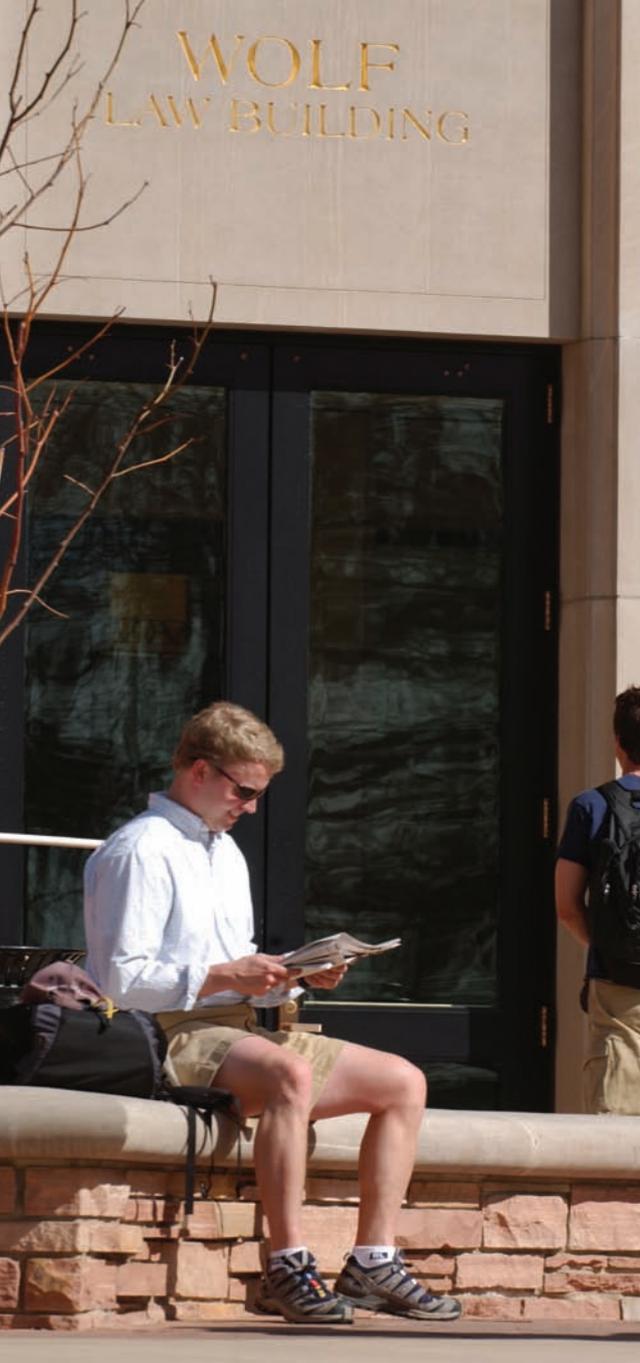
Applicant's Name

Alumnus's Name

Class Year

Alumnus's Address

Applicants must include this postcard with their application.



LAW SCHOOL CALENDAR

- May 10** Class of 1957 50-Year Law School Alumni Reunion Lunch
- May 11** Commencement
- May 24** Grand Junction Alumni Event
- June 4** DU vs. CU Law Alumni Golf Tournament: "Battle for the Barrister's Boot"
- June 6-8** The Future of Natural Resources Law and Policy (CLE)
- September 11** The Supreme Court: Highlights from the 2007 Term and What to Anticipate in 2008 (CLE in Colorado Springs)
- September 29** Homecoming with Knous Award, Ethics CLE, and BBQ

Colorado

University of Colorado at Boulder

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