

BAR & BENCH

SALT LAKE COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATION

SALT LAKE COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATION

WINTER 2018

President's Message

As we close the books on 2017, and start the New Year, I cannot help but feel thankful for the opportunity to spend the holidays with my friends and family as we look forward to 2018. For most, this is the time for resolutions or new beginnings. But for some, this time of year is a reminder of lost friends and colleagues, and just how fragile our lives can be.

About 10 years ago, a close friend of mine abandoned his law practice after struggling with addiction and mental health problems. He has not practiced since. I often think of my friend with regret for not intervening.

There are nearly two-thousand (2,000) SLCBA members — most of whom will enjoy their holidays in good health and good spirits. Yet for many of our friends and colleagues, the stress of the holiday season, only exacerbates their struggles with addiction, anxiety, depression and other mental health problems.

According to a 2016 ABA study, twenty-one (21%) percent of licensed, employed attorneys qualify as problem drinkers. (see *CoLAP: ABA Commission on Lawyer Assistance Programs*)

We all have examples of a talented lawyer who suffered through these issues only to see their careers lost due to depression or addiction problems. If you know someone, or if you are that someone, who needs help and support (without judgment), contact Utah Lawyers Helping Lawyers, admin@lawyershelpinglawyers.org, 801.579.0404, or Blomquist Hale @ blomquisthale.com, 1.800.926.9619.

by Trystan Smith
Salt Lake County Bar President

I am humbled, honored and privileged to serve as the 2017-18 president of the Salt Lake County Bar Association. Please enjoy the winter edition of the *Bar and Bench*. And special thanks to our *Bar and Bench* committee members, Kate Conyers (chair), Kristen Olsen, Rich Mrazik and Dani Cepernich.



Trystan Smith

From the Chambers of the Honorable J. Learned Tongue, by the Clerk of the Court: We forward to you, a note found on Justice Tongue's desk.

Note to Clerk:

A colleague sent this transcript of a speech, delivered by one of my former clerks. I suggest it be published in lieu of my normal response to the "law worn":

Utah Minority Bar Association Banquet

November 9, 2017

I am mindful at this moment that our ship of state is in the hands of madness. And many of us are in a state of despair. We know that this travesty came about by reason of foreign sabotage, a complicit candidate and the weaponization of cyber intrusion and hateful, racist tinged rhetoric. We know that.

And many responded to it. It never ceases to amaze me that we humans populating a watery sphere with a molten exploding center, hurling through dark space at over 64,000 mph around a fiery ball, seem to be most fearful of ourselves. People who look like us, except for a few aspects of coloration and facial feature. People who wake up each morning worried about their children, worried about providing for them and hoping for their safety and sustenance. If anybody really thought about all of the things that we really should fear as we hurl through space, we would be huddling together, one to another, like babes in a mother's arms.

I am nevertheless very optimistic. This empty, senseless fear will wane. This equally empty rhetoric from tortured minds, has and will continue to stir a backlash that will, in turn, forge newer and stronger bonds between all peoples. The mindless rambling will find its logical conclusion in our collective disregard and repulsion of those that seek to undermine this nation's amazing history, great promise and precious legacy. And an advantage that we will reap from this temporary agony will be a better understanding of the contours of our open wounds. Much better that, than to suffer from hidden fractures.

It turns out that nature adores diversity, nature promotes diversity, nature upholds diversity. In all corners of the globe, in all forms and walks of life, diversity is a source of strength and resilience and a wellspring of richness.

And importantly, diversity is ordained by the first principle of this nation's founding. Our founders endorsed with their lives and their fortunes a declaration that it was self-evident that all men, (and women) were created by nature's God as equal, and endowed by that creator with the inalienable right to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. And while it was and is true that the burdens of historical convention and custom left the original architecture of our nation flawed with a failure to fully embrace and implement that first principle, the arch of our history has bent inextricably toward the full realization of that fundamental truth.

And in our despair, compare our lesser challenges to those that burdened the best of our presidents. Walk with me into the past and stand with President Lincoln on the blood-soaked battlefield of Gettysburg as he recounted that a new nation was brought forth on this continent, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. In agony, he acknowledged that at that very moment we were "engaged in a great Civil War, testing whether that nation or any nation so conceived and so dedicated could long endure." It did, and it will.

This nation did not grow and prosper out of fear. This nation grew and thrived in a spirit of hope. There was not, and never has been, an invasion of our shores; rather, this nation grew from the influx of individuals, families and groups all acting from a personal desire and hope for a better life. Such immigrants—our parents, our grandparents, our great grandparents, and those before them—represent individuals who self-selected as robust self-actualizing and possessed of a determination to be the masters of their fate. Their strength and fortitude is and was the source of ours.

This essence of American exceptionalism should never be a source of fear. It must always be a source of pride. It must never be a cause for scorn, but always a cause for celebration. The proper symbol of this nation will always be the grand lady in the harbor calling to the "huddled masses yearning to be free;" and never the symbolic walls of hatred and exclusion. As Lincoln foresaw for his time, and we must foresee for ours, there will always be a need for constant reaffirmation of our first principle and the continual renewal of our nation's commitment to it.

Thank you for this honor, God bless America.

Judicial Profile

J u d g e K e n t R . H o l m b e r g

By Rich Mrazik

Judge Kent R. Holmberg was appointed to the Third District Court by Governor Gary R. Herbert in December 2016. Judge Holmberg is a Volunteer with a degree in business administration from the University of Tennessee. After receiving his juris doctor from William Mitchell College of Law, Judge Holmberg practiced for two decades representing businesses, governmental entities, and individuals. He also was a professor at Minnesota State Colleges teaching constitutional law, evidence law, Indian Law, and trial practice. Judge Holmberg relocated from Minnesota to Utah in 2005. Immediately prior to his appointment to the bench, he served as an Assistant Attorney General and Torts Section Director in the Utah Attorney General's Office.

Judge Holmberg does not hesitate when discussing why he joined the bench. "I love the law. I love the courtroom, I love litigation, and I love the intricacies of the law. This is the best place to be doing that." Reflecting on his first year on the bench, Judge Holmberg is struck by the support he has received from his judicial colleagues. "They have been incredibly helpful and welcoming to me. If I have a question, I can ask any one of the judges here. And they will set aside what they're doing and help me get to the bottom of it." Judge Holmberg is similarly struck by how his judicial colleagues treat lawyers. "The other thing is that I see the judges really respecting the lawyers. And trying to help the lawyers as best they can, which I think is admirable."



J u d g e K e n t R .
H o l m b e r g

the importance of the Request to Submit for Decision, which is the document that causes a submission to be placed before the judge. In particular, Judge Holmberg would like to remind counsel that a Request to Submit for Decision is required for a Statement of Discovery Issues to be considered by the court.

When asked for his advice for lawyers aspiring to join the bench, Judge Holmberg's focus on public service and community involvement shines through. "Get involved in the legal community and in the community at large. Because it is a public service position. We need judges who are willing to talk about the judicial role in our society, and remind people of how important the courts are to our system of government."

When preparing for hearings, Judge Holmberg reads the briefs, key cases, and key statutes. He appreciates receiving courtesy copies of the briefing so he and his law clerk have something on which they can make notes and pass back and forth. During hearings, Judge Holmberg appreciates listening to lawyers' discussion of their positions. He may ask the lawyers to focus on a particular issue, or explain why he should not rule in a particular way. Judge Holmberg tries to give oral rulings as much as possible, including following bench trials, when allowed by the relative factual complexity of the case.

Judge Holmberg offered some practical reminders for counsel. First, because the courts' electronic system does not reproduce color, key parts of a document—such as a key provision in a contract—should be circled or otherwise indicated in black, not highlighted in color. Second, counsel should remember

Practitioner Profile

K a r i n H o b b s

By Dani Cepernich

Mediation is a familiar feature of the legal landscape. We regularly mediate cases that are in ongoing litigation as well as other disputes, often with the mediation resolving the matter. This, however, was not always the case. It certainly wasn't in 1995 when Judge Orme asked Karin Hobbs to help create what became Utah's Appellate Mediation Office.

Karin attended law school at the University of Utah, graduating in 1985. During school, she worked at the Utah State Bar returning files of disbarred lawyers. This experience led to a position in the Office of Bar Counsel after graduation. Upon passing the bar exam – and following an emergency swearing-in ceremony – Karin was named as acting Bar Counsel. In this position, Karin worked under the supervision of Pamela Greenwood. She began her legal career prosecuting attorneys for ethical violations, including disbarment trials.

When the Utah Court of Appeals was formed in 1987, Judge Greenwood was appointed as one of the first two women to serve on that court. She asked Karin to join her as her first law clerk. Karin accepted, becoming part of the inaugural Court of Appeals term. This included seminars created for the newly-appointed appellate judges on various areas of the law.

Karin clerked with Judge Greenwood for two years before becoming a staff attorney for the Utah Court of Appeals. In that role, she worked with seven appellate court judges, reviewing thousands of appeals, including reading docketing statements, motions, and briefs and preparing per curiam opinions. Then, in 1995, now-Judge Mary Noonan approached Karin about serving as Deputy Director of the Division of Children and Family Services. Karin accepted and briefly left the Court. While in the position of Deputy Director, Karin oversaw the implementation of a consent decree entered in a lawsuit that had been brought against DCFS.

Although a rewarding position, Karin missed the more hands-on analytical work she had been engaged in as a staff attorney. After nine months, she returned to the Court of Appeals.

It was then that Judge Orme asked if Karin would study appellate mediation programs in other jurisdictions and make a recommendation for Utah. Karin embarked upon this project.

At the time, mediation was nowhere near as prevalent as it is today. This was particularly true at the appellate level; only approximately half of the states had implemented an appellate mediation program. Karin studied those programs that did exist and worked closely with David Aemmer, who had been instrumental in creating the Tenth Circuit's mediation program eight years earlier. Largely using the Tenth Circuit's program as a model, Karin made a proposal for Utah's appellate mediation program, including a

recommendation that the Court employ a staff mediator. In 1998, at the launch of the Appellate Mediation Office, Karin was selected to serve in this position, becoming Utah's first Chief Appellate Mediator.

Karin and the Appellate Mediation Office had their work cut out for them. At the time, neither judges nor attorneys were too familiar with mediation and how it could benefit ongoing disputes. Much of the work in those first years involved educating the parties and lawyers who were selected to participate in the mediation process, as well as district court judges, about what mediation was.

The Appellate Mediation Office was handling approximately 100 cases per year. Of those, roughly fifty percent were

successfully resolved through the mediation process. At the beginning, the mediations occurred entirely by phone. Karin, however, felt there would be a benefit to a more personal process. She requested and obtained a vacant judicial chambers for the Appellate Mediation Office. It was there she began the practice of beginning the appellate mediations with a joint session, after which the parties would breakout into separate rooms of the chambers.

Karin served as the Chief Appellate Mediator for four years, during which she mediated approximately 400 appellate cases. She then began her own private practice – one of the first exclusively mediation practices in this state. Today, her practice includes virtually all areas of the law, from complex multi-party litigation to employment disputes and personal injury cases.



K a r i n H o b b s

Continued

K a r i n H o b b s

At one point, Karin was retained to mediate a case that was pending in the United States District Court for the District of Utah. The judge presiding in that case had also referred the case to then-Magistrate Judge Sam Alba for mediation. Because Karin had already been retained, Judge Alba agreed to co-mediate the case with Karin – a first for both of them. Sam recalls that Karin was “a pleasure to work with” in the case, which was “quite convoluted and quite involved.”

Karin has dedicated the majority of her legal career to mediation and been an integral part of that practice’s growth in Utah. She founded the Dispute Resolution Section of the Utah State Bar and currently serves as the Past President of the International Academy of Mediators – an invitation-only group of commercial mediators worldwide.

As a result of her time with the Court of Appeals, both as a judicial law clerk, staff attorney, and Chief Appellate Mediator, Karin brings a unique perspective to her practice. Those experiences have helped her to serve as a true neutral in the cases she is retained to mediate, enabling her to better assist the parties to identify and think critically about their issues and to understand the other’s point of view. This is one of the things Karin enjoys most about mediation: “every once in a blue moon, you have an opportunity to get people to understand each other better.”

When not transforming Utah’s mediation practice or talking to you or me in one of her signature pre-mediation phone calls – something Karin describes as the most useful part of mediation preparation – you will most likely find Karin in the mountains, either on the slopes of Alta or snowshoeing, hiking, or biking the Wasatch.

In 1998, at the launch of the Appellate Mediation Office, Karin was selected to serve in this position, becoming Utah’s first Chief Appellate Mediator.

New Lawyer Spotlight

Erika Larsen

By Kate Conyers

Erika Larsen recently graduated from the University of Utah S.J. Quinney College of Law and has joined the law firm of Christensen & Jensen, P.C., as a hard-working and engaged first-year associate.

Erika grew up in the Sacramento Valley, California, the fifth of six children. Her mother is a pediatric nurse who taught nursing school full-time until recently, and her father is a structural engineer who specializes in bridge design and had the opportunity to work on the retrofit of the Bay Bridge in California. When Erika was in middle school, her family moved to St. George, Utah, where she attended and graduated from Tuacahn High School for the Performing Arts. There, she grew a love for acting, specializing in classical Shakespearean drama. Every year in high school, Erika had the opportunity to compete in the Utah Shakespeare Festival's High School Shakespeare Competition, and she even had the honor of helping her team receive first place awards in several categories including duo-trio scenes, ensemble scenes, and overall sweepstakes.

After graduating from high school, Erika attended Dixie State University where she graduated magna cum laude after two and a half years with a Bachelor of Science in English Literature. During college, Erika was a member and the Chapter President of Sigma Tau Delta, the International English Honor Society. During her undergraduate experience, she was also able to present several of her papers at national annual conferences all over the country. These papers were about various issues presented through literature, including her senior thesis about Afghanistan literature and its role in preserving and maintaining Afghanistan's national and cultural identity through decades of war and unrest.

Although law school had been Erika's plan since she was a child, Erika took three years off after college to gain some practical experience working in a number of varying fields. And she did just that. Her jobs included working as a bank teller, a youth mentor in a residential treatment facility for troubled teen girls, and as an emergency 911 operator and dispatcher for police, fire, and medical services in Washington County.

When it came time to choose a law school, the University of Utah S.J. Quinney College of Law attracted Erika because of its close proximity to her family, its value for residents, and its clinical offerings. She graduated from the

law school in 2017 with high honors, a Graduate Certificate in Criminal Law and the CALI Award (highest grade) in Contracts. Not surprisingly, Erika also took advantage of her time at law school by gaining the following experiences and accomplishments:

- Federal Bar Association Student Chapter President where she coordinated the annual lunch with judges event;
- Women's Law Caucus Activities Coordinator where she organized the annual holiday drive in coordination with other organizations where she worked with the International Rescue Committee to gather thousands of dollars' worth of gifts for local refugee families;
- Second-year Intern at the Rocky Mountain Innocence Center working to investigate cases of wrongful conviction;
- Third-Year Intern at the District Attorneys' Office where she helped with three trials and several preliminary hearings; and
- Awarded a Pro Bono Initiative Certificate of Service for her work as a student volunteer working with the Hartland Clinic where she taught citizenship classes to the local refugee community.

During her second year in law school, Erika started clerking with her current firm, Christensen & Jensen. As a clerk, Erika was able to get a taste of many different areas of law, working with many skilled attorneys. Now an attorney herself at C&J, Erika works closely with attorneys Ruth Shapiro, George Burbidge, and Dave Richards. Erika enjoys her firm for its sponsorship, fellowship, and good firm culture, especially as it comes to work-life balance. Shareholders at her firm always encourage Erika to enjoy her weekends, to take vacations, and to take time for herself. At C&J, the firm recognizes that the practice of law is changing, especially with technology, and continually strives to make work more accessible, even remotely.

Just as she was as a student, Erika continues to be active in service as a lawyer. She is currently a member of the Women Lawyers of Utah Retreat Committee and she volunteers with the Homeless Youth Legal Clinic at the VOA Homeless Youth Resource Center. She is always looking for other ways to get involved in her community, specifically in the two areas in which she is particularly passionate. First, she wants to help promote and support

Continued

E r i k a L a r s e n

women in the legal community, create a women referral network, and mentor both female law students and female undergraduate students. Second, Erika wants to do more pro bono work. She is inspired by the opportunities firms have in providing legal services to the underserved populations. She is pleased that her firm recently agreed to work with the Rocky Mountain Innocence Clinic on filing a DNA Petition in Utah. She is passionate about continuing this pro bono work: “The community needs legal resource made accessible to them. I know that nonprofits often depend on pairing with firms for pro bono work. I think the future of the lawyering industry will include a restructuring of the way the community understands and pays for legal services. I don’t know exactly what this will look like, but I think we will see non-profit organizations and firms working closer together to provide these important services to the community.”

Outside of her legal practice, Erika has a lot of fun hobbies, including slam poetry. This summer, while juggling her bar studies, Erika competed at the National Poetry Slam competition in Denver, Colorado with three other fierce women representing one of the two Salt Lake City slam teams. This was her second time competing on the national stage, in addition to previously coaching one other national slam team. Erika also enjoys hiking, playing soccer, and hanging out with her pitbull, Elvis. She met her partner of nearly three years, Eric Ashton, while the two of them were attending law school. He works with his brother developing app-based games for IOS and has two golden-doodles.



E r i k a L a r s e n

We welcome Erika to our legal community and to the Salt Lake County Bar Association!

Movie Review

1 3 t h

By Kristen Olsen

The first time I heard about the concept of paying reparations to the descendants of victims enslaved by early Americans, I was in a high school debate class. When I learned that the end result of this proposal might require me to part with some of my hard-earned cash (hard-earned in the sense that I spent my afternoons as a telemarketer bothering unsuspecting landline phone owners in an air-conditioned cubicle), I was immediately against it. This was the first time I had considered that some American citizens still felt wronged by pre-Civil War crimes and conduct. I was confused as to why slavery was still a problem for anyone in today's society since slavery ended over a century ago and the Civil Rights Amendment passed in 1964. More importantly, I wondered the extent to which I was responsible for fixing this problem.

Thanks to good teachers, friends, authors, movements like Black Lives Matter, and filmmakers like Ava DuVernay who directed *Selma* and more recently the 2016 Netflix documentary *13TH*, I now better understand why individuals, and our society as a whole, are still feeling the cumulative and compound effects of slavery and racism. I also recognize that we are all responsible for helping our country heal from these past injustices. The question I still have not answered is: *How do we fix it?*

13TH provides a possible answer (or at least a partial answer). The Oscar-nominated film delves into the history of race and the criminal justice system in the United States, examining mass incarceration through the lens of racial injustice. The title refers to the 13th Amendment to the Constitution, which abolished slavery with one notable exception: "except as a punishment for crime." DuVernay, through her documentary, argues that this exception has been used to perpetuate a form of slavery through criminal convictions since the 13th Amendment became law in 1865.

The film focuses on the fact that the U.S. prison population has grown from approximately 360,000 in the 1970s to over two million in 2014 (a number that represents approximately 25 percent of the world's prison population), and that roughly 40 percent of prisoners in

this country are black men—even though black men make up only 6.6 percent of the overall population. Bryan Stevenson, author of *Just Mercy: A Story of Justice and Redemption* and keynote speaker at the Utah Bar's 2017 Summer Bar Convention, stated in the film, "The Bureau of Justice reported that one in three young black males is expected to go to jail or prison during his lifetime, which is an unbelievably shocking statistic." New Jersey Senator Cory Booker, who is also interviewed in the film, explained, "We now have more African-Americans under criminal supervision than all the slaves back in the 1850s."

13TH further asserts that the war on drugs was, and is, a war on communities of color. It uncovers a Nixon administration official admitting, "We knew we couldn't make it illegal to be either against the war or black. But by getting the public to associate the hippies with marijuana and blacks with heroin and then criminalizing both heavily, we could disrupt their communities."

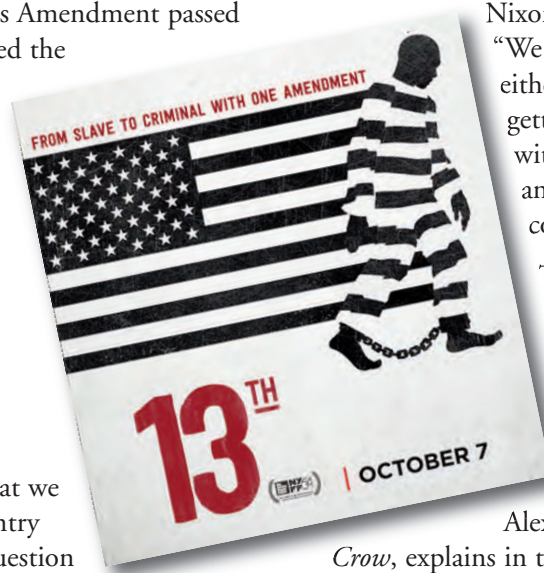
The film also explores the damaging implications of mass criminalization in communities of color throughout the country, as well as the political effects of barring such a large percentage of people of color from voting in elections every year. Michelle

Alexander, the author of *The New Jim*

Crow, explains in the film, "So many aspects of the old Jim Crow are suddenly legal again once you've been branded a felon. And so it seems that in America we haven't so much ended racial caste, but simply redesigned it."

With regards to mass incarceration generally, some data suggest that incarceration rates in the U.S. may be decreasing due, in large part, to state budgetary constraints and research-based alternatives that prove to be more effective than prison time. Associate Dean of Northeastern University's School of Criminology and Criminal Justice, Natasha Frost, suggested back in 2013 that we are witnessing "the beginning of the end of mass incarceration."

(<http://www.nytimes.com/2013/07/26/us/us-prison-populations-decline-reflecting-new-approach-to-crime.html>). In 2015, the Utah Legislature passed the Justice Reinvestment Initiative (JRI), which aims to "reduce prison growth by 2,551 inmates over the next 20 years and



Continued

1 3 t h

thereby avert \$542 million in corrections spending.” (<https://justice.utah.gov/JRI/>). It remains to be seen if and how the JRI will impact the existing racial disparities in the state’s criminal justice system.

As with most political documentaries, *13TH* is not without its critics. The National Review described it as “dull” and “cowardly.” It stated, “DuVernay demonstrates a perverse nostalgia for the torment and anguish that accompanied mid-century civil-rights activism.”

(<http://www.nationalreview.com/article/440727/13th-documentary-politically-correct-dull-cowardly>). In Utah, Weber State University students planned a screening of *13TH* in August of 2017. Their promotional posters were replaced with signs referring to the film as “anti-white propaganda” and directing students to an alt-right website.

(<http://kutv.com/news/local/racist-posters-replace-13th-amendment-doc-screening-across-weber-state-campus>).

Regardless of your political views on the subject of race and mass incarceration, I think it is helpful to understand the perspective presented in this documentary. Once we, as a society, better understand this perspective, we can begin to answer the question I asked back in high school, and am still wrestling with today: *How do we fix it?*

The title refers to the 13th Amendment to the Constitution, which abolished slavery with one notable exception: “except as a punishment for crime.”

By Clemens Landau

This fall, the Salt Lake County Bar Association hosted three CLEs on a variety of topics, including: (1) the scope of the First Amendment in the wake of Charlottesville, (2) the JPEC commission's mid-term judicial evaluation process, and (3) the changing landscape with respect to the DACA program. Each CLE brought a variety of stakeholders together to have a robust discussion of the topic at hand. For example, our CLE on the intersection of the First Amendment and Charlottesville featured Amos Guiora, Professor of Law at the S.J. Quinney College of Law, Brittney Nystrom, Executive Director of the ACLU of Utah, Richard Von Wagoner of Snow, Christensen, & Martineau, and Forrest Crawford, Professor of Education at Weber State University. While several of the panelists highlighted that the need for a robust interpretation of the First Amendment was especially important during times of political unrest, Professors Guiora and Crawford highlighted that we should be wary of overly broad interpretations of the First Amendment because such interpretations often disproportionately impact minority religious and racial communities.

Our CLE on DACA similarly brought together academics, advocates, and judges to discuss the short and long term implications of the current administration's recent rescission of the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) program. The panel featured Carolina Nunez, Professor of Law at BYU's J. Reuben Clark Law School, Dustin Pead, Magistrate Judge for the District of Utah, Brittney Nystrom, Executive Director of the ACLU of Utah, Leonor Perretta, Immigration Attorney, and Alonso Reyna Rivarola, Director of the DREAM Center at the University of Utah. The panelists highlighted the legal challenges facing individuals and families affected by the administration's actions. Director Rivarola ended the CLE with more information about the assistance the Dream Center is currently providing, and called for interested attorneys to volunteer with the center to help meet the needs of DACA recipients in our community. If you'd like to get involved, please email Director Rivarola at dream@utah.edu.

The panelists highlighted the legal challenges facing individuals and families affected by the administration's actions.



Recent Precedents

New Lawyers and Judges Reception

Over 150 of our members attended SLCBA's Annual New Lawyers and Judges Reception on October 18, 2017. Thank you to all of those members and judges that attended for making it a successful event.



Recent Precedents

2017 SLCBA Holiday Party



You are cordially invited to attend
the Salt Lake County Bar
Association's
Annual Holiday Dinner

Friday, December 1, 2017
The Country Club
2400 East Country Club Drive
Salt Lake City, Utah

The Salt Lake County Bar Association would like to thank
Kylie Petron Photography @kyliepetronphotography,
801-651-9648



Appealalooza

Join us for our "Appealalooza" CLE on Tuesday, February 27 at noon at the Episcopal Church on 75 South, 200 East.

All of the judges/justices from the Utah Court of Appeals and the Utah Supreme Court will be participating:



Utah Supreme Court

Chief Justice Matthew Durrant
Justice Thomas Lee
Justice Deno Himonas
Justice John Pearce
Justice Paige Petersen



Utah Court of Appeals

Judge Gregory Orme
Judge Kate Toomey
Judge David Mortensen
Judge Jill Pohlman
Judge Diana Hagen
Judge Ryan Harris
Judge Michele Christensen

e-SLCBA

The SL County Bar online

SLCBA

SALT LAKE COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATION

on

facebook

Oh, yes, we're social...
The Salt Lake County Bar is on Facebook.
Check us out to connect with other members,
see pictures of our events, start a discussion
and other fun stuff.



SLCBA

SALT LAKE COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATION

Group on

Linked



Our website address!

www.slcb.net

Check out back issues of the Bar and Bench, a calendar of upcoming events, and other helpful information on the Salt Lake County Bar's website.