

Boulder County Bar Association Newsletter

ADVISING GUARDIANS IN END OF LIFE DECISION MAKING ⁽¹⁾

BROOKE W. BRESTEL AND JONATHAN LEINHARDT

50th
Anniversary
of Judicial
Merit
Selection
Page 10

The Colorado "End of Life Options Act," also known as Proposition 106, is on the November 8, 2016, ballot in Colorado as an initiated state statute. A "yes" vote supports making assisted death legal among patients with a terminal illness who receive a prognosis of death within six months. A "no" vote opposes this proposal, keeping the prohibition of assisted death in Colorado.

[https://ballotpedia.org/Colorado_%22End_of_Life_Options_Act,%22_Proposition_106_\(2016\).](https://ballotpedia.org/Colorado_%22End_of_Life_Options_Act,%22_Proposition_106_(2016).)

Currently in Colorado, aiding another person in ending his or her life is a crime of felony manslaughter. C.R.S. § 18-3-104. Assisted death is legal in five states: California, Montana, Oregon, Vermont, and Washington. Oregon became the first state to authorize assisted death when voters approved Measure 16 in 1994. Colorado Proposition 106 is modeled on Oregon Measure 16. *The Denver Post*, "Proposition 106 in Colorado: Everything you need to know about medical aid in dying," September 24, 2016.

(1) Adapted from a CBA CLE presented by Tammy Conover, Esq. and Tom Rodriguez, Esq. on 3/9/16.

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END OF LIFE DECISION MAKING CONTINUED

A Guardian appointed under C.R.S. §15-14-301, *et seq.*, has the full authority to make decisions regarding the ward's support, care, education, health, and welfare. C.R.S. §15-14-314(1). The Guardian is tasked with essentially making all medical decisions on behalf of the Ward, including making end of life decisions. Making decisions regarding life sustaining treatments, resuscitation, and when to accept or deny treatment are some of the most difficult decisions family members ever face. Guardians of a dying loved one are often put in the precarious situation where they must balance their statutory duty to act in the ward's best interest, and with reasonable care, diligence and prudence, with managing familial relationships, opinions, and wishes, limit their own liability regarding their decision-making.


Accordingly, practitioners are required to advise their clients who serve as guardian appropriately. Under any circumstances, a Guardian has the duty to consider the expressed desires and personal values of the ward to the extent they are known to the Guardian. *Id.* This includes end of life issues. If the ward is able to articulate his or her wishes, the Guardian must consider them. The Guardian must also consider the prior written wishes of the ward, including a previously executed Medical Orders for Scope of Treatment (MOST) form under C.R.S. § 15-18.7-101 *et seq.* Further, preexisting advance medical directives such as Living Wills and resuscitation orders executed by the ward remain valid unless they were specifically revoked by the Court under C.R.S. § 15-14-316(3). Therefore the Guardian can most likely rely on the directions contained in these documents with some assurance that they are, in fact, considering the true wishes of the ward.


Additionally, a guardian has a duty to provide any preexisting medical directives to healthcare providers pursuant to C.R.S. § 15-18-104. This is an often-overlooked way of insulating a guardian from liability. If a ward's medical professionals have the directives on file, the guardian not only avoids scrambling to find the documents during a crisis, but in the event of family discord or disagreement on the appropriate course of action, the guardian avoids the appearance of "suddenly" finding documentation that just so happens to support their decision.

Although guardians must share their Ward's preexisting medical directives with healthcare providers, guardians cannot execute a new medical declaration on behalf of a Ward, other than a resuscitation directive. C.R.S. § 15-18-104

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END OF LIFE DECISION MAKING CONTINUED

Therefore, in the event there is no preexisting directive, the Guardian must make this type of decision based on what they believe to be in their Ward's best interest. This is not a simple task, especially when coupled with differing opinions of siblings, children, and other interested persons all of whom believe that *they* know what the ward would have wanted. In this instance, the guardian may want to seek the appointment of a guardian *ad litem* (GAL) to assess and report on what the GAL believes is in the ward's best interest. Even then, however, the Guardian has the sole authority to make the final decision. If the GAL's determination conflicts with the Guardian's potential action, the Guardian should probably seek instructions from the Court.

It remains to be seen how Proposition 106 will affect a Guardian's responsibility to carry out the ward's preexisting instructions with regard to medically-assisted death, should the measure pass. It would, without question, add another ethical layer to the already complex and difficult decisions guardians must make at the end of a ward's life. Practitioners must proceed with caution after considering the wishes of the ward, the input of family, and possibly a GAL, while attempting to respect the choice for those who want to end their suffering.

ABOUT THE AUTHORS: Brooke Brestel and Jonathan Leinhardt are Co-Chairs of the BCBA Elder Law Section.

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CALENDAR OF EVENTS

Tuesday, November 1

SOLO/SMALL FIRM

Which Marketing Tactics are Effective?

Presenter: Amber Vincent

Noon @ BCBA Conference Room

Free to attend

No CLE. Email Laura@boulder-bar.org to register.

Wednesday, November 2

CIVIL LITIGATION

Standing with Standing Rock,

Presenter: Brett Shelton, Heather Whiteman Runs Him, and Matthew Campbell

Noon @ Justice Center Training Room East

\$25 CLE, \$15 New/Young Lawyer

Register and pay online here

Wednesday, November 2

PARALEGAL

Employment Law

Presenter: Jennifer Lorenz

Noon @ BCBA Conference Room

Free to attend, \$12 Lunch

Pay for lunch online here

Wednesday, November 2

TAX, ESTATE PLANNING & PROBATE + ELDER LAW

View from the Bench

Presenter: Judge Langer

Noon @ Justice Center Courtroom H

\$25 CLE, \$15 New/Young Lawyer

Register and pay online here

Tuesday, November 8

TRIAL PRACTICE SERIES

Presenter: Pat Furman

Noon @ BCBA Conference Room

\$15 CLE, Free if you volunteer for mock trials

Email laura@boulder-bar.org to register

Wednesday, November 9

CRIMINAL

Criminal Lobbying

Presenter: Arnold Hanuman and Maureen Cain

Noon @ Justice Center Training Room East

\$25 CLE, \$15 New/Young Lawyer

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Thursday, November 10

BUSINESS

Choice of Entity Considerations for New Businesses

Noon @ Dickens Tavern, Longmont

\$25 CLE, \$15 New/Young Lawyer, \$13 Lunch

Register and pay online here.

Thursday, November 10

INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY

2016 PCT Update

Presenter: Carl Oppedahl

Noon @ Lathrop & Gage

\$25 CLE, \$15 New/Young Lawyer,

Register and pay online here

Monday, November 14

EMPLOYMENT

Recent Supreme Court Precedents

Presenter: Scott Moss

Noon @ BCBA Conference Room

\$25 CLE, \$15 New/Young Lawyer

Register and pay online here

Wednesday, November 16

FAMILY

Constitutional Considerations with Civil PPO

Presenter: Judge Butler and Judge Mulvahill

Noon @ Justice Center Training Room East

\$25 CLE, \$15 New/Young Lawyer

Register and pay online here

Thursday, November 17

IN-HOUSE COUNSEL

A Practical Guide to Privacy Policy Drafting

4:00 pm @ Bryan Cave

\$25 CLE, \$15 New/Young Lawyer

Register and pay online here

Thursday, November 17

REAL ESTATE

Staying Relevant in a Changing Industry

Presenter: Sharon Dixon and Bill Gumbart

BCBA Conference Room

\$25 CLE, \$15 New/Young Lawyer

Register and pay online here

Thursday, November 17

BANKRUPTCY Monthly Lunch at Kathmandu

BOULDER IDC – FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 11

Annual Conference: Parental Alienation - Resist and Refuse Dynamic and Multi-Modal Intervention

Presenters: Dr. Steven Friedlander and Dr. Marjorie Walters

11:30 @ Dairy Arts Center, \$27 IDC Members, \$32 Non-Members, \$35 Walk in

2 General CLE and 1 Ethics To RSVP, go to boulderidc.org

GETTING HOME SAFELY: THE LIMITATIONS OF LEASE BREACH PROVISIONS TO VICTIMS OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND ABUSE

LUCY KENNEDY WALKER

The legal story of young woman in Boulder, “Allie,” and her loss in Small Claims Court reveal an interesting, and perhaps conflicting, intersection of landlord/tenant and domestic violence law. Allie was a college student who, due to a mid-year transfer, was scrambling to find an apartment and roommates for the following year. CU guarantees housing only for freshman students, leaving the vast majority of the 26,000 student undergraduate population on the hunt for the ever more elusive affordable and reliable apartment lease in Boulder. Allie turned to an online database set up by the University to help students find roommates and apartments. In the summer of 2015, she moved into an apartment near her job on Pearl Street with “Corey” and “Jack,” two male students she barely knew.

Her roommate situation, like that facing many others, was not a good one. Allie, who worked multiple jobs and was also taking online courses in addition to her regular school schedule, began avoiding going home, where she found herself regularly targeted by her roommates with verbal intimidation and abuse, particularly when either or both of them were under the influence of alcohol or prescription pills. Allie would lock her bedroom door behind her, both while she was at home and when she went out, in order to preserve some measure of safety and comfort for herself in her home.

Then one night in October, Allie came home late from her waitressing job and found her bedroom door in splinters and human blood streaked across it. Terrified, she telephoned a friend and asked him to come pick her up and let her sleep on his couch that night. Before she left, Corey himself returned to the apartment, loud, red-eyed, and obviously under the influence. Corey announced that he had broken down Allie’s door and then proceeded to threaten

Allie and her friend when he saw her taking photographs of it.

Allie filed a police report. Allie reported the incident to the University and received a restraining order against both Jack and Corey. Allie also contacted her landlord and explained the situation and her reasons for needing to find safer living conditions. Allie even paid an extra month’s worth of rent so that Jack and Corey could find a replacement roommate.

And yet, under Colorado law, Allie had not been released of her obligations under her lease, and she was still legally obligated to pay rent. The reason was that her ex-roommates’ conduct did not constitute domestic abuse.

According to the statute, a victim of domestic violence or abuse may terminate a lease without penalty if he or she a) notifies the landlord in writing that he or she is the victim of domestic violence or abuse, and b) provides the landlord with either a police report written within the past 60 days, or a valid protection order. *Id.*

The question becomes whether the actions of the perpetrator constitute either domestic violence or domestic abuse under C.R.S. § 38-12-402(2).

“Domestic violence” means an act or threatened act of violence upon a person with whom the actor is or has been involved in an intimate relationship. C.R.S. § 18-6-800.3. “Domestic abuse,” on the other hand, may be targeted at “another person to whom the actor is currently or was formerly related, or with whom the actor is living or has lived in the same domicile, or with whom the actor is involved or has been involved in an intimate relationship.” C.R.S. § 13-14-101. Traditional roommates like Allie fall into this second category.

GETTING HOME SAFELY CONTINUED

Allie's case was complicated by several factors. For one thing, Allie was not sued by her former landlord but by her former *roommates* for back rent. Corey and Jack alleged a breach of the oral agreement that Allie would pay one-third of the rent at their apartment. The judge in the case apparently agreed. The judge found no procedural shortcoming in Allie's notice to the landlord or the police report or University's restraining order, which she provided to the landlord. Instead, the judge remained unconvinced that Jack and Corey's actions towards Allie constituted domestic abuse. Verbal abuse was just that – verbal. And the violence against Allie's property occurred while she was not physically present.

The statutory provisions that define domestic violence and domestic abuse do not offer specific examples, though certain other statutes and judicial forms do. For example, the Colorado Judicial Department recommends that an individual seeking a civil protection order fill out an "incident checklist," which lists twenty-three "types of abuse" that the claimant can document. Threat by damage to property is one such type of abuse, as are name-calling and threats to injure others. The

actions taken by Jack and Corey are therefore clearly examples of abuse under Colorado law, at least in context of a civil protection order. But Allie wasn't seeking a civil protection order; rather, she was seeking a different form of domestic abuse protection in the form of a legally protected breaking of her lease.

Although it seems clear that Allie's roommates committed acts that would constitute domestic abuse in the "right" context, this policy of protection does not currently extend to the housing sphere, which encompasses coop members, student-renters, and others. There is apparently a loophole in Colorado law that requires the landlord to permit the termination of the lease as to the victim, but which could permit the perpetrators to recover monetarily from the victim fleeing an abusive situation. The statutes should be amended to close this hole, to ensure protection for all Colorado tenants, no matter their individual situations.

ABOUT THE AUTHOR: Lucy Kennedy Walker is an associate attorney at Robinson Hungate and Co-Chair of the BCBA Civil Litigation Section.

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SPAN's Night for Partners in Justice December 7th at 6 p.m. at WonderPress, 946 Pearl St. in Boulder.

Safehouse Progressive Alliance for Nonviolence invites the legal community to join us for an event to raise awareness of SPAN's mission to end oppression and support victims of domestic violence in Boulder County. SPAN connects victims of domestic violence with family law, immigration, criminal defense, employment, housing and other kinds of attorneys willing to take pro-bono clients or offer discounted rates, in addition to counseling and other support services. SPAN would like to thank its attorney partners, and potential future partners with an evening of fun. Drinks and food provided, donations welcome.

PRESIDENTS PAGE

ABIGAIL SMITH

Imagine for a moment the worst time in your life. A time where you felt alone, and maybe even frightened. A situation that requires you to navigate an unfamiliar system. Your only guide on this journey is a stranger. Who can help you now?

Recently, I had the opportunity to speak with Erika Martinez, Pro Bono Coordinator for Boulder County Legal Services (BCLS). As we spoke about pro bono work, she said something really striking: “I was going through our archives some time ago, and I came across a phrase that someone had crafted at the beginning of an essay that it’s important to understand that pro bono doesn’t mean ‘free legal services’; it means ‘for the public good’. Once you get that fixed as a mental compass, then it’s easy to say, ‘Well, I have these skills, I have this talent’ and in some instances, it really does not take huge amounts of time to solve somebody’s problem.”

BCLS was started in 1975 as a grassroots organization by a group of lawyers who wanted to do something about the gaps in access to justice. BCLS began with about 60 attorneys. Today, around 250 attorneys in Boulder County take cases on a regular basis. Two attorneys also come into the BCLS offices every week to volunteer at the Pro Se Assistance Program and spend as much time as necessary to meet with the clients, assist with pleadings, answer any questions, and offer counseling.

The attorneys who work with BCLS fill a variety of roles. BCLS is essentially a pro bono program, and about half of their clients benefit from the services of a private attorney, whether it’s through the referral of a pro bono case or a contract case. BCLS also has a small panel of contract attorneys who are paid at the court rate. These contract attorneys are usually family law attorneys or attorneys who can handle emergency situations, such as evictions or protection orders. Attorneys also volunteer in the weekly pro se clinic, which sees 200-250 clients per year. Finally, BCLS has opportunities for in-house pro bono attorneys.



In total, BCLS sees 700-800 new clients per year. When ongoing cases are included, it isn’t uncommon for BCLS to have more than one thousand active cases in any given year. When I ask whether the volume is overwhelming, Erika tells me, “We feel very glad to be here. To help people out of a tough situation when it’s possible – to give them a hand up and connect them with other resources.” Of the cases that walk through the door, easily 40% involve family law issues, 20% relate to housing, and much of the remainder comprise consumer law issues. Seniors, in particular, are experiencing consumer issues. Rising rent costs mean that rent is no longer affordable, so seniors are extending themselves on credit. Add in one unexpected medical expense, and the client is off-kilter.

Once a private attorney takes a case, he or she is responsible for that case. However, that commitment might be different than you would expect. A landlord-tenant case is usually easily resolvable in a week or two. Consumer cases also often have a quick resolution. And, of course, it makes little difference to a client in need whether an attorney is looking for a short-term or a long-term commitment. As Erika points out, “sometimes just lending some expertise at the right time can make such a huge difference in the life of someone who is experiencing hard times.”

PRESIDENTS PAGE CONTINUED

Family law cases, on the other hand, are an investment of time. Attorneys who take on family law cases are not expected to get involved in any post-decree, post-order issues. BCLS only asks that the attorney take that case to orders. Attorneys who are very experienced can do a family law case in a reasonable number of hours, depending on their situation and experience. If someone wants to select family law as a practice area, with the right mentor, they will learn how to manage both the client and their own resources in order to make the best use of their time. I have on good authority that there is no shortage of attorneys in Boulder County who are willing to mentor a young (or not so young) attorney who wants to gain experience in family law.

In fact, a wide variety of attorneys volunteer for BCLS – retired, pro bono/emeritus attorneys, young attorneys – each of whom take on cases within their area of expertise under the supervision of the BCLS managing attorney. Even if an attorney lacks expertise, he or she is still able to volunteer and learn as the case progresses with direction from the managing attorney. Some attorneys take a case once a year; others take cases more frequently, depending on the stage of their career. In fact, Erika tells me that BCLS has some attorneys who have been volunteering for over 3 decades! When I ask

Erika what she thinks fuels this kind of long-term commitment, she tells me “those that invest themselves in helping others seem to actually get some energy from it because they get that instant reward of knowing that they’re making a real difference in somebody’s life.”

And it’s not just attorneys getting involved. BCLS also has a cooperative relationship with the CU law school. A certain number of family law cases are referred to the clinic each fall. “Young students who have that exposure to public service tend to stay committed because they understand the importance, and I think they really get a sense of the reward of having that ability to relate to someone who really needs help at a certain point in time, couldn’t afford it and wouldn’t get the help otherwise were it not for a program that exists to help the indigent,” Erika tells me.

But there’s something even more important at work here. “It’s a matter of developing a mindset early on that an attorney will understand how much influence they can have in the community by doing some advocacy for those that need it most– that they can effect some systemic change,” Erika explains. She reminds me that attorneys who get involved in a caring way can inspire needed systemic corrections.



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PRESIDENTS PAGE CONTINUED

Of course, for some lawyers, it's an issue of time. Erika explains that they understand that it can be more difficult for a young attorney who feels they must go and get a paycheck right away and buckle down. And she reminds me that there are other ways to volunteer for those that don't want to take on a client, such as the BCLS pro se clinic. Rather than taking on a case, attorneys can volunteer a couple of hours in the clinic.

At this point, I will make the same confession to you that I made to Erika: I have never taken a case for BCLS, nor have I ever volunteered at the pro se clinic. I won't waste time here with my excuses. Post-confession, Erika reminds me that in order to understand the words "access to justice" you must allow yourself to have face-to-face contact with clients and see how you can help them. "It's a nice phrase to have in writing," she tells me, "but you have to live it on an experiential level."

Erika then tells me about listening to Justice Gregory Hobbs speak at an Access to Justice event. His remarks were directed at young attorneys, but I think they hold value for attorneys at every level. Erika recalls, "He said something like, don't you have the attitude that you're young and you don't know anything yet and so you might make a mistake. You're smart enough to get through law school! You're smart enough to figure things out as you go along. And what you don't know, you'll get help with." Wise words, indeed, I say. "It's natural for folks to think 'Oh, I don't have the expertise,'" Erika says, "but how will you ever develop the expertise if you don't take the next step?"

When I ask Erika why she does this work, I get two words in return, "It's satisfying!" Erika elaborates, "It is satisfying to connect the client with the right attorney, the attorney that we know is going to go

all the way for the client. Some of our most grateful clients are the elderly. We might help them out of a difficult housing predicament and because they're vulnerable and because of a significant life change, if we can smooth out the bumps in the road for them they are so grateful. We get wonderful letters; they bring cookies for everyone in the office. It's just kind of a special feeling. The attorneys that have discovered this sense of purpose are the ones who have stayed on the panel for years and years."

When I ask Erika what I haven't asked that she would like our members to know, she tells me, "I'm just so grateful! Grateful to be working in the bar community where the attorneys are so generous, where it's not unusual for me to pick up my phone and an attorney says to me, 'Hey, isn't it about time you sent me a case?' We hear how difficult it can be in other jurisdictions to drum up pro bono help and judges have to order people to do pro bono, and here we have attorneys freely offering their services. It's wonderful. I'm just very, very grateful and I always want to express that thanks to our local bar."

To learn more about volunteering with BCLS, please attend their December CLE:

Making the Season of Giving Last: How Attorneys Can Utilize Their Existing Skills to Provide and Expand Pro Bono Service to the Community

Presented by Brett Landis, Craig Small, Jonathan Culwell, and Erin Eastvedt

Thursday, December 1 at noon
Justice Center Training Room West

Register online and pay here

Ericka Martinez can be reached at Boulder County Legal Services, 303-449-7575 or by email at emartinez@colegalserv.org.

50TH ANNIVERSARY OF JUDICIAL MERIT SELECTION

WATCH THE VIDEO HERE

November 8, 1966 marks the 50th anniversary of Colorado's judicial merit selection system. On this day, Colorado voters approved the judicial merit selection system constitutional amendment taking judges out of politics. Prior to 1966, individuals seeking judicial office had to court political sponsors, bear a party label, raise funds often from lawyers who might appear before them and campaign for office. Access to fair and impartial justice under the constitutions and laws of the United States and the state of Colorado is the most fundamental purpose of the legal profession and the judiciary. A judge appointed

through merit selection does not have to consider what interest group might be offended or benefited when making a decision. The judge listens to the evidence, studies the law and focuses on rendering fair and impartial judgment in the case.

Thank you to the individuals and organizations who had the foresight and the perseverance to take judges out of politics.



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PROFESSIONALISM ON CALL

November 7	Curt Rautenstrauss	303.666.8576
November 14	Lee Strickler	303.443.6690
November 21	Mark Langston	303.440.9684
November 28	Meghan Pound	303.443.8010

The Professionalism Committee assists lawyers, clients, and other members of the community with questions or complaints about behavior by lawyers that fails to meet generally accepted standards of professionalism and courtesy, or that is contrary to the BCBA Principles of Professionalism.

The Professionalism Committee does not address allegations of criminal or ethical violations by lawyers, as regulated by the Colorado Rules of Professional Conduct, and any such violations should be addressed to the Office of Attorney Regulation Counsel.

BOULDER COUNTY FREE LEGAL CLINIC

The dates have been set for the 2016 - 2017 Free Legal Clinics at the Sacred Heart of Jesus church (2312 14th Street) from 5:30 - 7:30 pm. Volunteers are always needed. Please contact Christine at christine@boulder-bar.org if you can help.

December 15, 2016

June 15, 2017

March 16, 2017

PRO BONO CORNER

Interested in a Pro Bono case? Please call Erika at 303-449-2197. CLE credits available for pro bono service.

PRO BONO REFERRALS

Seven cases were referred during the month of September. Thank you to the following attorneys:

Norm Aaronson CULADP

Erin Eastvedt

Sara Jones

Gary Merenstein

Thank you to the following mediator who accepted referrals in September:

Steven Meyrich

PRO SE VOLUNTEERS

Sheila Carrigan

Kathleen Franco

Sabra Janko

Chris Jeffers

Tucker Katz

BCAP VOLUNTEERS

There were no requests for referrals for pro bono assistance for the Boulder County AIDS Project in September.

VOLUNTEER TO PROTECT THE VOTE

Protect the Vote is seeking Election Watchers, Election Hotline Workers, and other volunteers to serve in key roles across the state. Training and support to volunteers will be provided. Looking for attorneys willing to work shifts during early voting (October 24 to November 7) and on Election Day (November 8). Help is also needed before early voting begins and in the days following the election. If interested please contact Lenore Fox at Lenore@lenorefox.com or call her at 303-443-2757

LAWYER ANNOUNCEMENTS



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NOTICE SOMETHING DIFFERENT?

We've updated the format and style of our newsletter. Our new program gives more online functionality, such as being able to register for programs directly from the page. It is also easier to read and skim through pages.

One feature we love is the ability to download the newsletter as a PDF. Just click the icon in the lower left hand corner. This should solve any readability problems if your computer is looking fuzzy. Please send your comments to laura@boulder-bar.org.

COURT ANNOUNCEMENTS

20th Judicial District Technology Open House

District Court Judge Thomas Mulvahill, IT Support Technician Tomas Lopez, and Erika Skufca with Court Administration are hosting an open house to provide demonstration and training for attorneys, paralegals and other legal staff to become more familiar with the new audio and visual technology installed in many of the courtrooms.

The first part of the session will be training and the later part will open demonstrations.

DROP INTO EITHER SESSION!

Wednesday, November 30
5:00 p.m. – 6:00 p.m.

Boulder County Justice Center, 1777 6th St., Boulder
Courtroom Q

Thursday, December 1
Noon – 1:30 p.m.

Boulder County Justice Center, 1777 6th St., Boulder
Courtroom Q

LEARN

Learn the tools you need to understand courtroom technology. Stop in on one session.

TRY

Bring your own laptop, tablet or other device to demo the technology in a helpful and low-stress environment.

MORE INFO

RSVP is not necessary.
For questions please email
ErikaSkufca@judicialdistric.co.us



Boulder County NATIONAL ADOPTION DAY

There are many families to celebrate and many more children waiting for a forever home. Come celebrate our families and children, learn about how to make a difference in the life of a child, and make some fun crafts.



WHEN: Friday, November 18, 2016
Speakers and crafts are from 10:30 a.m. to noon

WHERE: Boulder Jury Assembly Room

WHAT: A celebration of families who have adopted throughout the year and a call to action to make a difference in the life of a child

Call: Raina Lesser with questions 303.441.3744

CLASSIFIED ADS

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YOUR NEW BCBA CONFERENCE ROOM

AVAILABLE TO BOOK



The BCBA is always looking for ways to serve our membership. One big project that has been in the works for some time is obtaining a designated CLE space and conference room for our members.

We are excited to introduce our new space. It is the perfect location for

meetings and depositions. There are seats around the table for 12 with additional seating for up to 16. A screen and projector are available for use.

As an incentive to generate interest in the room, we are waiving all rental fees until the month of

January. We would like to have as many members as possible take advantage of this great benefit.

Please contact Laura Ruth to reserve your space - laura@boulder-bar.org or call 303-440-4758.

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