In Practice

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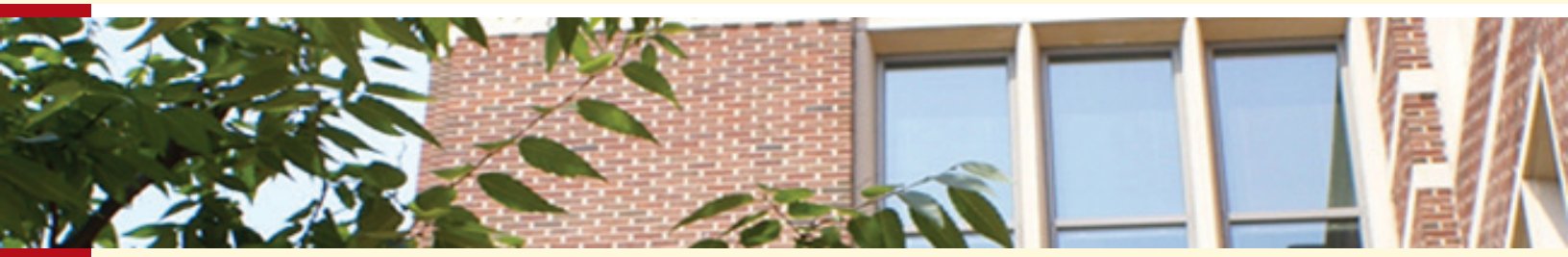

Clinic Bridge Class Highlights the Role of Lawyers in Addressing Access to Justice Issues

by Michael Pinard, Professor of Law and Director, Clinical Law Program

In March 2011, the Clinical Law Program held a bridge class that brought several clinics together to focus on a report issued earlier this year by the Maryland Access to Justice Commission, *Implementing a Civil Right to Counsel in Maryland*. The Report recommends that low income individuals in Maryland have access to counsel "at public expense" in civil matters "where basic human needs are at stake, such as those involving shelter, sustenance, safety, health and child custody." It estimates that each year nearly 365,000 Marylanders have legal needs in these areas that are not met, and that implementing a civil right to counsel would cost over $106 million annually.

Organized by Professors Kathleen Dachille (Public Health Law Clinic) and Maureen Sweeney (Immigration Clinic), the class focused the students on the unmet legal needs of Maryland residents and to discuss ways that the law school and the legal profession can help address these needs. Students from each clinic discussed ways they provided legal services to individuals and organizations that would otherwise lack access to justice, and the students' stories and experiences provided the context for discussing the report.

Professor Dachille presented the challenges of actually funding $106 million to meet these legal needs and facilitated a discussion about the legal profession's obligation to ensure access to justice. The students spoke of their desire to provide pro bono legal services during their legal careers, but several observed that the struggle to find and maintain employment in the current legal market may inhibit their ability to do so. Others expressed concern that their intended area of practice may not be suitable for pro bono work and that they may not be competent to perform the type of work necessary to benefit pro bono clients, risking malpractice claims. To draw out these issues, volunteer students participated in a role-play that illustrated the benefits and drawbacks of providing pro bono services. The discussion that followed was informative and provocative, and the debriefing highlighted ways to overcome the identified hurdles.

Professor Douglas Colbert (Access to Justice Clinic: Effective Assistance of Counsel at Bail) concluded the class by talking about the virtues of pro bono service and the obligations of all lawyers to help meet the legal needs of individuals who lack access to counsel. He directed the students to the preamble to the Maryland Model Rules of

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From the Director . . .

In this edition of *In Practice*, we highlight some of the steps our Program is taking to address unmet legal needs, and to teach students the problem-solving skills that a twenty-first century law practice demands. A bridge class focuses on addressing the access to justice crisis impacting thousands of Marylanders who do not have the benefit of counsel for critical legal needs. The Mediation Clinic and the Public Health Clinic are helping students use new ways to uncover, address and resolve legal issues that impact individuals, families and communities. These activities, as well as many others, are helping students build critical and innovative skills that expand the approaches available to address acute legal needs.

Michael Pinard, JD
Director, Clinical Law Program

Maryland's Consumer Protection Clinic Defends Debt Buyer Cases

by Peter A. Holland, Visiting Law School Assistant Professor

One week before the fall semester, I reviewed a possible case. The potential client is blind, has few assets, been sued on an old credit card debt, and is being harassed by phone and threatened with incarceration if she doesn't "pay up."

Further research showed that an out-of-state debt buyer claims it purchased a credit card account belonging to our potential client. The debt buyer's law firm is also out-of-state, and appears to be using a local attorney whose website says he does criminal defense with no mention of debt collection. Our state's web based court tracking system indicates that this lawyer filed 140 debt buyer cases, all on a single day in March of this year.

My questions included:

- Why is this client being harassed on the phone and threatened with incarceration?
- Who is making these phone calls?
- Is this junk debt buyer even licensed?
- Was there ever a valid debt to begin with? If there was a valid debt, was it ever properly assigned to this junk debt buyer? Or, should we just assume that the debt is valid because there is an affidavit from the junk debt buyer which states under oath that they purchased this account from "plaintiff's assignor" (whoever that might be)?
- How could one person possibly file 140 lawsuits in a single day?
- Is the attorney an employee of the out-of-state law firm, even though he is not listed on their website?

Junk debt buyer cases are important because they fulfill so many goals of a consumer protection clinic. Students learn firsthand that every junk judgment results in one more challenge to paying the mortgage, one more strike against an applicant in the job search, one more issue to explain on the rental application. They get to see that access to justice is, for many, still just a dream.

It also touches on a broad array of doctrine, skill and professionalism issues. Doctrines that will be considered include contract formation, securitization, validity of assignments, the doctrine of standing, the rules of evidence and how they apply to "small claims" actions, the statute of limitations, the statute of frauds, national bank act preemption and usury, just to name a few.

Skills that will be utilized may include assessing the breadth of the initial interview. In one case, a woman came in for a debt collection lawsuit, and we discovered her house was in a tax foreclosure sale, there were other lawsuits pending, her brother needed a standby guardian, and lots of other issues. As one of my mentors told me in law school: "poor people bump into lots of sharp legal objects." Students will need to determine how "holistic" the representation should be, and if we screen for affirmative counterclaims and class actions.

In addition to the doctrinal and skills challenges, legal ethics loom over every junk debt buyer case. How can lawyers – lawyers trained under our current education system – ethically file thousands of lawsuits that they know are defective? Is it sufficient for a junk debt attorney to merely state that "the statute of limitations is an affirmative defense, so I don't have an ethical problem," or "the burden of claiming social security benefits exemptions is on the defendant, and I have no duty to advise defendants of that fact?" Equally, is it appropriate for judges to rubber stamp default judgments in literally hundreds of thousands of cases across the country? Is it OK to enter judgment because the consumer "chose" not to show up and defend a $900 claim? What is the potential for law reform? What are the appropriate roles of law students and law professors?

In the past three semesters, our debt collection defense clinic has grappled with all of these questions, and more. Teams of students are assigned to one or more debt buyer cases. Every case is prepared for a full blown trial, although most often the plaintiff dismisses on the eve of trial, reluctant to open its business model to scrutiny, and for good reason.

This $100 billion per year industry exists for no reason other than to purchase consumer debt which others have already deemed uncollectable, and then try to succeed where others have failed. Debt buyers pay pennies on the dollar for this charged-off debt, and then seek to collect through lawsuits the full face value of the debt. The vitality of this industry presents several legal, economic and ethical issues which merit exploration, study and scholarly debate.

As we continue this clinic, it is our hope that more and more courts will start to hold plaintiffs in debt buyer cases to the same standards required of other litigants. If we ever reach that mountaintop, it will be due in large part to the efforts of our students, who will go forth and do justice.

Mediation Clinic: Focusing on Lawyers as Problem Solvers

When she was a student at Yale Law School, Professor Deborah Thompson Eisenberg could not wait to be a litigator. Like most law students today, she studied the law through the case method and learned that the legal system resolves disputes through an adversarial process. The parties to a lawsuit, zealously represented by opposing lawyers, argue the rightness of their position. Through this clash of legal positions, "justice" is presumed to emerge.

When Eisenberg became a civil litigator, she quickly realized that the case method – while arming her with powers of reasoning and persuasion–did not fully prepare her for the reality of civil litigation. She found herself sitting in more conference rooms–at mediation sessions and arbitration hearings–than court rooms. She had to learn, on the job, how to navigate these informal methods of dispute resolution and how to negotiate with opposing counsel. She was surprised by the raw emotions of her clients. While she was trained to focus only on the relevant facts and law, her clients often had underlying interests and concerns that simply could not be addressed through the litigation process.

Through her experience practicing civil litigation for more than fifteen years as an associate with Ober, Kaler, Grimes & Shriver (1994-96), a staff attorney at Baltimore's Public Justice Center (1996-2003) and a Partner with Brown Goldstein & Levy, LLP (2003-2008), Eisenberg came to appreciate that through more informal problem-solving processes, like mediation, clients could have more control over the outcome of their cases and bring closure to their conflicts. Eisenberg represented clients in mediation and arbitration and served as a mediator in employment and other civil cases.

Now as an Assistant Professor of Law and Director of the Center for Dispute Resolution (C-DRUM), Eisenberg offers students in the Mediation Clinic the opportunity to learn these valuable lessons through practice before they graduate from law school. Eisenberg, along with C-DRUM Managing Director and Clinical Law Instructor Toby Guerin, trains students as mediators and advocates in mediation. Students participate in mediation in a variety of state and federal court settings. They serve as mediators in state district courts (including landlord-tenant, contract, tort, and other small claims cases) and in cases referred by other agencies and the university community. In addition to serving as neutral mediators, student attorneys represent clients in mediation. In collaboration with C-DRUM, students also mediate truancy cases involving elementary and middle school students with Baltimore Students: Mediation About Reducing Truancy (BSMART) Program Director Stacy Smith and, together with Barbara Grochal, director of C-DRUM's School Conflict Resolution Education Program, assist schools around Maryland with the development and implementation of conflict resolution programs.

Deborah Thompson Eisenberg

Through these experiences, Mediation Clinic students understand that there is more to being an effective problem-solver than simply applying the facts to the law and "thinking like a lawyer." Whether students ultimately become mediators, litigators, transactional attorneys, or policy makers, they will be prepared with active listening skills; questioning techniques to help uncover underlying interests; an appreciation of the emotions and power dynamics involved in conflict and how to navigate them; negotiation skills; and, most importantly, compassion, creativity, mindfulness, and patience.

Tax Clinic Assists Clients with Navigating Challenges

by Pamela Chaney, Clinical Instructor

Ms. A is a 38 year-old single mom and the sole supporter of her two small children. She has been trained and certified as a nursing assistant and has diligently pursued that profession her entire working life. She earns about $16 per hour for her work. However, twelve months ago, she had the misfortune of working for an unscrupulous employer who inappropriately classified Ms. A as an independent contractor, rather than employee. During this period, Ms. A enjoyed the benefits of having a little extra money in her pay each week without any knowledge that as an independent contractor, Ms. A would ultimately be responsible not only for her personal tax obligations on her income, but also the Medicare and Social Security obligations that would have been paid by her employer, had she been an employee. That realization did not become clear until she filed her tax return and was left with a staggering balance due at both the state and Federal levels. As a good citizen she entered into modest payment plans with both the IRS and the Maryland Comptroller, hoping to pay her liability off over time. Her payments, however, barely paid the interest that was accumulating on her account each month. She did not discuss the independent contractor issue with her employer, as she didn't want to risk her employment with the company.

Shortly thereafter, due to the tough economic climate, Ms. A was laid off of her job. Because she had been classified as an independent contractor, her unemployment benefits were delayed and she went without any source of income for four months. With no income, she stopped paying on her tax payment plans. When she "defaulted" on her payment plans, adverse collection action by both the IRS and State ensued. Eventually, the State revoked Ms. A's license to work as a nursing assistant. Without a license, Ms. A was turned down for every job she applied for. She contacted the State about having the license reinstated, but was only able to do so if she paid 25% of her total Maryland tax liability upfront. Payment of such a large sum of money was not an option. Her license remained revoked. Not to be deterred, Ms. A was fortunate to find a job at a retail store earning $8 per hour to raise funds to have her liability reinstated. Her new job is barely more than she was receiving in unemployment benefits, but at least she was working.

Pamela Chaney

This spring, Maryland passed new legislation that will revoke Ms. A's driver's license and tags for not paying her outstanding tax liability. Ms. A's options are quickly disappearing. Even if she is able to get her nursing assistant license back, she will have no way to get herself to work. Sound like an unlikely story? It's not. Students of Low Income Taxpayer Clinic (LITC) advocate for clients just like Ms. A each day.

In today's economy, as our government scrambles to collect unpaid tax liabilities to make up much-needed budget deficits and employers tighten their pocketbooks through downsizing and layoffs, Maryland's low income taxpayers are finding themselves increasingly "squeezed from both ends" with few attractive tax or financial alternatives. As the economy falters, requests for taxpayer assistance continue to increase at the LITC and the clients' legal and financial issues are becoming increasingly complex. It is not uncommon for clients, such as Ms. A, to present with legal problems in three or four areas of law, all of which are exacerbated by the client's tax issues.

The Low Income Taxpayer Clinic (LITC) represents individuals and non-profit organizations before the Internal Revenue Service and the Comptroller of Maryland. While some client cases focus on routine return substantiation issues and collection disputes, the Clinic also represents clients with non-filer compliance and employee classification issues, and requests for innocent spouse relief. Since the economy has plummeted, the Low Income Taxpayer Clinic has experienced sharp increases in requests for relief from mortgage foreclosure and other cancellation of debt income, and relief from identity theft and paid tax return preparer fraud. Taking a "holistic approach" to the increasingly complex legal problems of low income taxpayers, the

LITC program won't stop at correcting tax problems alone. In cases such as Ms. A's, LITC program students will also advocate for clients before the Social Security Administration, Maryland Unemployment Insurance Fund, and various other Federal and State agencies, to correct the underlying employment and administrative law issues that gave rise to the tax liability in the first place.

In a gloomy economy, fortunately, LITC students regularly see the positive financial impact of their efforts on our clients' lives. In a recent typical week, one student successfully argued for the reclassification of a taxpayer from an independent contractor to an employee, and another obtained innocent spouse relief for a client, protecting these taxpayers from $21,000 in inappropriate tax assessments in just one week. During the 2011 spring semester, student attorneys successfully defeated every tax assessment for cancellation of debt income accrued by Low Income Taxpayer Clinic clients, resulting in more than $50,000 of tax savings for insolvent low income taxpayers. As for Ms. A, her home and car are secure, she has temporary relief from adverse collection activity, and a new semester of LITC student attorneys are hard at work on more permanent, long term solutions.

Responding to the LITC program's increased demand for services and the increasing complexity of client cases, during the 2011-2012 academic year, the LITC program is piloting a new pro bono panel program. In this program, volunteer private practice attorneys work alongside LITC student attorneys to provide pro bono case assistance to clients. By providing additional resources to students, it is anticipated that this mentoring program will allow the LITC program to represent more clients more efficiently, while encouraging private attorneys to meet Maryland's 50 hour per year pro bono service commitment. In addition to the new pro bono panel program, LITC program student attorneys continue to partner with volunteer attorneys from the Maryland State Bar Association Tax Section in the U.S. Tax Court's Pro Se Project. The Pro Se Project provides brief legal advice to pro se litigants appearing before the Court. In addition to providing much needed access to justice for underrepresented populations, these two programs also provide important networking opportunities for students and enhance the LITC program's on-going commitment to producing "practice ready" professional attorneys. For more information about the University of Maryland Francis King Carey School of Law Low Income Taxpayer Clinic, please contact Clinical Instructor, Pam Chaney at pchaney@law.umaryland.edu.

Bridge Class

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Professional Conduct, which states in part that "all lawyers should devote professional time and resources and use civic influence to ensure equal access to our system of justice for all those who because of economic or social barriers cannot afford or secure adequate legal counsel." He also explained to the students that lawyers in Maryland are obligated to devote fifty hours per year to pro bono matters, which fostered a spirited conversation about mandatory pro bono requirements.

The class provided an opportunity for faculty and students to come together to learn about the many issues the clinics were handling, and how all of the clinics' services – at least with regard to our clients – helped meet legal needs that would have otherwise been unaddressed.

Clinic Student Balances Law and Art

Most law schools are immersed with students with various degrees and talents and Maryland is no exception. As a singer/songwriter and recording artist, 3L Alidia Clagett has learned to balance her law school career, while recording a new EP due out on November 25. As a student in Professor Holland's seven credit Consumer Protection Clinic, Alidia helps victims of fraud and other unfair or deceptive trade practices to enforce Maryland's consumer protection laws, including home improvement contractor fraud, home foreclosure defense, auto repossession defense, debt collection defense or other matters faced by consumers in financial distress. As a bridge to her music career, Alidia's interests lie in business law and copyright issues. Alidia is a graduate of Princeton University where she majored in economics and music composition. For a sneak peak at this gifted student's work fusing electronica with country, visit www.alidia.com to hear the lead single, "Brightest Light in Reno."

New Public Health Law Clinic Responds to Needs of the Community

by Kerri Lowrey, JD, MPH

Students participating in the law school's new Public Health Law Clinic are engaged in a variety of projects designed to respond to the needs of state and local public health officials and lawmakers seeking to address public health problems through law and policy. The clinic, led by Professor Kathleen Dachille, will continue to support the work of the law school's Center for Tobacco Regulation but now also assists with the work of The Network for Public Health Law. Many of the legal issues that the Network and Clinic will tackle were identified during two, day-long meetings of state and local public health officials, their legal counsel, and other regional leaders in public health—one held in Baltimore on December 10, 2010, and the other in Boston on February 4, 2011. These meetings served as a regional public health law needs assessment and provided the first issues taken on by Public Health Law Clinic students. These issues included marcellus shale hydraulic fracturing or "fracking", sale of raw milk, medical marijuana, and enhancing information sharing between public health agencies and schools.

Marcellus shale hydraulic fracturing

A student team is conducting research about the potential environmental and health effects of fracking and identifying policy responses to limit potential harms and ensure that companies that conduct the drilling are financially responsible for those harms. Fracking involves a drilling technique that has made it both possible and profitable to unlock natural gas reserves from deep, rocky geologic formations. Traditional fracking employs vertical drilling but new fracking methods use horizontal drilling to gain access to natural gas deep within the Marcellus shale found in many areas of the country, particularly along the Appalachian basin states comprising much of the Network's Eastern Region. Large quantities of water, sand and chemicals are blasted at the shale, creating cracks and releasing gas that is captured in the well. While there are environmental and economic benefits from gaining access to the natural gas, the process raises serious questions about the impact on the environment and human health. Much of the chemical-laden water that is propelled underground is not recovered, raising concerns about contamination of groundwater. Because federal laws exempt fracking from regulation, regulatory initiatives must emanate from state and local governments. The student team is researching the impact of fracking on watersheds, aquifers, and underground drinking water supplies; identifying scientific experts on the process; and working with policymakers interested in regulating fracking to develop sound policy responses to the potential harms. Recently, the team provided information to Maryland Delegate Heather Mizeur, lead sponsor of a bill that would regulate fracking in Maryland. Specifically, the students evaluated whether a moratorium or stringent regulations would constitute unconstitutional taking of property and examined existing state and federal laws to determine how a state might fund research on fracking and secure industry funds to cover any harms caused by fracking if permitted. Although the bill failed, the Governor and the Department of the Environment are considering executive branch regulation of fracking. The student team also developed a webinar entitled "Fracking: Is it Just a Dirty Word?"

Raw Milk

Another student is working on understanding and developing policy approaches related to unpasteurized or "raw" milk and cheese made with raw milk. Public health officials warn against drinking raw milk due to the risk of contamination by *E. coli* and other potentially harmful bacteria that are particularly dangerous for pregnant women, children, the elderly, and people with compromised immune systems. Federal law and many state laws prohibit or severely restrict the sale of raw milk and cheese made with raw milk. Nevertheless, a strong subset of consumers want to purchase and consume raw milk, arguing that it is more nutritious than its pasteurized counterpart. The clinic student is conducting a 50-state survey of existing laws governing the sale and distribution of raw milk, gathering the relevant scientific evidence related to the health impact of consuming raw milk, and proposing policy approaches to raw milk that are based on the science and that respect any existing rights raw milk consumers may have. The student will also track and prepare a legal analysis of an anticipated rule change from the FDA that would alter certain requirements for cheese made from raw milk. This information will be shared with Network members in an appropriate format.

Medical Marijuana

Several states in the Network's Eastern Region have raised a concern about how to regulate recently authorized medical marijuana "compassion centers," and the issue is timely as the Maryland General Assembly considered decriminalizing marijuana for medicinal purposes in its 2011 legislative session. A student team will consider several legal and regulatory matters that arise from legalization of medical marijuana, specifically, how states should regulate

medical marijuana use and access to compassion centers; whether zoning laws should dictate location of dispensaries and when smoke-free air laws are implicated; how the state should address restrictions on use of medical marijuana in the workplace in light of the Americans with Disabilities Act and employer drug testing policies; and, if compassion centers distribute marijuana in food items, whether food handling and distribution regulations apply. Clinic students will prepare materials, including issue briefs, fact sheets, and a legal approach "tool kit," to assist health departments and lawmakers deal with these issues.

Schools and Public Health Agencies

In response to frustration expressed by public health officials at both needs assessment meetings, a clinic student is researching and analyzing several issues related to privacy and confidentiality in state and federal laws that prevent, or at least inhibit, schools from sharing student health information with public health agencies. Access to student health information can be critical to public health officials responding to a health crisis, such as H1N1 or a meningitis outbreak, and determining community health needs. One particular issue the student is addressing is the impact of a 2003 change in the interpretation of the Family Educational Rights and Privacy Act (FERPA), a change that health officials believe has unduly interfered with access to aggregate student health information.

Through these and other exciting projects, students participating in the Public Health Law Clinic will fulfill an important need in public health policymaking and advocacy on the state and local level.

My Fulbright Experience in China

by Barbara Bezdek, Professor of Law

In 2010-2011, I and 18 other American professors selected as Fulbright Scholars took up our teaching posts in universities in China. The Fulbright Program is the U.S. Government's flagship exchange activity created by Congress back in 1945 by then-freshman Senator J. William Fulbright of Arkansas. Its policy purpose is to foster mutual understanding through exchanges that enable leaders and future leaders to better study and comprehend the institutions, cultures, societies, and people, of other nations.

I lived adjacent to the Shanghai University of Finance and Economics and taught two courses in its law school. The Fulbright application for China must include three sample syllabi of proposed courses from which one's host university selects. As one of three law professors in our group, I knew my hosts wanted me to teach US law, and to conduct classes in English. I arrived in Shanghai, thinking I knew what I would teach: a course in Land Use Law and Community Development, and an LLM seminar in Land Tenure Security. 'Economic Development' was a constant element of students' political study, and my students had much to say about the local and social effects of the national directive – one ever-visible aspect of which is translated, aptly, as "city-building fever." But it was a hard cultural row to hoe to convey the ideas and practices that comprise development designed to benefit residents of affected communities in the path of city-led development plans.

Shanghai offered an encyclopedic source for my crash course in China's new Property Law, which since 2007

The local CCP Secretary (right, in yellow) meets with Professor Bezdek, Professor Ren Xiao Wei, and a graduate student.

articulates specific rights for private individuals to own, convey, and mortgage interests in land (although the State or agricultural collectives own all the land). The law expresses vague limits on the power of government to take "private" property for the "public interest," and regulations issued in January 2011 appeared to strengthen residents' procedural protections and rights to compensation and replacement-housing when their homes were requisitioned and slated for demolition.

An urban village in Lanzhou, Gansu Province on the Yellow River at the edge of the Tibetan plateau.

Everywhere I went, older buildings were being razed, new apartment blocks and supermalls were shooting up, and China's version of urban sprawl was gobbling up ancient farm fields. I (and many of my students) knew about The Bloody Map, an online project led by an anonymous Chinese blogger that uses Google Maps to plot violent housing evictions and land grabs across the country – a number of which have turned bloody, even deadly. Allusions to these events are few and scant in China's state-controlled news media. (See http://china.globaltimes.cn/society/2010-10/585567.html.) Instead, the news was filled with statistics and middle-class angst about escalating apartment prices. The streets and subways were filled with migrants from rural China who bunked in dorms or temporary shelters. Many small shop owners lived with their families in the one room behind their simple business counters. Yet neighborhoods across China's vast cities were pocked with ghostly high-rise apartment blocks – sitting empty, each apartment the object of speculative investment, and as my students and I learned upon further investigation, the product of municipal-finance strategies achieved to the mutual benefit of China's cities, party officials, and private developers.

The legal system differences between China and the US are profound, in nearly every dimension of our legal systems – in legal education, and its relation to preparation of lawyers, judges, and prosecutors; the vast scale of China's legal administrative bureaucracy and of governmental authority in China, vis-a-vis the miniscule number of lawyers per capita and a deep expectation of official corruption and thus distrust of institutions to enforce either newly-enacted rights or long-standing rules. Many of my law students displayed a great interest (and refreshing hopefulness) in what American law upholds to make their own nation bend toward justice.

Had this been a conventional Chinese university course, I would have lectured on the substance of the topics in the syllabus, and students would have written exams repeating what I had said. Instead, we co-created a law-in-society seminar within the course. We analyzed case studies of development conflicts in Boston, Shanghai, Guangzhou and other cities, compared citizen responses and the legal tools they had, and examined the developing Community Benefit Agreement practices in the U.S. Teams of LLM students attempted to test the Property Law's formal prescriptions of citizens' property rights with (carefully selected) field inspections, present and analyze their findings to the class, and identify questions for follow-up research and analysis. Half the class elected to test or elaborate on the content of the legal standard for governmental takings, or for valuing compensation.

The most frequent theme of my invited lectures in several cities across China and at a conference in Beijing was to discuss the character and function of neighborhood activism in the U.S., including the variety of ways that American law school clinics aid the formation and capacity-building of grassroots groups to enhance the justice and material qualities of life for people left behind in their jurisdictions' pursuit of other priorities. China is experiencing an explosion of 'third sector' organizations just learning how to operate in the nebulous space between the state and the market. Indeed this is one sometimes state-sanctioned route to experimentation with micro-democratic processes. I was extremely fortunate to meet a few of the people working on the ground in this movement during some of my travels.

More Clinic Faculty Travel Abroad to Educate

This past summer, Professor Douglas L. Colbert was one of four professors teaching in the India Summer Program (ISP), sponsored by the Touro College Jacob D. Fuchsberg Law Center. The ISP allowed 23 students, including four scholarship students from India, the opportunity to study and understand cultural, legal and human rights issues within India, China, Tibet and the United States. Students and professors spent their first few days in Agra, where participants had the opportunity to visit the Taj Mahal, Akbar's tomb, the Agra Fort and the abandoned city of Fatipur Sikri. This transition period allowed faculty and students to immerse themselves in the culture and gain a better understanding of the rich history and traditions of the country, while building relationships with each other. The participants also visited the Indian Parliament in Delhi where they met with Indian Parliamentary officials.

Professor Colbert, ISP faculty and students with the Dalai Lama (center).

Faculty and students then traveled to the hill station town of Shimla, at the foot of the Himalayas and capital of the state of Himachal Pradesh. In addition to attending classes, students enjoyed visits to the High Court of the State of Himachal Pradesh, Girl's Ashram Service Project, the Vice Regal Lodge and the law school at the University of Himachal Pradesh. In class, students were joined by invited speakers and NGO human rights experts who facilitated discussions. "The teachings allowed us to understand human rights in a much deeper way" expressed Professor Colbert, who taught the International Human Rights law course. His colleagues' classes included International Law and Development, Environmental Law, Law of Civil Disobedience, and a comparative study on race and gender law.

Professor Hutchins, Dr. Taggart, and students at the Aberdeen School of Law.

The group also spent two weeks in Dharamsala, seat of the Tibetan Government-in-Exile, studying Tibetan and Chinese laws of religion and of social and cultural rights. Professors focused on the right of self determination of the Tibetan people and the law of development and the environment that allowed students to appreciate the importance and competing values of universal human rights. For many, this was the "most important experience that they have had up to this point in law school" said Professor Colbert. "Teaching did not stop when class ended," he added. "Discussions continued at lunch and dinner, interactions well beyond what students and faculty are accustomed." A highlight to the experience was time spent with His Holiness The Dalai Lama. Said Professor Colbert, "There is a sharing of human rights and experiences within the different countries where students live that help explain why universality and respect for political, economic and social rights are the ultimate goal of legal protections worldwide."

As part of UM Carey Law's International and Comparative Law Program, Professor Renée Hutchins spent her summer teaching Comparative Criminal Processes at the University of Aberdeen School of Law in Scotland. The course was part of the annual summer program that is jointly hosted by the UM Carey Law and the University of Baltimore. Over the course of five weeks, students learned about essential aspects of criminal procedure in both the United States and the United Kingdom. Lectures covered the fundamentals and spanned topics as diverse as Searches and Seizures and the Role of Victims. In addition, students were given an opportunity to witness firsthand the workings of the Scottish court system. The program also afforded students ample opportunities to immerse themselves in Scottish culture, including a tour of the Court of Session in Edinburgh, where they met with young lawyers in training known as Devils, listened to a talk by a judge of the Sherriff's Court, and shared an informal Q&A with The Honorable Lord Woolman of the Supreme Court.

Professor Hutchins co-taught her course with Dr. Ian Taggart. Dr. Taggart is a member of the law faculty at the University of Aberdeen. The students reported that the classroom lectures were enriched by the pre-academic practice experience of both Professor Hutchins and Dr. Taggart. Professor Hutchins spent time both as a federal prosecutor and as an appellate defense attorney before joining the faculty at UM Carey Law. Dr. Taggart spent more than twenty years on the police force before obtaining his law degree.

Professor Sweeney Receives Award from Maryland Hispanic Bar

On September 16, 2010, Clinical Instructor Maureen Sweeney received the Maryland Hispanic Bar Association's Public Service Award. Professor Sweeney, a founding and current board member of the Maryland Immigrant Rights Coalition, with whom she shared the award, directs Immigration Law Clinic at UM Carey Law.

Professor Sweeney tries to put into action the ideal of engaged scholarship. In recent years, she has done so principally by studying and working on the immigration consequences of criminal convictions, trying to ensure that defendants understand those consequences before they agree to accept a plea that could affect their immigration status, and that those consequences bear some minimal relation to justice. She is the principal author of a chart for criminal defense practitioners of the Immigration Consequences of Criminal Convictions Under Maryland State Law, and has spoken and trained widely in the state on this topic. She recently published "Fact or Fiction: The Legal Construction of Immigration Removal for Crimes," 27 Yale Journal on Regulation 47 (2010), an article that explains much of the theoretical, statutory and enforcement background behind the Supreme Court's recent *Padilla v. Kentucky* decision, in which the Court required criminal defense counsel to advise about possible immigration consequences of a proposed plea. She is currently collaborating with the Maryland Office of the Public Defender and the Maryland Criminal Defense Attorneys Association to develop a statewide response to support and train defense attorneys to carry out their new responsibilities under *Padilla*.

Professor Sweeney also serves as an emeritus member of the board of directors of the Baltimore-based non-profit Advocates for Survivors of Torture and Trauma, which provides comprehensive services and referrals to Maryland residents who are survivors of torture.

She has published other articles in the *American Journal of Public Health*, the *Yale Journal of Law and Feminism*, and the *University of Maryland Law Journal of Race, Religion, Gender and Class*.

Immediately prior to coming to the law school, Professor Sweeney served as a staff attorney at Associated Catholic Charities Immigration Legal Services in Baltimore. She also worked for the Migrant Legal Action Program in Washington, DC; Farmworker Legal Services of North Carolina in Raleigh, NC; and the Texas Center for Immigrant Legal Assistance in Houston, Texas.

Immigration Student Practices in the Real World

This past summer, 3L Margot Kniffin had the opportunity to work as an intern at the Los Angeles Immigration Court. Having spent her second year as a student in Professor Sweeney's Immigration Clinic, Kniffin was well prepared for her experience. As an intern, she researched and drafted judicial opinions for thirty Immigration Judges at the Court. While at first she did not know what to expect, she felt confident diving into her new assignments on the first day of her internship. Kniffin, stated "I quickly realized that many of the legal issues in my summer assignments resembled those that I had encountered as a student attorney in the year-long Immigration Clinic at the University of Maryland. Not only did my experience in Clinic provide me with a valuable foundation in immigration law, but it also taught me how to approach a new case with confidence, parse through complex fact patterns and research relevant legal principles." She also noted that writing legal briefs and working closely with clients on their cases prepared her to structure and draft multiple opinions for the Judges. As the summer continued, she noticed that other interns struggled with many of the tasks the internship required and that her clinical experience gave her the skills to tackle. As a result of her work at the Court, Kniffin has been invited to return for a two year clerkship after graduation. Kniffin returned as a Clinic II student in the Immigration Clinic. "I look forward to the opportunity to continue developing these valuable skills in order to best prepare myself for my future career in immigration law," added Kniffin.

JustAdvice Earns Award from Pro Bono Resource Center

by Jeffrey Raymond, UM News Bureau

JustAdvice®, the legal services program that helps people of modest means find direction in their search for legal advice, won the Herbert S. Garten Special Project Award from the Pro Bono Resource Center (PBRC) of Maryland. The award recognizes "an outstanding contribution to the delivery of pro bono or free civil legal services to Maryland's low-income population," according to the PBRC.

JustAdvice is operated by law students who organize and advertise the services of the clinic for people who may not be able to afford an attorney but make too much money to qualify for legal aid. For $10, customers can meet with practicing and retired attorneys who listen to their problems and devise a roadmap to help the customers navigate their law-related issues. Law students sitting in on sessions learn from the attorneys about providing client service.

The program served more than 700 people in its first two years of operation, with a value of more than $125,000. Its education and service component has grown beyond the School of Law to include students from the University of Maryland School of Social Work.

Visiting Law School Assistant Professor Leigh Maddox (left, with plaque) accepted the Garten Award on June 11 during the Maryland State Bar Association's annual meeting in Ocean City.

Bamberger Receives Honorary Maryland Degree

Longtime faculty member and professor emeritus Clinton Bamberger received an honorary Doctor of Laws at the UM Commencement ceremony on May 20, 2011. Professor Bamberger came to the law school in the 1980s as director of the Clinical Law Program, which quickly became and remains among the nation's top-ranked clinical law programs. Professor Bamberger has been an attorney in public and private practice, a law school teacher and dean, a public administrator and a legal services attorney. Professor Bamberger was the first director of the federal program to provide legal assistance for poor people; was the dean of the law school at the Catholic University of America; was executive vice president of the national Legal Services Corporation; was named professor of the year by the Society of American Law Teachers; was a Senior Fulbright Scholar in Nepal and has been a scholar or visiting professor in The Netherlands and in South Africa. In the summer of 2006, Professor Bamberger returned to the School of Law to teach its General Practice Clinic.

Publications & Presentations

Fall 2010 and Spring 2011

Jane Barrett

When Business Conduct Turns Violent: Bringing BP, Massey, and Other Scofflaws to Justice, 48 American Criminal Law Review 287 (2011)

"The Clean Water Act and the Chesapeake Bay," Washington College, Chestertown, Maryland (October 22, 2010).

"Criminal Law and the Response to Catastrophe," Symposium on Counting on Catastrophe: How Environmental Laws Account for Catastrophic Risk, University of Houston Law Center, Houston, Texas (February 18, 2011).

Barbara Bezdek

Fulbright Scholar in 2010 - Distinguished Lecturer in Law, Shanghai University of Finance and Economics, spring of 2011. Presented papers in Beijing on China's emerging "third sector" of not-for-profit organizations and social enterprises; Guest lecturer throughout China, including Changchun, Guangzhou, Hefei, Lanzhou and Xi'an on topics in US community development law and practice.

"Community Recovery Lawyering: Hard Lessons from Post-Katrina Mississippi," 4 DePaul Journal of Social Justice 97(2010) (with coauthors).

"Community Development and Revitalization," in *Housing & Community Development* (co-editor, 4th ed., 2010).

Brenda Bratton Blom

Community Economic Development Law: A Text for Engaged Learning (forthcoming 2011) (with others).

JustAdvice: Studying Law in Snapshots, Paper written with Leigh Maddox and presented at the Clinical Law Review Writer's Workshop, New York University School of Law, October 1, 2011.

Beyond a Cost/Benefit Analysis: Mustering the Arguments for a Value-Based Program Decision, with Jeffrey J. Pokorak. Concurrent session at the Annual Meeting, AALS Section on Clinical Education, Seattle, WA, June 2011.

Veterans Legal Assistance Conference, Moderator of Panel on Veterans in the Justice System and Delivery of Services, Conference organized by the Homeless Persons Representation Project, the Pro Bono Resource Center of Maryland, the University of Maryland School of Law, Leadership in Public Service Program and the Veteran's Affairs and Military Law Committee of the Maryland State Bar Association, April 1, 2010. Baltimore Maryland.

Rebecca Bowman-Rivas

"Introduction to Capital Mitigation," Annual Conference - National Association of Forensic Social Workers, New Orleans, Louisiana (April 18, 2011)

"Beyond the Orange Jumpsuit" Panelist, Prisoner Re-Entry Annual Cultural Diversity Day, Department of Psychiatry, University of Maryland School of Medicine, Baltimore, Maryland (March 24, 2011)

Patricia Campbell

"The Maryland Intellectual Property Legal Resource Center," Fifth Symposium for Heads of Intellectual Property Academies, World Intellectual Property Organization and USPTO Global Intellectual Property Academy, Alexandria, Virginia (August 24, 2011).

"The Maryland Intellectual Property Legal Resource Center: Clinical Legal Education for IP Students," Global Intellectual Property Academy, United States Patent and Trademark Office, Alexandria, Virginia (July 21, 2011 and February 16, 2011).

"Intellectual Property Workshop: Enforcing Your Rights and Responding to Receipt of Counterfeit Parts," Symposium on Counterfeit Electronic Parts and Electronic Supply Chain, Center for Advanced Life Cycle Engineering (CALCE), University of Maryland at College Park, and Surface Mount Technology Association, Hyattsville, Maryland (June 30, 2011).

"Games, Networking and Online Businesses: Recent Patent Developments," Intellectual Property Law Section, Maryland State Bar Association 2011 Annual Meeting, Ocean City, Maryland (June 10, 2011).

"Intellectual Property Law Workshop," Graduate Legal Aid Office, University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland (April 28, 2011).

"Counterfeiting: Legal Principles and Definitions," Journal of Business and Technology Law Symposium on Confronting the Challenges of Counterfeiting in Practice and Policy, University of Maryland School of Law, Baltimore, Maryland (March 25, 2011).

"Counseling Emerging Technology Clients," Fortnightly IP, Intellectual Property Law Program, University of Maryland School of Law, Baltimore, Maryland (February 22, 2011).

"Commercializing Your Invention While Protecting Your Rights," Intellectual Property Empowerment Summit, Institute for Intellectual Property and Social Justice, Howard University School of Law, Washington, DC. (November 5, 2010).

Douglas L. Colbert

"Prosecution Without Representation," 59 Buffalo Law Review 333 (2011).

Clinical Professors' Professional Responsibility: Preparing Law Students to Embrace Pro Bono, 18 Geo. J. Poverty Law & Pol'y 309 (2011).

Presentation, Poverty Law-Clinical Law Section at the AALS Annual Meeting, January 2011.

Keynote speaker, "The Legal Academy's Response to Lawyer Bashing ," SALT-Golden Gate conference on Vulnerable Populations. Golden Gate School of Law, March 2010.

Jerome Deise

"The Confrontation Clause and the Hearsay Rule: What Hearsay Exceptions Are Testimonial?" (with Hon. Paul Grimm and John Grimm), *The University of Baltimore Law Forum*, Vol. 40, No. 2. Spring 2010.

"A Heavy Thumb On The Scale: The Effect of Victim Impact Evidence on Capital Decision Making," CRIMINOLOGY, Vol. 49, No.1. February 2011 (with Raymond Paternoster).

Deborah Eisenberg

"Money, Sex, and Sunshine: A Market-Based Approach to Pay Discrimination," 43 Ariz. St. L.J. (forthcoming 2011).

"Lessons from Wal-Mart Stores v. Dukes about the Legal Quest for Equal Pay," New Eng. L. Rev. (forthcoming 2011) (solicited lead article).

"Shattering the Equal Pay Act's Glass Ceiling," 63 SMU Law Review 17 (2010) (article selected for reprint in *Women and the Law* (West 2011)).

"Opening the Doors to the Local Courthouse: Maryland's New Private Right of Action for Employment Discrimination," 9 *Maryland Law Journal of Race, Religion, Gender & Class* (2010).

Panelist, "Hot Topics in Unemployment Insurance," Labor and Employment Relations Association 63rd Annual Meeting, Denver, Colorado (January 7, 2011).

Interview, WBAL-TV, Investigative Report about Equal Employment Opportunity Commission case (February 15, 2011).

Moderator, Works-in-Progress Session about Clinical Pedagogy, American Association of Law Schools Clinical Law Conference, Seattle, Washington (June 15, 2011).

Selected as presenter for Sixth Annual Seton Hall Employment & Labor Law Scholars' Forum (Oct. 28-29, 2011).

Peter Holland

"The One Hundred Billion Dollar Problem in Small Claims Court: Robo-Signing and Lack of Proof in Debt Buyer Cases," 6 Journal of Business & Technology Law 101 (2011).

National Consumer Law Center: confirmed speaker for November, 2011 annual conference. Topic: consumer debt collection litigation strategies

Maryland Judicial Institute: confirmed speaker for October, 2011 judicial education sessions on consumer law and on statutory attorneys fees

North American Collection Agency Regulation Association: Presenter, Junk Debt Buyer Lawsuits: A Consumer Advocate's View From the Trenches, Baltimore, MD (September 26, 2011)

American Bar Association Coalition on Racial and Ethnic Justice: Panelist, The War Against Foreclosures: Combating Foreclosures and Mortgage Crisis in Communities of Color (Baltimore, MD July 31, 2011).

Maryland Partners for Justice Conference: Presenter, Debt Collection Defense (Pro Bono Action Center, at the Maryland Convention Center, May 26, 2011)

University of Maryland Consumer Law Clinic: Trained approximately 30 private practice attorneys in Debt Collection Defense and Affirmative Claims (University of Baltimore School of Law, May 20, 2011)

Maryland Judicial Leadership Session: Panelist,"Procedural Fairness and the High Volume Docket" (Judicial Education Conference Center, Annapolis, MD April 13, 2011)

National Aging & Law Conference: Presenter, "Consumer Remedies for Abusive Debt Collection" (with Robert Hobbs) Alexandria, VA (December 8, 2010).

University of Maryland School of Law: Panelist, the Economic Impact of the Dodd-Frank Bill, Washington, DC (November 5, 2010)

Federal Reserve Board of Governors: Panelist, "Problems in the Existing Markets for Cars and Financing," at meeting "Working Cars for Working Families: Real Progress, Real Opportunities, held at the offices of the Federal Reserve Board of Governors, Washington, DC (October 29, 2010)

University of Maryland School of Law: Panelist, "The Realities of Public Interest Practice: Negotiating Justice," at University of Maryland Law School, Baltimore, Maryland (September 29, 2010)

Renee Hutchins

"Book Review," 47 Criminal Law Bulletin 522 (2011) (reviewing Michelle Alexander, *The New Jim Crow* (2010)).

"Anatomy of a Search: Intrusiveness and the Fourth Amendment," *Search and Seizure Law Report*, Mar. 2011, at 21.

Sherrilyn Ifill

Appointed Chair of U.S. Programs for the Open Society Foundation.

Susan Leviton

Award, Margaret Brent-Juanita Jackson Mitchell Award Recipient, Bar Association of Baltimore City, Baltimore, Maryland (2010).

Leigh Maddox

JustAdvice: Studying Law in Snapshots, Paper written with Brenda Bratton Blom and presented at the Clinical Law Review Writer's Workshop, New York University School of Law, October 1, 2011.

"A Personal Bridge to Legalization and Regulation" Plenary Address; "Negative Effects of the War on Drugs on Society and Law Enforcement" Lunch Panelist; "Building Bridges Between Law Enforcement and Harm Reduction" Panelist, Reducing Harm & Building Communities: Addressing Drug use in the South, North Carolina Harm Reduction Coalition, September 8-9, 2011.

"Reducing Death, Disease, Crime and Addiction: The Case for the Regulation of Illegal Drugs," Co-Presenter, International Association of Women Police Annual Conference, Lexington, Kentucky August 23, 2011.

"Drugs Wars: Fast and Furious – American Government Gone Awry," Live Radio Interview, Freedom Files American Freedom Radio, James Burns, July 13, 2011.

"Drug War Creates Distrust between Cops and Communities," Editorial. Huffington Post, June 21, 2011.

"Ending the Drug War: a Dream Deferred," Master of Ceremonies, Law Enforcement Against Prohibition. Announcement of Release, National Press Club, Washington DC, June 13, 2011. http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tze3wLCUAGA&feature=player_embedded#at=347

"2011 Herbert S. Garten Pro Bono Services Award," Recipient. Recognition of JustAdvice® Legal Service Project by the Pro Bono Resources Center of Maryland. Annual Meeting, Maryland State Bar Association, Ocean City, MD June 11, 2011.

"Legalize Drugs to Save Cops Lives," Live Radio Interview, Declare Your Independence, Ernest Hancock, May 19, 2011.

"Marijuana Prohibition as a Human Rights Calamity: Moving beyond Marijuana use as an Individual Rights Issue" Keynote Address, Annual Conference, Junior Order of United American Mechanics, Ocean City, MD, May 6, 2011.

"JustAdvice Expanding Relationship with other Legal Service Providers," Co-Presenter, Delivery of Legal Services Committee, Maryland State Bar Association, May 3, 2011.

"The Frame of Marijuana Legalization: What will be Best for your Neighborhood," Presentation, Hoyas for Liberty, GU College Democrats, Georgetown University Law, February 24, 2011.

"On the Ground in Baltimore: Realities of the Intersection of Community and Justice,"

Presentation, Center for Urban Families, Executive Board, January 13, 2011.

"Your Neighborhood if Drugs were Legal: A Restorative Frame for Post Prohibition Regulation," Workshop presentation, Maryland Restorative Justice Conference, November 19, 2010.

"Brian W. v. Maryland," Maryland Circuit Court for Prince Georges County, Brief of Amici Curiae, Community Justice Clinic, in Support of Respondent, Opposing on Due Process and Public Policy Grounds the Waiver of Juvenile Jurisdiction over Youth under the Age of Fourteen, University of Maryland School of Law, Baltimore, MD, October 29, 2010.

"JustAdvice: A Primer in Law Practice Management for Students and Quality Legal Advice for the Community," co-author, Vol. II, No. 1, IN PRACTICE, fall 2010.

"15 of Today's Biggest Advocates Against the Drug War and Police Brutality" Recognized. The Business Pundit. August 15, 2011.

Barbara Olshansky

Paper, "Reframing Rights: Integrating Human Rights Norms in U.S. Civil Rights Advocacy Efforts," Symposium on the 100th Anniversary of Maryland Legal Aid Society, UMSL, April 28, 2011.

Testimony and Submission, "The Targeting of Americans for Assassination by Drone and the Sanctioning of Extrajudicial Killings," Urgent Appeal and Report on the Case of Anwar Al-Awlaki to the U.N. Special Rapporteur on Extrajudicial Killings; A Panel of Nine Special Rapporteurs and the Human Rights Council, June 11, 2010.

Speech, "On the Development of Law School-Affiliated Clinics in Sub-Saharan Africa", 2010 Annual International & Comparative Law Symposium, "Re-Imagining International Clinical Law," UMSL, November 17-18, 2010.

Paper, "The Dehumanization of Muslims, Arabs, and South Asian Men and the Inhuman Treatment that Followed," Confronting Islam: Shari'ah, the Constitution, and American Muslims," Symposium, UMSL, November 5, 2010.

NPR Day-long Commentary on National Security, War on Terror, Detention, and Human Rights Record of Elena Kagan, Senate Confirmation Hearings for Consideration of Elena Kagan for the U.S. Supreme Court, June 29, 2010.

Michael Pinard

Reflections and Perspectives on Reentry and Collateral Consequences, 100 J. Crim. L. & Criminology 1213 (2010) (Centennial Symposium)

Panelist, Law School Clinics Under Siege: An Examination of Lawyer Training, Access to Justice and Academic Freedom, Southeastern Association of Law Schools, 2011 Annual Conference, July 30, 2011

Co-organizer and moderator, Discussion Group: Scholarship from the Trenches: Contemporary Criminal Justice Policies that Impact Communities of Color, Southeastern Association of Law Schools, 2011 Annual Conference, July 25, 2011

Panelist, Changing Legal Education to Reflect Client-Centered Representation, National Association of Criminal Defense Lawyers Conference, Padilla and the Future of the Defense Function, Cardozo Law School, June 20, 2011

Collateral Consequences of Criminal Convictions, Mayor's Office of Employment Development, Re-entry Center Partnership Meeting

Shruti Rana

Author-Meets-Critics Panel: Anna Law's "The Immigration Battle in American Courts," Midwest Political Science Association National Conference, Chicago, Illinois (April 3, 2011).

Maureen Sweeney

"Responding to ICE Enforcement in 2010: How to Assist Immigrants Following An ICE Enforcement Action," training sponsored by CLINIC (Catholic Legal Immigration Network, Inc.) and Catholic Charities Immigration Legal Services, Washington, DC (September 28, 2010).

"Representing a non-citizen defendant (Part 2)," Maryland Office of the Public Defender Training Division; Baltimore, Maryland (September 30, 2010).

Moderator, "Building Bridges for Defending Immigrants in Maryland Criminal Courts," Baltimore Immigration Summit, Baltimore, Maryland (November 19, 2010)

Panelist, "*Padilla v. Kentucky*, Crossing the Border: The Future of Immigration Law and Its Impact on Lawyers," New England Law Review symposium, Boston, Massachusetts (November 12, 2010)

"Immigration Advice After *Padilla v. Kentucky*; Teaming Up: Holistic Representation," Maryland Office of the Public Defender, Owings Mills, Maryland (November 11, 2010)

Congratulations to our Clinic faculty who were named to Maryland Legal Aid's Top 100 Champions of Human Rights and Justice

E. Clinton Bamberger, Jr.

Douglas Colbert

Sherrylin Ifill

Susan Leviton '72

Peter Holland '92

Michael Miillemann

"Penalty and Proportionality in Deportation for Crimes," Symposium: The Aftermath of *Padilla v. Kentucky*: A New Era for Plea Bargaining and Sentencing?, St. Louis University School of Law Public Law Review and the ABA Criminal Justice Section, St. Louis, Missouri (February 25, 2011)

Ellen Weber

Moderator: Addiction Treatment and Mental Health, University of Maryland School of Law Roundtable on Adolescent Decision-Making Conference, Baltimore Md. (April 15, 2011)

The Parity Law: Implications for Addiction Treatment Under Health Care Reform, Tuerk Conference, Baltimore, Md. (May 10, 2011)

The Parity Law: Implications for Addiction Treatment Under Health Care Reform, Maryland Addiction Directors Council Annual Meeting, Ocean City, Md. (May 13, 2011)

Confidentiality of Addiction Treatment Records and HIPAA, Federally Qualified Health Center Summit on Behavioral Health and Primary Care Services Integration, Maryland Department of Health and Mental Hygiene and Milbank Memorial Fund, Columbia, Md. (May 18, 2011)

Member, Maryland Health Benefit Exchange Navigator and Enrollment Advisory Committee (Fall 2011)

Deborah Weimer

Co-author, "Patients and Families Living with HIV/AIDS" in *Poverty, Health and Law – Readings and Cases for Medical-Legal Partnership* (Elizabeth Tobin Tyler and Ellen Lawton eds.) (Carolina Academic Press, 2011).

The Right to Serve: Canvassing Case Law Regarding the Hiring, Retention or Deployment of Soldiers/Peacekeepers Living with HIV/AIDS. UNAIDS, (December 2010) (with Sabra Jafarzadeh and Nina Wu).

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Comments and Letters should be forwarded to the attention of the Managing Director.