



Uniform Law Commission

2013/2014

Annual Report

WORKING FOR MORE THAN
A CENTURY TO PROVIDE
CONSISTENCY, CLARITY,
AND STABILITY IN STATE LAW

The Uniform Law Commission (ULC), now 123 years old, promotes uniformity of law among the several states on subjects as to which uniformity is desirable and practicable. The ULC improves the law by providing states with non-partisan, carefully-considered, and well-drafted legislation that brings clarity and stability to critical areas of the law. The ULC's work supports the federal system, seeks to maintain an appropriate balance between federal and state law, and facilitates the movement of individuals and the business of organizations with rules that are consistent from state to state.

Uniform Law Commissioners must be lawyers, qualified to practice law. They are lawyer-legislators, attorneys in private practice, state and federal judges, law professors, and legislative staff attorneys, who have been appointed by state governments as well as the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands to research, draft and promote enactment of uniform state laws.

The Uniform Law Commission

111 N. Wabash Ave., Suite 1010
Chicago, IL 60602
312-450-6600
www.uniformlaws.org

OFFICERS AND EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Officers 2013-2014

Harriet Lansing,
President

Rex Blackburn,
Vice President

Timothy Berg,
Secretary

Charles A. Trost,
Treasurer

Michael Houghton,
Immediate Past President

Richard T. Cassidy,
Chair, Executive Committee

Anita Ramasastry,
Chair, Scope and Program Committee

John T. McGarvey,
Chair, Legislative Committee

Appointed Members of Executive Committee

Richard T. Cassidy, Chair

Tom Bolt

Susan Kelly Nichols

David S. Walker

Executive Director

John A. Sebert

CONTENTS

President's Message	1
2014 Legislative Report	3
New Acts Approved in 2014	6
Spotlight on Uniform Fiduciary Access to Digital Assets Act	10
Financing the ULC	12
Current Committees	14
Uniform Law Commissioners, Associate Commissioners & Life Members	18
About the Uniform Law Commission	20

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE



Harriet Lansing
ULC President

It has been a very active and productive year at the Uniform Law Commission. The challenge in this annual message is not in finding work to report, but how

to condense the report effectively and still provide a full picture of all that is happening.

- Our Scope and Program Committee has been fielding proposals on a wide range of topics, and there are currently 17 ULC drafting committees at work on new proposals;
- Our work on strengthening our Federal system of government continues, including outreach to other important national organizations and adding five national organizations as new Advisory Members;
- We have deepened and broadened our International Projects, with significant harmonization work and also with outreach to other law revision organizations including the European Law Institute;
- We have been working with the University of Texas School of Law Tarlton Law Library on the transition of the ULC Archives to Tarlton;
- We have created, with the financial assistance of the Uniform Law Foundation, two ULF Fellowships and have hired two new Fellows;
- We continued the hard work of passing legislation in the states and had significant breakthroughs in 2014, including the first enactments of the new Uniform Act on the Prevention of and Remedies for Human Trafficking;
- And through all of this we have kept our finances in excellent order.

On finances: In the fiscal year ending June 30th, 2014, the ULC has a projected balance sheet that is very positive. We can take great pride in the work that we have all done on state dues payments. The results are that our uncollectible dues are at the smallest percentage that we have seen in the last seven years. The dues payments, together with the stream of income from our intellectual property licenses, permits us to maintain and increase a healthy reserve and to focus on needed expansion of technology, support for our drafting committees, support of our enactment efforts, and office structure.

On legislative activity: The 2014 legislative year saw numerous enactments that qualified for “breakthrough” status. These include our first full enactment of the Uniform Collateral Consequences of Conviction Act in Vermont; our 11th enactment of the Uniform Collaborative Law Act; and continued progress on state enactments of revised articles of the Uniform Commercial Code. We have also had significant work on the Uniform Act on the Prevention of and Remedies for Human Trafficking—the efforts have spanned 22 states with a range of partial and substantial enactments.

On strengthening state delegations: Integrally related to our enactment efforts is our initiative on Strengthening State Delegations. Significant work has been done on delegation building through legislative enactments, restoring and maintaining state dues, filling vacant commissions, and developing improved working relationships with state legislative leaders.

On Scope and Program: Scope and Program—the engine room of the ULC—is evidencing the effect of our Scope Review Committee’s efforts to more purposefully generate and evaluate proposals. The Scope committee is sorting through an increasing number of proposals on a wide range of topics. And our 17 drafting committees and 6 study committees are working on topics that range from the home foreclosure crisis to accessibility of social media accounts.

On the ULC Archives: The ULC recently moved its archives to the University of Texas School of Law Tarlton Law Library. The ULC archive is rich in content. The drafts of acts, reports, memos, and other materials document the development of numerous uniform laws, allowing attorneys, judicial staff, and other researchers to trace the drafting history of an act and gain an understanding of the act’s intended meaning and impact at the state level and nationally. The ULC archive demonstrates the significant role of the ULC in the development of American law over the past 123 years.

On Outreach to Other Organizations: A major accomplishment this year was the response to our five invitations to related national organizations to become ULC advisory members. All accepted: the

National Conference of State Legislatures, the National Association of Attorneys General, the National Association of Secretaries of State, and the Conference of Chief Justices and the National Center for State Courts. We have also been working closely with the Council of State Governments, an ongoing advisory organization.

On Federalism: As we continue not only to create but also to preserve solid state law, we have had a series of successful state-federal interactions that resulted in specific inclusion of ULC language and the ULC itself in the Housing Finance Overhaul legislation that passed the Senate Banking Committee; we have been working cooperatively with U.S. senators on human-trafficking legislation; we played an important part in successfully deflecting attempts to pass federal deployed-parent legislation; and we recently received news that the federal implementing legislation for our 2008 Uniform Interstate Family Support Act has finally passed Congress this year.

On International Projects: Understanding that proper protection and continuation of our excellent legislative product requires active involvement in an increasingly globalized world, the ULC has been involved with numerous International Projects. Current projects include our work with the Uniform Law Conference of Canada (ULCC) to produce a joint act for the Uniform Recognition of Substitute Decision-Making Documents. This act received final ULC approval at our July 2014 Seattle annual meeting, and the Uniform Law Conference of Canada approved the act at its Annual Conference in August 2014. We have had very successful harmonization projects with the ULCC, but this act marked a new milestone of a joint drafting project. We are currently working with the ULCC on other projects and we have also launched projects to harmonize the law between the U.S. and Caribbean nations on the Recognition and Enforcement of Child Custody and Child Support Orders and the Registration of Foreign Judgments.

We continue our outreach to other law revision organizations, and we were pleased to welcome a representative of the European Law Institute to our Annual Meeting this year. The ELI featured an article about the work of the ULC on the Cover of its newsletter for July-August 2014, and we are currently discussing a joint project on the Uniform Fiduciary Access to Digital Assets Act.

These are the foremost reasons that I say it has been a very active and productive year at the Uniform Law Commission and that the ULC is strong and thriving, and our work continues to be accomplished at our traditional high quality. The source of the activity, the productivity, and the high quality of our work continues to be our Uniform Law Commissioners. When I talk about the ULC, I am often asked, "What is it that sustains this organization? A body of lawyers who continue the longest existing state-based organization, spending countless hours of uncompensated work, on a goal of trying to improve the law?"

This question has been asked before. In his president's address of 1948, ULC President Albert Harno, reflected on that question in observing the number of commissioners who had long years of service. He, too, acknowledged wondering at this enduring loyalty, this proud devotion to our organization and its work. He said, "There are no emoluments. In fact, many who attend these meetings do so year after year at their own expense. There are no conspicuous honors.... In fact, the results of a member's most arduous and distinguished labors often go unsung.... What then is it? It is not compensation, for we get none. It is not a quest of power, for we wield none. But the work we assign for ourselves—the studies we make, the drafting skills we contribute—must be to some essential purpose and it must be that it is THAT purpose which claims our devotion."

And so we continue on that purpose—serving the states for more than a century by providing consistency, clarity, and stability in the structure of state law. And we are held to that task not only by our own allegiance to that purpose, but also by the greater community that understands our purpose and supports, values, and participates in our work. ■



2014 LEGISLATIVE REPORT

The Uniform Law Commission is a unique institution created by state governments—and funded by state appropriations—to research, draft, and present to the states for enactment, uniform and model laws on subjects where uniformity of the law is useful or necessary.

However, the work of the ULC doesn't end there. What makes the ULC so unique is that it not only studies and drafts legislative solutions to significant problems affecting the states, it then works to make those acts the law in the states. No uniform law is effective until a state legislature adopts it. To that end, Uniform Law Commissioners work toward enactment of ULC acts in their home jurisdictions.

The 2014 legislative year ended with 166 introductions and 63 enactments. This year saw significant advances for a number of uniform acts.

Uniform Act on the Prevention of and Remedies for Human Trafficking

The ULC's comprehensive law to combat human trafficking and help its victims was approved in 2013. The Uniform Act on the Prevention of and Remedies for Human Trafficking has the three components necessary for

ending human trafficking: (1) comprehensive human trafficking penalties; (2) essential protections for human trafficking victims; and (3) public awareness, training, and planning processes needed to combat human trafficking.

A broad coalition of organizations joined the ULC in creating the uniform act, including the ABA, the ABA Center for Human Rights, the National Association of Attorneys General, the Polaris Project, LexisNexis, the U.S. State Department's Office to Monitor and Combat Trafficking in Persons, and other organizations committed to eradicating human trafficking.

The Uniform Act is a comprehensive law that provides states with the key legal tools needed to end human trafficking. Across the world, an estimated 27 million people are trafficked each year. They are coerced, often by force or else by deception, into forced labor or sexual servitude. Approximately 14,500 to 17,000 victims are brought into the United States each year. Children make up a distressingly high percentage of human-trafficking victims here and abroad.

Although most states have some form of anti-human trafficking legislation already in place, every state can bolster its efforts by adopting the Uniform Act's provisions. Four states—Delaware, Louisiana, New Hampshire and Pennsylvania—enacted significant and substantial portions of the uniform act. The Uniform Act has also been the basis for anti-human trafficking legislation in numerous other states in 2014, including Alabama, Arizona, Colorado, Florida, Kentucky, Nebraska, Ohio, South Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia.

Uniform Collateral Consequences of Conviction Act

In 2014, Vermont became the first state in the country to enact the Uniform Collateral Consequences of Conviction Act, a state law that addresses the consequences of the conviction of a crime that are imposed by law in addition to direct penalties imposed by the judge.

Traditionally, offenders are sentenced to fines, probation, and jail or prison terms. When this punishment is complete, as far as the criminal justice system is concerned, the offender has done the time and repaid his or her debt to society. However, today's offenders learn—often too late—that they have only begun to suffer the consequences of their convictions after they have served their sentences. More and more, states are imposing subsequent penalties on those convicted of particular crimes. These "collateral consequences" are in addition to those imposed at sentencing. The sanctions vary from state to state, but they generally relate to restrictions on voting, occupational licensing, vehicle licensing, firearm restrictions, offender registration, and public benefits.

The Uniform Collateral Consequences of Conviction Act includes provisions to ensure that defendants are aware of the existence of collateral sanctions before conviction, are reminded of them at release, and provide limited means by which some offenders may obtain relief from many such consequences. The Uniform Act is an effort to clarify a state's collateral consequences in such a way as to make the criminal justice system both smarter and fairer to all involved.

Uniform Collaborative Law Act

With enactments in Maryland, Michigan, and New Jersey, the 2014 legislative year saw the Uniform Collaborative Law Act mark its 10th—and subsequently its 11th—enactment.

The goal of collaborative law is to encourage parties to engage in problem solving rather than using adversarial techniques to find solutions to conflicts. Collaborative law is a voluntary, contractually based alternative dispute resolution process for parties who seek to negotiate a resolution of their matter rather than having a ruling imposed upon them by a court or arbitrator.

The Uniform Act standardizes the most important features of collaborative law participation, both to protect those who use collaborative law, and to encourage parties to enter into collaborative law. The Act provides minimum requirements for collaborative law agreements, which includes designation of collaborative lawyers.

Under the Act, courts or tribunals cannot order anyone to participate in collaborative law over that person's objection, thus insuring that participation is entirely voluntary. The Act creates an evidentiary privilege for all collaborative law communications to facilitate candid discussions during the collaborative law process. All communications during the collaborative law process are confidential and cannot be introduced as evidence in court.

Collaborative law is an important and growing form of dispute resolution. The Uniform Collaborative Law Act's goal is to make collaborative law a visible and viable option for dispute resolution for parties who choose it voluntarily and with informed consent.

The Uniform Collaborative Law Act has been enacted in Alabama, the District of Columbia, Hawaii, Maryland, Michigan, Nevada, New Jersey, Ohio, Texas, Utah, and Washington.

Uniform Deployed Parents Custody and Visitation Act

The Uniform Deployed Parents Custody and Visitation Act (UDPCVA), promulgated in 2012, has been enacted in six states: Colorado, Nevada, North Carolina, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Tennessee. The UDPCVA addresses issues of child custody and visitation that arise when parents are deployed in military or other national service.

The deployment of a custodial parent raises custody issues that are not adequately dealt with in the law of most states. In many instances, deployment will be sudden, making it difficult to resolve custody issues before the deployment by ordinary child custody procedures. There is a need to ensure that parents who serve their country are not penalized for their service, while still giving adequate weight to the interests of the other parent, and most importantly, the best interest of the child. The UDPCVA contains provisions that apply generally to custody matters of service members, as well as provisions that arise on notice of and during deployment.

One of the key points of the Act provides that the mere absence of a military parent from a state will not be used to deprive that state of jurisdiction over custody. The Act also ensures that courts will not use past or potential future deployments against a service member, unless there are substantial issues regarding the impact of a deployment on the child's best interests. Parents should be free to serve their country in uniform without having their service held against them in a custody case.

Uniform Electronic Legal Material Act

The Uniform Electronic Legal Material Act (UELMA), promulgated in 2011, has now been enacted in twelve states, including four in 2014. UELMA provides a technology-neutral, outcomes-based approach to ensuring that online state legal material deemed official will be preserved and will be permanently available to the public in unaltered form. It furthers states policies of accountability and transparency in providing legal information to the public.

The Act applies to electronic legal material that has been designated official. Four categories of basic state legal material are specifically named in the Act, including the state constitution, state session laws, codified laws, and agency regulations which have the effect of law. The state has discretion to include any other publications it desires.

The Act requires that official electronic legal material be:

1. **Authenticated**, by providing a method to determine that it is unaltered;
2. **Preserved**, either in electronic or print form; and
3. **Accessible**, for use by the public on a permanent basis.

The UELMA does not require specific technologies, leaving the choice of technology for authentication and preservation up to the states. It has now been enacted in California, Colorado, Connecticut, Delaware, Hawaii, Idaho, Illinois, Minnesota, Nevada, North Dakota, Oregon, and Pennsylvania.

Complete information on the ULC's legislative activity in the states can be found at the ULC's website at www.uniformlaws.org. ■



NEW ACTS APPROVED IN 2014



Uniform Fiduciary Access to Digital Assets Act

In the Internet age, the nature of property and our methods of communication have changed dramatically. For most people today, at least some of their property and communications are stored as data on a computer server and accessed via the Internet.

Collectively, a person's digital property and electronic communications are referred to as "digital assets" and the companies that store those assets on their servers are called "custodians." Access to digital assets is usually governed by a restrictive terms-of-service agreement provided by the custodian. This creates problems when account holders die or otherwise lose the ability to manage their own digital assets.

A fiduciary is a trusted person with the legal authority to manage another's property, and the duty to act in that person's best interest. The Uniform Fiduciary Access to Digital Assets Act (UFADAA) concerns four common types of fiduciaries:

1. Executors or administrators of deceased persons' estates;
2. Court-appointed guardians or conservators of protected persons' estates;
3. Agents appointed under powers of attorney; and
4. Trustees.

UFADAA gives people the power to plan for the management and disposition of their digital assets in the same way they can make plans for their tangible property: by providing instructions in a will, trust, or power of attorney. If a person fails to plan, the same court-appointed fiduciary that manages the person's tangible assets can manage the person's digital assets, distributing those assets to heirs or disposing of them as appropriate.

Under UFADAA, fiduciaries that manage an account holder's digital assets have the same right to access those assets as the account holder, but only for the limited purpose of carrying out their fiduciary duties. Thus, for example, an executor may access a decedent's email account in order to make an inventory of estate assets and ultimately to close the account in an orderly manner, but may not publish the decedent's confidential communications or impersonate the decedent by

sending email from the account. Moreover, a fiduciary's management of digital assets may be limited by other law. For example, a fiduciary may not copy or distribute digital files in violation of copyright law, and may not access the contents of communications protected by federal privacy laws.

UFADAA is an overlay statute designed to work in conjunction with a state's existing laws on probate, guardianship, trusts, and powers of attorney. Enacting UFADAA will simply extend a fiduciary's existing authority over a person's tangible assets to include the person's digital assets, with the same fiduciary duties to act for the benefit of the represented person or estate. It is a vital statute for the digital age, and should be enacted by every state legislature as soon as possible.

The Uniform Recognition of Substitute Decision-Making Documents Act

Substitute decision-making documents are widely used in every U.S. State and Canadian Province for both financial transactions and health care decisions. These documents are commonly called powers of attorney, proxies, or representation agreements, depending on the jurisdiction, and the law governing their use also varies from place to place. Consequently, a person's authority under a decision-making document may not be recognized if the document is presented in a place outside the state of its origin. In our modern mobile society, this can create serious problems for the people who rely on their agents to make decisions when they cannot do so for themselves.

However, a person asked to accept a decision-making document from out of state faces problems as well. Because the law varies by jurisdiction, significant legal research may be required to determine whether a foreign document actually complies with the law where it was executed.

The Uniform Recognition of Substitute Decision-Making Documents Act (URSDDA) is the result of a joint project between the Uniform Law Commission and the Uniform Law Conference of Canada to resolve these problems. The act employs a three-part approach to portability modeled after the Uniform Power of Attorney Act:

1. The act recognizes the validity of a substitute decision-making document for use in the enacting state if the document is valid as determined by the law under which it was created.
2. The act preserves the meaning and effect of a substitute decision-making document as defined by the law under which it was created regardless of where the document is actually used.
3. The act protects the persons asked to accept a foreign document from liability for either acceptance or rejection, if they comply with the law in good faith.

2014 Amendments to the Uniform Voidable Transactions Act

(FORMERLY THE UNIFORM FRAUDULENT TRANSFER ACT)

The Uniform Fraudulent Transfer Act was promulgated in 1984 and has been enacted by 43 states, the District of Columbia, and the U.S. Virgin Islands as of 2014. The act replaced the very similar Uniform Fraudulent Conveyance Act, which was promulgated in 1918 and remains in force in two states as of 2014.

The 2014 amendments address a small number of narrowly-defined issues, and are not a comprehensive revision. The principal features of the amendments are as follows:

Name Change. The amendments change the title of the act to the “Uniform Voidable Transactions Act.” The name change is not motivated by the substantive revisions made by the amendments, which are relatively minor. Rather, the original title of the act, though sanctioned by historical usage, has always been a misleading description of its provisions in two respects. First, fraud is not, and never

has been, a necessary element of a claim under the act. Second, the act has always applied to the incurring of obligations as well as to transfers of property.

Choice of Law. The amendments add, for the first time, a choice of law rule for claims of the nature governed by the act.

Evidentiary Matters. New provisions add uniform rules allocating the burden of proof and defining the standard of proof with respect to claims and defenses under the act.

Deletion of the Special Definition of “Insolvency” for Partnerships. Under the general definition of “insolvency” in the act, a debtor is insolvent if, at a fair valuation, the sum of the debtor’s debts is greater than the sum of the debtor’s assets. The act as originally written set forth a special definition of “insolvency” applicable to partnerships, which adds to the sum of the partnership’s assets the net worth of each of its general partners. The amendments delete that special definition, with the result that a partnership will be subject to the general definition.

Defenses. The amendments refine in relatively minor respects several provisions relating to defenses available to a transferee or obligee.

Series Organizations. The amendments add a new section which provides that each “protected series” of a “series organization” is to be treated as a person for purposes of the act, even if it is not treated as a person for other purposes. This change responds to the emergence of the “series organization” as a significant form of business organization.

Medium Neutrality. In order to accommodate modern technology, the amendments replace references in the act to a “writing” with “record,” and make related changes.

Conclusion

The amendments do not contemplate enactment by states with a uniform effective date. However, the lack of a choice of law rule for claims of the nature governed by the act under current law has led to uncertainty and wasteful litigation in respect of such claims in regard to transactions that touch on more than one jurisdiction. To alleviate that problem and install a clear and uniform choice of law regime for such claims, all states are urged to adopt the 2014 amendments as quickly as possible.

Uniform Common Interest Ownership Act and the 2014 Amendments

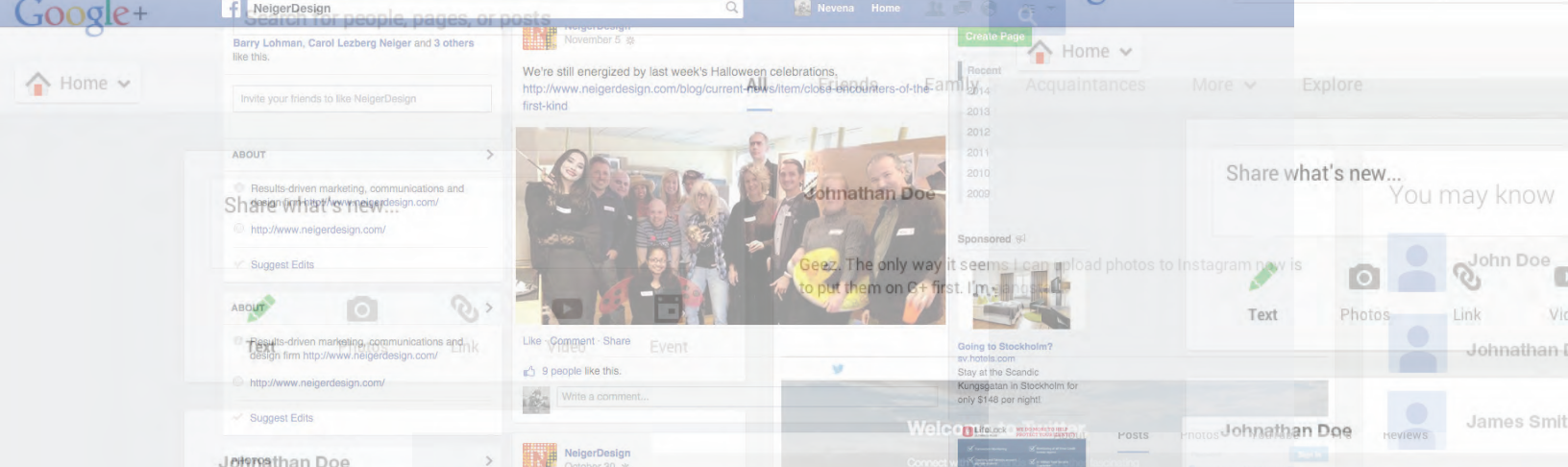
The ULC promulgated the original version of the Uniform Common Interest Ownership Act (UCIOA) in 1982. UCIOA is a comprehensive act that governs the formation, management, and termination of common interest communities, whether that community is a condominium, planned community, or real estate cooperative.

In 1994, the ULC promulgated a series of amendments to UCIOA. The 1994 amendments did not change the general structure or format of the original act, but were designed to reflect the experience of those states that had adopted UCIOA, and to respond to scholarly commentary and analyses surrounding the act.

In 2008, the ULC approved amendments to UCIOA to incorporate non-substantive, style changes to update the act and harmonize it with state legislative developments and terminology changes, and to clarify and modernize the operation and governance of common interest associations. The 2008 UCIOA amendments addressed critical aspects of association governance, with particular focus on the relationship between the association and its individual members, foreclosures, election and recall of officers, and treatment of records.

In 2014, amendments to Section 3-116 of UCIOA clarify rules governing the six-month “limited priority” lien for unpaid common expense assessments owed to community associations, in response to conflicting interpretations by state courts. ■





SPOTLIGHT ON: UNIFORM FIDUCIARY ACCESS TO DIGITAL ASSETS ACT

So much of our lives today is conducted online—whether it’s posting pictures on Facebook, carrying on email correspondence with family members, creating music libraries, paying bills, and so much more.

So ... what happens to your digital accounts when you die?

To answer that question, the Uniform Law Commission drafted and approved the Uniform Fiduciary Access to Digital Assets Act (UFADAA).

In the Internet age, the nature of property and our methods of communication have changed dramatically. A generation ago, a human being delivered our mail, photos were kept in albums, documents in file cabinets, and money on deposit at the corner bank. For most people today, at least some of their property and communications are stored as data on a computer server and accessed via the Internet.

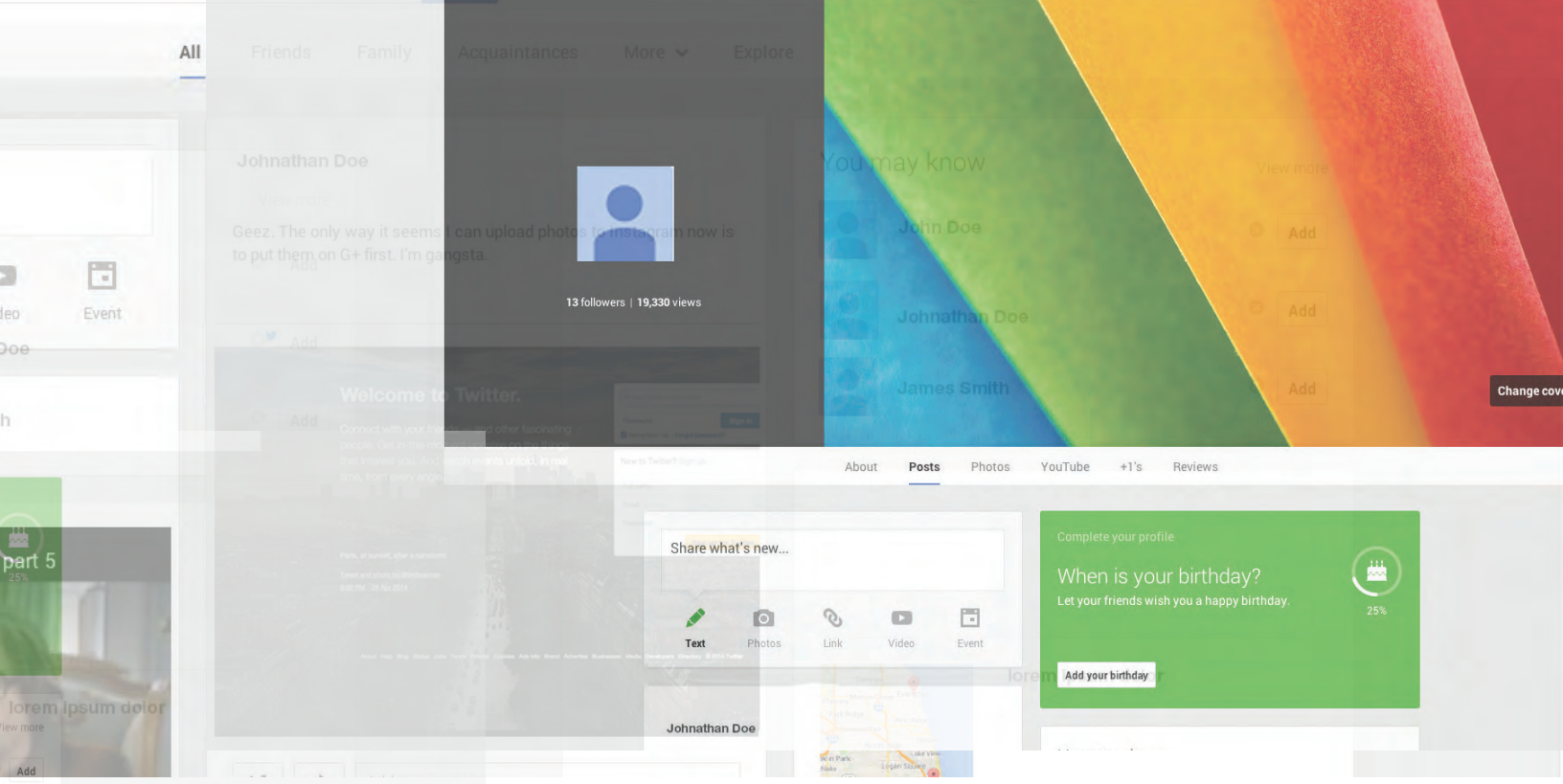
Collectively, a person’s digital property and electronic communications are referred to as “digital assets” and the companies that store those assets on their servers are called “custodians.” Access to digital assets is usually governed by a restrictive terms-of-service agreement

provided by the custodian. This creates problems when account holders die or otherwise lose the ability to manage their own digital assets.

A fiduciary is a trusted person with the legal authority to manage another’s property, and the duty to act in that person’s best interest. The Uniform Fiduciary Access to Digital Assets Act covers four common types of fiduciaries:

1. Executors or administrators of deceased persons’ estates;
2. Court-appointed guardians or conservators of protected persons’ estates;
3. Agents appointed under powers of attorney; and
4. Trustees.

UFADAA gives people the power to plan for the management and disposition of their digital assets in the same way they can make plans for their tangible property: by providing instructions in a will, trust, or power of attorney. This is the concept of “media or asset neutrality”—if a deceased person’s estate executor can access a tangible asset, that same person should have access to a digital asset, unless the deceased person expressed a different intent. If a person fails to plan, the same court-appointed



fiduciary that can access the person's tangible assets can access the person's digital assets, and then, under applicable law, distribute those assets to heirs or dispose of them as appropriate. For example, an executor may access a decedent's email account in order to make an inventory of estate assets and ultimately to close the account in an orderly manner, but may not publish the decedent's confidential communications or impersonate the decedent by sending email from the account.

Some custodians of digital assets provide an online planning option by which account holders can choose to delete or preserve their digital assets after some period of inactivity. UFADAA defers to the account holder's choice in such circumstances, but overrides any provision in a click-through terms-of-service agreement that conflicts with the account holder's express instructions.

Under UFADAA, fiduciaries that access an account holder's digital assets have the same right to access those assets as the account holder, but have no greater rights. Thus, if the account holder cannot transfer or distribute the assets (such as licensed music or video files), the fiduciary's rights are similarly limited. Further, the fiduciary may access the digital assets only for the limited purpose of carrying out their fiduciary duties. In

order to effectuate an account holder's wishes and insure fiduciary access where it is desired, the new uniform act effectively trumps the "terms of service" agreements that prohibit people from accessing accounts that are not their own, or which generally bar fiduciary access in a provision buried in such an agreement. The uniform act recognizes that a fiduciary's access to digital assets may be limited by other law.

In order to gain access to digital assets, UFADAA requires a fiduciary to send a request to the custodian, accompanied by a certified copy of the document granting fiduciary authority, such as a letter of appointment, court order, or certification of trust. Custodians of digital assets that receive an apparently valid request for access are immune from any liability for good faith compliance.

UFADAA is an overlay statute designed to work in conjunction with a state's existing laws on probate, guardianship, trusts, and powers of attorney. Enacting UFADAA will simply extend a fiduciary's existing authority over a person's tangible assets to include the person's digital assets, with the same fiduciary duties to act for the benefit of the represented person or estate.

It is a vital and practical statute for the digital age. ■

FINANCING THE ULC

The Uniform Law Commission has worked for the uniformity of state laws since 1892. It receives the predominant portion of its financial support from state appropriations. Every state, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands is assessed a specific amount of dues, varying depending on the state's population, for support of the ULC. All jurisdictions are also requested to reimburse the expenses of their commissioners incurred in attending the annual meeting. In return, the ULC provides the states with significant services, including **both** drafting uniform, well-researched, and well-crafted state laws on a range of legal subjects, **and** supporting the effort to enact these laws.

The ULC enables states to tap the skills and resources of the legal profession for very little cost. No Uniform Law Commissioner is paid for his or her services. Commissioners receive reimbursement only for actual expenses directly incurred in the course of their work with the ULC. The ULC estimates that each commissioner devotes an average 150 hours a year to ULC work, including service on various drafting committees and participation at the ULC Annual Meeting. These hours

spent in research and drafting work—solid, substantive hours—have a cumulative value of more than \$10 million.

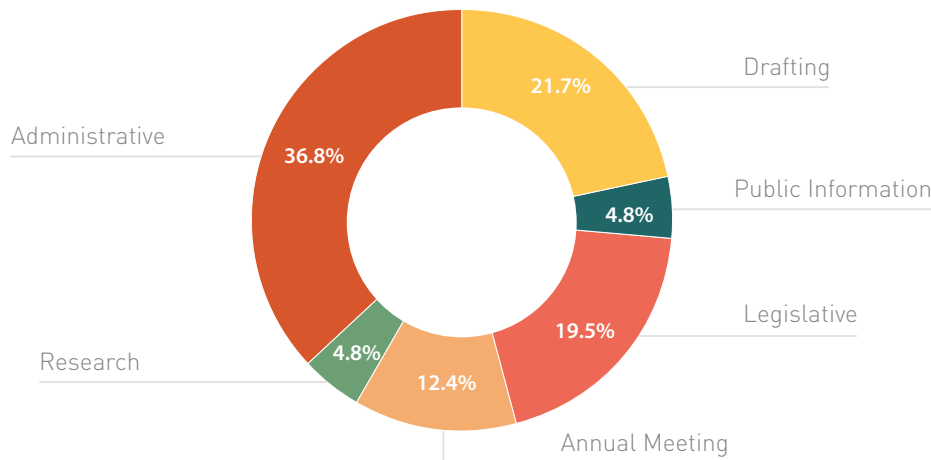
States would find it both difficult and expensive to replicate the work of the ULC on their own, especially with regard to highly complex subjects, such as commercial law or the law of probate and estates. Every Uniform or Model Act the ULC promulgates is developed over the course of two to three years at intensive weekend meetings. Each Act is read and debated on the floor of two ULC Annual Meetings by all of the assembled commissioners sitting as a Committee of the Whole.

Because ULC drafting projects are national in scope, the ULC attracts a broad range of advisors and observers, resulting in a drafting process that benefits from a greater range and depth of national, legal expertise than could be brought to bear by any individual state. In addition, the ULC contracts professional 'reporters'—typically, law professors with significant expertise, but on appropriate occasions experienced practitioners are appointed as well—to aid in many of the drafting efforts. Reporters receive modest honoraria to support the research and drafting of ULC acts.

Revenues & Expenses



Budget for Fiscal Year Ending June 30, 2014



The budget of the ULC for the fiscal year ending June 30, 2014, was approximately \$3,882,000, with support from state governments in the total amount of \$2,409,000, accounting for 62% of the budget.

Grants from foundations and the federal government occasionally support specific educational and drafting efforts. All money received from any source is accepted with the understanding that the ULC's drafting work is completely autonomous. No source may dictate the contents of any Act because of a financial contribution. By seeking grants for specific projects, the ULC expands the value of every state dollar invested in its work.

The Uniform Commercial Code (UCC) is a joint venture between the ULC and the American Law Institute (ALI). The ALI holds the Falk Foundation funds that are allocated to work on the UCC. The ALI funds any study or drafting projects related to the UCC, using the Falk Foundation funds, as well as proceeds from the licensing of the publishing of UCC materials and other funds available to the ALI.

The Commission has also established royalty agreements with major legal publishers that reprint the ULC's uniform and model acts in their publications.

The ULC has a very small staff, which keeps its operating costs as low as possible. The full-time staff of 13 (when fully staffed), located in Chicago, provides all of the staff support for the administrative, drafting, and legislative efforts.

The recent economic hardships among the states directly impacted ULC's revenue, and over the past several years, ULC has looked very carefully at its spending. ULC staff and leadership have worked very hard to reduce the annual costs associated with the national office. As a result, ULC has become a more efficient organization that still delivers high-quality uniform acts to the states.

In recent years, both the scope and drafting processes for acts has been evaluated for possible improvement in quality and efficiency. The scope and study process for acts has been expanded to better identify new drafting projects and to involve and educate interested parties from the outset of a new project. The drafting process is becoming more streamlined as new technologies allow for increased information sharing without the need for in-person meetings.

Even in today's economic climate, with states across the country continuing to struggle with their budgets, the process of drafting a uniform law remains an immensely cost-effective endeavor. ■



CURRENT COMMITTEES

Drafting Committees

Uniform Law Commission drafting committees consist of a chair, several ULC commissioners from various states, and a reporter (usually a law professor with expertise in the subject matter). The ULC seeks to have one or more ABA advisors appointed to every drafting committee. Other interested groups are also invited to send representatives, known as observers.

ULC drafting committees typically meet two or three times a year for at least two years. Drafting Committee meetings are open to the public and full participation in the discussions is encouraged. All drafts are posted on the ULC's website (www.uniformlaws.org) which enables public review and comment.

Currently, 17 drafting committees are working on new and revised uniform and model acts. Proposed acts are subject to rigorous examination and debate at ULC annual meetings before they become eligible for designation as Uniform Law Commission products.

The final decision on whether an act is ready for promulgation to the states is made near the close of an annual meeting, on a vote-by-states basis, with an affirmative vote of 20 or more states necessary for final approval.

The current drafting committees are:

Drafting Committee on Amendments to the Uniform Athlete Agents Act

The Uniform Athlete Agents Act was promulgated by the ULC in 2000, and has been enacted in 42 states. In recent years, however, substantial changes have occurred in the marketplace for athlete agents, and a number of states have recently considered non-uniform amendments to the act, particularly in response to recent allegations of improper conduct by agents with regard to college athletes. The Drafting Committee will draft amendments to the Uniform Athlete Agents Act that are appropriate in light of the experience with the 2000 Act.

Drafting Committee on a Model Commercial Real Estate Receivership Act

The committee is drafting a model act that authorizes the appointment of real estate receivers and sets forth their powers. The act may also provide powers for a receiver to act with respect to personal property that is ancillary to real estate, but the act will not authorize the appointment of receivers with respect to owner-occupied residences.

Drafting Committee on Criminal Records Accuracy

Many developments concerning criminal records have occurred over the past twenty years, including the creation of the National Criminal Background Check System in 1993, the establishment of criminal history repositories in all states, and the increasing use of criminal record checks in connection with eligibility for employment, professional and occupational licenses, credit worthiness, and other non-criminal justice purposes. Recent studies have demonstrated that criminal records accessed for these purposes may be inaccurate or incomplete. Some of the causes of inaccuracy or incompleteness are: lack of information on dispositions after an arrest or other charge has been entered in a database; data entry errors; criminal identity theft (when an arrested person gives another person's identifying information); and searches for criminal record information resulting in one person's criminal record information appearing in search results initiated for a different individual. This drafting committee will draft an act that seeks to improve the accuracy of criminal records.

Drafting Committee on Divided Trusteeship

An increasingly common practice in contemporary estate planning and asset management is the naming of a trustee that is given custody of the trust property, but with one or more of the investment, distribution or administration functions of the trusteeship being given to a person or persons who are not formally designated as trustees. This is the problem of *divided trusteeship*. Much uncertainty exists about the fiduciary status of nontrustees who have control or potential control over a function of trusteeship and about the fiduciary responsibility of trustees with regard to actions taken by such nontrustees. Existing uniform trust and estate statutes inadequately address the issues and are at risk of becoming obsolete unless they are amended to take account of these developments. This committee will draft legislation on divided trusteeship and also will draft conforming amendments to other uniform trust and estate acts as appropriate.

Drafting Committee on Family Law Arbitration

While arbitration has not normally been permitted in family law matters, in recent years a number of states have adopted legislation that authorizes arbitration with

respect to some issues in the family law area. This committee is drafting an act that authorizes the use of arbitration as a method of resolving some family law disputes and that will provide any special provisions, in addition to those in existing state arbitration legislation, necessary to facilitate the use of arbitration in family law matters.

Drafting Committee to Revise or Amend the Uniform Guardianship and Protective Proceedings Act (UGPPA)

The UGPPA was approved by the ULC in 1982, amended in 1989, and revised in 1997. Nearly 20 states have enacted one or the other version of the act. This drafting committee will revise selected portions of the UGPPA in order to implement some of the recommendations of the Third National Guardianship Summit and otherwise to update the act.

Drafting Committee on a Home Foreclosure Procedures Act

This committee is drafting an act that applies only to residential mortgages and that will be drafted as an overlay to, rather than a replacement of, existing state legislation.

Drafting Committee on a Model Tribal Probate Code

The federal American Indian Probate Reform Act (AIPRA) provides very limited rules concerning probate issues in Indian Country; many probate law issues exist that are addressed in the Uniform Probate Code and in existing law in most states as to which AIPRA is either silent or incomplete. This committee will collaborate with representatives of Tribal governments and others from Indian Country to draft a Model Tribal Probate Code that would supplement and "wrap around" AIPRA so as to be consistent with AIPRA and also better fulfill the purposes of both AIPRA and the Indian Land Consolidation Act.

Drafting Committee on Non-Parental Rights to Child Custody and Visitation

State legislation and judicial decisions vary greatly concerning the rights of third parties who are not parents

(such as grandparents, stepparents, domestic partners, and siblings) to rights of custody of or visitation with a child. Those rights are also affected by the United States Supreme Court's decision in *Troxel v. Granville*, which held that courts must give deference to decisions of fit parents concerning the raising of children, including concerning grandparents' visitation rights. This committee will draft an act concerning the rights of third parties other than parents to custody of or visitation with a child.

Drafting Committee on Recognition and Enforcement of Canadian Domestic-Violence Protection Orders

In 2011, the Uniform Law Conference of Canada promulgated legislation that would facilitate the recognition and enforcement in Canada of domestic-violence protection orders entered by courts in Canada and by courts outside Canada if certain requirements are met. Earlier in 2011, the Council of the Hague Conference on Private International Law asked its Secretariat to study the feasibility of drafting an international convention concerning the recognition and enforcement of domestic-violence protection orders. The Uniform Interstate Enforcement of Domestic-Violence Protection Orders Act (last amended in 2002) applies only to enforcement of orders entered by courts in the United States. This committee is drafting a free-standing act that will provide for recognition and enforcement of Canadian domestic-violence protection orders in the United States; the committee also will monitor developments at the Hague Conference concerning these issues.

Drafting Committee to Revise the Uniform Residential Landlord and Tenant Act

This committee is drafting revisions of the Uniform Residential Landlord and Tenant Act (1972). The 1972 Act has been adopted in 21 states and has influenced statutory developments in many other states. Since 1972, however, many new statutory and common law developments have affected residential landlord and tenant law, and the committee will seek to codify best current practices in a revised act.

Drafting Committee on Series of Unincorporated Business Entities

The committee is drafting series provisions that can be added to some or all of the uniform unincorporated business organization acts other than the Uniform Statutory Trust Entity Act. The committee is also authorized to draft revisions to the series provisions in USTEPA if it believes such revisions are necessary.

Drafting Committee on Social Media Privacy

The use of social media in the United States is burgeoning. It is now not uncommon for employers to ask current and prospective employees to grant the employer access to social media accounts. Educational institutions also sometimes seek to examine the social media presence of current or prospective students. In 2012-2014, seventeen states enacted varying legislation on social media privacy, and numerous additional bills on these topics were introduced during the 2014 legislative sessions. This committee will draft legislation concerning employers' access to employees' or prospective employees' social media accounts and educational institutions' access to students' or prospective students' social media accounts; the committee's charge is limited to these issues.

Drafting Committee on Trust Decanting

Trust decanting is a nonjudicial method for modifying an irrevocable trust. The technique has gained wide currency in the past several years, and more than ten states have enacted legislation on the subject. Common law support for the technique of trust decanting is uncertain in many states. This committee is drafting an act on trust decanting as a freestanding act or as an amendment to the Uniform Trust Code (or both); the committee also will monitor the effort of the Internal Revenue Service and the Department of Treasury to draft and promulgate guidance on the tax treatment of trust decanting.

Drafting Committee to Revise the Uniform Unclaimed Property Act

The ULC first drafted uniform state legislation on unclaimed property in 1954. That act was then substantially revised in 1981 and again in 1995. While about 40 states have enacted a version of one of the uniform acts, few

recent adoptions have occurred and various states in recent years have adopted revisions to their unclaimed property acts that are not consistent with the current Uniform Act. Many technological developments in recent years as well as new types of potential unclaimed property, such as gift cards, are not addressed in the current Uniform Act. This committee will draft a revision of the Uniform Unclaimed Property Act in light of those developments.

Drafting Committee on Unsworn Domestic Declarations

The Uniform Unsworn Foreign Declarations Act (UUFDA) was adopted in 2008 and has since been enacted in 20 states. The Act authorizes the use of unsworn declarations made under penalty of perjury outside the United States in litigation that takes place in the United States. Federal legislation (28 U.S.C. Section 1746) is broader in that it also authorizes the use in federal court of unsworn declarations made under penalty of perjury within the United States. This committee will draft both an amendment to UUFDA and freestanding state legislation that authorizes the use of unsworn declarations made under penalty of perjury *within* the United States in both interstate and intrastate situations.

Drafting Committee on a Wage Garnishment Act

For many companies, even relatively small businesses if they operate in more than one state, payroll is handled centrally rather than in individual offices. Wage garnishments, however, are governed by widely varying law in all of the states. This creates difficulties and inefficiencies in complying with wage garnishment orders. This committee will draft an act on wage garnishment.

Study Committees

ULC Study Committees review an assigned area of law in light of defined criteria and recommend whether the ULC should proceed with a draft on that subject. Study Committees typically do not meet in-person. When appropriate, Study Committees hold meetings with those interested in the area that the committee is exploring in order to assist in gauging the need for uniform state

legislation in an area, the likely scope of any drafting project, and the potential support for a project. ABA section advisors are appointed to Study Committees when such an appointment appears particularly useful.

The current study committees are:

- Study Committee on Alternative and Mobile Payment Systems
- Study Committee on a Computer Database Retrieval System for Land Records
- Joint Study Committee on Harmonization of the Law of Caribbean Nations and the United States Concerning Enforcement of Child Custody and Child Support Orders
- Joint Study Committee on Harmonization of the Law of Canada, Caribbean Nations, and the United States Concerning Registration of Foreign Judgments
- Study Committee on State Regulation of Driverless Cars
- Study Committee on the Transfer and Recording of Consumer Debt

Editorial Boards

Six Editorial Boards have been appointed with respect to uniform Acts in various subject areas. These Boards are responsible for monitoring new developments which may have an impact on the Acts and for making recommendations for revising existing Acts or drafting new Acts in their subject areas. The Editorial Boards are made up of members from the Uniform Law Commission, the American Bar Association, the American Law Institute, and other organizations.

- Permanent Editorial Board for Uniform Commercial Code
- Joint Editorial Board for Uniform Family Law
- Joint Editorial Board on International Law
- Joint Editorial Board for Uniform Real Property Acts
- Joint Editorial Board for Uniform Trust and Estate Acts
- Joint Editorial Board on Uniform Unincorporated Organization Acts

UNIFORM LAW COMMISSIONERS, ASSOCIATE COMMISSIONERS & LIFE MEMBERS

ALABAMA

Jerry L. Bassett
John L. Carroll
William S. Donaldson
William H. Henning
Gorman Houston, Jr.
Thomas L. Jones
Robert L. McCurley, Jr.
Bruce J. McKee
Jeffrey R. McLaughlin
William S. Poole, III
Cam Ward

ALASKA

Deborah E. Behr
W. Grant Callow
Walter L. Carpeneti
Douglas D. Gardner
Arthur H. Peterson
Susan Pollard
Craig Stowers
Terry L. Thurbon

ARIZONA

Barbara A. Atwood
Timothy Berg
James M. Bush
Roger C. Henderson
Edward F. Lowry, Jr.
Samuel A. Thumma

ARKANSAS

Lynn Foster
Vincent Henderson, II
Elisa White
Carolyn B. Witherspoon

CALIFORNIA

Pamela W. Bertani
Rob Bonta
Diane F. Boyer-Vine
Martin D. Carr
David J. Clark
Robert H. Cornell
John G. Cruz
Elihu M. Harris
Brian Hebert
Hannah B. Jackson
Daniel Robbins
Fred Rowley, Jr.
Byron D. Sher
Nathaniel Sterling

COLORADO

Robert Gardner
Thomas T. Grimshaw
Stanley C. Kent
Claire Levy
Anne L. McGihon
Donald E. Mielke
Thomas Morris
Charles W. Pike
Brandon C. Shaffer

CONNECTICUT

Mary M. Ackerly
David D. Biklen
William R. Breetz, Jr.
Barry C. Hawkins
John H. Langbein
Louise Nadeau
Neal Ossen
Francis J. Pavetti
Suzanne B. Walsh

DELAWARE

Mark Cutrona
Michael Houghton
David C. McBride
Anne H. Reigle
Alix K. Robinson
Battle R. Robinson
Thomas A. Shiels

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Brian K. Flowers
Benny L. Kass
John J. McAvoy
James C. McKay, Jr.
Joan Zeldon
V. David Zvenyach

FLORIDA

Randolph Braccialarghe
Louis T.M. Conti
Henry M. Kittleson
George T. Levesque
Donald J. Weidner

GEORGIA

Wayne Allen
Mike Jacobs
Paul M. Kurtz
Edward H. Lindsey, Jr.

HAWAII

Lani L. Ewart
Peter J. Hamasaki
Maurice S. Kato
Elizabeth Kent
Hiroshi Sakai
Kevin P.H. Sumida
Ken H. Takayama
Robert S. Toyofuku

IDAHO

Rex Blackburn
John Michael Brassey
Ryan Bush
Bart M. Davis
Dale G. Higer

ILLINOIS

James W. Dodge
Steven G. Frost
Michael B. Getty
Dimitri G. Karcazes
Harry D. Leinenweber
Thomas J. McCracken, Jr.
Paul Miller
John G. Mulroe
William J. Quinlan
Howard J. Swibel
J. Samuel Tenenbaum

INDIANA

William W. Barrett
Gerald L. Bepko
Rodric Bray
Ryan Dvorak
Ralph M. Foley
John L. Kellam
H. Kathleen Patchel
Vi S. Simpson
Martha T. Starkey
John J. Stieff
Frank Sullivan, Jr.
Greg Taylor
Thomas Washburne

IOWA

Rosemary S. Sackett
Teresa R. Wagner
David S. Walker

KANSAS

James M. Concannon
Richard C. Hite
Jeff King
Lance Kinzer
Janice L. Pauls
Glee S. Smith

KENTUCKY

Turney P. Berry
Stephen C. Cawood
Cynthia Galvin
Norvie L. Lay
John T. McGarvey
Wm. T. (Bill) Robinson, III
Gail Russell
Mark J. Sandlin
Henry L. Stephens, Jr.
Steve Wilborn

LOUISIANA

Jerry J. Guillot
Mary Quaid
Michael H. Rubin

MAINE

Paul W. Chaiken
Bruce A. Coggeshall
Ann R. Robinson
Robert C. Robinson

MARYLAND

Albert D. Brault
K. King Burnett
M. Michael Cramer
Steven N. Leitess

MASSACHUSETTS

Stephen Y. Chow
Martin W. Healy
James C. Kennedy
Alice Moore
Robert H. Sitkoff
Edwin E. Smith

MICHIGAN

Steve Bieda
Thomas J. Buiteweg
Charles W. Joiner
Ellen C. Lipton
Kieran Marion
Tonya Schuitmaker
John Strand
Rob VerHeulen
James J. White

MINNESOTA

Jack Davies
Harry J. Haynsworth, IV
Gene H. Hennig
Melissa Hortman
Harriet Lansing
Robert A. Stein
Michael P. Sullivan
Robert J. Tennesen
Michele L. Timmons
Harry M. Walsh

MISSISSIPPI

Mark Baker
Robert Davidson
Briggs Hopson
William A. Neely, Jr.
Drew L. Snyder
Ben Sones
Teresa A. Tiller
William T. Wilkins
Jack Wilson

MISSOURI

John Fox Arnold
Robert G. Bailey
Kenneth D. Dean
David M. English
Michael A. Ferry
Patricia B. Fry
Russ Hembree
Lowell Pearson

MONTANA

Jonathan S. Byington
E. Edwin Eck, II
Todd M. Everts
Karen E. Powell

NEBRASKA

Jill Robb Ackerman
C. Arlen Beam
Norman Krivosha
Joanne M. Pepperl
Harvey S. Perlman
Larry L. Ruth
Steven L. Willborn

NEVADA

Robert R. Barengo
Greg Brower
Terry J. Care
Lesley E. Cohen
Frank W. Daykin
Brenda J. Erdoes
Aaron D. Ford
Kay P. Kindred
James Ohrenschall
Genie Ohrenschall-Daykin
Kevin C. Powers
Michael Roberson
Keith A. Rowley
Bradley A. Wilkinson

NEW HAMPSHIRE

W. Michael Dunn
Joseph Foster
Russell F. Hilliard
Michael D. Ruedig

NEW JERSEY

John M. Cannel
Joseph M. Donegan
Barry H. Evenchick
Stephen M. Orlofsky

NEW MEXICO

Raul E. Burciaga
John P. Burton
Zachary J. Cook
Robert J. Desiderio
Daniel A. Ivey-Soto
Philip P. Larragoite
Antonio Maestas
Cisco McSorely
Al Park
William H. Payne
Raymond G. Sanchez
Paula Tackett

NEW YORK

Mark F. Glaser
Norman L. Greene
Richard B. Long
Sandra S. Stern
Justin L. Vigdor

NORTH CAROLINA

Marion W. Benfield, Jr.
Rhoda B. Billings
Caroline N. Brown
Sidney S. Eagles, Jr.
Henry D. Gabriel, Jr.
Floyd M. Lewis
Susan K. Nichols
Suzanne Reynolds
Russell G. Walker, Jr.
James A. Wynn, Jr.

NORTH DAKOTA

Owen L. Anderson
Jay E. Buringrud
Timothy J. Dawson
Gail Hagerty
David J. Hogue
Lawrence R. Klemm
William E. Kretschmar
Bradley Myers
Dave Nething
Jacob T. Rodenbiker
Candace Zierdt

OHIO

Boris Auerbach
Michael Burns
Jeffrey T. Ferriell
Larry T. Garvin
Leon M. McCorkle, Jr.
Alexandra T. Schimmer

OKLAHOMA

Robert Butkin
Sue Ann Derr
Robert H. Henry
Tom Ivester
Gerald L. Jackson
Rusty N. LaForge
Ryan Leonard
Fred H. Miller
Mark H. Ramsey
R. Stratton Taylor
John Trebilcock
Patrick Wyrick

OREGON

Carl S. Bjerre
Beverly C. Pearman
Lane Shetterly
Martha L. Walters
D. Joe Willis

PENNSYLVANIA

Nicole M. Bordonaro
William H. Clark, Jr.
Ann E. Conaway
Vincent C. DeLiberato, Jr.
Amy M. Elliott
Thomas A. French
Lisa R. Jacobs
James G. Mann
Raymond P. Pepe
Curtis R. Reitz
Michael S. Schwoyer
Nora Winkelman

PUERTO RICO

Francisco L. Acevedo
Eduardo Arosemena-Munoz
Alberto Ferrer
Maria del Mar Ortiz-Rivera

RHODE ISLAND

Ronald W. Del Sesto
Patrick A. Guida
Thomas S. Hemmendinger
William C. Hillman
John P. O'Connor
Joseph F. Rodgers, Jr.
John M. Roney

SOUTH CAROLINA

James H. Harrison
Robert W. Hayes, Jr.
Peden B. McLeod
Edward W. Mullins, Jr.
H. Clayton Walker, Jr.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Michael B. DeMersseman
Marc S. Feinstein
Thomas E. Geu
Brian G. Gosch
Richard O. Gregerson
Gene N. Lebrun
David Lust

TENNESSEE

George H. Buxton, III
Effie V. Cozart
Jess O. Hale, Jr.
Robert M. Lloyd
Charles A. Trost

TEXAS

Levi J. Benton
Eric Hougland
Debra H. Lehrmann
Peter K. Munson
Frank E. Perez
Marilyn E. Phelan
Leonard J. Reese
Rodney W. Satterwhite
Harry L. Tindall
Karen R. Washington
Lee Yeakel

U.S. VIRGIN ISLANDS

Tom Bolt
Monica Howard
Yvonne L. Tharpes

UTAH

Lorie Fowlke
Lyle W. Hillyard
Reed L. Martineau
Rebecca Rockwell
V. Lowry Snow
M. Gay Taylor-Jones
Eric Weeks
Michael J. Wilkins

VERMONT

Richard T. Cassidy
Theodore C. Kramer
Peter F. Langrock
Carl H. Lisman
Luke Martland
Stephanie J. Willbanks

VIRGINIA

Mary P. Devine
Ellen F. Dyke
Thomas A. Edmonds
Jessica French
H. Lane Kneedler
Brockenbrough Lamb, Jr.
Esson McKenzie Miller, Jr.
Christopher R. Nolen
Carlyle C. Ring
Robert L. Tavenner

WASHINGTON

Marlin J. Appelwick
John M. Cary
Dennis W. Cooper
Jamie Pedersen
Anita Ramasastry
K. Kyle Thiessen

WEST VIRGINIA

Vincent P. Cardi
Richard E. Ford
Frederick P. Stamp, Jr.

WISCONSIN

Terry Anderson
Lawrence J. Bugge
William G. Callow
Richard A. Champagne
David A. Cullen
Peter J. Dykman
Evan Goyke
Shaun P. Haas
Joanne B. Huelsman
John P. Macy
David T. Prosser
Fred A. Risser
Patience D. Roggensack

WYOMING

Keith Kautz
Richard J. Macy
Anthony Wendtland



THE UNIFORM LAW COMMISSION WELCOMES IDEAS FOR UNIFORM OR MODEL ACTS

Ideas for new uniform or model acts are considered by the ULC Committee on Scope and Program, which welcomes requests from the organized bar, state governmental entities, private interest groups, uniform law commissioners and private citizens. Any party wishing to suggest an idea for a uniform or model act may contact the ULC headquarters office in Chicago, which will forward the suggestion to the Committee on Scope and Program.

Guidelines concerning the submission of ideas for new uniform or model acts can be found at the ULC's website at www.uniformlaws.org.

ABOUT THE UNIFORM LAW COMMISSION

The Uniform Law Commission (ULC), now in its 123rd year, provides states with non-partisan, well-conceived and well-drafted legislation that brings clarity and stability to critical areas of state statutory law.

ULC members must be lawyers, qualified to practice law. They are practicing lawyers, judges, legislators and legislative staff and law professors, who have been appointed by state governments as well as the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico and the U.S. Virgin Islands to research, draft and promote enactment of uniform state laws in areas of state law where uniformity is desirable and practical.

- **ULC strengthens the federal system** by providing rules and procedures that are consistent from state to state but that also reflect the diverse experience of the states.
- **ULC statutes are representative of state experience**, because the organization is made up of representatives from each state, appointed by state government.
- **ULC keeps state law up-to-date** by addressing important and timely legal issues.
- **ULC's efforts reduce the need for individuals and businesses to deal with different laws** as they move and do business in different states.
- **ULC's work facilitates economic development** and provides a legal platform for foreign entities to deal with U.S. citizens and businesses.
- **ULC Commissioners donate thousands of hours of their time** and legal and drafting expertise every year as a public service, and receive no salary or compensation for their work.
- **ULC's deliberative and uniquely open drafting process draws on the expertise of commissioners**, but also utilizes input from legal experts, and advisors and observers representing the views of other legal organizations or interests that will be subject to the proposed laws.
- **ULC is a state-supported organization** that represents true value for the states, providing services that most states could not otherwise afford or duplicate.

The Uniform Law Commission

111 N. Wabash Ave., Suite 1010

Chicago, IL 60602

312-450-6600

www.uniformlaws.org