J. Reuben Clark Law Society—Continuing Legal Education Classes
BYU Education Week

214 Crabtree Building (CTB)
August 18–21, 2026

Tuesday, August 18, 2026, 8:30–10:30 a.m.
214 Crabtree Building, Brigham Young University

Lee A. Wright—Associate general counsel–international, The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints; JD.

Recent Legal Events and Legal Challenges of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints Internationally *(2 General Credits)*

I. Organization of the Office of General Counsel

II. The global legal structure of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints

III. Legal issues raised by the complexity of global Church activities and operations and the role of the Associate Area Legal Counsel in helping address those issues

V. Recent events (Church international legal challenges in the past 12 months)

VI. 24 Hours in the Office of General Counsel--a sampling of case studies of legal challenges faced by the Church within around the world (select topics)

  a. Criminal Matter in Jamacia

  b. Legal entity formation in Guinea-Bissau

  c. Human Rights Education Curriculum--Guatemala

VII. Conclusion

Tuesday, August 18, 2026, 1:50–2:50 p.m.
214 Crabtree Building, Brigham Young University

John W. Huber—Shareholder, Greenberg Traurig LLP; former US Attorney, Utah District; JD.

Leadership Matters: The Impact of Ethical Leadership *(1 Ethics Credit)*

INTRODUCTION

1. Background as prosecutor
2. Appointment as U.S. Attorney for The District of Utah
3. Partner in Global Law Firm

250 Years of Leadership Impact: We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

Study Questions, to include:

- What will be your leadership declaration?
- What will be your impact on the world?
- Ethical themes to a leadership declaration:
    - Values
    - Patriotism
    - Kindness
    - Leadership responsibility
    - Perspective
    - Time

VALUES MATTER

1. Greed, Victims and Perpetrators
2. Compass, True North vs. Magnetic North, "Hubers Are" Project. Constitution. Dad's work boots, and name in daughters' bathroom tile.
3. Humility, Old lady and Wild Bill Hunter

PATRIOTISM MATTERS

1. Standing for the United States
2. National Security
3. 250th Anniversary July 4, 1776

KINDNESS MATTERS

1. Godzilla in Japan.
2. Always room for one more in your Volkswagen Beetle
3. Ten Lepers and the Paul Warner picnic

LEADERSHIP MATTERS

1. June 2017, White House Press Conference
2. June 3, 2020, "Garbage Disposal Unit"
3. Managers order office supplies. Leaders inspire people.

4. “XL Meetings”

PERSPECTIVE MATTERS

1. “Not all good ideas come from D.C.”
2. Inside the government or outside the government: where you stand on an issue may depend on where you sit.

TIME MATTERS

1. Dean May, “Do something spontaneous.”
2. 4.5 billion years
3. Bonneville cutthroat trout
4. Have a “Plan B.”

CONCLUSION

1. What matters to you?
2. What will you do?
3. What will be your “declaration?”

Tuesday, August 18, 2026, 3:10–4:10 p.m.
214 Crabtree Building, Brigham Young University

Honorable Matthew D. Bates—Judge, Utah Third District Court, State of Utah; JD.
Honorable Todd J. Plewe—Chief judge, 22nd Judicial District, State of Colorado; JD.

Between Two Judges: Perspectives on Sentencing in the Criminal Justice System *(1 General Credit)*

I. Philosophies of Punishment

- i. Deterrence
- ii. Retribution
- iii. Rehabilitation

II. Sentencing Schemes

- i. Determinate
- ii. Indeterminate

III. Judicial Sentencing Practices and Advice When Arguing Your Case

- i. The Role of Sentencing Guidelines
- ii. Judicial Discretion
- iii. Sentencing with an “Innocent” client
- iv. The role of victims at sentencing

Tuesday, August 18, 2026, 4:30–5:30 p.m.
214 Crabtree Building, Brigham Young University

Alisa D. Wilkes—Attorney, owner, Wilkes & Mee, PLLC and Accelerated Title Solutions, LLC; JD.

The AI-Powered Law Firm: Real Tools, Real Results for Today's Busy Attorney *(1 General Credit)*

I. Introduction

A. Overview of AI's current role in legal practice
B. Shift from theoretical AI discussion to practical, implemented systems
C. Session objectives and structure

II. Building an AI Knowledge Base for Your Law Firm

A. What a firm-specific AI knowledge base is and why it matters
B. Core components
C. Building the knowledge base in practice

III. AI Visibility: Getting Your Firm Recognized by LLM

A. How clients now use AI to find legal representation
B. How AI systems identify and surface law firms
C. Directory and listing requirements
D. Content strategies that support AI recognition
E. Practical audit checklist for attorneys

IV. AI Integrations with Common Law Firm Tools

A. Overview of integration approach and guiding principles
B. Selecting the right integration for your firm's needs

V. Ethics and Professional Responsibility Considerations

A. Client confidentiality and data security when using AI tools
B. Attorney supervision of AI-generated work product
C. Accuracy and verification obligations
D. State bar guidance on AI use
E. Disclosure obligations: courts, clients, and evolving standards

Wednesday, August 19, 2026, 8:30–9:30 a.m.
214 Crabtree Building, Brigham Young University

Joshua S. Baron—Attorney; founder, Sharifi & Baron, PLLC; JD.

"Lawyering, Properly Understood, Is the Work of Atonement": Being a Healer, Reconciler, and Atoner *(1 Professionalism & Civility Credit)*

I. Explore Judge Tom Griffith's philosophy that "Lawyering, properly understood, is the work of atonement," focusing on reconciling clients with the community and themselves.

II. Maintaining Professional Civility: Learn how to be effective legal opponents without becoming enemies.

III. Identifying Relationship Destroyers: Recognize John Gottman's "Four Horsemen"—Criticism, Contempt, Defensiveness, and Stonewalling—and understand how they break down professional relationships.

IV. Overcoming Contempt: Understand the unique danger of contempt in the legal field, especially when dealing with difficult or flawed clients, and how it acts as a relationship ender.

V. The "Notice, Focus, Show" Method: Master a practical three-step framework used during initial consultations to discover a client's or opposing counsel's inherent "gifts" to build genuine rapport.

VI. Leveraging Charity in Practice: Discover why charity (pure love) is not a weakness, but a powerful legal tool that can serve clients, win cases, and grow a practice.

Wednesday, August 19, 2026, 9:50–10:50 a.m.
214 Crabtree Building, Brigham Young University

David P. Dowling—Managing director, Caruso School of Law, Pepperdine University; JD, MDR.

Blessed Are the Peacemakers: Timeless Principles for Modern Conflict *(1 Professionalism & Civility Credit)*

Inspired by enduring principles of peacemaking and informed by contemporary dispute resolution practices, this class explores how individuals can become more effective agents of reconciliation in their professional and personal lives. Participants will learn practical tools for addressing conflict with confidence, empathy, and purpose.

Wednesday, August 19, 2026, 11:10 a.m.–12:10 p.m.
214 Crabtree Building, Brigham Young University

Eileen Doyle Crane—Volunteer attorney, The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints; JD.
Shannon Grandy Larsen—Assistant dean, Career Development, J. Reuben Clark Law School, BYU; JD.

Passing the Bar None: Employment Data and the Networking Advantage for Law Grads *(1 General Credit)*

I. Employment Data & the Networking Advantage for Law Grads
   a. National Entry-level Employment Data for Law Graduates:
      i. Percentages of graduates working in various employment types
         1. Judicial clerkships, government, public interest, business/industry, large law firms, small law firms
         2. Jobs requiring bar passage versus JD-Advantage jobs versus non-JD jobs.
      ii. Timing of offers across employment types
      iii. Sources of job offers
      iv. Online job postings, on-campus interviews, networking, etc.
      v. Geographic considerations
         1. E.g., the Utah market versus other markets across the country
   b. BYU Law School Considerations
      i. Comparisons to national data
      ii. Trends in student quality and employment outcomes
   c. Professional Development and Networking Training at Law Schools
   d. Opportunities for Practicing Attorneys to Network with Law Students

II. Networking for Seasoned Professionals
   a. Changes in Networking Goals over the Lifespan of a Career
      a. Early, mid-career, and late career needs
   a. Strategic Goals of Networking
         1. Practice Management
         2. Client Acquisition
         3. Reputation Management
         4. Succession Planning
   b. Networking Tools
      i. Practice Management
         1. Rainmaking and Client Acquisition
         2. Targeted Leads
         3. Conflicts of Interest
         4. Market Insight and Thought Leadership
      ii. Talent Acquisition and Mentorship
      iii. Sustained Professional Prestige
      iv. Access to Professional Support and Resources
      v. Succession Planning

Wednesday, August 19, 2026, 1:50–2:50 p.m.
214 Crabtree Building, Brigham Young University

Kara North—Managing partner, Moxie Law Group; JD.

How Sensationalized Headlines Influence Tort Reform *(1 General Credit)*

A. Introduction:
   1. Why headlines matter: attention economics, emotional framing, and cognitive biases and moral panic.
   2. How the modern media ecosystem amplifies sensationalism: social platforms, click-driven incentives, partisan outlets.
   3. How media narratives differ from measured legal analysis and empirical evidence.

B. The Pathways from Headlines to Policy
   1. Typical sequence: sensational headline → public outcry → constituent pressure → legislative response.
   2. Mechanisms: committee hearings, emergency bills, ballot initiatives, and donor/lobby mobilization.
   3. Role of anecdotes vs. data in lawmaking; examples of narrative-driven policymaking.

C. National & Local Case Studies
   1. National examples of high-profile cases and resulting tort reform efforts (caps, procedural changes, ballot measures).
   2. Utah-specific examples where media coverage spurred legislative attention (briefly summarized, with takeaways).
   3. Comparative analysis: what made some media-driven reform efforts succeed and others fail.

D. Practical strategies for Attorneys and Advocates
   1. Media engagement: crafting concise factual statements, correcting misinformation, and proactive storytelling.
   2. Legislative engagement: preparing data-driven briefs, expert testimony, and constituent education.
   3. Coalition-building: partnering with associations, community groups, and credible messengers.
   4. Ethical and confidentiality considerations when responding publicly on behalf of clients.

Wednesday, August 19, 2026, 3:10–5:10 p.m.
214 Crabtree Building, Brigham Young University

Blaine H. Evanson—Partner, Gibson, Dunn and Crutcher, LLP; adjunct faculty, J. Reuben Clark Law School, BYU; JD.

Supreme Court Roundup *(2 General Credits)*

I. Teaching Point 1: The Current State of the Court

  i. Statistical Overview

  ii. Key Themes and Developments

II. Teaching Point 2: The October 2025-2026 Supreme Court Term

  i. A Discussion of the Key Cases

    1. Intellectual Property and Technology

    2. Constitutional Law and Civil Rights

    3. Voting Rights

    4. Administrative Law and Business Cases

  ii. Takeaways and Currents

III. Teaching Point 3: Looking Ahead to the 2026-2027 Supreme Court Term

  i. Key Cases on Which the Court has Granted Certiorari

IV. Teaching Point 4: Religious Liberty and the Roberts Court

  i. Key Recent Cases

  ii. Percolating Issues

Thursday, August 20, 2026, 8:30–9:30 a.m.
214 Crabtree Building, Brigham Young University

Eileen Doyle Crane—Volunteer attorney, The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints; JD.

Famous Cases in Health Care *(1 General Credit)*

I. Medical Malpractice and Liability
   a. Standard of Care Challenges
      i. USA v. Willie King 1972
      ii. Helling v. Carey 1974
      iii. Tarasoff v. Regents of the University of California 1976
II. Patient Rights and Ethics
   a. Informed Consent
      i. Canterbury v. Spence 1972
   b. End-of-Life Care
      i. Washington v. Glucksberg 1997
      ii. Schiavo ex rel. Schindler v. Schiavo 2005
      iii. In re Quinlan 1976
      iv. Cruzan v. Director, Missouri Department of Health 1990
   c. Confidentiality and Privacy
      i. Johns Hopkins/Dr. Nikita Levy 2014
III. Regulatory & Health Care Business Law
   a. Fraud and Abuse
      i. False Claims Act 1986, 2009, 2010
      ii. Anti-Kickback Statute 1986
      iii. Stark Laws 1989, 1993, 2007
   b. Emergency Access
      i. EMTALA 1986
   c. Insurance and Coverage
      i. ERISA 1974
IV. Public Health and Policy
   a. Reproductive Health
      i. Dobbs v. Jackson Women's Health Organization 2022
      ii. Mandatory Screenings and Quarantines
         1. Kroll v. White Lake Ambulance Authority 2014
         2. Raines v. U.S. Healthworks Medical Group 2023

Thursday, August 20, 2026, 9:50–10:50 a.m.
214 Crabtree Building, Brigham Young University

Bryan C. Jackson—Senior counsel, Office of General Counsel, The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints; JD.

Miracles and Legal Facets of Temple Construction *(1 General Credit)*

I. Building Information Modeling (BIM) (Miracle: Kirtland Temple and the Lord's advanced version of BIM)

II. Procurement Officer Scope of Work (Miracle: Purple/Blue Marble for the Saratoga Springs Temple)

III. Design, Manufacture, Install (DMI or aka "Pre-Fab" Construction) (Miracle: Cody Wyoming Temple)

IV. "Millennial" Seismic Design (Miracle: Salt Lake Temple)

V. Indemnity and Insurance Provisions (Miracle: Worldwide "Reasonable and Customary" Insurance)

VI. Alternate Dispute Resolution (ADR) (Miracle: Worldwide "Rapid" Dispute Resolution)

VII. Ownership of Intellectual Property (IP) (Miracle: Unfettered Church Use of IP)

VIII. Q & A as time allows

Thursday, August 20, 2026, 11:10 a.m.–12:10 p.m.
214 Crabtree Building, Brigham Young University

Amy G. Larsen—Executive director, J. Reuben Clark Law Society; JD.
Angel Zimmerman—Managing partner, Zimmerman & Zimmerman, PA; JD.

Raising the Bar: Promoting Rule of Law, Civility and Professionalism in the Practice of Law *(1 Professionalism & Civility Credit)*

1. Rule of Law

    a. Definitions: "A principle of governance in which all persons, institutions and entities, public and private, including the State itself, are accountable to laws that are publicly promulgated, equally enforced and independently adjudicated, and which are consistent with international human rights norms and standards."
    United Nations: What is the Rule of Law

    b. Importance in Society: The rule of law is fundamental to:
        1. Creating international peace, security and political stability.
        2. Achieving economic and social progress and development.
        3. Protecting people's rights and fundamental freedoms.
        4. Providing access to public services, curbing corruption, and restraining the abuse of power.
        5. Establishing the social contract between people and the state.
        United Nations: What is the Rule of Law

    c. Lawyers' Role in Creating and Upholding the Rule of Law

    d. Promoting of the Rule of Law in the Legal Profession

2. Civility & Professionalism: Standards and Expectations
    a. Preamble to the Utah Supreme Court Rules of Professional Practice
    b. Utah Supreme Court Rules of Professional Practice

3. Benefits of Raising the Bar: Win-Win Situations
    a. Rule 1-609: CLE for Teaching Legal Topics
    b. Rule 1-619: CLE Credit for Performing Pro Bono Legal Services
    c. Rule 3-6.1: Voluntary Pro Bono Legal Service
    d. Serving on a State Bar Committees

4. Attorney "Toolkit": Promoting the Rule of Law and Enhancing the Legal Profession
    a. Leadership Opportunities
    b. Teaching Opportunities
    c. Community Building Opportunities
        i. Attorney-specific service
        ii. Community service
        iii. Monetary support

Thursday, August 20, 2026, 1:50–2:50 p.m.
214 Crabtree Building, Brigham Young University

Danna Radford—Deputy district attorney, Salt Lake County District Attorney; JD.

Lance Talakai—Trial attorney and co-misdemeanor chief, Salt Lake Legal Defender Association; JD.

The Life of a Case from a Defense and Prosecution Perspective (1 General Credit)

I. Incident Occurs
   a. Police Investigation
      i. Warrants
      ii. Preservation of evidence
      iii. Interviews with witnesses
   b. Charges submitted to DA's office
II. Charges Screened by DA's
   a. Protocol, Procedure
      i. What happens if charges are declined / RFI
      ii. What happens if charges filed
      iii. How to determine charges filed
      iv. Screening teams
III. Summons/Warrant
   a. Right to Bail
   b. Pretrial services
   c. Public safety assessment
IV. Initial appearance
   a. Appointed counsel or not
V. Scheduling Conference
   a. Meeting client / meeting with AV
   b. Sending/Receiving discovery
   c. Negotiations
   d. Specialty courts
      i. Mental health court
      ii. Drug court
      iii. Veterans court
      iv. Diversion
   e. What happens when new information is presented
VI. Detention Hearing
   a. Substantial evidence to support charge
   b. Clear and convincing evidence of
      i. Flight risk
      ii. Danger to victim/community
VII. Preliminary Hearing

Thursday, August 20, 2026, 3:10–4:10 p.m.
214 Crabtree Building, Brigham Young University

Annette W. Jarvis—Shareholder, Greenberg Traurig, LLP; JD.

Shared Values, Shared Work: Building Bridges to Turn Interfaith Dialogue into Collective Pro Bono Action to Serve Our Communities *(1 Ethics Credit)*

The focus of ABA Model Rule 6.1 is providing legal services for persons of limited means or to "charitable, religious, civic, community, governmental and educational organizations" in matters addressing the needs of persons of limited means and also providing pro bono services to "individuals, groups, or organizations seeking to secure or protect civil rights, civil liberties or public rights, or charitable, religious, civic, community, governmental and educational organizations in matters in furtherance of their organizational purposes, where the payment of standard legal fees would significantly deplete the organization's economic resources or would be otherwise inappropriate."

Motivating lawyers to fulfill their obligations to provide pro bono service needs to come from more than simply checking off the requirement imposed by Rule 6.1 on a yearly basis. Rather, understanding what can motivate lawyers to not only fulfill this requirement to provide pro bono services, and providing suggestions for identifying groups with shared values to allow more effective collaboration to provide these services and to increase social impact in our communities is the focus of this presentation. This presentation is focused on assisting lawyers of faith to identify and increase their commitment and collaborative efforts to do pro bono work in their communities.

One way of increasing the motivation of lawyers of faith to do pro bono work and to enable them to work effectively on interfaith efforts is to help them to understand the religious traditions of lawyers of various faiths with shared values promoting service in our communities. These shared values include beliefs on the importance of caring for the poor, the needy, and the stranger or immigrant. These shared values have also resulted in organized religious organizations providing service in our communities that need legal assistance to operate and fulfill their missions. These shared values can then provide the foundation for shared work to provide pro bono services to underserved populations in our communities. This presentation explores the shared values of various religious traditions that promote service in our communities and motivate pro bono service by lawyers of faith. It also explores how interfaith bridges can be built and how those shared values can be effectively harnessed collectively into more effective social impact through shared pro bono work.

The presentation will discuss ABA Model Rule 6.1 and a lawyer's obligation to do pro bono work. It will discuss the religious traditions of service in our community found in faith traditions, including the Lutheran, Jewish, Muslim, LDS, Catholic, and Episcopalian traditions and why lawyers of faith should be motivated to participate in pro bono service. The presentation will then discuss examples of interfaith efforts to provide pro bono services, including work with immigrants, disaster relief, assistance for non-profits, work with family services, and individual work within your specialty. The presentation will also address how to build bridges with other faith groups to enable and set the foundation for interfaith work and will give examples of successful interfaith work. The presentation will also discuss how building such bridges through pro bono work can enable peacekeeping efforts in our communities in bringing diverse communities together to work effectively towards collective goals.

Thursday, August 20, 2026, 4:30–5:30 p.m.
214 Crabtree Building, Brigham Young University

William C. Bollard—Attorney; mediator and executive director, Geneva Office for Human Rights Education; JD.
Michael L. Jensen—Service missionary, Office of General Counsel, The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints; JD.

The Role of Human Rights Education in Teaching Children the Importance of Religious Freedom as a Basic Human Right *(1 General Credit)*

- Our premise: Every child has fundamental human rights, regardless of where they are born or live
  - Every child is entitled to understand and exercise their fundamental human rights
    - The right to safety, freedom, equality and respect
    - The right to an education
    - The right to lead lives of dignity
    - The right to being free from abuse or bullying
    - The right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion.
- The Geneva Office for Human Rights Education (GO-HRE) is a volunteer, non-profit entity with a mission to make human rights a part of every child's education.
  - Full-time missionaries and other volunteers are invited to join.
- Its initial mission was received from the First Presidency of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.
  - To establish and protect the right to religious freedom
    - This was never intended to be a proselyting effort.
    - GO-HRE does not seek converts, rather it seeks to protect religious freedom for all beliefs.
    - Where religious freedom is protected, so are other rights and freedoms. Where it is restricted, other rights are also at risk. We call religious freedom our "first freedom" because it *supports* all other rights. Pres. D. Todd Christofferson
    - The Prophet Joseph Smith declared, "I am just as ready to die in defending the rights of a Presbyterian, a Baptist, or a good man of any other denomination [as for a Mormon]; for the same principle which would trample upon the rights of the Latter-day Saints would trample upon the rights of the Roman Catholics, or of any other denomination who may be unpopular and too weak to defend themselves" (*Teachings of Presidents of the Church: Joseph Smith* [2007], 345).
    - We know that countries which support the human rights of all are much more likely to permit proselyting visas for missionaries, religious assemblies, permits for the construction of church building and temples, etc.
- To complete this mission, the Church called missionaries with international experience and educational expertise to reside in Geneva for several years, meeting with delegate member states from the United Nations, determining the availability of curricula designed to teach children about their human rights and dignity

- Following their report to the First Presidency, Human rights and education professionals developed a curriculum called *Colega* which takes a child-centered approach to teaching children about their rights and responsibilities. It is non-sectarian and is grounded in the1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) and the Convention of the Rights of the Child

    - The Colega manual consists of 20 engaging lessons on essential topics such as Freedom of Religion.
    - Each lesson includes interactive activities including songs, stories and dramas
    - Our manuals are currently available in English, Spanish, French and Portuguese
    - They can be tailored to reflect local cultures and traditions
    - Lessons organized in six simple steps: Welcome, Review, Introduction, Development, Conclusion and Challenge.

A Child's Right to Freedom of Religion

- Both Article 18 of the UDHR and Article 14 of the CRC recognize a distinct right to freedom of religion, conscience and thought.
- While parents have a primary right to direct their children's upbringing and religious education, children's rights grow as they reach the age of majority, allowing them to choose their beliefs.
- Scriptural References:
    - D&C 68:25;
    - Proclamation" Parents have a sacred duty to rear their children in love and righteousness, to provide for their physical and spiritual needs, and to teach them to love and serve one another, observe the commandments of God, and be law-abiding citizens wherever they live"
- Teaching our children at appropriate ages that they have the right to religious freedom so they can use their agency to live according to what they value most.
    - That's one reason the freedom to act on our beliefs—in exercising our religion, speaking about it, and assembling with others who hold similar beliefs—was included in the First Amendment of the Bill of Rights in the United States.

Practical Challenges

- As we travel to different countries, we encounter a wide range of tolerance levels on the part of governments and social leaders regarding the rights of children. This includes the interest to teach and protect children's fundamental human rights (including religious liberty).

Friday, August 21, 2026, 8:30–9:30 a.m.
214 Crabtree Building, Brigham Young University

Jeffrey N. Walker—Attorney, adjunct faculty, J. Reuben Clark Law School, BYU; trustee, Ensign Peak Foundation; managing editor, *Latter-day Saint Historical Studies*; JD.

Joseph Smith and the Harrises: Challenges to Getting the Book of Mormon Financed

(1 General Credit)

People v. Smith, Wayne Co., New York, Seventh Circuit Court or the Court of General Sessions, circa May-June 1829

Lucy Harris's (Martin Harris's wife) antipathy toward Joseph Smith is well known and frequently recounted in LDS histories. Yet little substantive analysis has been conducted to understand this conflict, largely because of a lack of contemporary documentation. This presentation is a starting point to fill this vacuum by examining Lucy Harris's efforts to use the legal system to prevent her husband from further supporting Joseph Smith. It will discuss theories about why no legal pleadings from these efforts survive and examine contemporaneous histories that provide context for assessing the legal basis for Lucy's attempts to bring criminal charges or civil claims against Smith. The presentation will also discuss the evolution of the New York court system in the early 19th century to contextualize Lucy's legal efforts against Joseph Smith.

<u>*Primary Sources*</u>

Excerpt from Lucy Mack Smith, History, 1844–1845 Martin Harris Account, 4 September 1870

<u>*Publication*</u>

Walker, Jeffrey N., Hedges, Andrew H., Dirkmaat, Gerrit J., MacKay, Michael, *The Legal and Business Papers of Joseph Smith*, "Chapter 3: People v. Smith, 1829" (forthcoming).

<u>*General Outline*</u>

1. Introduction
2. Understanding New York's Court System in the Early 19th Century
    a. Justice Courts and Courts of Special Sessions
    b. Courts of Common Pleas, Courts of General Sessions, and Surrogate Courts
    c. Circuit Courts, Courts of Oyer & Terminer, and Probate Courts
    d. Supreme Court of the Judicature and Court of Chancery
    e. Court for the Trial and Impeachment and Correction of Errors
3. Understanding Harrises Association with the Smith Family
    a. Harrises' Family and History in Palmyra, New York

b. Harrises' Introduction to the Smith Family

c. Martin Harris's Involvement with the Book of Mormon

d. Martin and Lucy Harris's Conflict

   i. Coverture, Dower, and Jointure

   ii. Financial Contributions to the Smiths

4. Lucy Harris's Efforts Against Joseph Smith

   a. Criminal Fraud in Early 19th-Century New York

      i. Court of General Sessions (or Court of Oyer and Terminer)

      ii. Statutory Offenses

      iii. Venue Issues

      iv. Pleading Requirements

      v. Grand and Petit Juries

   b. Civil Fraud in Early 19th-Century New York

      i. Newly Established Circuit Court and the Role of the Vice Chancellor

      ii. Statutory Claims

      iii. Special Pleading Requirements

5. Conclusion

Friday, August 21, 2026, 9:50–10:50 a.m.
214 Crabtree Building, Brigham Young University

Jeffry R. Gittins—Attorney, Smith Hartvigsen, PLLC; JD.

Stay Out of Hot Water: An Introduction to Water Rights in Utah *(1 General Credit)*

I. Introduction – common scenario involving water rights and water shares

II. Primary sources of water
   - A. Government contracts
   - B. Water shares
   - C. Water rights

III. Government contracts (with city, town, water district, etc.)

IV. Difference between water rights and water shares

V. Conveying water shares
   - A. Share certificates
   - B. Endorsement and delivery
   - C. How to handle lost share certificates
   - D. Small estate affidavit (2025 law change)

VI. Conveying water rights
   - A. Deed
     - 1. Conveyed as part of land deed
     - 2. Conveyed in a separate water deed
   - B. Assignment
   - C. Appurtenance
   - D. Report of Conveyance filed with Division of Water Rights
   - E. Water right deed addendum

VII. Water right title insurance

Friday, August 21, 2026, 11:10 a.m.–12:10 p.m.
214 Crabtree Building, Brigham Young University

Jon C. Eskelsen—Chief of strategic communications, All-Domain Anomaly Resolution Office, Department of War; LLM in national security law.
Eric T. Jensen—Professor, J. Reuben Clark Law School, BYU; JD, LLM.

Hot Spots in International Law *(1 General Credit)*

I. INTRODUCTION

- Purpose: Understanding how international law principles apply to current global conflicts
- Why this matters for practitioners
- International law remains relevant

II. FOUNDATIONS OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

A. Nature and Sources of International Law

1. Nature of International Law
   - Definition: Legal rules governing relations between sovereign states and other international actors
   - Horizontal system (no supreme authority)
   - Consent-based framework
   - Dual nature: law between states AND law affecting individuals/corporations

2. Primary Sources (Article 38, ICJ Statute)
   - Treaties/Conventions - Express consent between states (bilateral/multilateral)
   - Customary International Law - General state practice + opinio juris (belief it's legally required)
   - General Principles of Law - Recognized by civilized nations (equity, good faith, estoppel)

3. Secondary Sources
   - Judicial decisions (ICJ, regional courts, tribunals)
   - Teachings of publicists/scholars
   - UN resolutions (varying binding force)
   - Jus cogens (peremptory norms - non-derogable)

B. To Whom Does International Law Apply?

1. Traditional Subjects
   - Sovereign States - Primary subjects with full legal personality
   - Recognition and statehood criteria (Montevideo Convention)

2. International Organizations
   - UN, EU, NATO, WHO, etc.
   - Derivative personality based on constituent documents
   - Treaty-making capacity

3. Individuals
   - International human rights law
   - International criminal law (ICC jurisdiction)
   - Limited standing before international tribunals

4. Non-State Actors (Expanding Role)
- Multinational corporations
- NGOs
- Armed groups/insurgents (limited contexts)
- Transnational entities

5. Special Cases
- Indigenous peoples
- Disputed territories
- Failed/failing states

C. How Are International Legal Disputes Resolved?

1. Diplomatic/Political Methods
- Negotiation
- Mediation
- Conciliation
- Good offices
- Inquiry commissions

2. Adjudication

- International Court of Justice (ICJ)
  - Contentious jurisdiction (state-to-state, consent required)
  - Advisory opinions

- Arbitration
  - Ad hoc tribunals
  - Permanent Court of Arbitration
  - ICSID (investment disputes)

- Regional Courts
  - European Court of Human Rights
  - Inter-American Court of Human Rights
  - African Court on Human and Peoples' Rights

3. Specialized Tribunals
- International Criminal Court
- International Tribunal for the Law of the Sea (ITLOS)
- WTO Dispute Settlement Body

4. Enforcement Challenges
- No international police force
- Compliance mechanisms: reciprocity, reputation, sanctions
- UN Security Council enforcement (Chapter VII)
- Countermeasures and self-help

III. APPLICATION TO CURRENT HOT SPOTS

(Will chose 3-5 depending on time and applicability in August)

1. US-Iran War
    - Applicable domestic law (i.e. Constitution, War Powers Act) does not bear on obligation to follow international law.
    - Straight of Hormuz (multilateral treaty compliance)
    - Sanctions regimes

2. Russia-Ukraine Conflict
    - Territorial integrity/sovereignty (UN Charter Art. 2(4))
    - Use of force and self-defense (Art. 51)
    - Humanitarian law violations
    - ICJ proceedings, ICC arrest warrants
    - Accountability gaps

3. South China Sea Disputes
    - UNCLOS and maritime zones
    - Arbitral tribunal ruling (Philippines v. China)
    - Non-compliance with tribunal decisions
    - Freedom of navigation

4. Taiwan Strait Tensions
    - Statehood and recognition
    - One-China policy vs. international law
    - Threat of force and defensive obligations

5. Ethiopia/Tigray or Sudan Conflicts
    - Internal armed conflict vs. international
    - Humanitarian intervention debates
    - R2P (Responsibility to Protect)
    - African Union mechanisms

6. Climate Change/Small Island States
    - State responsibility for transboundary harm
    - ICJ advisory opinion request (Vanuatu)
    - Loss and damage
    - Climate refugees and legal status

7. Cyber Warfare/Attacks
    - Attribution challenges
    - Application of jus ad bellum and jus in bello to cyber
    - Tallinn Manual
    - State responsibility for non-state actors

IV. CROSS-CUTTING THEMES & CHALLENGES

- Gap between law and enforcement
- Politicization of international institutions
- Selective application/double standards
- Great power competition undermining multilateralism

V. PRACTICAL IMPLICATIONS FOR PRACTITIONERS

- Sanctions compliance
- Cross-border transactions and conflict zones
- Human rights due diligence
- Advising clients with international operations
- Dispute resolution clause drafting

VI. CONCLUSION & Q&A

- International law remains relevant despite challenges
- Evolving to address new realities
- Importance of understanding framework for practice

Friday, August 21, 2026, 1:50–2:50 p.m.
214 Crabtree Building, Brigham Young University

Klea D. Harris—Managing attorney, Angel Advocates, PLLC; JD.

Estate Planning as Influence: Using Love, Limits, and Latitude to Strengthen Multi-Generational Families *(1 General Credit)*

• The Core Problem: Estate Plans Transfer Wealth—but Also Influence

1. Every estate plan sends messages—intended or not.
2. Traditional focus: taxes, control, and distribution mechanics.
3. Overlooked reality: documents shape family relationships long after the client is gone.
4. Key framing: *Estate planning is the final—and often most powerful—act of parenting.*

• Introducing a Familiar Framework: Love, Limits, and Latitude

1. Origin of the framework in parenting research from Brigham Young University, "Love, Limits, and Latitude: A Thousand Small Moments of Parenting" by Wells, M.G., Law, D.D. & Johnson, J.E. (2005).
2. Definitions in a legal/estate context:
   o Love = signals of trust, care, and belief in beneficiaries.
   o Limits = structure, guardrails, and protection.
   o Latitude = freedom, flexibility, and opportunity to grow.
3. Healthy families require all three—and so do effective estate plans.
4. Imbalance creates predictable outcomes:
   o Too many limits → resentment, dependency, or rebellion.
   o Too much latitude → confusion, mismanagement, or conflict.
   o Too little expressed love → breakdown in trust and meaning.

• How Estate Plans Commonly Distort This Balance

1. Over-reliance on limits:
   o Incentive trusts, rigid distributions, excessive control.
   o Message received: "I don't trust you."
2. Under-expression of love:
   o No articulation of intent, values, or purpose.
   o Silence creates interpretation—and often misinterpretation.
3. Misuse of latitude:
   o Either none at all (over-structured) or too much without preparation.
4. Result: legally sound plans that create relational strain.

• Applying the Framework in Practice
(*This is where attorneys get actionable value*)

1. Designing for Love (without leaving the legal lane)
   o Encouraging letters of intent or legacy statements.

o Clarifying "why" behind decisions (especially unequal distributions).
o Simple question: *"What do you want your children to feel when they read this?"*

2. Designing Appropriate Limits
   o When structure is necessary (addiction, immaturity, special needs).
   o Avoiding over-engineering for low-risk situations.
   o Aligning restrictions with real risks—not hypothetical fears.
3. Preserving Latitude
   o Building in discretion and flexibility (trustees, powers of appointment).
   o Allowing beneficiaries to grow into responsibility.
   o Avoiding rigidity that locks future generations into today's assumptions.
4. Seeing the Family as a System
   o One decision affects multiple relationships.
   o Identifying pressure points (sibling dynamics, blended families).
   o Asking: *"How will this decision play out in a room with all of them together?"*

• The Attorney's Role: Continuing Influence Without Overstepping

1. You are not parenting the client's children—but you are structuring the environment they will inherit.
2. Small shifts in how you guide decisions can dramatically change outcomes.
3. Staying within ethical boundaries while raising better questions.
4. Moving from document technician → thoughtful architect of long-term impact.

• Closing: A More Complete Definition of a Successful Estate Plan

1. Not just efficient transfer of wealth.
2. Not just asset protection.
3. A plan that reflects:
   o Love that is felt
   o Limits that are appropriate
   o Latitude that allows growth
4. Final thought: *Your documents may be read in a moment of grief—what they communicate in that moment will shape your family's future.*

Friday, August 21, 2026, 3:10–4:10 p.m.
214 Crabtree Building, Brigham Young University

Joseph V. Osmond—Attorney, Kirton McConkie, PC; JD.

Churches and Child Advocacy: A Legal and Community Response to Child Abuse *(1 General Credit)*

1. The History of Child Advocacy
    a. Meet the Pioneers
    b. What is a "Child Advocacy Center"?
        i. Kids need a different approach
            1. A victim's connection with a perpetrator
            2. Specialized treatment for kids
            3. Financial issues for non-offending parents
            4. Prevent further trauma through forensic interviews
        ii. National Children's Alliance accrediting Local Centers
            1. Why CJCs are 501(c)(3) rather than government entities
                a. NCA Accreditation
                    i. The whole community is involved
                    ii. Investigators need to consider all facets, including religion.
                    iii. Build policies that "reduce disparities in services." (Remember that.)
                b. Federal dollars allocated through NCA approval per congressional delegation rules
    c. What is the "Child Advocacy Model"?
        i. What is the Church's role in child advocacy?
            1. Show donation history
            2. Show statements from leaders
            3. Churches have a seat at the table
2. The law behind clergy privileged disclosures and reporting obligations
    a. Show the evidence code – What is clergy privilege?
        i. Confidential discussion with clergy for spiritual counseling. Doesn't have to be a "confession," even if it's called a "confessional."
        ii. Potential legal barriers to courts getting into the weeds of a Church's doctrine, even as relates to confessionals
    b. Reporting statutes: Utah's statute as an example
        i. Analyze the statute
            1. What does the word "willful" mean?
            2. Is the timing element constitutional?

            3. Is there a provision exempting a report if on information and belief the report has been made elsewhere? Why not?
            4. Discuss the clergy exception and immunity
        ii. Show the map of different state statutes and overview of provisions
    c. What is the policy for clergy-privilege exceptions?
        i. Law school academia against exceptions based on clergy privilege
        ii. Rebuttal on keeping the privilege
    d. Complexities in prosecuting cases with child victims
        i. Relationship, cross examination, evidentiary disputes, credibility, etc.
3. The Church's child abuse Helpline
    a. Why does the Church operate a Helpline?
        i. Lay clergy –
            1. The 1/5 switch out every year
            2. Training can be difficult
        ii. Professional attorneys who deal with child advocacy
            1. Analyze reporting statute to ensure timely compliance with state law.
            2. Make reports for leaders to prevent delay.
    b. Even if no statutory obligation to report, the Helpline often still reports (immunity).
            1. The Helpline trains clergy on child advocacy who explain to leaders . . .
                a. What an advocacy center is
                b. The need for specialized counseling (TF-CBT) for child victims
                c. Concerns of nonoffending parent and encourage welfare to alleviate those concerns.
                d. Preventing ongoing risks, annotations, restrictions, trespasses if necessary.
            2. The Helpline directs clergy to use this new knowledge to get family to report and cooperate with an investigation.
    c. The Helpline is one approach from one Church, other Churches and other community members have different approaches. Differing opinions, others Churches can be at the table for child advocacy. We come together, according to the community model.
4. Concluding remarks