

**UNIFORM COLLABORATIVE LAW ACT**

2010 GENERAL SESSION

STATE OF UTAH

**Chief Sponsor: Lorie D. Fowlke**

Senate Sponsor: \_\_\_\_\_

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**LONG TITLE**

**General Description:**

This bill creates the Utah Uniform Collaborative Law Act.

**Highlighted Provisions:**

This bill:

- ▶ establishes minimum requirements for collaborative law participation agreements, including written agreements, description of the matter submitted to a collaborative law process, and designation of collaborative lawyers;
- ▶ requires that the collaborative law process be voluntary;
- ▶ specifies when and how a collaborative law process begins and is terminated;
- ▶ creates a stay of proceedings when parties sign a participation agreement to attempt to resolve a matter related to a proceeding pending before a tribunal while allowing the tribunal to ask for periodic status reports;
- ▶ creates an exception to the stay of proceedings for a collaborative law process for emergency orders to protect health, safety, welfare, or interests of a party, a family member, or a dependent;
- ▶ authorizes tribunals to approve settlements arising out of a collaborative law process;
- ▶ codifies the disqualification requirement of collaborative lawyers if a collaborative law process terminates;
- ▶ defines the scope of the disqualification requirement to both the matter specified in



28 the collaborative law participation agreement and to matters related to the collaborative matter;

29       ▶ extends the disqualification requirement to lawyers in a law firm with which the  
30 collaborative lawyer is associated;

31       ▶ creates an exception to the disqualification requirement for the lawyers in a law firm  
32 associated with the collaborative lawyer if the lawyer in the firm represents very low  
33 income parties for no fee, the parties agree to the exception in advance in their  
34 collaborative law participation agreement, and the original collaborative lawyer is  
35 screened from further participation in the matter or related matters;

36       ▶ creates a similar exception for collaborative lawyers for government agencies;

37       ▶ requires parties to a collaborative law participation agreement to voluntarily  
38 disclose relevant information during the collaborative law process without formal  
39 discovery requests and update information previously disclosed that has materially  
40 changed;

41       ▶ acknowledges that standards of professional responsibility and child abuse reporting  
42 for lawyers and other professionals are not changed by their participation in a  
43 collaborative law process;

44       ▶ requires that lawyers disclose and discuss the material risks and benefits of a  
45 collaborative law process to help insure parties enter into collaborative law  
46 participation agreements with informed consent;

47       ▶ creates an obligation on collaborative lawyers to screen clients for domestic  
48 violence and, if present, to participate in a collaborative law process only if the  
49 victim consents and the lawyer is reasonably confident that the victim will be safe;

50       ▶ authorizes parties to reach an agreement on the scope of confidentiality of their  
51 collaborative law communications;

52       ▶ creates an evidentiary privilege for collaborative law communications which are  
53 sought to be introduced into evidence before a tribunal;

54       ▶ provides for the possibility of waiver of and limited exceptions to the evidentiary  
55 privilege based on important countervailing public policies identical to those  
56 recognized for mediation communications; and

57       ▶ gives tribunals discretion to enforce agreements that result from a collaborative law  
58 process, the disqualification requirement and the evidentiary privilege provisions of

59 the act, despite the lawyers' mistakes in required disclosures before collaborative law  
60 participation agreements are executed and in the written participation agreements themselves.

61 **Monies Appropriated in this Bill:**

62 None

63 **Other Special Clauses:**

64 None

65 **Utah Code Sections Affected:**

66 ENACTS:

- 67 **78B-19-101**, Utah Code Annotated 1953
- 68 **78B-19-102**, Utah Code Annotated 1953
- 69 **78B-19-103**, Utah Code Annotated 1953
- 70 **78B-19-104**, Utah Code Annotated 1953
- 71 **78B-19-105**, Utah Code Annotated 1953
- 72 **78B-19-106**, Utah Code Annotated 1953
- 73 **78B-19-107**, Utah Code Annotated 1953
- 74 **78B-19-108**, Utah Code Annotated 1953
- 75 **78B-19-109**, Utah Code Annotated 1953
- 76 **78B-19-110**, Utah Code Annotated 1953
- 77 **78B-19-111**, Utah Code Annotated 1953
- 78 **78B-19-112**, Utah Code Annotated 1953
- 79 **78B-19-113**, Utah Code Annotated 1953
- 80 **78B-19-114**, Utah Code Annotated 1953
- 81 **78B-19-115**, Utah Code Annotated 1953
- 82 **78B-19-116**, Utah Code Annotated 1953
- 83 **78B-19-117**, Utah Code Annotated 1953
- 84 **78B-19-118**, Utah Code Annotated 1953
- 85 **78B-19-119**, Utah Code Annotated 1953
- 86 **78B-19-120**, Utah Code Annotated 1953
- 87 **78B-19-121**, Utah Code Annotated 1953
- 88 **78B-19-122**, Utah Code Annotated 1953

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90 *Be it enacted by the Legislature of the state of Utah:*

91 Section 1. Section **78B-19-101** is enacted to read:

92 **CHAPTER 19. UTAH UNIFORM COLLABORATIVE LAW ACT**

93 **78B-19-101. Title.**

94 This chapter may be cited as the "Utah Uniform Collaborative Law Act."

95 Section 2. Section **78B-19-102** is enacted to read:

96 **78B-19-102. Definitions.**

97 In this chapter:

98 (1) "Collaborative law communication" means a statement, whether oral or in a record,  
99 or verbal or nonverbal, that:

100 (a) is made to conduct, participate in, continue, or reconvene a collaborative law  
101 process; and

102 (b) occurs after the parties sign a collaborative law participation agreement and before  
103 the collaborative law process is concluded.

104 (2) "Collaborative law participation agreement" means an agreement by persons to  
105 participate in a collaborative law process.

106 (3) "Collaborative law process" means a procedure intended to resolve a collaborative  
107 matter without intervention by a tribunal in which persons:

108 (a) sign a collaborative law participation agreement; and

109 (b) are represented by collaborative lawyers.

110 (4) "Collaborative lawyer" means a lawyer who represents a party in a collaborative  
111 law process.

112 (5) "Collaborative matter" means a dispute, transaction, claim, problem, or issue for  
113 resolution described in a collaborative law participation agreement.

114 (6) "Law firm" means:

115 (a) lawyers who practice law together in a partnership, professional corporation, sole  
116 proprietorship, limited liability company, or association;

117 (b) lawyers employed in a legal services organization;

118 (c) the legal department of a corporation or other organization; or

119 (d) the legal department of a government or governmental subdivision, agency, or

120 instrumentality.

121 (7) "Nonparty participant" means a person, other than a party and the party's  
122 collaborative lawyer, that participates in a collaborative law process.

123 (8) "Party" means a person that signs a collaborative law participation agreement and  
124 whose consent is necessary to resolve a collaborative matter.

125 (9) "Person" means an individual, corporation, business trust, estate, trust, partnership,  
126 limited liability company, association, joint venture, public corporation, government or  
127 governmental subdivision, agency, or instrumentality, or any other legal or commercial entity.

128 (10) "Proceeding" means:

129 (a) a judicial, administrative, arbitral, or other adjudicative process before a tribunal,  
130 including related pre-hearing and post-hearing motions, conferences, and discovery; or

131 (b) a legislative hearing or similar process.

132 (11) "Prospective party" means a person that discusses with a prospective collaborative  
133 lawyer the possibility of signing a collaborative law participation agreement.

134 (12) "Record" means information that is inscribed on a tangible medium or that is  
135 stored in an electronic or other medium and is retrievable in perceivable form.

136 (13) "Related to a collaborative matter" means involving the same parties, transaction  
137 or occurrence, nucleus of operative fact, dispute, claim, or issue as the collaborative matter.

138 (14) "Sign" means, with present intent to authenticate or adopt a record:

139 (a) to execute or adopt a tangible symbol; or

140 (b) to attach to or logically associate with the record an electronic symbol, sound, or  
141 process.

142 (15) "Tribunal" means:

143 (a) a court, arbitrator, administrative agency, or other body acting in an adjudicative  
144 capacity which, after presentation of evidence or legal argument, has jurisdiction to render a  
145 decision affecting a party's interests in a matter; or

146 (b) a legislative body conducting a hearing or similar process.

147 Section 3. Section **78B-19-103** is enacted to read:

148 **78B-19-103. Applicability.**

149 This chapter applies to a collaborative law participation agreement that meets the  
150 requirements of Section 78B-19-104 signed on or after May 11, 2010.

151 Section 4. Section **78B-19-104** is enacted to read:

152 **78B-19-104. Collaborative law participation agreement -- Requirements.**

153 (1) A collaborative law participation agreement must:

154 (a) be in a record;

155 (b) be signed by the parties;

156 (c) state the parties' intention to resolve a collaborative matter through a collaborative  
157 law process under this chapter;

158 (d) describe the nature and scope of the matter;

159 (e) identify the collaborative lawyer who represents each party in the process; and

160 (f) contain a statement by each collaborative lawyer confirming the lawyer's

161 representation of a party in the collaborative law process.

162 (2) Parties may agree to include in a collaborative law participation agreement  
163 additional provisions not inconsistent with this chapter.

164 Section 5. Section **78B-19-105** is enacted to read:

165 **78B-19-105. Beginning and concluding a collaborative law process.**

166 (1) A collaborative law process begins when the parties sign a collaborative law  
167 participation agreement.

168 (2) A tribunal may not order a party to participate in a collaborative law process over  
169 that party's objection.

170 (3) A collaborative law process is concluded by a:

171 (a) resolution of a collaborative matter as evidenced by a signed record;

172 (b) resolution of a part of the collaborative matter, evidenced by a signed record, in  
173 which the parties agree that the remaining parts of the matter will not be resolved in the  
174 process; or

175 (c) termination of the process.

176 (4) A collaborative law process terminates:

177 (a) when a party gives notice to other parties in a record that the process is ended; or

178 (b) when a party:

179 (i) begins a proceeding related to a collaborative matter without the agreement of all  
180 parties; or

181 (ii) in a pending proceeding related to the matter:

182 (A) initiates a pleading, motion, order to show cause, or request for a conference with  
183 the tribunal;

184 (B) requests that the proceeding be put on the tribunal's calendar; or

185 (C) takes similar action requiring notice to be sent to the parties; or

186 (c) except as otherwise provided by Subsection (5), when a party discharges a  
187 collaborative lawyer or a collaborative lawyer withdraws from further representation of a party.

188 (5) A party's collaborative lawyer shall give prompt notice to all other parties in a  
189 record of a discharge or withdrawal.

190 (6) A party may terminate a collaborative law process with or without cause.

191 (7) Notwithstanding the discharge or withdrawal of a collaborative lawyer, a  
192 collaborative law process continues, if not later than 30 days after the date that the notice of the  
193 discharge or withdrawal of a collaborative lawyer required by Subsection (4)(c) is sent to the  
194 parties:

195 (a) the unrepresented party engages a successor collaborative lawyer; and

196 (b) in a signed record:

197 (i) the parties consent to continue the process by reaffirming the collaborative law  
198 participation agreement;

199 (ii) the agreement is amended to identify the successor collaborative lawyer; and

200 (iii) the successor collaborative lawyer confirms the lawyer's representation of a party  
201 in the collaborative process.

202 (8) A collaborative law process does not conclude if, with the consent of the parties, a  
203 party requests a tribunal to approve a resolution of the collaborative matter or any part thereof  
204 as evidenced by a signed record.

205 (9) A collaborative law participation agreement may provide additional methods of  
206 concluding a collaborative law process.

207 Section 6. Section **78B-19-106** is enacted to read:

208 **78B-19-106. Proceedings pending before tribunal -- Status report.**

209 (1) Persons in a proceeding pending before a tribunal may sign a collaborative law  
210 participation agreement to seek to resolve a collaborative matter related to the proceeding.  
211 Parties shall file promptly with the tribunal a notice of the agreement after it is signed. Subject  
212 to Subsection (3) and Sections 78B-19-107 and 78B-19-108, the filing operates as a stay of the

213 proceeding.

214 (2) Parties shall file promptly with the tribunal notice in a record when a collaborative  
215 law process concludes. The stay of the proceeding under Subsection (1) is lifted when the  
216 notice is filed. The notice may not specify any reason for termination of the process.

217 (3) A tribunal in which a proceeding is stayed under Subsection (1) may require parties  
218 and collaborative lawyers to provide a status report on the collaborative law process and the  
219 proceeding. A status report may include only information on whether the process is ongoing or  
220 concluded. It may not include a report, assessment, evaluation, recommendation, finding, or  
221 other communication regarding a collaborative law process or collaborative law matter.

222 (4) A tribunal may not consider a communication made in violation of Subsection (3).

223 (5) A tribunal shall provide parties notice and an opportunity to be heard before  
224 dismissing a proceeding in which a notice of collaborative process is filed based on delay or  
225 failure to prosecute.

226 Section 7. Section **78B-19-107** is enacted to read:

227 **78B-19-107. Emergency orders.**

228 During a collaborative law process, a tribunal may issue emergency orders, including  
229 protective orders in accordance with Title 78B, Chapter 7, Part 1, Cohabitant Abuse Act, or  
230 Part 2, Child Protective Orders, to protect the health, safety, welfare, or interest of a party or  
231 member of a party's household.

232 Section 8. Section **78B-19-108** is enacted to read:

233 **78B-19-108. Approval of agreement by tribunal.**

234 A tribunal may approve an agreement resulting from a collaborative law process.

235 Section 9. Section **78B-19-109** is enacted to read:

236 **78B-19-109. Disqualification of collaborative lawyer and lawyers in associated**  
237 **law firm.**

238 (1) Except as otherwise provided in Subsection (3) and a collaborative lawyer is  
239 disqualified from appearing before a tribunal to represent a party in a proceeding related to the  
240 collaborative matter.

241 (2) Except as otherwise provided in Subsection (3) and Sections 78B-19-110 and  
242 78B-19-111, a lawyer in a law firm with which the collaborative lawyer is associated is  
243 disqualified from appearing before a tribunal to represent a party in a proceeding related to the



244 collaborative matter if the collaborative lawyer is disqualified from doing so under Subsection  
245 (1).

246 (3) A collaborative lawyer or a lawyer in a law firm with which the collaborative  
247 lawyer is associated may represent a party:

248 (a) to ask a tribunal to approve an agreement resulting from the collaborative law  
249 process; or

250 (b) to seek or defend an emergency order to protect the health, safety, welfare, or  
251 interest of a party, or designated household member if a successor lawyer is not immediately  
252 available to represent that person. In that event, Subsections (1) and (2) apply when the party,  
253 or designated household member is represented by a successor lawyer or reasonable measures  
254 are taken to protect the health, safety, welfare, or interest of that person.

255 Section 10. Section **78B-19-110** is enacted to read:

256 **78B-19-110. Low income parties.**

257 (1) The disqualification of Subsection 78B-19-109(1) applies to a collaborative lawyer  
258 representing a party with or without fee.

259 (2) After a collaborative law process concludes, another lawyer in a law firm with  
260 which a collaborative lawyer disqualified under Subsection 78B-19-109(1) is associated may  
261 represent a party without fee in the collaborative matter or a matter related to the collaborative  
262 matter if:

263 (a) the party has an annual income that qualifies the party for free legal representation  
264 under the criteria established by the law firm for free legal representation;

265 (b) the collaborative law participation agreement so provides; and

266 (c) the collaborative lawyer is isolated from any participation in the collaborative  
267 matter or a matter related to the collaborative matter through procedures within the law firm  
268 which are reasonably calculated to isolate the collaborative lawyer from participation.

269 Section 11. Section **78B-19-111** is enacted to read:

270 **78B-19-111. Governmental entity as party.**

271 (1) The disqualification of Subsection 78B-19-109(1) applies to a collaborative lawyer  
272 representing a party that is a government or governmental subdivision, agency, or  
273 instrumentality.

274 (2) After a collaborative law process concludes, another lawyer in a law firm with

275 which the collaborative lawyer is associated may represent a government or governmental  
276 subdivision, agency, or instrumentality in the collaborative matter or a matter related to the  
277 collaborative matter if:

- 278 (a) the collaborative law participation agreement so provides; and
- 279 (b) the collaborative lawyer is isolated from any participation in the collaborative  
280 matter or a matter related to the collaborative matter through procedures within the law firm  
281 which are reasonably calculated to isolate the collaborative lawyer from participation.

282 Section 12. Section **78B-19-112** is enacted to read:

283 **78B-19-112. Disclosure of information.**

284 Except as provided by law other than this chapter, during the collaborative law process,  
285 on the request of another party, a party shall make timely, full, candid, and informal disclosure  
286 of information related to the collaborative matter without formal discovery. A party also shall  
287 update promptly previously disclosed information that has materially changed. Parties may  
288 define the scope of disclosure during the collaborative law process.

289 Section 13. Section **78B-19-113** is enacted to read:

290 **78B-19-113. Standards of professional responsibility and mandatory reporting**  
291 **not affected.**

292 This chapter does not affect:

- 293 (1) the professional responsibility obligations and standards applicable to a lawyer or  
294 other licensed professional; or
- 295 (2) the obligation of a person to report abuse or neglect, abandonment, or exploitation  
296 of a child or adult under the law of this state.

297 Section 14. Section **78B-19-114** is enacted to read:

298 **78B-19-114. Appropriateness of collaborative law process.**

299 Before a prospective party signs a collaborative law participation agreement, a  
300 prospective collaborative lawyer shall:

- 301 (1) assess with the prospective party factors the lawyer reasonably believes relate to  
302 whether a collaborative law process is appropriate for the prospective party's matter;
- 303 (2) provide the prospective party with information that the lawyer reasonably believes  
304 is sufficient for the party to make an informed decision about the material benefits and risks of  
305 a collaborative law process as compared to the material benefits and risks of other reasonably

306 available alternatives for resolving the proposed collaborative matter, such as litigation,  
307 mediation, arbitration, or expert evaluation; and  
308 (3) advise the prospective party that:  
309 (a) after signing an agreement if a party initiates a proceeding or seeks tribunal  
310 intervention in a pending proceeding related to the collaborative matter, the collaborative law  
311 process terminates;  
312 (b) participation in a collaborative law process is voluntary and any party has the right  
313 to terminate unilaterally a collaborative law process with or without cause; and  
314 (c) the collaborative lawyer and any lawyer in a law firm with which the collaborative  
315 lawyer is associated may not appear before a tribunal to represent a party in a proceeding  
316 related to the collaborative matter, except as authorized by Subsection 78B-19-109(3),  
317 78B-19-110(2), or 78B-19-111(2).

318 Section 15. Section **78B-19-115** is enacted to read:

319 **78B-19-115. Coercive or violent relationship.**

320 (1) Before a prospective party signs a collaborative law participation agreement, a  
321 prospective collaborative lawyer shall make reasonable inquiry whether the prospective party  
322 has a history of a coercive or violent relationship with another prospective party.

323 (2) Throughout a collaborative law process, a collaborative lawyer reasonably and  
324 continuously shall assess whether the party the collaborative lawyer represents has a history of  
325 a coercive or violent relationship with another party.

326 (3) If a collaborative lawyer reasonably believes that the party the lawyer represents or  
327 the prospective party who consults the lawyer has a history of a coercive or violent relationship  
328 with another party or prospective party, the lawyer may not begin or continue a collaborative  
329 law process unless:

330 (a) the party or the prospective party requests to begin or to continue a process; and

331 (b) the collaborative lawyer reasonably believes that the safety of the party or  
332 prospective party can be protected adequately during a process.

333 Section 16. Section **78B-19-116** is enacted to read:

334 **78B-19-116. Confidentiality of collaborative law communication.**

335 A collaborative law communication is confidential to the extent agreed by the parties in  
336 a signed record or as provided by law of this state other than this chapter.

337 Section 17. Section **78B-19-117** is enacted to read:

338 **78B-19-117. Privilege against disclosure for collaborative law communication --**

339 **Admissibility -- Discovery.**

340 (1) Subject to Sections 78B-19-118 and 78B-19-119, a collaborative law  
341 communication is privileged under Subsection (2), is not subject to discovery, and is not  
342 admissible in evidence.

343 (2) In a proceeding, the following privileges apply:

344 (a) a party may refuse to disclose, and may prevent any other person from disclosing, a  
345 collaborative law communication; and

346 (b) a nonparty participant may refuse to disclose, and may prevent any other person  
347 from disclosing, a collaborative law communication of the nonparty participant.

348 (3) Evidence or information that is otherwise admissible or subject to discovery does  
349 not become inadmissible or protected from discovery solely because of its disclosure or use in  
350 a collaborative law process.

351 Section 18. Section **78B-19-118** is enacted to read:

352 **78B-19-118. Waiver and preclusion of privilege.**

353 (1) A privilege under Section 78B-19-117 may be waived in a record or orally during a  
354 proceeding if it is expressly waived by all parties and, in the case of the privilege of a nonparty  
355 participant, it is also expressly waived by the nonparty participant.

356 (2) A person that makes a disclosure or representation about a collaborative law  
357 communication which prejudices another person in a proceeding may not assert a privilege  
358 under Section 78B-19-117, but this preclusion applies only to the extent necessary for the  
359 person prejudiced to respond to the disclosure or representation.

360 Section 19. Section **78B-19-119** is enacted to read:

361 **78B-19-119. Limits of privilege.**

362 (1) There is no privilege under Section 78B-19-117 for a collaborative law  
363 communication that is:

364 (a) available to the public under Title 63G, Chapter 2, Government Records Access  
365 and Management Act, or made during a session of a collaborative law process that is open, or  
366 is required by law to be open, to the public;

367 (b) a threat or statement of a plan to inflict bodily injury or commit a crime of violence;

368 (c) intentionally used to plan a crime, commit or attempt to commit a crime, or conceal  
369 an ongoing crime or ongoing criminal activity; or

370 (d) in an agreement resulting from the collaborative law process, evidenced by a record  
371 signed by all parties to the agreement.

372 (2) The privileges under Section 78B-19-117 for a collaborative law communication do  
373 not apply to the extent that a communication is:

374 (a) sought or offered to prove or disprove a claim or complaint of professional  
375 misconduct or malpractice arising from or related to a collaborative law process; or

376 (b) sought or offered to prove or disprove abuse, neglect, abandonment, or exploitation  
377 of a child or adult unless the Division of Child and Family Services or Division of Aging and  
378 Adult Services, respectively, is a party to or otherwise participates in the process.

379 (3) There is no privilege under Section 78B-19-117 if a tribunal finds, after a hearing in  
380 camera, that the party seeking discovery or the proponent of the evidence has shown the  
381 evidence is not otherwise available, the need for the evidence substantially outweighs the  
382 interest in protecting confidentiality, and the collaborative law communication is sought or  
383 offered in:

384 (a) a court proceeding involving a felony; or

385 (b) a proceeding seeking rescission or reformation of a contract arising out of the  
386 collaborative law process or in which a defense to avoid liability on the contract is asserted.

387 (4) If a collaborative law communication is subject to an exception under Subsection  
388 (2) or (3), only the part of the communication necessary for the application of the exception  
389 may be disclosed or admitted.

390 (5) Disclosure or admission of evidence excepted from the privilege under Subsection  
391 (2) or (3) does not make the evidence or any other collaborative law communication  
392 discoverable or admissible for any other purpose.

393 (6) The privileges under Section 78B-19-117 do not apply if the parties agree in  
394 advance in a signed record, or if a record of a proceeding reflects agreement by the parties, that  
395 all or part of a collaborative law process is not privileged. This Subsection (6) does not apply  
396 to a collaborative law communication made by a person that did not receive actual notice of the  
397 agreement before the communication was made.

398 Section 20. Section **78B-19-120** is enacted to read:

399 **78B-19-120. Authority of tribunal in case of noncompliance.**

400 (1) If an agreement fails to meet the requirements of Section 78B-19-104, or a lawyer  
401 fails to comply with Section 78B-19-114 or 78B-19-115, a tribunal may nonetheless find that  
402 the parties intended to enter into a collaborative law participation agreement if they:

403 (a) signed a record indicating an intention to enter into a collaborative law participation  
404 agreement; and

405 (b) reasonably believed they were participating in a collaborative law process.

406 (2) If a tribunal makes the findings specified in Subsection (1), and the interests of  
407 justice require, the tribunal may:

408 (a) enforce an agreement evidenced by a record resulting from the process in which the  
409 parties participated;

410 (b) apply the disqualification provisions of Sections 78B-19-105, 78B-19-106,  
411 78B-19-109, 78B-19-110, and 78B-19-111; and

412 (c) apply the privileges under Section 78B-19-117.

413 Section 21. Section **78B-19-121** is enacted to read:

414 **78B-19-121. Uniformity of application and construction.**

415 In applying and construing this uniform act, consideration shall be given to the need to  
416 promote uniformity of the law with respect to its subject matter among states that enact it.

417 Section 22. Section **78B-19-122** is enacted to read:

418 **78B-19-122. Relation to Electronic Signatures in Global and National Commerce**

419 **Act.**

420 This chapter modifies, limits, and supersedes the federal Electronic Signatures in  
421 Global and National Commerce Act, 15 U.S.C.A. Sec. 7001 et seq. (2009), but does not  
422 modify, limit, or supersede Section 101(c) of that act, 15 U.S.C.A. Sec. 7001(c), or authorize  
423 electronic delivery of any of the notices described in Sec. 103(b) of that act, 15 U.S.C.A. Sec.  
424 7003(b).

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**Legislative Review Note**  
as of 1-19-10 10:50 AM

**Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel**

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**H.B. 284 - Uniform Collaborative Law Act**

**Fiscal Note**

2010 General Session  
State of Utah

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**State Impact**

Enactment of this bill will not require additional appropriations.

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**Individual, Business and/or Local Impact**

Enactment of this bill likely will not result in direct, measurable costs and/or benefits for individuals, businesses, or local governments.

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