



Colorado Office of the Child's Representative

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Winter 2014 Newsletter

Notes from the Executive Director

Although February is technically the dead of winter, it's the time of year when we all plan for Spring. At OCR, Spring means we are gearing up for our contract renewal and application process. This year our evaluation districts include several large Front Range jurisdictions (Denver, Arapahoe/Douglas and Boulder) as well as the 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, and 21st judicial districts. We are working hard to streamline the process and expect to have applications online by March 3, 2014. Please plan to join us for a webinar on the process if you have any questions or need information. The webinar is set for February 19, 2014 at noon.

That date, February 19th, is an important one as it is also Figure Setting for the Joint Budget Committee. With the Legislature in full swing, our efforts are focused on pursuing our requested rate increase of \$75 per hour in Fiscal Year 2015. While our Joint Budget Committee Analyst has recommended that increase, Figure Setting is the process through which the actual Fiscal Year 15 budget document is developed. Once that is formulated, the proposed budget will be presented to the General Assembly for approval. Between Figure Setting and that vote, we will be reaching out to you, our attorneys, to share stories about your work and its impact on Colorado's most vulnerable kids.

We are also planning several great trainings for Spring. On March 21st, we will present a practice management train-

ing which includes sessions on using technology and working effectively in multidisciplinary environments. For our Spring conference, we are partnering with the State Court Administrator's Office to sponsor a combined Respondent Parent and GAL training on April 3rd and 4th titled "Lawyers Advocating for Better Family Outcomes." There will also be a preconference workshop on Appellate issues on April 2.

Finally, with Valentine's and Girl Scout cookies to look forward to, please remember to be sweet to yourself. As I have traveled around the state and observed dockets, I continue to be awed by the amazing work you do. Whether it's advocating to find a permanent connection for an older youth, fighting to organize sibling visits or pushing to get a young person out of detention, the work you do is tough. It demands a special person, one who is skilled as a lawyer yet full of passion and not accepting of the status quo—in short, it takes heart. ♦



Linda Weisner
Linda Weisner, Executive Director



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Winter Legal Review

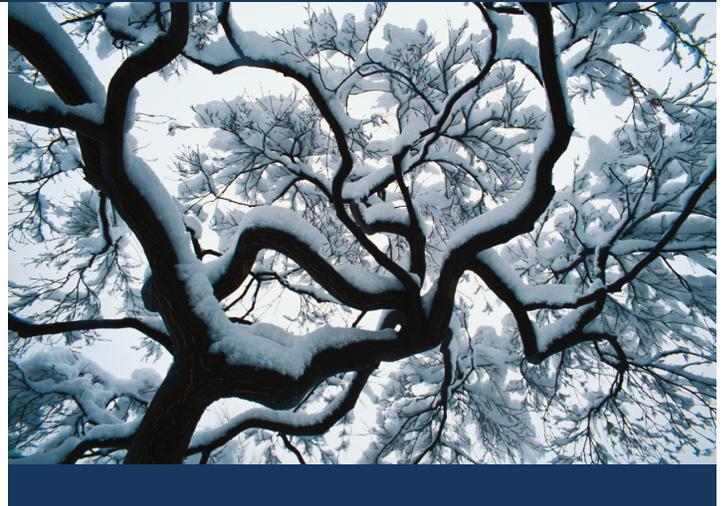
Summaries of new cases and legislation brought to you by OCR's Staff Attorneys



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■ 1. Juvenile Cases Pending Before the Colorado Supreme Court

***Banks v. People*, 12SC1022 (certiorari granted June 24, 2013)**

- Whether, after *Miller v. Alabama*, 132 S. Ct. 2455 (2012), the Eighth Amendment to the U.S. Constitution is violated by the imposition on a juvenile of a sentence of mandatory life with the potential for parole after forty years.
- Whether the court of appeals exceeded its judicial authority by re-writing the criminal sentence statutes in a way not authorized or compelled by Colorado Statute as sound “severability” analysis.

***People v. Tate*, 12SC932 (certiorari granted July 1, 2013)**

- Whether, after *Miller v. Alabama*, 132 S. Ct. 2455 (2012), invalidated mandatory life without parole for juveniles, the court of appeals erred by remanding the defendant’s case for resentencing instead of upholding the defendant’s life sentence and remanding the case to reflect that the defendant will be eligible for parole after forty calendar years.

***Jensen v. People*, 13 SC211 (certiorari granted November 24, 2013, issue reframed December 12, 2013)**

- Whether the petitioner’s life without parole sentence was unconstitutional under the Eighth Amendment and [Art. II, section 20, Colo. Const.](#), because he was a juvenile when the crime was committed, and, assuming the sentence is invalid, what is the appropriate remedy.

■ 2. Colorado Supreme Court Decisions

***People in the Interest of A.A.*, 2013 CO 65 (November 12, 2013).**

In a Rule 21 proceeding initiated by the People, the Colorado Supreme Court upholds the district court ruling allowing the introduction of testimony by the juvenile’s psychological expert even though the testimony did not comply with the court-ordered examination procedures set forth in § 16-18-107. The Court reasons that the Colorado Rules of Criminal Procedure expressly provide that the rules will not apply to Children’s Code proceedings except as explicitly set forth in the Colorado Criminal Code; no provision in the Criminal Code suggests that § 16-18-107 was intended to apply to juvenile proceedings.

***A.S. v. People*, 12 SC 936 (October 28, 2013).** The Colorado Supreme Court holds that § 19-2-601(5)(a)(I)(A) grants a sentencing court discretion to sentence an aggravated juvenile offender to suspend a DYC commitment as a condition of successful completion of probation for an offense that would not constitute a class 1 or class 2 felony if committed by an adult.

■ 3. Colorado Court of Appeals Decisions

***In re the Parental Responsibilities of A.R.L.*, 2013 COA 170 (December 5, 2013).**

The Court of Appeals holds that in a context of a same-sex relationship, a child may have two mothers under the Uniform Parentage Act—a biological mother and a presumptive mother. Child, who was raised by a same-sex couple, was conceived as a result of sexual intercourse between one partner and a friend after an attempt at artificial insemination failed. Although the couple separated early on in the child’s life, both parents exercised regular (and eventually equal) parenting time until the biological mother terminated all contact between her ex-partner and the child, which resulted in the filing of a petition to declare parentage pursuant to § 19-4-105(1)(d). The petition was accompanied by the presumed biological father’s sworn “admission of non-paternity.” Biological mother moved to dismiss the petition on the grounds that the child could not have three parents and could not have two mothers under the UPA. The trial court granted that motion and subsequently denied a motion for reconsideration, reasoning that the case did not involve a surrogacy or sperm donor. Twelve days later, the court granted the presumed biological father’s petition to relinquish parental rights.

The Court of Appeals cites precedent holding that the presumption of paternity set forth in § 19-4-105(1)(d) applies equally to men and women, *see S.N.V.*, 284 P.3d 147 (Colo. App. 2011), rejects the argument that the granting of the petition for maternity would result in three parents, and looks to the language and purpose of the UPA to determine that a child may have two same-sex parents under the UPA. The Court therefore reverses the trial court’s denial of a petition for maternity and remands for a determination of the petition on the merits.

***In the Interest of J.G.C.*, 2013 COA 171 (December 5, 2013).**

Court of Appeals vacates juvenile court order dismissing a presumptive father from a D&N case based on the grounds that genetic

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Legal Review

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testing showed the presumptive father was not the biological father. As a preliminary matter, the Court of Appeals holds that under § 19-1-104(1)(b), (f) and § 19-4-109(1), the jurisdiction of the juvenile court in a D&N proceeding includes paternity issues that arise in the cases and that a paternity proceeding may be joined with a D&N proceeding. When a paternity issue arises in a non-paternity proceeding, the court must follow the procedures outlined in the UPA; failure to follow such procedures deprives the court of subject matter jurisdiction to decide paternity. The Court of Appeals holds that the juvenile court erred in dismissing the presumptive father from the petition based on the genetic test results, reasoning that his acknowledgement of paternity on the child's birth certificate established a presumption of paternity under the UPA that was not rebutted by his acknowledgement that he was not the biological father of the child or any other evidence.

In the Interest of J.J.M., 2013 COA 159 (November 21, 2013). Court of Appeals affirms juvenile court's allocation of peremptory challenges under C.R.J.P. 4.3(b), holding that the juvenile court did not commit error in granting a collective total of three peremptory challenges to the respondents, three to the county department, and three to the GAL. Court of Appeals holds that the plain text of the rule specifically sets forth the specific number of peremptory challenges and does not give the juvenile court discretion to increase the number of challenges given to each respondent or to decrease the number given to the county department or GAL.

In the Interest of S.N., 2013 COA 157 (November 21, 2013). In an appeal of an adjudication order, the court holds that prospective harm is a factual question that precludes summary judgment. Summary judgment had been granted by the juvenile court based on the termination of parental rights with regard to three older children.



As a preliminary matter, the Court of Appeals rejects the county department's argument that parents were collaterally estopped from litigating whether S.N. was dependent and neglected based on the findings and order terminating the parents' rights to the three older children; because the termination order did not involve the youngest child, the issues were not identical and not barred by collateral estoppel. The Court of Appeals then discusses what it regards as a disagreement amongst appellate judges on the propriety of the use of summary judgment to resolve adjudicatory issues in D&N cases, but determines not to resolve this disagreement in its decision. The Court of Appeals reiterates the principles that summary judgment cannot be granted as a "shortcut" or a means to "save judicial resources" and that it may be used to deny litigants a trial only when "as a matter of law, based on undisputed facts, one party could not prevail." (citations omitted). Because prospective harm requires the fact-finder to make a prediction based on past conduct and current circumstances and because past conduct alone is not conclusive for such a finding, the question of prospective harm is inappropriate for summary judgment. ♦

LEGISLATIVE UPDATE

The Second Regular Session of the Sixty-ninth General Assembly convened January 8, 2014. The OCR monitors pending legislation and provides information to and answers questions from legislators concerning various issues related to children and youth. Legislative Liaison Dorothy Macias welcomes your feedback and questions regarding legislation. Contact Dorothy at dorothymacias@coloradochildrep.org or (720) 351-4346.

■ **Bill Highlight: SB 14-064 Reinstatement of the Parent-Child Legal Relationship.** The bill provides a permanency option for those children whose parental rights have been terminated ("legal orphans") by prescribing limited circumstances in which they may reunite with their rehabilitated parents. Children 12 years or older who do not have a legal parent, are not in an adoptive placement, are not likely to be adopted within a reasonable period of time, and have no other permanency options (e.g., APR, Guardianship) are eligible to have a reinstatement petition filed by either the GAL or county department in certain circumstances where the parent has successfully addressed the circumstances which lead to the termination of his/her parental rights. Youth 16 years and older are also authorized to file a reinstatement petition. The legislation currently precludes cases involving sexual abuse, egregious abuse or neglect, and a suspicious fatality or near fatality. This bill recognizes that a former parent may improve his/her situation and allows reunification at least three years after the termination if reunification is in the best interests of the child. OCR has been engaged in bill-drafting discussions, testified in favor of the bill at its initial hearing before the Senate Judiciary Committee, and will continue to be a proponent of the bill as it makes its way through the legislative process. ♦

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Meet an OCR Attorney

Each quarter, the OCR will feature a new attorney in our newsletter and on our website. Learn about the individuals who make OCR's mission a reality through their passion, skill, and dedication to Colorado's kids!



Josi McCauley practices in the Eighth Judicial District in Colorado.

Q: Why did you choose to practice child welfare law?

A: Having enjoyed a number of juvenile and family law courses in law school, I signed up for the Juvenile Law Clinic my final year of law school. I loved the way that child welfare law intersected with so many different areas of law, and I really enjoyed working with the kids. After that clinic, I knew this was the type of law I wanted to practice.

Q: What has been the most rewarding moment for you while working with children and families in the dependency and neglect system?

A: There are so many rewards working in this system. Over the years, I've had a few kids want to give me something to thank me when they had practically nothing themselves. One of my first clients, a seven-year-old, gave me one of his stuffed animals when his case closed, which was very meaningful. I also have kids who still contact me years after we've finished working together just to update me. Hearing from these kids and knowing that they are doing well is tremendously rewarding.

Q: Describe a challenge you face doing this work and your strategies to overcome it.

A: Sometimes, there are policies and procedures in place within the system that seem to do more harm to the child or family than good when actually put into practice. The best way for me to deal with it is generally not to file a motion, but

to get together with a group of people who have the ability to implement different measures and to work as a team to come to a resolution to help the client. I think it is always best to try and come up with a solution outside of the courtroom, if at all possible.

Q: What advice do you have for an attorney who is new to child welfare law?

A: Don't be afraid to go to your fellow GALs for advice and support. I'm so lucky to be in a jurisdiction full of amazing GALs who are willing to share motions and research or even just go to lunch so I can get a second opinion or just vent.

Q: What drives you to continue in this line of work?

A: Seeing a child or family be successful keeps me going. Sometimes these moments can seem few and far between, but witnessing their successes is so invigorating. I should probably be seeking advice, rather than giving any, but I do think it's important to stay on top of my legal research and case law. As Sheri Danz would say, "check the GRID." ♦



Share Your Story:

To suggest an OCR Contract Attorney for an upcoming feature, complete and mail this form to 1300 Broadway, Ste. 320 in Denver, 80203. Or, visit our website's [Meet an OCR Attorney](#) page to nominate, share your own story, or view our archive!

▲ NOMINEE'S NAME

▲ YOUR NAME

▲ YOUR DAYTIME PHONE NUMBER

▲ YOUR EMAIL ADDRESS

Finance & Billing Update



At the end of January, OCR's Court Appointed Counsel appropriation line is overspent by approximately 6%. Our billing office has seen increased billings for this time period, as compared to last fiscal year. Accordingly, OCR has filed a supplemental request seeking additional funds to meet projected expenses for the current fiscal year. The Joint Budget Committee voted to support this request in January, and the legislature will be voting on this request in the coming months. As OCR's data is showing increased costs in D&N, JD, and truancy cases as well as increased JD and truancy appointments, the OCR will continue to monitor trends, work to understand the factors driving these increases, and reach out to attorneys, judges, and other stakeholders in an effort to control costs resulting from discretionary appointments.

In an effort to provide better customer service, OCR has proposed bringing the C.A.R.E.S. program and database systems onto state-provided servers to better monitor response times and to save future costs. As part of OCR's supplemental request, the office has asked for funds to purchase servers to be located at the Ralph Carr Judicial Center. If approved, the transition will take place in April 2014.

The State of Colorado will be moving to a new accounting system, CORE, beginning July 1st, 2014. OCR will send out specific billing information as we approach this date. The current system, COFRS, will not process payments after June 30th. Please watch for more information as we prepare for this transition. ♦

If you have any questions regarding billing, please contact Melanie Jannicelli at melaniejannicelli@coloradochildrep.org or (303) 860-1517 ext. 100.

OCR Cases: When Does My Appointment End?



Please remember that OCR Attorney payments are funded exclusively by taxpayer dollars. As such, the OCR maintains the highest level of accountability for the expenditure of these funds and the expectation that OCR Attorneys will provide legal services in a cost-effective manner without compromising the integrity of such services or the safety and well-being of children.

↳ Dependency & Neglect

- **GAL:** Section 19-1-111(4)(a), C.R.S. (2014), provides that the mandatory appointment of the guardian *ad litem* (GAL) in a D&N shall continue until such time as the court's jurisdiction is terminated. The Court's jurisdiction terminates when the adjudicated child turns 21 years old unless the court terminates its jurisdiction earlier under the specific circumstances of the case. § 19-3-205, C.R.S. (2014).
- **Counsel for Child:** The subject matter and scope of the Counsel for Child in a D&N appointment are limited to the terms and conditions of the appointment order.

↳ Delinquency

Section 19-1-111(4)(b), C.R.S. (2014), provides that the discretionary appointment of the GAL in a delinquency case shall terminate:

- 1) at the time the sentence is imposed, unless the court continues the appointment because the child is sentenced to an out-of-home placement as a condition of probation
- 2) when the child turns 18 years old, unless the child has a developmental disability

The GAL's appointment may terminate on the GAL's or court's motion when the appointment is no longer necessary due to resolution of the basis of the appointment:

- 1) the appearance of the child's parent, guardian, custodian, etc. at a hearing in the case
- 2) the conflict of interest has been resolved
- 3) the appointment no longer serves the child's best interests

↳ Domestic Relations

- **Child Legal Representative:** Appointment terminates upon the entry of Permanent Orders and resolution of any appeal stemming from Permanent Orders. § 14-10-116. C.R.S. (2014).
- **Child and Family Investigator:** The role of the CFI is to investigate, report, and make recommendations to the court on specific issues that affect the best interests of the minor and dependent child/ren involved in a domestic relations case. The subject matter and scope of the CFI appointment are limited to the terms and conditions of the appointment order.

↳ Paternity

"[O]nce a determination of paternity has been made, and permanent orders enter resolving custody, child support, and parenting time, the appointment of the GAL terminates. We perceive no reason why the child and parents should suffer ... the invasion of privacy occasioned by the indefinite appointment of a GAL." In *Interest of A.R.W.*, 903 P.2d 10, 13 (Colo.App. 1994); see *In re Marriage Finer*, 920 P.2d 325 (Colo.App. 1996).

↳ Probate

A GAL may be appointed if the court determines that representation of the interest otherwise would be inadequate. § 15-14-115, C.R.S. (2014). The court must state on the record the duties of the GAL and its reasons for the appointment. The appointment, therefore, ends upon conclusion of the GAL's duties or resolution of the reason(s) for the appointment.

↳ Truancy

The compulsory attendance law governing truancy proceedings applies only to children who are older than 6 and under the age of 17. See 22-33-104(1)(a); 22-33-107(3)(a)(I). Hence, in submitting a request for excess fees in truancy proceedings, specifically confirm that the child is between the ages of 6 and 16. If the child is 17 or older, specify the following: The legal basis for the court's ongoing jurisdiction; the date the court made findings regarding the basis for its ongoing jurisdiction; and whether you as the GAL objected to the ongoing jurisdiction and, if not, why. ♦



TRAINING RESOURCES



Affordable Care Act and Foster Youth

Provisions of the Affordable Care Act (ACA) went into effect January 1, 2014 expanding Medicaid until age 26 for some former foster youth. Federal law requires states to provide coverage for eligible youth and provides federal Medicaid matching funds at the rate for that state. To be eligible for the expanded coverage, the young person must have been in foster care and receiving Medicaid on their 18th birthday or on the date the youth aged out of foster care in states where youth can remain in foster care beyond the age of 18. Additionally, the youth must not be otherwise eligible for or enrolled in mandatory coverage. The federal rules do not require states to cover youth who aged out of foster care in another state. (See, *Medicaid to 26 for Youth in Foster Care: Key Steps for Advocates*, ChildFocus, Inc. Sept. 2013, State Policy Advocacy and Reform Center, available at: <http://childwelfareparc.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/09/Medicaid-to-26-for-Youth-in-Foster-Care.pdf>)

The January 2014 issue of ABA Child Law Practice explores potential limitations of the law for youth who move out of state and those who might have difficulty navigating the Medicaid system. It also discusses the conflict between the ACA eligibility requirements and the Adoption and Safe Families Act goal to promote permanency for youth. Adolescents who find permanency with a relative may no longer be eligible for Medicaid and consequently unable to access the future benefit. (See, "Expanded Medicaid Coverage for Youth Aging out of Foster Care", Eliza M. Hirst, Child Law Practice, Vol. 33, No. 1 (January 2014)).

The Children's Health Partnership, a non-profit child advocacy organization, compiled a collection of resources on implementing the foster youth Medicaid expansion, available at: <http://www.childrenspartnership.org/publications/health-reform-e-update/621-aca-enrollment-a-foster-youth>

The issue is also receiving national attention and was featured in a February 3, 2014 *Washington Post* article by Anna Gorman, "[When Your Parent Is the State, It's Tough For Young Adults To Stay Insured.](#)"



The 2014 **Sex Offender Management Board Annual Legislative Report** (January 2014) is now available. The report contains evidence-based practices (EBP), emerging research, current SOMB initiatives and special projects. Available at: http://dcj.state.co.us/odvsom/sex_offender/SO_Pdfs/2014%20SOMB%20Annual%20Legislative%20Report%20-%20FINAL%202-4-2014.pdf

Fostering Success in Education: National Factsheet on the Educational Outcomes of Children in Foster Care (January 2014) available at: http://www.fostercareandeducation.org/portals/0/dmx/2014%5C01%5Cfile_20140122_110216_pfk_0.pdf

The National Factsheet highlights many of the educational challenges faced by foster youth and provides promising policies and practices to address those obstacles to educational attainment.

Waiver World Webinar available for Home Study CLE Credit. Videos from OCR's *Waiver World: Adoption Subsidies, Relative Guardianship Assistance, & Kinship Support through Colorado's Title IV-E Waiver* are available on our website's [training materials](#) page.

The Indian Law and Order Commission, A Roadmap For Making Native America Safer, is available at: <http://www.aisc.ucla.edu/iloc/report/>. It includes reports on Native youths' exposure to staggering rates of poverty, substance abuse, suicide, and exposure to violence, and loss and the inadequacies of the juvenile justice system.

New Resources Posted to the OCR's "Online Resources & Documents" Bank:

➤ Educational Stability Resources

- [NY Times: Out of Foster Care, Into College, Oct. 2013](#)
- [How Can Courtroom Resources Support Judges to Address the Education Needs of Children in Care?](#) From The Legal Center for Foster Care and Education, a collaboration of the American Bar Association Center on Children and the Law, Education Law Center, and Juvenile Law Center, supported by the Annie E. Casey Foundation and Casey Family Programs.

➤ Immigration Resources

- [Parental Interests Directive, Aug 2013](#) - Issued by U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) that speaks directly to parents' rights and abilities to participate in Dependency & Neglect and other family court proceedings, even when in ICE custody.
- [Parental Interests Directive Guidance, Issued by ICE](#) ♦

Case Management & Billing Using the C.A.R.E.S. System

➤ Duplicate Items

CARES now flags duplicate items. In an effort to better track duplicates in the system, OCR will no longer release a duplicate item, allowing an attorney to delete it, unless the item is an actual expense and not a duplicate.

➤ Disputed Item

If you have a disputed item that is not a duplicate, please contact Melanie Jannicelli to resolve it within 30 days of the date of activity.

➤ Mileage Rate Change

As of January 1, 2014 the mileage rate is \$0.50/mile. OCR asked all attorneys to hold January miles until after February 1st, to allow us to update the rate in CARES. OCR will seek reimbursement for any January mileage entered in January at the 2013 rate.

➤ Meal Receipts

Please submit your receipt for a child's meal via email to Melanie when you are entering the bill in CARES. The receipt must include the date, the case number, the child's name, and the attorney's name. If you bill for a child's meal without submitting your meal receipt to OCR, the meal will be disputed. The disputed item will not be paid until OCR receives the receipt. To avoid delay in payment for that expense, please note in your email subject line that you are submitting a "RECEIPT FOR A DISPUTED ITEM."

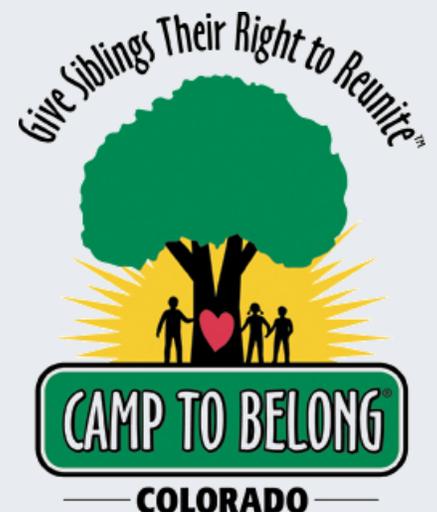
➤ New Appointment Type

The OCR has created a new appointment category in CARES: *JD victim/witness*. This category will better allow us to track trends regarding the appointment of GALs in this limited appointment category and to make sure we are paying only for those appointments authorized by our appropriation. Please note that the presumptive allocation for this appointment type, as well as for the ***CR victim/witness*** appointment type, is set at \$0. In order to get paid for any activity performed on these case types, you must obtain preapproval from the OCR. Immediately upon receiving notice of such an appointment, please email an excess fee request to Melanie Jannicelli stating the case name and the basis for and terms of the court's order of appointment. ♦



SPOTLIGHT ON Camp To Belong Colorado

Camp To Belong Colorado is a nonprofit organization dedicated to reuniting siblings separated through out-of-home care. The camp is held in August at the YMCA Camp Santa Maria. Brothers and sisters, ages 8 to 18+, are brought together for six days and five nights in a fun, safe, supportive environment to create lifetime memories. Utilizing intentional programming to support and strengthen sibling connections, Camp To Belong does much more than help meet the mandated requirements for sibling visitation—it truly provides a place to strengthen and maintain permanent family connections in a meaningful and natural way. For more information about the program and how to refer campers for the 2014 summer camp, please visit the website at ctbcolorado.org or contact Stacey Sanders, the Camper Recruitment Coordinator, at staceys@ctbcolorado.org. ♦





TRAINING ALERTS

⇨ FY15 OCR Contract Renewal and Application Webinar | Feb. 19, 2014 | 12:00-1:00pm

Linda Weinerman will discuss this year's attorney contract renewal and application process and will be available to answer any questions. For a timeline of the application process, please see the "[Applications](#)" page of OCR's website. This webinar will be recorded and made available on the OCR's website.

→ REGISTER at: <https://attendee.gotowebinar.com/register/6953419641367370241>

⇨ Permanency Roundtables as Part of the IV-E Waiver Webinar | March 5, 2014 | 12:00-1:30pm

This webinar will include a presentation by Tiffany Sewell, the Permanency Roundtable Coordinator at CDHS, who will discuss the protocol regarding Permanency Roundtable (PRT) initiatives in Colorado under the Title IV-E Waiver. Specifically, Tiffany will address the ability of PRTs to expedite perma-

nency for youth in the foster care system. This webinar will be recorded and made available on the OCR's website.

→ REGISTER at: <https://attendee.gotowebinar.com/register/1305295479713152770>

⇨ Law Practice Management, Technology for GALs, & Lawyers Working with Social Workers Training

This day-long training will take place on Friday, March 21st, 2014 in the Ralph L. Carr Judicial Building in training room 1D. Sessions include:

- **Session 1:** Essential Law Practice Management for GALs | 9:00 – 10:15am
- **Session 2:** Practical Technology for GALs: Tools to Improve Productivity, Profitability, and Quality of Work Life | 10:30 – 11:45am
- **Session 3:** Child's Team: Challenges, Strategies & Benefits of Lawyers & Social Workers Working Together | 1:00 – 5:00pm

Presenters for the Law Practice Management and Technology sessions include Reba Nance, the Director of Law Practice and Risk Management for the Colorado Bar Association and Brock Wood, a local family law attorney who operated his own technology consulting firm

with a focus on helping law firms use technology effectively. For the afternoon session on lawyers and social workers, we will be joined by two national experts from the New York Legal Aid Society's Juvenile Rights Practice including Nanette Schrandt, a Licensed Clinical Social Worker and Director of Juvenile Services of the Legal Aid Society, and Carolyn Silvers, the Deputy Attorney-in-Charge of the Queens office of the Legal Aid Society.

→ REGISTER at: <https://adobeformscentral.com/?f=BQHXrdgTo2V9hIArMtal8w>

⇨ OCR & SCAO Spring Conference: Lawyers Advocating for Better Family Outcomes: Skills and Strategies for GALs & RPC

The OCR & SCAO are partnering to sponsor a joint RPC & OCR conference titled *Lawyers Advocating for Better Family Outcomes: Skills and Strategies for GALs & RPC*. The conference will take place on **April 3-4, 2014** in Denver with a Preconference Dependency & Neglect Appellate Workshop on **April 2nd**.

→ **Please Note:** Conference registration is currently full. To be added to the waitlist, please contact Ashlee Jones (Ashlee@coloradochildrep.org). ♦

MISSION STATEMENT

The mission of the Office of the Child's Representative (OCR) is to provide competent and effective legal representation to Colorado's children involved in the court system because they have been abused and neglected, impacted by high conflict parenting time disputes, or charged with delinquent acts and without a parent able to provide relevant information to the court or protect their best interests during the proceedings.

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