

Rule 14-802. Authorization to practice law.

(a) Except as set forth in subsections (c) and (d) of this rule, only persons who are active, licensed members of the Bar in good standing may engage in the practice of law in Utah.

(b) For purposes of this rule:

(b)(1) The "practice of law" is the representation of the interests of another person by informing, counseling, advising, assisting, advocating for or drafting documents for that person through application of the law and associated legal principles to that person's facts and circumstances.

(b)(2) The "law" is the collective body of declarations by governmental authorities that establish a person's rights, duties, constraints and freedoms and consists primarily of:

(b)(2)(A) constitutional provisions, treaties, statutes, ordinances, rules, regulations and similarly enacted declarations; and

(b)(2)(B) decisions, orders and deliberations of adjudicative, legislative and executive bodies of government that have authority to interpret, prescribe and determine a person's rights, duties, constraints and freedoms.

(b)(3) "Person" includes the plural as well as the singular and legal entities as well as natural persons.

(c) Exceptions and Exclusions for Licensed Paralegal Practitioners. A person may be licensed to engage in the limited practice of law in the area or areas of (1) temporary separation, divorce, parentage, cohabitant abuse, civil stalking, and custody and support; (2) forcible entry and detainer; and (3) debt collection matters in which the dollar amount in issue does not exceed the statutory limit for small claims cases.

(c)(1)(A) Within a practice area or areas in which a Licensed Paralegal Practitioner is licensed, a Licensed Paralegal Practitioner who is in good standing may represent the interests of a natural person who is not represented by a lawyer unaffiliated with the Licensed Paralegal Practitioner by:

(c)(1)(B) establishing a contractual relationship with the client;

(c)(1)(C) interviewing the client to understand the client's objectives and obtaining facts relevant to achieving that objective;

(c)(1)(D) completing forms approved by the Judicial Council;

(c)(1)(E) informing, counseling, advising, and assisting in determining which form to use and giving advice on how to complete the form;

(c)(1)(F) signing, filing, and completing service of the form;

(c)(1)(G) obtaining, explaining, and filing any document needed to support the form;

(c)(1)(H) reviewing documents of another party and explaining them;

(c)(1)(I) informing, counseling, assisting and advocating for a client in mediated negotiations;

(c)(1)(J) filling in, signing, filing and completing service of a written settlement agreement form in conformity with the negotiated agreement;

(c)(1)(K) communicating with another party or the party's representative regarding the relevant form and matters reasonably related thereto; and

(c)(1)(L) explaining a court order that affects the client's rights and obligations.

(d) Other Exceptions and Exclusions. Whether or not it constitutes the practice of law, the following activity by a non-lawyer, who is not otherwise claiming to be a lawyer or to be able to practice law, is permitted:

(d)(1) Making legal forms available to the general public, whether by sale or

otherwise, or publishing legal self-help information by print or electronic media.

(d)(2) Providing general legal information, opinions or recommendations about possible legal rights, remedies, defenses, procedures, options or strategies, but not specific advice related to another person's facts or circumstances.

(d)(3) Providing clerical assistance to another to complete a form provided by a municipal, state, or federal court located in the State of Utah when no fee is charged to do so.

(d)(4) When expressly permitted by the court after having found it clearly to be in the best interests of the child or ward, assisting one's minor child or ward in a juvenile court proceeding.

(d)(5) Representing a party in small claims court as permitted by Rule of Small Claims Procedure 13.

(d)(6) Representing without compensation a natural person or representing a legal entity as an employee representative of that entity in an arbitration proceeding, where the amount in controversy does not exceed the jurisdictional limit of the small claims court set by the Utah Legislature.

(d)(7) Representing a party in any mediation proceeding.

(d)(8) Acting as a representative before administrative tribunals or agencies as authorized by tribunal or agency rule or practice.

(d)(9) Serving in a neutral capacity as a mediator, arbitrator or conciliator.

(d)(10) Participating in labor negotiations, arbitrations or conciliations arising under collective bargaining rights or agreements or as otherwise allowed by law.

(d)(11) Lobbying governmental bodies as an agent or representative of others.

(d)(12) Advising or preparing documents for others in the following described circumstances and by the following described persons:

(d)(12)(A) a real estate agent or broker licensed by the state of Utah may complete State-approved forms including sales and associated contracts directly related to the sale of real estate and personal property for their customers.

(d)(12)(B) an abstractor or title insurance agent licensed by the state of Utah may issue real estate title opinions and title reports and prepare deeds for customers.

(d)(12)(C) financial institutions and securities brokers and dealers licensed by Utah may inform customers with respect to their options for titles of securities, bank accounts, annuities and other investments.

(d)(12)(D) insurance companies and agents licensed by the state of Utah may recommend coverage, inform customers with respect to their options for titling of ownership of insurance and annuity contracts, the naming of beneficiaries, and the adjustment of claims under the company's insurance coverage outside of litigation.

(d)(12)(E) health care providers may provide clerical assistance to patients in completing and executing durable powers of attorney for health care and natural death declarations when no fee is charged to do so.

(d)(12)(F) Certified Public Accountants, enrolled IRS agents, public accountants, public bookkeepers, and tax preparers may prepare tax returns.

Advisory Committee Comment:

Subsection (a).

"Active" in this paragraph refers to the formal status of a lawyer, as determined by the Bar. Among other things, an active lawyer must comply with the Bar's requirements for continuing legal education.

Subsection (b).

The practice of law defined in Subparagraph (b)(1) includes: giving advice or counsel to another person as to that person's legal rights or responsibilities with respect to that person's facts and circumstances; selecting, drafting or completing legal documents that affect the legal rights or responsibilities of another person; representing another person before an adjudicative, legislative or executive body, including the preparation or filing of documents and conducting discovery; negotiating legal rights or responsibilities on behalf of another person.

Because representing oneself does not involve another person, it is not technically the "practice of law." Thus, any natural person may represent oneself as an individual in any legal context. To the same effect is Article 1, Rule 14-111 Integration and Management: "Nothing in this article shall prohibit a person who is unlicensed as an attorney at law or a foreign legal consultant from personally representing that person's own interests in a cause to which the person is a party in his or her own right and not as assignee."

Similarly, an employee of a business entity is not engaged in "the representation of the interest of another person" when activities involving the law are a part of the employee's duties solely in connection with the internal business operations of the entity and do not involve providing legal advice to another person. Further, a person acting in an official capacity as an employee of a government agency that has administrative authority to determine the rights of persons under the law is also not representing the interests of another person.

As defined in subparagraph (b)(2), "the law" is a comprehensive term that includes not only the black-letter law set forth in constitutions, treaties, statutes, ordinances, administrative and court rules and regulations, and similar enactments of governmental authorities, but the entire fabric of its development, enforcement, application and interpretation.

Laws duly enacted by the electorate by initiative and referendum under constitutional authority would be included under subparagraph (b)(2)(A).

Subparagraph (b)(2)(B) is intended to incorporate the breadth of decisional law, as well as the background, such as committee hearings, floor discussions and other legislative history, that often accompanies the written law of legislatures and other law- and rule-making bodies. Reference to adjudicative bodies in this subparagraph includes courts and similar tribunals, arbitrators, administrative agencies and other bodies that render judgments or opinions involving a person's interests.

Subsection (c).

The exceptions for Licensed Paralegal Practitioners arise from the November 18, 2015 Report and Recommendation of the Utah Supreme Court Task Force to Examine Limited Legal Licensing. The Task Force was created to make recommendations to address the large number of litigants who are self-represented or forego access to the Utah judicial system because of the high cost of retaining a lawyer. The Task Force recommended that the Utah Supreme Court exercise its constitutional authority to govern the practice of law to create a subset of discreet legal services in the practice

areas of: (1) temporary separation, divorce, parentage, cohabitant abuse, civil stalking, and custody and support; (2) unlawful detainer and forcible entry and detainer; and (3) debt collection matters in which the dollar amount in issue does not exceed the statutory limit for small claims cases. The Task Force determined that these three practice areas have the highest number of unrepresented litigants in need of low cost legal assistance. Based on the Task Force's recommendations, the Utah Supreme Court authorized Licensed Paralegal Practitioners to provide limited legal services as prescribed in this

Rule and in accordance with the Supreme Court Rules of Professional Practice.

Subsection (c)(1)(D)

A Licensed Paralegal Practitioner may complete forms that are approved by the Judicial Council and that are related to the limited scope of practice of law described in Subpart (c) of this rule. The Judicial Council approves forms for the Online Consumer Assistance Program and for use by the public. The forms approved by the Judicial Council may be found at <https://www.utcourts.gov/ocap/> and <https://www.utcourts.gov/selfhelp/>.

Subsection (d).

To the extent not already addressed by the requirement that the practice of law involves the representation of others, subparagraph (d)(2) permits the direct and indirect dissemination of legal information in an educational context, such as legal teaching and lectures.

Subparagraph (d)(3) permits assistance provided by employees of the courts and legal-aid and similar organizations that do not charge for providing these services.

Subparagraph (d)(7) applies only to the procedures directly related to parties' involvement before a neutral third-party mediator; it does not extend to any related judicial proceedings unless otherwise provided for under this rule (e.g., under subparagraph (d)(5)).

Effective May 1, 2019