

[New thinking essential to battling obesity epidemic](#)[1]

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Obesity rates continue to climb because people and society haven't yet been given a good enough reason to reverse the trend.

That was one of the key messages delivered by John C. Peters, Ph.D., chief strategy officer and associate professor of medicine at the [Colorado Center for Health and Wellness](#)[3], at a Monday presentation. About 75 people attended his talk, "The Skinny on Obesity Prevention," on the Anschutz Medical Campus.

"We're going to have to figure out a way as a society to be accountable for changing" the behaviors that contribute to obesity, Peters said.

Helping people to realize that obesity in society has a personal consequence on them -- much like second-hand smoke does -- will be a critical step toward addressing the problem, according to Peters.

Colorado ranks as the skinniest state, having the lowest obesity rate nationwide, but children in the state rank in the middle of the pack, Peters said. Overall, obesity rates in the state are increasing, so "we're catching up."

"We must move away from linear, proximate solutions," he said. "With this kind of problem, we have to look at it a little differently."

Likewise, the Colorado Center for Health and Wellness will encourage a trans-disciplinary approach that reaches beyond the health sector to meet its goal of being the epicenter of a big change in American health, Peters said.

The center, which will open in April, is purposely designed to have "collision space" for people of different disciplines to meet and share ideas. "We plan to bring in people from far-flung disciplines, injecting new ideas into what we do," Peters said. "That collision space will involve people who are experts in these areas as well as people who have ideas that are way outside the box."

In addition to being a state-of-the-art fitness facility, the center aims to be the nation's first completely integrated weight management, nutrition and health research center, he said.

The center will be a hub of vitality, connecting the elements of health -- education, clinical work, nutrition, research and wellness -- with new ways of advancing healthier living.

"The program is so much more than the building," Peters said. "It's about creating a new thinking space. We want to be a center for new thinking."

[Students ring in Lunar New Year at Tivoli Turnhalle](#)[4]

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The New Year as observed by many [Asian cultures, including Chinese, Korean, Tibetan and others](#)[6] coincides with lunar cycles. For 2012, the Chinese New Year's day was Jan. 23 with celebrations continuing for two weeks -- also known as the Spring Festival -- and ending with the Lantern Festival on Feb. 6. This year's celebration marks the 4,710th year, and is the year of the dragon.

CU Denver students got into the spirit of the season by organizing and hosting Lunar New Year festivities Friday evening in the Tivoli Turnhalle on the Auraria Campus. It was a packed house as more than 400 students and guests enjoyed traditional performances and other activities.

"The students from various student organizations did a great job in program planning the festivities," said Peggy Lore, assistant vice chancellor, Student Success.

Joe Halter, assistant director, Office of Student Life agreed: "The evening was an awesome collaboration between a wide variety of student organizations and campus departments."

[Art exhibit remembers late department head Cicotello](#)[7]

[8]
An exhibition featuring highlights of Louis Cicotello's artistic career opens with a reception from 5-8 p.m. Feb. 2 at the gallery in the upper level of Centennial Hall, now known as GOCA 1420.

The UCCS Galleries of Contemporary Art will present examples of his art from 1971-2008, including more than two decades of his inspiration and influence on UCCS and its people. The retrospective features work rarely seen in regional exhibitions, with numerous collectors loaning their pieces from across the country for the show. Three lectures will accompany the exhibit, featuring former students speaking about Cicotello's impact on their art careers and lives. A 72-page color catalog publication will accompany the exhibit.

Almost a year has passed since Cicotello was killed in a climbing accident. Described by one of his colleagues as a real artist, a real teacher and a great man, he was chair of the UCCS Visual Arts Department, later the Department of Visual and Performing Arts, from 1984-2007.

[9]
After studying at Carnegie-Mellon University, Yale University and the prestigious Ecole des Beaux Arts L'Americaine in France, Cicotello taught at the University of Missouri at Kansas City for 17 years. In 1984, he moved to Colorado Springs where he brought order and national recognition to his department while becoming known, appreciated and highly respected within the regional artistic community.

Artistically, Cicotello pushed the boundaries of the wide range of media he worked with, becoming best known for collage and sculpture. Many of his works continue to adorn the campus including a number of the collages. But in lieu of a brass plaque, the Dusty Loo commemorative light box at the Dusty Loo Bon Vivant Theater is a Louis Cicotello creation. He designed the ceremonial mace carried by the commencement marshal during the graduate processional at UCCS graduation ceremonies.

Campus community members who knew Cicotello best speak of an indomitable energy and enthusiasm he shared with all those around him, including the students he taught, challenged, encouraged and inspired to art careers of their own.

The reception and exhibition are in the on-campus gallery now designated GOCA 1420 since a second gallery opened in February 2010. The satellite gallery is at Plaza of the Rockies, 121 S. Tejon, and is called GOCA 121.

This reception is the first occasion celebrating 30 years of GOCA at UCCS and kicks off the Louis M. Cicotello Award in the Visual Arts, a new fund in his name starting in 2012 to be awarded to a graduating visual arts student.

The reception is free and open to the public. The exhibit runs Feb. 2-March 29.

The lectures from six artists and students Cicotello mentored will be presented at 7 p.m. in GOCA 1420. These include Holly Parker and Kevin Thayer on Feb. 13, Sean O'Meallie and Andrew Tirado on Feb. 23, and Jason Chase and Chris Weed on March 8. All lectures are free and open to the public with a 6:30 p.m. pre-reception in the gallery lobby.

For more information, contact Daisy McConnell, GOCA director, at dmcconne@uccs.edu[10] or 719-255-3405. Visit the GOCA website at www.galleryuccs.org[11].

[Call for nominations: Faculty Community Service Award](#)[12]

The Office of Academic Affairs is soliciting nominations for the annual Faculty Community Service Award.

An endowment from the Chase Corporation through the CU Foundation provides a single award of \$10,000 annually to a full-time University of Colorado faculty member who has rendered exceptional educational, humanitarian, civic or other service in his or her community, external to the faculty member's primary university responsibilities and for no additional remuneration.

Any CU employee or student may submit nominations. Each nomination packet must include: a letter of nomination that speaks specifically to the award criteria as stated above; two supporting letters from persons within the university community who have direct knowledge of the nature and benefit of the community service; two supporting letters from people outside the university who have direct knowledge of the nature and benefit of the community service; and a copy of the faculty nominee's current curriculum vitae. Additional information in support of the nomination and with relevance to the criteria may be included. Please submit your complete nomination packet to:

2011-2012 Chase Faculty Community Service Award

Office of Academic Affairs

University of Colorado

1800 Grant Street, Suite 800

Denver, CO 80203

- OR -

Campus Box: 35 UCA

- OR -

OfficeofAcademicAffairs@cu.edu[13]

Selection process: A systemwide advisory committee will review the nominations and submit its recommendation to President Benson.

NOTE: Previous winners are not eligible to apply.

Questions regarding these awards should be directed to the Office of Academic Affairs, OfficeofAcademicAffairs@cu.edu[13], or by calling (303-860-5623).

Nominations must be received by Friday, March 2.

[Tuition benefit likely to be expanded in April](#)[14]

A long-discussed expansion of the tuition waiver benefit for University of Colorado employees is on track to take effect in April, in time to allow for enrollment in summer courses.

The expansion would allow the transfer of the current nine-credit benefit from the eligible employee to a dependent child, spouse or partner. E. Jill Pollock, vice president of Employee and Information Services, presented an update on the matter at Faculty Council's Jan. 26 meeting at 1800 Grant St. in Denver. Faculty Council passed a motion last March recommending such an expansion of the tuition waiver benefit.

Many had hoped that the number of credits would be increased, too, from nine to 12. Pollock said that still might happen in the future.

"This is the foot in the door in a bad economy," Pollock told the council. "There are a lot of things I'd like to do with this (benefit) to make it more attractive and usable. That's not going to happen this coming year because we don't have the funds for it."

A midcycle approval of the change to the policy would enable an effective date of April 1, Pollock said, allowing for summer enrollment. Summer enrollment is key for usage of the benefit because the tuition benefit may not be used during the fall or spring semesters at CU-Boulder. A space-available restriction applies to usage of the benefit on all campuses.

Details of the benefit, should university leadership approve it in March, are in this [fact sheet](#)[15].

[Former CU president appointed to Newton Chair in Leadership](#)[16]

[17]

Alexander E. "Sandy" Bracken, former University of Colorado president, has been appointed to the Quigg and Virginia S. Newton Endowed Chair in Leadership at the University of Colorado Boulder.

Bracken, who served as the 19th president of the University of Colorado in 2000, succeeds former CU President Hank Brown as the Newton Chair. Brown held the inaugural chair from 2008-10. The Newton Chair supports and helps to coordinate the activities of several marquee leadership programs at CU-Boulder, including the Presidents Leadership Class, the Leadership Residential Academic Program and the Leadership Certificate program.

The chair also helps to bring experienced leaders from government, business, higher education, the military and the public sector to campus to interact with students and faculty and advise students on leadership paths. Overall, the chair serves as a catalyst to expose more students campuswide to leadership training and development.

"I am delighted that former President Bracken has accepted the appointment to serve as our next Newton Endowed Chair in Leadership," said CU-Boulder Chancellor Philip P. DiStefano. "He is both a scholar of leadership and an accomplished leader himself. His long record of public service has given him vital insights that will help guide our students and faculty in their studies of leadership."

Bracken most recently served as executive director of the Bard Center for Entrepreneurship at the University of Colorado Denver's School of Business from 2001-07. Prior to his service as interim CU president in 2000, he served as vice president for public affairs for 19 years with Ball Aerospace and Technologies Corp. and, before that, as assistant professor of history at Anderson College in Anderson, Ind.

He currently serves on the board of directors for the Robert H. and Beverly A. Deming Center for Entrepreneurship at the Leeds School of Business and the board of directors for the Presidents Leadership Class, both at CU-Boulder. He also serves as chair of the Imagine! Foundation board and is a board member of The Community Foundation Serving Boulder County.

Bracken also has been affiliated with several state commissions, including the Colorado Commission on Higher

Education. He also served on the board of Boulder Community Hospital.

“It is an honor and a privilege to accept this appointment as the Newton Endowed Chair,” Bracken said. “Leadership is a key resource for Colorado and the nation, and I look forward to continuing the work of President Brown, Chancellor DiStefano and the faculty and staff of CU-Boulder in elevating the campus’s leadership programs to new levels of success.”

In March 2003, Quigg and Virginia Newton, CU-Boulder and the Boettcher Foundation established the endowed chair in leadership to pay tribute to Mr. Newton's extraordinary leadership throughout the region. Since then, the El Pomar Foundation and other individuals have joined in support of the chair. Quigg Newton served as mayor of Denver from 1947 to 1955 and as the university's eighth president from 1957 to 1963. Virginia Shafroth Newton, wife of Quigg Newton, is a third-generation Colorado native who has served in influential leadership roles including as a trustee of Vassar College and director of the Colorado Endowment for the Humanities.

The CU Foundation continues to seek donor funds to enhance the endowment; for more information, contact 303-492-5366.

[Early career scientist earns \\$450,000 cancer grant](#)[18]

[19]

Jay R. Hesselberth, assistant professor in the School of Medicine, is one of five scientists with novel approaches to fighting cancer who are 2012 recipients of the Damon Runyon-Rachleff Innovation Award. The grant of \$450,000 over three years is awarded each year to early career scientists whose projects have the potential to significantly impact the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of cancer.

Most early detection strategies for cancer focus on identifying protein biomarkers or “molecular signatures” of disease. However, discovery of new biomarkers has lagged, due in large part to the inability to efficiently sift through complex cellular protein mixtures. As a result, the number of new FDA-approved biomarker tests has declined over the last decade, and the current rate of biomarker validation is only one per year.

Large proteins typically are cleaved into smaller units called peptides for identification and analysis. The current technology for peptide identification is very slow and lacks the sensitivity and specificity required to quantify proteins in complex samples. Hesselberth proposes that a massive acceleration in the rate of peptide sequencing would significantly affect biomarker research. To accomplish this, he seeks to develop a highly parallel peptide sequencing platform with single molecule resolution that is orders of magnitude faster than existing technology. This new approach would transform the capability to identify protein and peptide biomarkers for use in the early detection of cancer.

The Damon Runyon-Rachleff Innovation Award funds cancer research by exceptionally creative thinkers with “high risk/high reward” ideas, but who lack sufficient preliminary data to obtain traditional funding. The awardees are selected through a highly competitive and rigorous process by a scientific committee composed of leading cancer researchers who are innovators themselves. At the final stage of selection, candidates are screened by an in-person interview with committee members. Only those scientists with a strong vision and passion for curing cancer are selected to receive the prestigious award.

[CU strives to cut costs while maintaining education standards](#)[20]

Having faced budgeted institutional support reductions of \$23 million from fiscal year 2009 to 2012, the University of Colorado has become adept at doing more with less. Kelly Fox, vice president and chief financial officer, and finance officers from each of the four campuses presented efficiency highlights to the Board of Regents at its Feb. 1 meeting at

the University of Colorado Colorado Springs (UCCS).

Fox said three studies have cited CU as “highly efficient” when considering the number of degrees awarded, state support and cost of tuition. Studies include the Delta Cost Study, National Science Foundation Science and Engineering Indicators, and the National Center for Higher Education Management (NCHEMS).

“The national Delta study showed the number of degrees awarded versus total funding. Colorado is in the upper quadrant of highest number of degrees and lowest cost,” Fox explained. The national and state averages for educating a student are \$45,000 or higher, the study found. “All of our campuses fall below the national and state average.”

Efficiency highlights included:

System:

co-located service centers such as Procurement, Payroll & Benefit Services and University Information Systems to reduce the service footprint from 65,000 square feet to 53,000 feet, a rental rate reduction of \$5 per square foot or about \$60,000. launched the University of Colorado Health and Welfare Trust with the University of Colorado Hospital and University Physicians Inc. for an estimated initial savings of 3 percent, or \$4 million. strategized and streamlined services – such as programming copiers to automatically copy on two sides, computer efficiencies, utilizing green chemicals and papers – for savings of more than \$3.5 million. Saved about \$204,000 savings in travel agency transaction fees since April 2011.

CU-Boulder:

eliminated 135 positions, saving \$11.7 million. eliminated 70 courses from the arts and sciences core curriculum the past year, ultimately planning to eliminate 25 percent of the overall 600 courses by 25 percent. consolidated multiple research computing locations into a single facility to increase security, reduce tech support needs and expand capacity. streamlined and shared services, such as bundling phone and networking packages and consolidated some department services to reduce cost. installed solar energy; implemented an energy-saving education campaign campuswide and enacted LEEDS certified green standards on all new building projects. CU-Boulder Senior Vice Chancellor and Chief Financial Officer Ric Porreca noted that by transitioning to virtual desktops -- several low-level desk computers linking to one centralized computer – university housing reduced its costs by 90 percent and IT support by \$90 per computer.

UCCS:

enacted two-year unit budget cuts of \$2.45 million. enacted two-year campus budget cuts of \$801,708. reduced operating costs 24 percent from 10 years ago per student, adjusted for inflation. saved \$13,000 a year in printing and postage by switching to ebills. converted floating holidays to assigned holidays, creating two long weekends each year and enabling energy conservation and cost savings.

CU Denver and Anschutz Medical Campus:

eliminated 36.5 positions at CU Denver, mostly through attrition for \$2.8 million in savings; eliminated 77 positions at CU Anschutz Medical Campus, saving \$6.1 million. negotiated with Auraria Higher Education Center to change the allocation of facilities costs from headcount to square footage, saving \$410,000 annually. reduced and reorganized operations for savings of \$3.4 million at CU Denver and \$6.7 million at CU Anschutz Medical Campus. changed technology strategies and policies, saving more than \$174,000. Reduced energy costs 16 percent per square foot the past three years.

The board praised the efforts of not only budget and finance officials from each campus and the system, but the employees and students who have initiated and implemented the efficiencies. Regent Michael Carrigan, however, stressed the importance of ensuring that services to CU students and communities do not suffer from the cuts.

“It’s easy to hear the message, ‘Oh, there are more ways to cut.’ But I’m afraid we have reduced efficiency so low that we have reduced our level of service,” he said, noting he has heard concerns about the quality of interaction in student services and other important areas. “I’m afraid the reality is . . . maybe there are some places that the excellent standards we want to make, we’re not making.”

[System Staff Council hosting blood drive](#)[21]

CU System Staff Council is hosting a blood drive Feb. 20 at 1800 Grant St., fifth floor conference rooms 501/502.

Sessions will run from 10 to 11:40 a.m. and 1 to 3 p.m. To schedule an appointment, contact Bonfils' Appointment Center at 303-363-2300 or [click here](#)[22] to schedule an appointment online. The appointment should be scheduled prior to the day of the blood drive. To schedule an appointment [online](#)[22], please reference site code A297 when searching for a donation location.

For more information about Bonfils Blood Center, visit www.bonfils.org[23]. [Click here](#)[24] for general information about blood donor eligibility or contact Bonfils' Donor Relations department at 303-363-2202 or 800-365-0006, opt. 1, with questions about blood donation.

[Colorado Weigh: Last chance to sign up](#)[25]

Be Colorado is bringing the very popular Colorado Weigh program to the Boulder, Denver and Colorado Springs campuses with a subsidized Phase 1 class starting this month. The Boulder class is now full, but there is still space in the Denver and Colorado Springs classes.

These classes are intended for faculty and staff who have at least 5 percent to 10 percent of their starting weight to lose in order to achieve a healthy BMI of less than 25. If you would like to calculate your BMI, you can do so by going to <http://www.nhlbisupport.com/bmi>[26] .

Here are the upcoming class details:

Campus
Week Day
Start Date
End Date *
Class Time
Building

CU-Boulder CLASS FULL **UCCS** Tuesday Feb. 14 May 8 11:30 - 12:15

University Center **CU Denver** Thursday Feb. 9 May 3 11:30 - 12:15

Lawrence Street Center,
1380 Lawrence Street

* - No class during Spring Break

Colorado Weigh is a 12-week weight loss and long-term maintenance program, taught by registered dietitians. It puts into practice the world-renowned research done at the University of Colorado Anschutz Medical Campus in the area of obesity treatment. The class is open to all University of Colorado faculty and staff.

The cost for the Phase 1 class is \$240 for University of Colorado Health and Welfare Trust plan participants and \$295 for all others. This is a substantial discount from the regular price of \$349. In addition, Trust plan participants can receive a \$100 rebate for meeting attendance and logging goals. Trust plans include UANet, Lumenos, HMO Colorado, Medicare Primary and Kaiser (exempt employees only). The class will be paid through payroll deduction in the amount of \$50 per month, until the class is paid in full.

To sign up, go to <http://www.becolorado.org>[27]. Classes are capped at 25 participants and they are filling quickly, so sign up today.

For more details on the Colorado Weigh program, go to <http://www.coloradoweigh.com>[28]. Email questions to risa.heywood@cu.edu[29].

[Regents expand in-state tuition status for military families](#)[30]

[31]

The University of Colorado Board of Regents on Wednesday authorized a new systemwide program that will offer in-state tuition to dependents of military veterans, students who have attended at least two years of high school in Colorado while their families lived in the state.

The pilot program expands on 2009's Colorado House Bill 1039, which established in-state tuition status at state higher education institutions for honorably discharged veterans, but did not require the same status be granted to dependents of those veterans. The state law also did not allow for students whose families are transferred out of state for military service before completing the final year of high school.

The resolution passed unanimously at Wednesday's board meeting at the University of Colorado Colorado Springs also asks university leadership to pursue state legislation that would expand in-state tuition status to include students in similar situations who are dependents of active duty service members.

Regent Sue Sharkey said she proposed the action because the transitory nature of military service makes it difficult for Colorado military families to establish resident status during their time living here.

"The University of Colorado demonstrates strong support of our nation's military through various programs within the university campuses," Sharkey said. "CU, as well as the citizens of Colorado, recognize and appreciate the sacrifice of our military personnel and their families, and the significant contributions they bring to our state and nation."

CU campuses in Boulder, Colorado Springs and Denver all ranked on the 2012 list of Military Friendly Schools compiled by GI Jobs magazine, which recognizes the top 20 percent of colleges, universities and trade schools that do the most for service members and veterans.

[Grant to enable study of rare earth elements](#)[32]

[33]

G. Lang Farmer, a professor in the Department of Geological Sciences at the University of Colorado Boulder and a fellow at the Cooperative Institute for Research in Environmental Sciences, has received a U.S. Geological Survey Mineral Resources External Research Program (MRERP) grant to study rare earth elements (REE) and Niobium. He shares the grant with Matt Joeckel and Richard Kettler of the University of Nebraska-Lincoln.

Grant recipients will conduct a collaborative research project to examine the age and origin of the REE resources of the Elk Creek deposit in southeastern Nebraska by investigating previously collected drilling core. The Elk Creek REE deposit is found in a rare carbonate-rich igneous rock known as carbonatite. In addition to REEs, the Elk Creek carbonatite may comprise the largest niobium resource in the United States. Niobium is primarily used as an alloying element in steels and superalloys, such as materials used in high performance aircraft. This research is expected to yield data and information that will advance exploration and assessment models for similar REE deposits.

"Although the U.S. is currently dependent on foreign imports for our supply of rare earths and other critical elements that are essential for the high tech industry, our nation is actually rich in deposits of these valuable minerals," explained USGS Director Marcia McNutt. "The Mineral Research Grants help provide the basic research foundation to better develop our domestic resources and thus become less dependent on foreign imports."

[CU's brand implementation evolving 'better than anticipated'](#)^[34]

Displaying one of many slides filled with former university logos, Vice President for Communication Ken McConnellogue discusses progress made in university branding the past year. (Photo by Cathy Beuten/University of Colorado)

The university's brand isn't a logo or a slogan. It's the feelings and perceptions our constituents have about the University of Colorado as part of their recognition of and interaction with us. Consistency is critical to building that recognition and the university's brand. One year ago, the University of Colorado embarked on a path to enforce a consistent, unified message, releasing universal brand standards for the system, foundation and four campuses.

Vice President of University Communication Ken McConnellogue briefed the Board of Regents on the progress made implementing the CU brand. "The university has made better than anticipated progress in branding implementation," he said. "We have a high level of compliance across the CU system."

Prior to the branding effort, CU suffered an identity crisis. Hundreds of competing messages and visual images represented the university, confusing audiences and creating an inefficient and ineffective use of resources, he said.

At the one-year marker:

The CU Foundation is in complete compliance. CU-Boulder has launched a new website including 150 branded web banners. UCCS has updated 400 sites. The 13 schools and colleges at CU Denver and CU Anschutz Medical Campus are all in compliance.

Regents questioned the stricter use of the athletic marks, CU-Boulder's Ralphie and the UCCS mountain lion. Regent Michael Carrigan said he did not see the purpose of limiting the use of CU's buffalo, such as on food worker employees' apparel. "My concern is specific to Ralphie and how valuable that mark is," he said. "I think we're diminishing it by determining who can wear it and who can't."

Regent Joe Neguse concurred. "I'm concerned we're taking the brand recognition a little too far."

McConnellogue and CU-Boulder Vice Chancellor for Strategic Relations Frances Draper explained using the athletic logos only for spirit reasons, such as competitions, is in line with standards at other institutions. Allowing unstructured use "dilutes the licensing value for this particular mark," McConnellogue said.

Regent Stephen Ludwig and President Bruce Benson pointed out that no major organization – such as IBM, Exxon or Nike – allows unlimited use of its logo. "We are a \$2.8 billion enterprise that has invested a lot of money in branding," Ludwig said. "The amount of money we've invested, the industry standards and the research we've invested on branding is all proof this is the proper approach."

The brand standards are enforced by the university Brand Identity Standards Board, which determines appropriate usage, addresses common issues such as signage, co-branding.

That isn't to say there's no flexibility. "We're cognizant of fact that each campus has its own character," McConnellogue said. "We're listening to our constituents and we're hearing the midcourse corrections we need to make."

"This is an ongoing process," he said. "We have to have our leadership enforce to our CU communities that this is important; we've made progress but we have a ways to go."

[New video displays coming to Folsom Field](#)[36]

Two upgraded video scoreboards should be installed at Folsom Field on the University of Colorado Boulder campus in time for the 2012 football season. The Board of Regents approved the project during its meeting Wednesday at the University of Colorado Colorado Springs.

Existing video displays at the stadium are 13 years old, obsolete and have been plagued by malfunctions because replacement parts no longer are available. The \$7 million project will be funded through Department of Intercollegiate Athletics auxiliary funds.

The board voted for the scoreboard project as well as other maintenance projects at CU-Boulder, all of which had been advanced to the full board from the Budget and Finance Committee's Capital Construction Subcommittee. They include bathroom renovation at the Williams Towers and repairs to utilities services tunnels.

"We don't have anything glamorous (among the recommendations) – no big new buildings," said Regent Sue Sharkey. "It's maintenance of our buildings and facilities. This is critical, because if we don't keep up with these projects we'll have larger expenses down the road. I'm glad this is becoming a priority."

In other action at Wednesday's meeting:

Regents narrowly passed a resolution voicing support for Colorado ASSET (Advancing Students for a Stronger Economy Tomorrow) legislation, now being considered by lawmakers at the Capitol. Senate Bill 15 would create a new "standard" rate of tuition for undocumented students who have attended high school in Colorado for at least three years and have been admitted to a state college or university within a year of high school graduation. The rate would likely be more comparable to in-state tuition rather than out-of-state tuition. The board voted 5-4 in favor of the resolution brought forward by Regent Joe Neguse; he and the board's other Democrats were joined by Regent Tilman "Tillie" Bishop, R-Grand Junction, in supporting the resolution. The board heard a report on teaching development across the system, presented by Kathleen Bollard, vice president and academic affairs officer. The report was the culmination of a sweeping survey of teaching development opportunities available throughout the system. It also identified areas of opportunity, such as further training for graduate students who teach and faculty development for new hires in tenure-track positions. The board voted to accept the report and urged continued work in the area.

[Dropping names ...](#)[37]

Meyer

Pedro

Four University of Colorado Boulder faculty members have been named 2012 Fellows of the American Geophysical Union (AGU) for their exceptional scientific contributions and attained acknowledged eminence in the fields of Earth and space sciences. Those honored are **William J. Emery**, Colorado Center for Astrodynamics Research; **Bruce Martin Jakosky** and **Cora E. Randall**, Laboratory for Atmospheric and Space Physics; and **Mark W. Williams**, Institute of Arctic and Alpine Research. Sixty-one individuals were elected as 2012 Fellows and will be recognized during a ceremony at the 2012 AGU Fall Meeting, Dec. 6-10, in San Francisco. ... **Boris Draznin**, M.D., professor in the Department of Medicine – Endocrinology at the School of Medicine, has been named the Celeste and Jack Grynberg Endowed Chair in Adult Diabetes. Draznin, who has been a leader in developing the University of Colorado Hospital (UCH) Inpatient Glucose Management Service, said he will use the recognition to help further build the adult diabetes program at UCH. ... **Nanna Meyer**, assistant professor at Beth-El College of Nursing and Health Sciences, will receive the 2012 Sports Cardiovascular and Wellness Nutrition (SCAN) Excellence in Practice Award at an April 21 awards luncheon in Baltimore. Meyer will be recognized for her work in the area of nutrition and dietetics for sports and performance. Annually, SCAN recognizes a member for outstanding service and professional accomplishments that advance a practice area with high visibility and broad impact. The award will be presented at the 2012 symposium,

“Sports, Cardiovascular and Wellness Nutrition: Celebrating Three Decades of Excellence in Practice” April 20-22 in Baltimore. ... **Leli Pedro**, RN-C DNSc OCN, assistant professor at the CU Denver College of Nursing and a board member of the Philippine Nurses of America Association, was selected to participate in Balik Turo (teach back) during January. Philipino nurses from the United States go back to the Philippines to share their knowledge and expertise with colleagues through a series of lectures and presentations at counterpart schools and hospitals. The program paves the way for future research on the impact of knowledge transfer in effecting changes on education and was recognized at U.S. Secretary of State Hillary Clinton’s Global Disapora Forum as the best practice initiative of the Filipino nurse diaspora. Pedro was selected to give a presentation on the bachelor’s of science nursing curriculum and the academic faculty role.

Tom Hutton contributed to this story.

[New system: University of Colorado Health](#)[40]

[41]

Poudre Valley Health System (PVHS) and the University of Colorado Hospital (UCH) have finalized a joint operating agreement that creates a health system its leaders say will widen health care services and provide unparalleled patient care in the Rocky Mountain region.

Called [University of Colorado Health](#)[42], the new system combines one of the top-performing community health systems in the nation with the highest-ranked academic medical center in quality in the country. With annual net revenue of \$1.5 billion, it will be one of the region’s largest locally owned health systems and, with nearly 10,000 employees, one of Colorado’s largest employers.

“We’re excited about this partnership because it’s all about improving the quality of care for our patients,” said Rulon Stacey, president and CEO of Poudre Valley Health System. “Separately, we have provided extraordinary, safe, inventive and empathetic care for our patients. With our combined strength, we aim to raise the bar for quality in Colorado even higher as we learn from and share with each other.”

University of Colorado Hospital was named the top-performing academic hospital in quality in America last September by [University HealthSystem Consortium](#)[43] and is currently [ranked the No. 1 hospital](#)[44] in the metro Denver area by US News & World Report.

Poudre Valley Health System in January was named one of the [top 15 health systems](#)[45] in the United States by Thomson Reuters and is a recipient of the [Malcolm Baldrige National Quality Award](#)[46], the nation’s highest presidential honor for quality. PVHS and UCH are both three-time [Magnet designation winners](#)[47], the gold standard for nursing care.

The new system combines the best in academic medicine with the best in community medicine, said Bruce Schroffel, president and CEO of University of Colorado Hospital, adding that the new organization’s logo combines the University of Colorado name with the four intertwined hearts long associated with Poudre Valley Health System. Names of the organization’s three existing hospitals -- University of Colorado Hospital in Aurora, Poudre Valley Hospital in Fort Collins and Medical Center of the Rockies in Loveland -- will not change.

“This agreement brings two of the finest health care organizations in the West together into a significant and novel partnership that we believe could be an example for other independent hospitals to follow,” Schroffel said. “While the

future of health care could bring some challenges, University of Colorado Health will be stronger and better able to meet those challenges while still providing the highest quality care for patients.”

Schroffel added that the system may get larger over time, providing more Coloradans with even greater access to the most innovative medicine available.

“We’re already negotiating with the Colorado Springs City Council to allow us to lease and operate Memorial Health System there,” said Schroffel. “If we reach an agreement, we will have a system that stretches along the Front Range. Poudre Valley would be its northern hub, Memorial its southern hub, with the University of Colorado Hospital at its central geographic and academic core in the Denver metro area.”

UCH and PVHS have a proven track record of economic growth, adding more than 1,800 well-paying jobs over the past five years among their locations and bringing a strong benefit to the region’s economy.

“Collaboration and partnerships are often at the heart of successful endeavors,” Colorado Gov. John Hickenlooper said. “It’s even better when these kinds of efforts result in new jobs, improved infrastructure and better health care options for Coloradans. We want to congratulate Poudre Valley Health System and University of Colorado Hospital on their new joint operating agreement.”

University of Colorado Health would continue UCH’s historic role of providing advanced and complex care at the Anschutz Medical Campus headquarters and offering specialty and family care throughout the metropolitan area. Poudre Valley Health System has two acute care hospitals in Poudre Valley Hospital and Medical Center of the Rockies, as well as a wide network of primary care and specialty clinics in northern Colorado, southern Wyoming and western Nebraska.

UCH will continue its close relationship with the University of Colorado School of Medicine – all its attending physicians are on the medical school’s faculty – and help extend the medical school’s research and residency programs through the new system to the entire region. In addition, UCH’s close collaboration with the other health sciences schools on the Anschutz Medical campus will continue.

“We expect to contribute not only to the University of Colorado’s academic programs, but also to expanding the accessibility, quality, cost-effectiveness, clinical outcomes and patient-responsiveness of care to communities throughout Colorado and the region,” Stacey said. “Patients in northern Colorado can look forward to greater access to clinical trials which are at the forefront of new medicine.”

The agreement, which has been approved by both existing systems and their partners, would establish a governing board of 11 directors and an executive team to guide the new organization.

[Bruce Schroffel](#)[48] was named president of University of Colorado Health as well as chairman of the board of directors. [Rulon Stacey](#)[49] will serve as CEO of the University of Colorado Health.

[Thomas Jefferson Awards honor faculty, staff, student](#)[50]

Five members of the University of Colorado community – leaders among faculty, staff and students at four campuses – have been named recipients of the 2012 Thomas Jefferson Award, among the highest honors given at CU.

Award winners are those who embody and advance the ideals of Jefferson, the third U.S. president and a Founding Father whose influence shaped American arts, sciences, education and public affairs. The Jefferson Award recognizes CU faculty, staff and students who demonstrate excellence in the performance of regular academic responsibilities while contributing outstanding service to the broader community.

The honorees are:

[\[51\]](#)

Andrea O'Reilly Herrera, Ph.D., director of the Women and Ethnic Studies (WEST) Program at the University of Colorado Colorado Springs (UCCS). The poet and author is regarded as a leading scholar of the Cuban diaspora, and her work bridges art, literature, literary criticism, creative writing and history. She partners with local libraries and schools in developing writing and art programs. [\[52\]](#)

Thomas Huber, Ph.D., professor of geography and environmental Studies at UCCS. An alumnus of the University of Colorado Boulder (CU-Boulder), he has worked on such projects as habitat mapping of the Prebles meadow jumping mouse in El Paso County, vegetation mapping of large portions of Colorado for the Division of Wildlife, and mapping and analyzing elk habitat in the Pikes Peak region. [\[53\]](#)

Philip Zeitler, M.D., Ph.D., professor of pediatrics and clinical sciences at the University of Colorado School of Medicine. He is an internationally known expert in the field of pediatric endocrinology. His rigorous focus on top-quality research has contributed greatly to the world's understanding of pediatric Type 2 diabetes and pediatric obesity. [\[54\]](#)

Linda Theus-Lee, M.S., program assistant and event coordinator for the University of Colorado Denver (CU Denver) Business School. She is a versatile professional, artist, counselor, teacher and entrepreneur. A CU Denver alumna, her volunteerism includes developing and implementing a reading program at the Ford Warren Library, and mentoring girls at the Gilliam Youth Services Center and the Jefferson County Correction Facility. [\[55\]](#)

Angie White, M.A., doctoral candidate in the Department of Communication at CU-Boulder. She studies issues of community building, experiential education and poverty. Her research explores how communication strategies may be used to help people in poverty empower themselves and move toward self-sufficiency. Honorees have demonstrated a strong commitment to the advancement of higher education, a deeply seated sense of individual civic responsibility and a profound commitment to the welfare and rights of the individual.

"The winners of the Thomas Jefferson Award show how the CU community adds value not only to our institution, but throughout the state and beyond," said CU President Bruce D. Benson. "By teaching, doing research and providing service, our people have a profound effect on improving quality of life for countless others."

A committee of CU faculty, staff and students selects winners. Recipients receive an engraved plaque and a \$2,000 honorarium, and are recognized by the CU Board of Regents.

The Thomas Jefferson Award was established at the University of Virginia in 1951 by the Robert Earll McConnell Foundation to honor teaching faculty who exemplified the humanistic ideals associated with Jefferson. By 1962, six other institutions – including CU – had established a Jefferson Award. In 1980, the university added a student category; in 1988, the staff category was approved. Funding for the awards is derived from earnings on an endowment provided by the McConnell Foundation and from a bequest by Harrison Blair, a CU alumnus.

[Five questions for Tom Bowen](#)[\[56\]](#)

Tom Bowen has worked with Good Earth Lodges to develop an organization that employs tribal members to manufacture compressed-earth blocks and construct energy-efficient, low-maintenance homes on the Crow Reservation in Montana. The homes absorb the sun's heat, which is then radiated as interior warmth, saving hundreds of dollars each month in energy costs. Photos courtesy Mortenson Center of Engineering for Developing Communities

Tom Bowen

Life on the Crow Reservation in Montana can be brutal. Unemployment is at 40 percent to 60 percent with few long-term jobs available, and minus-45-degree temperatures make winter nearly unbearable in the tiny, modular trailers that often house as many 10 people. Heating bills alone can creep toward \$600 a month.

Now a partnership between the tribe and the University of Colorado is working to change conditions on the reservation, which sits just southeast of Billings. Tom Bowen, the director of Sustainable Housing Projects for the [Mortenson Center](#)

[in Engineering for Developing Communities](#)[59], is helping develop a construction organization that builds homes using compressed earth blocks made from clay found on the reservation. While a few experts such as Bowen work as advisers, the tribal company -- [Good Earth Lodges](#)[60] -- employs tribal members to manufacture the blocks and build the energy-efficient structures.

The houses cost a bit more initially, but the long-term expense to the homeowner is significantly lower. Energy and maintenance costs have been reduced. Early modeling estimates suggest energy payments in winter months will be 20 percent of what they've historically been.

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"This is a phenomenal project and it's heartwarming for me to be able to engage in this project. I'm out in the field much of the time, working with people who are glad to work with me -- most of the time -- and I get to work with my hands. I'm fortunate that I've been given this opportunity," said Bowen, who came to the university in 1995 after he suffered a broken neck and back in a construction accident. He earned an undergraduate degree in economics and environmental studies then went on to earn his master's degree in civil engineering with an emphasis in water resource management.

While working in the water resources laboratory and later in the earthquake engineering lab, Bowen got to know Bernard Amadei, the director of the Mortenson Center and founder of Engineers without Borders. Amadei was working with the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) on a project and needed technical assistance assessing soil, so he contacted Bowen.

"When the sponsor found out I had project management experience, and experience as a builder, I was sent me to the reservation. When I arrived, I put on my tool belt and started working with the guys, side-by-side," said Bowen. "That made all the difference to them. And that's the tone I've taken with the project."

1. How did the partnership with the Crow Reservation and Good Earth Lodges come about and what is your role?

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Bernard was approached by the BIA because of his geotechnical experience. They wanted to make sure the soil was compatible as a building block. Good Earth Lodges wanted to become a more formalized house-building component of the tribal authority, and I work directly with them developing this organization and helping them with project management, site identification, and architecture and engineering. The name is important because tribal members consider the Earth their mother, and the mother is the most important person in a Crow household. The perception of a lodge rather than a house takes on a higher and better connotation because it's more structurally sound. This is a participatory approach where we engage the community, but we're also fully involved. I've got four students currently involved, as well as two former students, one acting as a contractor and the other who is leading the continued testing of blocks and mortar. We have people involved in the lifecycle analysis of the houses, energy efficient modeling, soil and structural work, mapping, and assessing the current status of the houses on the reservation.

When construction started stalling for a number of reasons, I got involved more directly and now am directing nine different aspects of the project. The bigger piece for us is that the tribe has embraced this from the sustainability perspective. We're not talking about creating jobs. That's problematic, particularly on reservations, because they see jobs as temporary solutions to a problem. I talk about creating careers. The tribe is doing almost all of their own work and we want it to evolve so that they are doing everything in-house and I'm out of a job.

2. How was the decision made to craft earth blocks and how are the ones on the Crow Reservation different from traditional adobe blocks?

Compressed-earth blocks

The Division of Energy and Mineral Development works with tribes to identify resources to enhance their financial and economic stability and to give them long-term options. Historically they've been focused on extractive resources like

coal, gas and oil. But they discovered a particular type of clay on the reservation that they believed would work well as compressed earth blocks. The head of the office, the tribal chairman and someone from the BIA were chatting about what they could do with the clay and they came up with the idea of building houses. There are of all types of clay, some good, and if you own a home on the Front Range, some of it bad. When expansive soils get wet and swell, they're not good as building blocks. They needed to understand the properties of the clay, so they came to us. Bernard had a student doing some of the work, and I got involved overseeing the student and understanding what he was working on and the properties he was exploring. I began to look at how we could make the right building component, using the material they have and enhancing it. Montana has diurnal swings of 50 to 60 degrees in the course of a 24-hour period and the climate is wetter. We needed a block that was freeze-thaw stable. Six or seven days a year the temperature hits 45 below, and we wanted energy efficiency. I got involved in determining the mix: how much was clay and how much was sand. We added Portland cement to stabilize the block against moisture.

Adobe has been around for 6,000 years and is the ideal element for its capacity to breathe and maintain a consistent temperature over a long period of time. We've studied it more than it's ever been studied, but we're in an area where it hasn't been traditionally used. We're not in the dry southwest. And we're designing as though we're building in a seismic zone. The reservation isn't in a seismic zone but wind load has a similar effect. When we started this, we were probably the first to use adobe blocks that far north.

3. What is the status of the program now?

Six homes have been completed and five more are underway in the middle of the Montana winter. We have to build tents over the homes to get the temperature above 50 degrees for the mortar to cure properly. From an efficiency standpoint, that adds costs, but it gets people working in winter. We find other cost-saving measures. We use far less concrete and save money in architecture and design. We're not building custom homes: they picked a model from the three we presented. The benefit is that people are embracing the houses as their own and they'll put sweat equity in and do their own maintenance'

Now Good Earth Lodges is looking at where housing should go and the infrastructure needs of developments and multifamily housing. They're talking about more comprehensive community and economic development planning, using the blocks to build retail centers.

4. What are some of the challenges you faced on the project?

There were cultural challenges. When I first got involved, it appeared there was a work ethic issue. They value family far more than they do an opportunity to work, which flies in the face of our culture. We put our kids in day care so we can go to work, but they have a different perspective of what matters. I have to remind people, particularly federal funding agents, that it's a different culture. Put yourself in a guy's shoes. The man of the house works. What if he has a chance to work for a few days and he comes out of his house and sees a big elk bull? The thought process in his head is: I might have work for a few days that will give me money, or I could shoot that elk and know I'll be able to feed my family for the winter. The choice to him is obvious and very different from the choice we would make. So how do you build an appropriate incentive program to encourage them to work faster? The only way I've found to do that is offer steady work or a career. I had to understand and figure out the right incentives to encourage participation at a higher level, and they're getting there themselves.

The climate has been ugly. We had a nasty year last year with the worst snow in 40 years and then thawing and flooding that shut us down for six weeks and isolated parts the reservation.

But these are challenges you work through. The triangle of funding agent, tribe and us all had different measures of success. The funding agent wanted 15 houses to be built and I'm trying to tell them that quality is better than quantity.

It's all working though. The design is passive solar with an interior wall that absorbs the heat and radiates it later. About a week after the first family moved in, I was driving home from the reservation and got a call from the project director for the Crow Tribe, Larry Lee Falls Down. The family called Larry and said the house was too hot, even though it was 13 degrees outside. The furnace was off and the door was open. I told them to buy some shades to regulate the heat. They had no idea how to deal with it because they'd never experienced a warm house in winter. I chuckled for

the next 15 miles. What a wonderful design! What a wonderful thing we've been able to do.

Later, I saw the family's energy bill. It was \$132, but in reality, they're probably only using \$40 a month to heat the house.

There are huge next steps. Workers drive old trucks that get 10 miles to the gallon but drive 120 miles round trip to get to work. We have to locate retail centers and run mass transit. Initially, they were resistant to this but if they want their culture to survive, they sometimes have to take steps they don't want to take.

5. Can any part of this model be replicated in other areas?

Absolutely, and not just on other reservations; there's talk about exporting this model internationally as well. It's not just the material or the project model, either, it's the engagement model, the "let's sit down and listen" model, and the sustainability model.

[New study sheds light on long-debated questions about Little Ice Age](#)^[64]

University of Colorado Boulder Professor Gifford Miller collects dead plant samples from beneath a Baffin Island ice cap. A new study led by Miller indicates the Little Ice Age began roughly A.D. 1275 and was triggered by repeated, explosive volcanism that cooled the atmosphere. Photo courtesy of Gifford Miller.

A new University of Colorado Boulder-led study appears to answer contentious questions about the onset and cause of Earth's Little Ice Age, a period of cooling temperatures that began after the Middle Ages and lasted into the late 19th century.

According to the new study, the Little Ice Age began abruptly between A.D. 1275 and 1300, triggered by repeated, explosive volcanism and sustained by a self-perpetuating sea ice-ocean feedback system in the North Atlantic Ocean, according to CU-Boulder Professor Gifford Miller, who led the study. The primary evidence comes from radiocarbon dates from dead vegetation emerging from rapidly melting icecaps on Baffin Island in the Canadian Arctic, combined with ice and sediment core data from the poles and Iceland and from sea ice climate model simulations, said Miller.

While scientific estimates regarding the onset of the Little Ice Age range from the 13th century to the 16th century, there is little consensus, said Miller. There is evidence the Little Ice Age affected places as far away as South America and China, although it was particularly evident in northern Europe. Advancing glaciers in mountain valleys destroyed towns, and famous paintings from the period depict people ice skating on the Thames River in London and canals in the Netherlands, waterways that were ice-free in winter before and after the Little Ice Age.

"The dominant way scientists have defined the Little Ice Age is by the expansion of big valley glaciers in the Alps and in Norway," said Miller. "But the time it took for European glaciers to advance far enough to demolish villages would have been long after the onset of the cold period," said Miller, a fellow at CU's Institute of Arctic and Alpine Research.

Most scientists think the Little Ice Age was caused either by decreased summer solar radiation, erupting volcanoes that cooled the planet by ejecting shiny aerosol particles that reflected sunlight back into space, or a combination of both, said Miller.

The new study suggests that the onset of the Little Ice Age was caused by an unusual, 50-year-long episode of four massive tropical volcanic eruptions. Climate models used in the new study showed that the persistence of cold summers following the eruptions is best explained by a sea ice-ocean feedback system originating in the North Atlantic Ocean.

"This is the first time anyone has clearly identified the specific onset of the cold times marking the start of the Little Ice

Age,” said Miller. “We also have provided an understandable climate feedback system that explains how this cold period could be sustained for a long period of time. If the climate system is hit again and again by cold conditions over a relatively short period -- in this case, from volcanic eruptions -- there appears to be a cumulative cooling effect.”

A paper on the subject is being published Jan. 31 in *Geophysical Research Letters*, a publication of the American Geophysical Union. The paper was authored by scientists and students from CU-Boulder, the National Center for Atmospheric Research in Boulder, the University of Iceland, the University of California, Irvine, and the University of Edinburgh in Scotland. The study was funded in part by the National Science Foundation and the Icelandic Science Foundation.

As part of the study, Miller and his colleagues radiocarbon-dated roughly 150 samples of dead plant material with roots intact collected from beneath receding ice margins of ice caps on Baffin Island. There was a large cluster of “kill dates” between A.D. 1275 and 1300, indicating the plants had been frozen and engulfed by ice during a relatively sudden event.

Both low-lying and higher altitude plants all died at roughly the same time, indicating the onset of the Little Ice Age on Baffin Island -- the fifth largest island in the world -- was abrupt. The team saw a second spike in plant kill dates at about A.D. 1450, indicating the quick onset of a second major cooling event.

To broaden the study, the team analyzed sediment cores from a glacial lake linked to the 367-square-mile Langjökull ice cap in the central highlands of Iceland that reaches nearly a mile high. The annual layers in the cores -- which can be reliably dated by using tephra deposits from known historic volcanic eruptions on Iceland going back more than 1,000 years -- suddenly became thicker in the late 13th century and again in the 15th century due to increased erosion caused by the expansion of the ice cap as the climate cooled, he said.

“That showed us the signal we got from Baffin Island was not just a local signal, it was a North Atlantic signal,” said Miller. “This gave us a great deal more confidence that there was a major perturbation to the Northern Hemisphere climate near the end of the 13th century.” Average summer temperatures in the Northern Hemisphere did not return to those of the Middle Ages until the 20th century, and the temperatures of the Middle Ages are now exceeded in many areas, he said.

The team used the NCAR-based Community Climate System Model to test the effects of volcanic cooling on Arctic sea ice extent and mass. The model, which simulated various sea ice conditions from about A.D. 1150-1700, showed several large, closely spaced eruptions could have cooled the Northern Hemisphere enough to trigger Arctic sea ice growth.

The models showed sustained cooling from volcanoes would have sent some of the expanding Arctic sea ice down along the eastern coast of Greenland until it eventually melted in the North Atlantic. Since sea ice contains almost no salt, when it melted the surface water became less dense, preventing it from mixing with deeper North Atlantic water. This weakened heat transport back to the Arctic and creating a self-sustaining feedback system on the sea ice long after the effects of the volcanic aerosols subsided, he said.

“Our simulations showed that the volcanic eruptions may have had a profound cooling effect,” says NCAR scientist Bette Otto-Bliesner, a co-author of the study. “The eruptions could have triggered a chain reaction, affecting sea ice and ocean currents in a way that lowered temperatures for centuries.”

The researchers set the solar radiation at a constant level in the climate models, and Miller said the Little Ice Age likely would have occurred without decreased summer solar radiation at the time. “Estimates of the sun’s variability over time are getting smaller, it’s now thought by some scientists to have varied little more in the last millennia than during a standard 11-year solar cycle,” he said.

One of the primary questions pertaining to the Little Ice Age is how unusual the warming of Earth is today, he said. A previous study led by Miller in 2008 on Baffin Island indicated temperatures today are the warmest in at least 2,000 years.

Other co-authors on the paper include CU-Boulder's Yafang Zhong, Darren Larsen, Kurt Refsnider, Scott Lehman and Chance Anderson, NCAR's Marika Holland and David Bailey, the University of Iceland's Áslaug Geirsdóttir, Helgi Bjornsson and Darren Larsen, UC-Irvine's John Southon and the University of Edinburgh's Thorvaldur Thordarson. Larsen is doctoral student jointly at CU-Boulder and the University of Iceland.

Links

[1] <https://connections.cu.edu/stories/new-thinking-essential-battling-obesity-epidemic>[2]
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