SEPTEMBER CALENDAR OF EVENTS

Tuesday, September 2
SOLO/SMALL FIRM
Networking and Planning Lunch
Noon @ Walnut Brewery in Boulder

Wednesday, September 3
Boulder Interdisciplinary Committee
The Complexity of Cases Involving Same-Sex Parents – A Case Study
Presenters: Kim Willoughby, Esq. & Andrew Loizeaux, PhD
11:30 @ Millenium Harvest House
Register at Boulderidc.org

Wednesday, September 10
CRIMINAL
Handling Domestic Violence Cases
Presenter: Matt Connell
Noon @ Jury Assembly Room
$25 CLE, $15 New/Young Lawyer, Brown Bag Lunch
*This CLE includes .2 ethics

Wednesday, September 10
SOLO/SMALL FIRM
Monthly Happy Hour
5:00 @ Conor O’Neills
(1922 13th St)

Thursday, September 11
Boulder Free Legal Clinic
5:30 – 7:30 @ Sacred Heart of Jesus
(2312 14th St).

Friday, September 12
AVAILABILITY OF LEGAL SERVICES
Monthly Round Table
Noon @ BCLS Office

Tuesday, September 16
ELDER
The Due, the Undue, and the Ugly: Influence Issues from Questioned Conduct to Proximate Cause
Presenters: Spencer Crona and Todd Kastetter
Noon @ Caplan & Earnest
$25 CLE, $15 New/Young Lawyer, $12 Lunch

Wednesday, September 17
FAMILY
What Kind of Trust Does My Client (Or Client’s Spouse) Have and Is It Reachable by His or Her Creditors or Divorcing Spouse?
Presenter: Shelly Merritt
Noon @ Justice Center
$25 CLE, $15 New/Young Lawyer, Brown Bag Lunch

Wednesday, September 17
Louisville Lawyers Happy Hour
5 pm @ Louisville Rex (817 Main Street)
First drink and appetizers are “on the bar”

Thursday, September 18
REALESTATE
Title Insurance Commitments
Nuts & Bolts
Presenter Ron Jung and Robyn Kube
Noon @ The Cork Lunch $17
$25 CLE

Thursday, September 18
PARALEGAL
The Guardian ad Litem
Presenter: Marie Walton
Noon @ Bryan Cave
$25 CLE, $15 New/Young Lawyer, $12 Lunch
*This CLE includes .2 ethics

Thursday, September 18
BANKRUPTCY
Monthly Roundtable
Noon @ Agave

Wednesday, September 24
TAX, ESTATE PLANNING
AND PROBATE
Crowdfunding Securities
Presenter: Andrew Schwartz
Noon @ Packard Dierking (2595 Canyon Blvd, Suite 200)
$25 CLE, $15 New/Young Lawyers, $12 Lunch

Friday, September 26
IMMIGRATION
Monthly Breakfast Roundtable
8:30 am @ Broadway Suites

Mark your calendars for these special events!

BENCH BAR RETREAT Thursday, October 30th • 12:30 to 4:30 PM
at CU law school and ANNUAL BCBA JUDGES DINNER
immediately following at
Wedgewood Event Center on Boulder Creek (was the Red Lion Inn)
Thursday, December 11 5:30 - 8 PM
LEGAL SPEED DATING WITH YOUR JUDGES
Stay tuned -- details will be coming

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• Arbitration
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Jim Christoph, JD
303.381.2560 christophlaw@comcast.net
THE ACCESS TO JUSTICE PROBLEM AND WHAT CAN BE DONE ABOUT IT
By: Bruce Wiener, Michelle Crozier Haynes, and Jacqueline Neumann

It is no secret among lawyers and judges that there is an access to justice problem in Colorado and nationwide. Approximately three out of four litigants are unrepresented, or pro se, in civil and domestic relations cases where there is no constitutional right to counsel. The increasing cost of legal services coupled with the recent recession have made hiring a lawyer unaffordable not just for the poor but also for many moderate-income individuals. Pro se litigants are generally unfamiliar with court procedures and the complexities of the law and pose significant challenges to the efficient operation of the courts.

This article examines the access to justice problem here in Boulder County and Colorado, recent efforts in Colorado and in other states to address the problem, and what more can be done by lawyers to increase the availability of civil legal services to low- and moderate-income individuals.

Legal Aid
The Legal Services Corporation (LSC) establishes the framework by which the indigent receive free civil legal services. LSC funds 134 independent nonprofit legal aid programs with more than 800 offices, including Colorado Legal Services, which has fourteen offices throughout Colorado. LSC-funded programs help people who live in households with annual incomes at or below 125% of the federal poverty guidelines — in 2013, $14,363 for an individual, $29,438 for a family of four — in cases involving family law, housing and foreclosure, public benefits, and other civil legal issues.

The demand for free civil legal services far outstrips the resources available, forcing LSC to turn away more than half of all eligible applicants seeking assistance. As a result, legal aid providers must decline certain types of cases even if a prospective client qualifies based on income. For example, Boulder County Legal Services (BCLS) does not assist in post-decree domestic relations matters, such as parenting time disputes and modifications of child support and maintenance.

Access to Justice in Boulder County and Colorado
The number of pro se litigants in Colorado has increased dramatically in the last few years. Two-thirds of all domestic relations cases filed in Colorado in fiscal year 2013 had no attorney on the case, representing a 57% increase from 2001. Of the 69,435 parties involved in these cases, 76% did not have representation. 59% of the parties in county civil cases filed in Colorado in fiscal year 2013 did not have representation, but this figure is significantly higher — 98% — when limited to the responding party, which includes debtors, tenants, and other parties who generally have limited means.

The percentage of pro se litigants filing in Boulder County is slightly lower than the state average, but the data suggests a justice gap: 63% of domestic relations cases filed in the 20th Judicial District (JD) in fiscal year 2013 had no attorney on the case (70% of the parties involved did not have representation), and 58% of the parties in county civil cases filed in the 20th JD did not have representation.

Interestingly, Colorado fares well compared to other states in several indices measuring the resources available to litigants who are pro se, disabled, and non-English speaking, but ranks in the bottom seven states in terms of the number of civil legal aid attorneys as a percentage of the total population.

Bridging the Justice Gap
Various measures have been taken in response to the growing number of pro se litigants in Colorado and nationwide, including: providing self-help resources at courthouses; rule changes designed to encourage pro bono attorney participation through "unbundled" legal services, or limited

(continued on page 5)
is pleased to announce that

DAVID J. THOWER

has been appointed Municipal Judge for the Town of Superior.

When not on the bench, Mr. Thrower will continue to practice in the areas of estate planning, business and real estate.

For these matters, Mr. Thrower may be reached as follows:

2060 Broadway, Suite 400
Boulder, CO 80302
Phone: (303)447-1375 • (303)440-9036
www.dietzedavis.com
Email: dthrower@dietzedavis.com

After over 20 years practicing law in Boulder County,

KIMBERLY S. GENT

Announces that she has accepted the Position as Executive Director for Alpine Legal Services serving Glenwood Springs/Aspen, Colorado.

Kim would like to thank the Boulder County Bar and all those who have helped her throughout the years. Although she is looking forward to her new challenges, Kim will miss the friends she has made as a member of the Boulder County Bar Association.

Kim’s New Address is:
Alpine Legal Services
P.O.Box 1890 Glenwood Springs, CO 81602
(970)945–8858
kim@alpinelegalservices.org
have proposed allowing law students and other non-lawyers to provide legal services in limited circumstances. The two law schools in Colorado now require or encourage their students to complete a certain number of pro bono hours prior to graduation. With proper training and supervision, non-lawyers have the potential to help pro se litigants in simple legal matters. However, it is well documented that parties represented by a lawyer in civil and domestic relations proceedings achieve more favorable outcomes in court than those without a lawyer.

Conclusion

The rise in pro se litigants in Boulder County and Colorado is consistent with national trends and significantly impacts the ability of many low- and moderate-income individuals to access the means clients. In Boulder County, some lawyers (including the authors) have taken a unique approach to assist clients who cannot afford the services of a market-rate attorney by charging significantly discounted rates and providing a range of legal services tailored to the financial and legal needs of the client under the auspices of a nonprofit organization. Other nonprofit organizations around the country are addressing the justice gap in different ways, including establishing a referral network for private attorneys charging reduced rates and by funding fellowships for recent law school graduates interested in pursuing public interest careers. In Boulder County, the BCBA maintains a list of reduced-rate legal service providers and refers clients to participating lawyers.

Other Proposals

Various courts and legal commentators have proposed allowing law students and other non-lawyers to provide legal services in limited circumstances. The two law schools in Colorado now require or encourage their students to complete a certain number of pro bono hours prior to graduation. With proper training and supervision, non-lawyers have the potential to help pro se litigants in simple legal matters. However, it is well documented that parties represented by a lawyer in civil and domestic relations proceedings achieve more favorable outcomes in court than those without a lawyer.

C.R.C.P. 11(b), C.R.C.P. 311(b), and Colo. RPC 1.2(c) authorize an attorney to enter a limited appearance on behalf of a client. In 2011, the Colorado Supreme Court amended C.R.C.P. 121, Section 1-1 to clarify the process by which an attorney provides notice of a limited appearance and notice of completion at the conclusion of the proceeding without leave of the court. The rule change was designed to encourage more attorneys to provide assistance in pro bono and pro se matters. However, limited representation is not appropriate in all cases and remains impermissible in federal court.

“Low Bono” Assistance

In recent years, lawyers have increasingly utilized “low bono” and sliding scale fee arrangements to make their services more affordable for modest representation; lawyers increasingly utilizing reduced fee (“low bono”) and sliding scale fee arrangements; and the use of law students and other non-lawyers to provide legal services in limited circumstances.

Technology and Legal Information

All fifty states have online sources of legal information to help individuals in civil legal cases. In Colorado, courts have published many judicial forms online for use by pro se litigants. In addition, each trial court in Colorado has a pro se litigant coordinator, family court facilitator, and other staff available to provide general information to pro se litigants. However, court staff are not permitted to provide legal advice.

Pro Bono Assistance and Limited Scope Representation

Pro bono assistance from the private bar has long been and remains a key part of providing civil legal services to the poor. The Boulder County Bar Association (BCBA) is known for its spirit of volunteerism in this regard, with attorneys providing a total value of $1,079,000 in pro bono hours through BCLS in 2013.

C.R.C.P. 11(b), C.R.C.P. 311(b), and Colo. RPC 1.2(c) authorize an attorney to enter a limited appearance on behalf of a client. In 2011, the Colorado Supreme Court amended C.R.C.P. 121, Section 1-1 to clarify the process by which an attorney provides notice of a limited appearance and notice of completion at the conclusion of the proceeding without leave of the court. The rule change was designed to encourage more attorneys to provide assistance in pro bono and pro se matters. However, limited representation is not appropriate in all cases and remains impermissible in federal court.

“Low Bono” Assistance

In recent years, lawyers have increasingly utilized “low bono” and sliding scale fee arrangements to make their services more affordable for modest
The recent rule change in Colorado facilitating limited representation provides an opportunity for lawyers to assist clients of modest means for a specific proceeding or discrete legal task. Boulder lawyers can help bridge the justice gap by offering pro bono or “low bono” services and, when appropriate, by unbundling and consulting in their areas of expertise.

Bruce Wiener and Michelle Crozier Haynes are the co-founders and Executive Director and Staff Attorney, respectively, of Bridge to Justice, a 501(c)(3) nonprofit organization assisting low- and moderate-income Coloradans in civil and domestic relations matters -www.boulderbridge2justice.org. Michelle is also the Co-Chair of the BCBA Availability of Legal Services Section. Jacqueline Neumann interned with Bridge to Justice this past summer and is entering her third year at Whittier Law School in California.

1. Fact Sheet on the Legal Services Corporation, LEGAL SERVS. CORP., http://www.lsc.gov/about/what-is-lsc (last visited Aug. 6, 2014); CLS Offices, COLORADOLEGALSERVICES.ORG.

2. Fact Sheet on the Legal Services Corporation, supra note 1.


4. Office of the State Court Administrator, Court Services Division (Dec. 2013), Cases and Parties without Attorney Representation in Civil Cases FY 2013. Information provided by Jessica Zender (jessica.zender@judicialestate.courts.us); see also Ric N. Morgan, The Virtual Pro Se Clinic Concept, 43 COLO. LAW. 5 (2014), available at http://www.cobar.org/tcl/tcl_articles.cfm?articleid=8527.

5. Office of the State Court Administrator, supra note 4.

6. Id.

7. Id.


10. Forms and Instructions by Category, COLOR. JUD. BRANCH, http://www.courts.state.co.us/Forms/Index.cfm (last visited Aug. 6, 2014).

11. See CJD 13-01.


13. C.R.C.P. 121, § 1-1(5) states that: In accordance with C.R.C.P. 11(b) and C.R.C.P. Rule 311(b), an attorney may undertake to provide limited representation to a pro se party involved in a court proceeding. Upon the request and with the consent of a pro se party, an attorney may make a limited appearance for the pro se party in one or more specified proceedings, if the attorney files and serves with the court and the other parties and attorneys (if any) a notice of the limited appearance prior to or simultaneous with the proceeding(s) for which the attorney appears. At the conclusion of such proceeding(s), the attorney’s appearance terminates without the necessity of leave of court, upon the attorney filing a notice of completion of limited appearance. Service on an attorney who makes a limited appearance for a party shall be valid only in connection with the specific proceeding(s) for which the attorney appears.


17. See, e.g., Leslie C. Levin, The Monopoly Myth and Other Tales About the Superiority of Lawyers, 82 FORDHAM L. REV. 2611, 2629-33 (2014), http://fordhamlawreview.org/assets/pdfs/82/No_6/Levin_May.pdf (discussing the history and effectiveness of non-lawyer legal service providers, including a proposal by the Washington State Supreme Court to permit non-lawyer limited license legal technicians to advise clients in certain family law matters); Justicem, ABA Takes Step Toward Adopting 50 Hour Aspirational Goal for Pro Bono Services by Law Students, Nat’l Sent. for Access to Justice Blog (Mar. 18, 2014), http://ncforaj.org/2014/03/18/aba-takes-step-toward-adopting-50-hour-aspirational-goal-for-pro-bono-service-by-law-students/ (discussing recent efforts by the ABA to adopt a 50-hour aspirational goal for pro bono service by law students).


We are going to randomly chose a BCBA member to be highlighted each month. So don’t be surprised if we call on you. We will only ask you to answer 5 questions about yourself and then you will be famous. This month is Monica Haenselman.

Name and area of practice:
Family Court Facilitator, Boulder District Court.

Where did you graduate from law school and undergrad:
Law School: Georgetown University Law Center/Undergrad: University of Colorado.

What do you think is the best benefit(s) of your membership in the Boulder County Bar?
Knowing that I can send unrepresented litigants to the Boulder County Bar Association to be referred to an attorney who can provide them with legal advice on a low-pay or slow-pay basis is a wonderful thing. There are so many people in Boulder County who desperately need legal advice but cannot afford to retain an attorney or pay the full fee. It is an honor to be a part of this community of dedicated attorneys who are committed to providing much needed services for individuals in need of assistance.

What do you do when you are not practicing law:
With my two oldest children away at college I can focus all of my parenting energy on my youngest child, a high school sophomore, and boy does he appreciate all of the attention! When I am not driving my son crazy, I spend as much time as possible in our beautiful mountains, hiking in the summer and skiing in the winter.

Name one thing about yourself that not many people know:
I am a second generation Boulder High School graduate and a dedicated CU Buffs Basketball fan – my plan is to be in the stands this year as the Buffs advance in the NCAA tournament.

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**VOX POPULI**

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**Larry Rider**

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“A good listener helps us overhear ourselves”
Yahia Lababidi, author

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lcridermediation@gmail.com •

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When Does “Zealous Representation” of a Client Violate Standards of Professionalism?

A lawyer should be courteous and civil in all professional dealings with other persons. Lawyers should act in a civil manner regardless of the ill feelings that their clients may have toward others. Lawyers can disagree without being disagreeable. Effective and zealous representation does not require antagonistic or acrimonious behavior.” Florida Bar v. Norkin, 132 So.3d 77, 90, 91 (Fla, 2013).

The Chief Justice of the Colorado Supreme Court, the President of the Colorado Bar Association and the Deans of the law schools at the University of Denver and the University of Colorado have proclaimed October, 2014 as Professionalism Month in Colorado, continuing a tradition that began many years ago. In anticipation of Professionalism Month, it is timely to think about how we, as Boulder County lawyers, can strive to improve the manner in which we interact with each other and with the judges while at the same time fulfilling our professional duty to zealously represent our clients. (Colorado Rules of Professional Conduct, Preamble: A Lawyer’s Responsibilities, (2) “As advocate, a lawyer zealously asserts the client’s position under the rules of the adversary system . . .”)

We all have encountered rude and uncivil behavior by attorneys in our practices. A large percentage of unprofessional conduct seems to arise in the context of depositions, court hearings and settlement negotiations. Unfortunately, based upon my review of current blogs and articles and discussions with other lawyers, there appears to be an unprecedented spike in such behavior in recent years. I asked several well-known Boulder County attorneys to provide examples of unprofessional behaviors they have encountered. Here is a sample of the responses:

“I once was in a case where the opposing lawyer would time the filing of his pleadings so that my response was due the day after Thanksgiving or Christmas, or when he knew I was on vacation.”

“In one of my cases, the opposing attorney used an outdated phone conference number that was listed in the notice I filed for a court telephone conference. He was unable to participate in the conference so he called my office and screamed at my staff which was upsetting to them.”

“I had a case, before electronic filings, where opposing counsel pulled the court’s file from the clerk’s office, and inserted a pleading into it that he had not previously filed, and then argued that he had previously provided it to me and to the court.”

“I was involved in a case where the attorney on the other side told me unequivocally that both of his clients had agreed to a settlement. Based upon that representation I vacated two hearings. It turned out that only one of the two parties had agreed to the settlement and the other party refused to settle.”

“As a young prosecutor, I had a defense attorney say to a jury in opening: ‘Please don’t hold it against my client that I am not as smooth and polished as the prosecutor during this trial.’ I’ve never forgotten it, and couldn’t object to what I viewed then as a blatant appeal for sympathy. The

(continued on page 8)
judge didn’t caution him, and he got a compromise verdict. I thought that if I objected and the judge sustained it, I would have just confirmed what he had said.”

“I had an opposing attorney who was the complainant of a crime, defended the accused defendant of the same crime, and was my star witness in the case against his client. Despite admonitions from the court and me, he just didn’t see the big deal in his multiple conflicting roles. This might be so outrageous to be unbelievable, but it is quite true!”

*Florida Bar v. Norkin*, supra, is one notable example of extremely unprofessional behavior by an attorney. In *Norkin*, the court highlighted the respondent’s outrageous behavior in court proceedings as a factor in its decision to apply sanctions:

We now turn to Respondent Norkin’s behavior. Despite repeated warnings from judges, Norkin continued to engage in rude and antagonistic behavior. He disrupted court proceedings to such an extent that it was impossible for Judge Dresnick and Judge Manno Schurr to conduct hearings. The transcripts of those hearings are clear on these points. However, before this Court, Norkin is adamant in claiming that his behavior was never disrespectful to the judges. He posits that his conduct might have been ‘annoying’ or ‘irritating’ to the judges, but he asserts that his conduct is acceptable. We strongly disagree. Norkin’s conduct toward the judges violated Bar rules . . . and he engaged in extremely unprofessional behavior.

The Florida court also found that Norkin behaved in an unprofessional manner towards opposing counsel on a number of occasions. The referee found that Norkin’s letters, e-mails, and public insults disparaged and humiliated the opposing attorney. Further, the referee found that Norkin’s conduct in shouting at opposing counsel in chambers and courthouse hallways, while others were present, were efforts to disparage and humiliate him. The Court agreed and found Norkin guilty of violating the rule which prohibited conduct prejudicial to the administration of justice.

Accordingly, the court rejected the referee’s recommended suspension of 90 days and instead imposed a two year suspension as well as a public reprimand and an eighteen month probation following his reinstatement to the bar. Norkin was also required to undergo a mental evaluation and participate in any recommended counseling. Finally, he was ordered to reimburse approximately $8000 of costs incurred by the Florida Bar.

We can’t force other attorneys to behave professionally when they are not inclined to do so but we can control how we react to that type of behavior. It is particularly important to avoid responding to unprofessional behavior in the same unprofessional manner. One should resist any temptation to engage in the “tit for tat” model. Unless the behavior is an substantial ethical violation which must be reported “to the appropriate professional authority” under Rule 8.3 of the Colorado Rules of Professional Conduct, the best approach in many cases is to take the high road and try to ignore it.

**Gregory Peck as Atticus Finch**

At the end of the day, we should try to be the most honest, ethical, reasonable and diligent lawyers we can be. If we are successful, we will have earned the respect of our colleagues. When you think about the great lawyers in American history such as
Clarence Darrow, Abraham Lincoln, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Louis Brandeis and Thurgood Marshall, you will note that they were not rude or unethical or hot-heads. Although a fictional character, Atticus Finch in “To Kill A Mockingbird” by Harper Lee, may best represent the perfect lawyer. His defining characteristic was integrity. He was humble, honest and willing to support unpopular causes because it was the right thing to do. If we would all strive to be more like him, the reputation of the legal profession and our enjoyment of our profession and our colleagues would no doubt be vastly improved.

There are plenty of resources available to help lawyers understand and comply with approved standards of professional behavior. For over twenty years, the Boulder County Bar Association has sponsored the Professionalism Committee, consisting of thirteen local lawyers and two judges. The attorneys on the Committee take turns being on call each week to respond to complaints and questions about unprofessional conduct by attorneys. The Professionalism Committee also adopted a comprehensive list of Principles of Professionalism to promote civil and professional behavior among lawyers. I encourage you review the BCBA website which provides the schedule and contact information for members of the Professionalism Committee. The website also includes the full version of the Principles of Professionalism, including sections on “Courtesy and Civility,” “Agreements, Transactions and Stipulations,” “Scheduling,” “Disclosure and Discovery,” “Conduct during Depositions,” and “Motions and Conduct in Court.”

In recognition of Professionalism Month, BCBA will present a special program on the topic as part of the Bench-Bar Retreat at CU Law School on Thursday, October 30, 2014. The Retreat will be followed by the Annual Judge’s Dinner at the Wedgewood Events Center (the former Red Lion Inn). I hope to see you all at both events. Mark your calendars now and look for more details in the BCBA E-Brief.

On August 9th, more than 500 participants gathered at Boulder’s Calvary Bible Church for Boulder County’s annual Senior Law Day to attend multiple programs and seminars of interest to the county’s growing senior community. The event began with registration at 8:00 am and a line had already begun to form by 7:30 am. The keynote speaker was Colorado Chief Justice Nancy Rice, who spoke about the impact of seniors on the changing legal landscape in Colorado.

The event included the Ask a Lawyer Program (AAL) which provided participants with a 15 minute one-on-one session with a Boulder County Attorney. The AAL program was fully booked by 9:00 am – there were 60 appointments scheduled with ten volunteer attorneys.

An overwhelming majority of those who met with an attorney said they received valuable information and participants were uniformly impressed with the number of volunteer lawyers next year! Special thanks go to our amazing, indefatigable volunteer attorneys including Jodi Martin, Sharon Svendsen, Kris Simms, Jessica Catlin, Dan Kapasak, William Meyer, Pete Rogers, Brooke Brestel, Kristin Dittus and Joe Hartwig.

Thank you to those law firms who were event sponsors for the 2014 Senior Law Day:
**PRO BONO PAGE**

**Pro Bono Referrals**

Twelve cases were referred during the month of July. Thank you to the following attorneys:

- Don Alspaugh
- Steven Barnett
- Evan Branigan
- Christina Ebner
- Keith Edwards
- Connie Eyster
- Rodney Felzien
- Conrad Lattes
- Elizabeth Meyer
- Karen Radakovich
- Gina Weinberger
- Bruce Wiener

**Pro Se Program Volunteers**

- Josh Anderson
- Mary Louise Edwards
- Shawn Ettingoff
- John Hoelle
- Lauren Ivison
- Matt James
- Anne Pignatiello
- Craig Small
- Michelle Stoll

**BCAP Volunteers**

Thank you to the following attorneys who accepted pro bono referrals for the Boulder County AIDS Project in July:

- Paul Bierbaum
- Chris Jeffers

**Pro Bono Corner**

Interested in a Pro Bono case?

Please call Erika at 303-449-2197. CLE credits available for pro bono service.

Don’t forget the FREE BOULDER LEGAL CLINIC

September 11
5:30 - 7:30 PM
Sacred Heart of Jesus Church
Pine Street in Boulder

Thanks to the volunteers who have signed up for the September clinic. We will need more volunteers on Dec. 4 and Mar 5, 2015 and June 4, 2015.

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**PROFESSIONALISM ON-CALL LIST**

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<th>Date</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Phone Number</th>
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<tr>
<td>September 8</td>
<td>Steve Meyrich</td>
<td>303.4408238</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 15</td>
<td>Helen Stone</td>
<td>303.442.0802</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 22</td>
<td>Curt Rautenstrauss</td>
<td>303.666.8576</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>September 29</td>
<td>Lee Strickler</td>
<td>303.443.6690</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**Coal Creek Open Space Flood Restoration**

SATURDAY - October 11, 2014 (8:30am-4pm)

Enjoy a crisp autumn day outdoors in Lafayette healing the land from 2013 flood damage.

Volunteer space is limited, so sign up today!

For information or to sign up, contact:
Gabriella Stockmayer - gstockmayer@dietzedavis.com
Boulder Family Law Attorney seeking a temporary (4-6 months) family law paralegal/legal secretary. Litigation experience required. Send resume and salary requirements to cathy@catherinedukebenjamin.com.

Weld County Government, Greeley, CO
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Large windowed office, opening to a deck facing the Justice Center at the Canyon Professional Building. Full services include receptionist, fax, parking, storage area, conference room and other amenities. Gross rent $825/month. 303-444-1700.

Two Sunny centrally located offices in Longmont available immediately. One office is 250 Ft./$500/mo. The second office is 168 Ft./$400/mo and has a private entrance. Both offices have use of common waiting room and kitchen. Free off-street parking on bus routes, and handicap accessible. Rent includes utilities but not phone and internet. If interested, call 303.544.2124.

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Amanda Sessa  NMLS #257356 LMB #100018251

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sse@swbc.com

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John Sessa  Branch Manager
NMLS #277361 LMB #100018423
Amanda Sessa  Sr. Loan Officer
NMLS #257356 LMB #100018251
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