

Agenda

Advisory Committee on Rules of Civil Procedure

March 24, 2010
4:00 to 6:00 p.m.

Administrative Office of the Courts
Scott M. Matheson Courthouse
450 South State Street
Judicial Council Room, Suite N31

Approval of minutes	Tab 1	Fran Wikstrom
Consideration of rules for final action: Rules 58B, 64D and 64E	Tab 2	Tim Shea
Rule 6. Time	Tab 3	Tim Shea
Simplified Civil Procedures	Tab 4	Fran Wikstrom

Committee Web Page: <http://www.utcourts.gov/committees/civproc/>

Meeting Schedule

April 28, 2010
May 26, 2010
June 23, 2010
September 22, 2010
October 27, 2010
November 17, 2010

Tab 1

MINUTES

**UTAH SUPREME COURT ADVISORY COMMITTEE
ON THE RULES OF CIVIL PROCEDURE**

**Wednesday, February 24, 2010
Administrative Officer of the Courts**

Francis M. Wikstrom, Presiding

PRESENT: Francis M. Wikstrom, Barbara L. Townsend, Honorable Anthony B. Quinn, Honorable Reuben Renstrom, W. Cullen Battle, James T. Blanch, Jonathan O. Hafen, Thomas R. Lee, Lincoln L. Davies, Leslie W. Slaugh, Anthony W. Schofield, Steven Marsden, David W. Scofield

TELEPHONE: Lori Woffinden, Honorable Lyle R. Anderson, Honorable Derrek P. Pullan

EXCUSED: Todd M. Shaughnessy, Honorable David O. Neuffer, Terrie T. Macintosh

STAFF: Timothy M. Shea, Sammi V. Anderson

I. INTRODUCTIONS.

Pursuant to Utah Supreme Court Rule 11-101(4), the following committee members formally introduced themselves: Jonathan O. Hafen, Honorable Reuben Renstrom, David W. Scofield, Steven Marsden, Anthony W. Schofield

II. APPROVAL OF MINUTES.

Mr. Wikstrom called the meeting to order at 4:00 p.m., and entertained comments from the committee concerning the January 27, 2010 minutes. No comments were made and Mr. Wikstrom asked for a motion that the minutes be approved. The motion was duly made and seconded, and unanimously approved.

III. SIMPLIFIED RULES OF CIVIL PROCEDURE.

The committee engaged in a lengthy discussion regarding Rule 26. The discussion centered upon the standard that should govern the scope of discovery, the definition of proportionality, where it will come into play and how it will be enforced, and, to a lesser extent, protective orders.

First, with regard to the scope of discovery under the revised Rule 26, Mr. Lee summarized the interim correspondence regarding what is relevant under Rule 26, *ie*, whether “relevance” under Utah R. Evid. 401 is really helpful or useful in these circumstances. Mr. Lee opined that it would be better to define “proportionality,” which ought to govern the scope of

discovery. In other words, the standard of discoverability ought to be tied to proportionality standards, rather than requiring a party to make a motion to limit discovery based on proportionality.

Judge Pullan noted concerns about satellite litigation regarding what is proportional, *ie*, every answer to every interrogatory is “we decline to answer because the request is disproportionate,” followed by a motion to compel. Judge Pullan emphasized the importance of early judicial involvement as to what is proportional. He expressed that the evidentiary standard of relevance is perhaps too broad and advocated moving proportionality into (b), so that scope of discovery is really rooted in proportionality. Mr. Lee talked about fact that “reasonableness” is already embodied in rules, along with some kind of cost-benefit analysis. It is necessarily a two-edged sword: we don’t want discovery to be an abusive tactic, but it is still very helpful to get information out early to help settle cases. The committee has to figure out a way to balance the risks. Mr. Lee proposed putting into subsection (b) language like “for good cause and consistent with standards of proportionality in (c), courts can order additional discovery.” Mr. Lee felt there ought to be reference to the definition of proportionality in subsection (b).

Mr. Wikstrom reminded the committee that the objective is to try and flip the default from “you get it,” to “you don’t get it, unless you can demonstrate need and proportionality.” The hope is for every lawyer drafting a request or a response to think about how they are going to demonstrate proportionality. Mr. Wikstrom noted the concern is focused not on cases where the parties are equally positioned, but on cases where one party has more resources and more information, an example being the typical employment case. Mr. Lee pointed out the possibility of cost-shifting.

Judge Quinn explained that the one very good thing about the current standard is that it is self-executing. Courts rarely have to be involved. Judge Quinn doesn’t see any way this is not going to generate litigation; the new standard gives parties hope that they can win, regardless of the side on which they fall. Judge Quinn is inclined to leave the scope alone and to limit discovery by proportionality and through the other tangible limitations already discussed, *eg*, number limitations on depositions and interrogatories. In other words, leave the scope/standard as is (calculated to lead to discovery of admissible evidence), and add proportionality and external limitations.

The committee moved to a discussion of proportionality and burdens. Mr. Slaugh inquired as to what party has the burden of asserting proportionality. Mr. Wikstrom suggested that the party seeking discovery be required to demonstrate proportionality in the face of an objection. Judge Pullan noted that the discovery standard currently in place is so broad that judges have little meaningful ability to restrict discovery. Judge Pullan agreed that the real work is going to be done with proportionality and potentially cost shifting. Judge Quinn analogized the scope issue to a target with a bulls eye, surrounded by concentric rings. The bulls eye represents information that is clearly, directly relevant to dispute. The surrounding rings represent more tangential information. The further away from the bulls eye a party gets, the greater the chances that costs of discovery will be shifted, or that the party might not get discovery at all if it cannot demonstrate proportionality.

Mr. Wikstrom suggested leaving the old standard in place, but adding “subject to a demonstration of proportionality.” Mr. Lee suggested: “relevant to claims and defenses and consistent with principles of proportionality.” Mr. Wikstrom reminded the Committee of the overall context: Initial disclosures will be much broader than they currently are. Each side will put their cards on the table up front and both sides will get very limited discovery. At that point, and only then, does the issue of additional discovery arise.

Mr. Davies queried at what point does proportionality kick in? At the outset? Does it govern all requests? Or only after limited discovery has been done? Mr. Wikstrom opined that it should be from the outset. To change the current culture, the mind set of the judiciary, lawyers and litigants must be changed. Mr. Marsden opined that it is the initial disclosures that will go the furthest in changing the culture. Mr. Wikstrom again emphasized that both sides will know at the outset all the facts, witnesses and documents that support the case. A party will need to be specific and persuasive in telling the court what additional discovery is needed and why and how it is proportionate. Judge Pullan agreed and noted that the initial disclosures would give him enough information to be comfortable making a proportionality decision. Judge Pullan also reminded the committee that each practice area can draft their own requirements for initial disclosures. The committee agreed to incorporate proportionality into the scope of discovery. With regard to subsection (b)(4) (Statement previously made about the action), the committee decided to revert back to the original language.

Second, the committee discussed defining the term "proportionality." Mr. Lee suggested defining the term instead of listing a host of factors and leaving the parties and courts to interpret them on their own. Mr. Hafen advocated defining the term “proportionality.” Mr. Hafen stated that if the objective is to effect a shift, the new terms must be defined. Mr. Shea pointed out that 26(c) used to deal exclusively with protective orders and suggested addressing proportionality in 26(b). Judge Pullan summarized Judge Neuffer’s efforts to define proportionality. Mr. Wikstrom suggested adopting Judge Neuffer’s changes and adding a sentence at the end saying the party seeking discovery has the burden to show proportionality. Mr. Davies suggested adding “less burdensome, or less expensive” at the end of (i).

There was a motion to replace the draft proportionality factors with the Lee-Neuffer-Davies draft. Judge Pullan supported the change and noted that the laundry list of factors is more an explanation of the committee's discussions, perhaps better placed in the Advisory Committee notes. Judge Pullan expressed that the simplicity of the Neuffer language would make it easier to render a ruling than by referring to a whole list of factors. Mr. Slaugh advocated for leaving “unreasonably” before the word “cumulative.” The committee agreed.

Mr. Lee then led a discussion regarding re-framing the definition to be affirmative, rather than negative. The committee voted in favor of an affirmative definition of proportional and the committee voted in favor of the term “proportional,” as opposed to “proportionate.” Mr. Lee proposed, consistent with Mr. Shea's earlier suggestion, that the language and analysis regarding proportionality be moved into subsection (b), and that subsection (c) be limited to protective orders.

The committee then moved to a brief discussion of protective orders and subpart (c). Mr. Marsden pointed out that protective orders are for confidential business information, personal information, etc. Mr. Hafen noted that the other facts, such as undue burden, oppression, annoyance, harassment, lent themselves more to proportionality. The committee then discussed that proportionality issues as they arise under 26(c) really apply to discovery requests that do not require a written response from a party, such as third-party discovery or notices of deposition. The committee reasoned that if dealing with regular written discovery between parties, one party would simply object and the party seeking discovery would have to demonstrate proportionality under subsection (b). Judge Quinn suggested an Advisory Note that the reference to proportionality does not imply that the burden is on any party other than the party seeking discovery.

The committee voted in favor of the following limitations: (A) one hundred fifty (150) days for initial fact discovery; and, (B) twenty (20) hours for depositions per side, allocated any way the party wishes, except that no party deposition can last more than seven (7) hours and no witness can be deposed for more than four (4) hours. The committee agreed to remove any specialty rules pertaining only to certain types of actions or certain sections within the bar. The committee believes the specialty bars should be called upon to customize their own set of initial disclosures at the appropriate time.

Tab 2



Administrative Office of the Courts

Chief Justice Christine M. Durham
Utah Supreme Court
Chair, Utah Judicial Council

MEMORANDUM

Daniel J. Becker
State Court Administrator
Myron K. March
Deputy Court Administrator

To: Civil Procedures Committee
From: Tim Shea
Date: March 18, 2010
Re: Comments to published rules

The comment period for the following rules has closed, and they are ready for your final recommendations.

URCP 058B. Satisfaction of judgment. Amend. Simplify and clarify the process for entering a satisfaction of judgment. Provide the judgment debtor with a process to raise the issue.

URCP 064D. Writ of garnishment. Amend. Eliminate the requirement that the garnishee file answers to interrogatories with the court. Establishes deadline for hearing on objection to a writ.

URCP 064E. Writ of execution. Amend. Establishes deadline for hearing on objection to a writ.

We received just one comment, which is attached. My observations about the comment and suggested changes:

- I have set off the phrase “a copy of the garnishee’s answers” with commas.
- Regarding notice of the hearing at least 5 days before the hearing, that is already required by Rule 6(d), but Rule 6(d) does allow the court to set a different time.
- Regarding serving the reply on the plaintiff (creditor), that is already required by Rule 5(a)(1): “[E]very written notice, appearance, demand, offer of judgment, and similar paper shall be served upon each of the parties”.
- Regarding the proposal that the court conduct the evidentiary hearing only if the reply raises a matter permitted under the rule, I have added the phrase “if the reply raises a proper challenge or claim” for the committee to consider.

Additionally, I have received a telephone request from the clerks of the Third District Court that Rule 64D and 64E be made effective July 1, instead of November 1.

Finally, Rule 6 (behind Tab 3) was published for comment some time ago. In response to the comments, the committee decided not to recommend adopting the amendments until electronic filing was in place. Implementation of electronic filing is

proceeding district by district and is scheduled to be available statewide the first week of August. What is the committee's pleasure? The options are to abandon the changes, recommend approval effective November 1, or – to avoid catching folks unaware – republish the rule for comment with the notice that electronic filing will soon be available statewide.

Encl. Draft rules
Comment

Posted by Mark Olson January 29, 2010 11:25 AM

I have two comments concerning the proposed changes to Rule 64D(H)(1) and two suggestions to improve the existing rule.

The first sentence of Rule 64D(h)(1) seems to be grammatically incorrect. It may simply be a matter of putting commas before and after the new phrase “a copy of the garnishee’s answers.”

My second comment deals with the addition to Rule 64D(h)(2) of the phrase “as soon as possible and not to exceed 14 days.” I understand and agree with the imposition of a hearing deadline, but I would also suggest that the court be required to mail to the parties notice of hearing 5 days in advance of the hearing date. We already occasionally encounter situations where we receive notice by mail or telephone to appear in court the following day (even the same day!), and I fear that imposition of a deadline will cause this to happen more frequently. Additionally, like most collection attorneys we practice throughout the state. It can be a tremendous hardship when we are required to appear at a hearing on very short notice.

The first of my additional suggestions to improve Rule 64D deals with subsection (h)(1). The current (as well as proposed) rule requires that the party replying to the garnishee interrogatories file the reply with the court and serve the garnishee. The rule should be amended to require the filing party to also serve the non-filing party. In practice the party filing the reply is generally the defendant. If my suggestion were to be implemented the defendant would be required to serve a copy of his reply on the plaintiff, which would allow the plaintiff to be better prepared when appearing at the subsequent hearing.

My second suggestion also deals with subsection (h). Subsections (h)(1)(A) through (h)(1)(D) list the grounds under which a reply may be made. A majority of garnishment hearings we attend are the result of replies which list grounds outside those enumerated in the rule (most are attempts to challenge the original judgment). Such challenges are dismissed by the court and constitute a waste of court resources. Therefore, I propose that the court be required to schedule a hearing only if the reply raises a challenge enumerated in subsections (h)(1)(A) through (h)(1)(D).

1 **Rule 58B. Satisfaction of judgment.**

2 (a) Satisfaction by owner or attorney acknowledgment. A judgment may be satisfied,
3 ~~in whole or in part, as to any or all of the judgment debtors,~~ by the owner ~~thereof,~~ or by
4 the owner's attorney of record of the judgment creditor where no assignment of the
5 ~~judgment has been filed and such attorney executes such satisfaction within eight years~~
6 ~~after the entry of the judgment, in the following manner: (1) by written instrument, duly~~
7 ~~acknowledged by such owner or attorney; or (2) by~~ filing an acknowledgment of such
8 satisfaction ~~signed by the owner or attorney and entered on the docket of the judgment~~
9 ~~in the county where court in which the judgment was first docketed entered,~~ with the
10 ~~date affixed and witnessed by the clerk after payment of the judgment. If the owner is~~
11 ~~not the original judgment creditor, the owner or owner's attorney shall also file proof of~~
12 ~~ownership. Every~~ If the satisfaction ~~of a is for~~ part of the judgment, or ~~as to one or more~~
13 ~~for fewer than all~~ of the judgment debtors, it shall state the amount paid ~~thereon or for~~
14 ~~name~~ the debtors who are released ~~of such debtors, naming them.~~

15 (b) Satisfaction by order of court. ~~When a judgment shall have been fully paid and~~
16 ~~not satisfied of record, or when the satisfaction of judgment shall have been lost, the~~
17 The court in which ~~such the~~ judgment was ~~recovered first entered~~ may, upon motion
18 and satisfactory proof, ~~authorize the attorney of the judgment creditor to satisfy the~~
19 ~~same, or may~~ enter an order declaring the ~~same judgment~~ satisfied ~~and direct~~
20 ~~satisfaction to be entered upon the docket.~~

21 (c) ~~Entry by clerk. Upon receipt of a satisfaction of judgment, duly executed and~~
22 ~~acknowledged, the clerk shall file the same with the papers in the case, and enter it on~~
23 ~~the register of actions. He shall also enter a brief statement of the substance thereof,~~
24 ~~including the amount paid, on the margin of the judgment docket, with the date of filing~~
25 ~~of such satisfaction.~~

26 (d) ~~(c)~~ Effect of satisfaction. ~~When a judgment shall have been satisfied, in whole or~~
27 ~~in part, or as to any judgment debtor, and such satisfaction entered upon the docket by~~
28 ~~the clerk, such~~ Satisfaction of a judgment, whether by acknowledgement or order, shall,
29 ~~to the extent of such satisfaction, be~~ discharged the judgment, and the judgment shall
30 cease to be a lien as to the debtors named and to the extent of the amount paid. ~~In case~~
31 ~~of partial satisfaction, if any~~ A writ of execution shall thereafter be issued on the

32 ~~judgment, such execution or a writ of garnishment issued after partial satisfaction~~ shall
33 ~~be endorsed with a memorandum of such~~ include the partial satisfaction and shall direct
34 the officer to collect only the ~~residue thereof~~ balance of the judgment, or to collect only
35 from the judgment debtors remaining liable ~~thereon~~.

36 ~~(e)~~ (d) Filing ~~transcript certificate~~ of satisfaction in other counties. ~~When any~~ After
37 satisfaction of a judgment ~~shall have, whether by acknowledgement or order, has~~ been
38 entered ~~on the judgment docket of the county where such~~ in the court in which the
39 judgment was first ~~docketed~~ entered, ~~a certified transcript of satisfaction, or~~ a certificate
40 by the clerk showing ~~such~~ the satisfaction, may be filed with the clerk of the district court
41 in any other county where the judgment ~~may have~~ has been ~~docketed~~ entered.
42 ~~Thereupon a similar entry in the judgment docket shall be made by the clerk of such~~
43 ~~court; and such entry shall have the same effect as in the county where the same was~~
44 ~~originally entered.~~

45

1 **Rule 64D. Writ of garnishment.**

2 (a) Availability. A writ of garnishment is available to seize property of the defendant
3 in the possession or under the control of a person other than the defendant. A writ of
4 garnishment is available after final judgment or after the claim has been filed and prior
5 to judgment. The maximum portion of disposable earnings of an individual subject to
6 seizure is the lesser of:

7 (a)(1) 50% of the defendant's disposable earnings for a writ to enforce payment of a
8 judgment for failure to support dependent children or 25% of the defendant's disposable
9 earnings for any other judgment; or

10 (a)(2) the amount by which the defendant's disposable earnings for a pay period
11 exceeds the number of weeks in that pay period multiplied by thirty times the federal
12 minimum hourly wage prescribed by the Fair Labor Standards Act in effect at the time
13 the earnings are payable.

14 (b) Grounds for writ before judgment. In addition to the grounds required in Rule
15 64A, the grounds for a writ of garnishment before judgment require all of the following:

16 (b)(1) that the defendant is indebted to the plaintiff;

17 (b)(2) that the action is upon a contract or is against a defendant who is not a
18 resident of this state or is against a foreign corporation not qualified to do business in
19 this state;

20 (b)(3) that payment of the claim has not been secured by a lien upon property in this
21 state;

22 (b)(4) that the garnishee possesses or controls property of the defendant; and

23 (b)(5) that the plaintiff has attached the garnishee fee established by Utah Code
24 Section 78A-2-216.

25 (c) Statement. The application for a post-judgment writ of garnishment shall state:

26 (c)(1) if known, the nature, location, account number and estimated value of the
27 property and the name, address and phone number of the person holding the property;

28 (c)(2) whether any of the property consists of earnings;

29 (c)(3) the amount of the judgment and the amount due on the judgment;

30 (c)(4) the name, address and phone number of any person known to the plaintiff to
31 claim an interest in the property; and

32 (c)(5) that the plaintiff has attached or will serve the garnishee fee established by
33 Utah Code Section 78A-2-216.

34 (d) Defendant identification. The plaintiff shall submit with the affidavit or application
35 a copy of the judgment information statement described in Utah Code Section 78B-5-
36 201 or the defendant's name and address and, if known, the last four digits of the
37 defendant's social security number and driver license number and state of issuance.

38 (e) Interrogatories. The plaintiff shall submit with the affidavit or application
39 interrogatories to the garnishee inquiring:

40 (e)(1) whether the garnishee is indebted to the defendant and the nature of the
41 indebtedness;

42 (e)(2) whether the garnishee possesses or controls any property of the defendant
43 and, if so, the nature, location and estimated value of the property;

44 (e)(3) whether the garnishee knows of any property of the defendant in the
45 possession or under the control of another, and, if so, the nature, location and estimated
46 value of the property and the name, address and phone number of the person with
47 possession or control;

48 (e)(4) whether the garnishee is deducting a liquidated amount in satisfaction of a
49 claim against the plaintiff or the defendant, a designation as to whom the claim relates,
50 and the amount deducted;

51 (e)(5) the date and manner of the garnishee's service of papers upon the defendant
52 and any third persons;

53 (e)(6) the dates on which previously served writs of continuing garnishment were
54 served; and

55 (e)(7) any other relevant information plaintiff may desire, including the defendant's
56 position, rate and method of compensation, pay period, and the computation of the
57 amount of defendant's disposable earnings.

58 (f) Content of writ; priority. The writ shall instruct the garnishee to complete the steps
59 in subsection (g) and instruct the garnishee how to deliver the property. Several writs
60 may be issued at the same time so long as only one garnishee is named in a writ.
61 Priority among writs of garnishment is in order of service. A writ of garnishment of

62 earnings applies to the earnings accruing during the pay period in which the writ is
63 effective.

64 (g) Garnishee's responsibilities. The writ shall direct the garnishee to complete the
65 following within seven business days of service of the writ upon the garnishee:

66 (g)(1) answer the interrogatories under oath or affirmation;

67 (g)(2) serve the answers on the plaintiff; and

68 (g)(3) serve the writ, answers, notice of exemptions and two copies of the reply form
69 upon the defendant and any other person shown by the records of the garnishee to
70 have an interest in the property; ~~and~~

71 ~~(g)(4) file the answers with the clerk of the court.~~

72 The garnishee may amend answers to interrogatories to correct errors or to reflect a
73 change in circumstances by serving ~~and filing~~ the amended answers in the same
74 manner as the original answers.

75 (h) Reply to answers; request for hearing.

76 (h)(1) The plaintiff or defendant may file and serve upon the garnishee a reply to the
77 answers, a copy of the garnishee's answers, and a request for a hearing. The reply
78 shall be filed and served within 10 days after service of the answers or amended
79 answers, but the court may deem the reply timely if filed before notice of sale of the
80 property or before the property is delivered to the plaintiff. The reply may:

81 (h)(1)(A) challenge the issuance of the writ;

82 (h)(1)(B) challenge the accuracy of the answers;

83 (h)(1)(C) claim the property or a portion of the property is exempt; or

84 (h)(1)(D) claim a set off.

85 (h)(2) The reply is deemed denied, and, if the reply raises a proper challenge or
86 claim, the court shall conduct an evidentiary hearing as soon as possible and not to
87 exceed 14 days.

88 (h)(3) If a person served by the garnishee fails to reply, as to that person:

89 (h)(3)(A) the garnishee's answers are deemed correct; and

90 (h)(3)(B) the property is not exempt, except as reflected in the answers.

91 (i) Delivery of property. A garnishee shall not deliver property until the property is
92 due the defendant. Unless otherwise directed in the writ, the garnishee shall retain the

93 property until 20 days after service by the garnishee under subsection (g). If the
94 garnishee is served with a reply within that time, the garnishee shall retain the property
95 and comply with the order of the court entered after the hearing on the reply. Otherwise,
96 the garnishee shall deliver the property as provided in the writ.

97 (j) Liability of garnishee.

98 (j)(1) A garnishee who acts in accordance with this rule, the writ or an order of the
99 court is released from liability, unless answers to interrogatories are successfully
100 controverted.

101 (j)(2) If the garnishee fails to comply with this rule, the writ or an order of the court,
102 the court may order the garnishee to appear and show cause why the garnishee should
103 not be ordered to pay such amounts as are just, including the value of the property or
104 the balance of the judgment, whichever is less, and reasonable costs and attorney fees
105 incurred by parties as a result of the garnishee's failure. If the garnishee shows that the
106 steps taken to secure the property were reasonable, the court may excuse the
107 garnishee's liability in whole or in part.

108 (j)(3) No person is liable as garnishee by reason of having drawn, accepted, made or
109 endorsed any negotiable instrument that is not in the possession or control of the
110 garnishee at the time of service of the writ.

111 (j)(4) Any person indebted to the defendant may pay to the officer the amount of the
112 debt or so much as is necessary to satisfy the writ, and the officer's receipt discharges
113 the debtor for the amount paid.

114 (j)(5) A garnishee may deduct from the property any liquidated claim against the
115 plaintiff or defendant.

116 (k) Property as security.

117 (k)(1) If property secures payment of a debt to the garnishee, the property need not
118 be applied at that time but the writ remains in effect, and the property remains subject to
119 being applied upon payment of the debt. If property secures payment of a debt to the
120 garnishee, the plaintiff may obtain an order authorizing the plaintiff to buy the debt and
121 requiring the garnishee to deliver the property.

122 (k)(2) If property secures an obligation that does not require the personal
123 performance of the defendant and that can be performed by a third person, the plaintiff

124 may obtain an order authorizing the plaintiff or a third person to perform the obligation
125 and requiring the garnishee to deliver the property upon completion of performance or
126 upon tender of performance that is refused.

127 (l) Writ of continuing garnishment.

128 (l)(1) After final judgment, the plaintiff may obtain a writ of continuing garnishment
129 against any non exempt periodic payment. All provisions of this rule apply to this
130 subsection, but this subsection governs over a contrary provision.

131 (l)(2) A writ of continuing garnishment applies to payments to the defendant from the
132 effective date of the writ until the earlier of the following:

133 (l)(2)(A) 120 days;

134 (l)(2)(B) the last periodic payment;

135 (l)(2)(C) the judgment is stayed, vacated or satisfied in full; or

136 (l)(2)(D) the writ is discharged.

137 (l)(3) Within seven days after the end of each payment period, the garnishee shall
138 with respect to that period:

139 (l)(3)(A) answer the interrogatories under oath or affirmation;

140 (l)(3)(B) serve the answers to the interrogatories on the plaintiff, the defendant and
141 any other person shown by the records of the garnishee to have an interest in the
142 property;

143 (l)(3)(C) file the answers to the interrogatories with the clerk of the court; and

144 (l)(3)(D) deliver the property as provided in the writ.

145 (l)(4) Any person served by the garnishee may reply as in subsection (g), but
146 whether to grant a hearing is within the judge's discretion.

147 (l)(5) A writ of continuing garnishment issued in favor of the Office of Recovery
148 Services or the Department of Workforce Services of the state of Utah to recover
149 overpayments:

150 (l)(5)(A) is not limited to 120 days;

151 (l)(5)(B) has priority over other writs of continuing garnishment; and

152 (l)(5)(C) if served during the term of another writ of continuing garnishment, tolls that
153 term and preserves all priorities until the expiration of the state's writ.

154

1 **Rule 64E. Writ of execution.**

2 (a) Availability. A writ of execution is available to seize property in the possession or
3 under the control of the defendant following entry of a final judgment or order requiring
4 the delivery of property or the payment of money.

5 (b) Application. To obtain a writ of execution, the plaintiff shall file an application
6 stating:

7 (b)(1) the amount of the judgment or order and the amount due on the judgment or
8 order;

9 (b)(2) the nature, location and estimated value of the property; and

10 (b)(3) the name and address of any person known to the plaintiff to claim an interest
11 in the property.

12 (c) Death of plaintiff. If the plaintiff dies, a writ of execution may be issued upon the
13 affidavit of an authorized executor or administrator or successor in interest.

14 (d) Reply to writ; request for hearing.

15 (d)(1) The defendant may reply to the writ and request a hearing. The reply shall be
16 filed and served within 10 days after service of the writ and accompanying papers upon
17 the defendant.

18 (d)(2) The court shall set the matter for an evidentiary hearing as soon as possible
19 and not to exceed 14 days. If the court determines that the writ was wrongfully obtained,
20 or that property is exempt from seizure, the court shall enter an order directing the
21 officer to release the property. If the court determines that the writ was properly issued
22 and the property is not exempt, the court shall enter an order directing the officer to sell
23 or deliver the property. If the date of sale has passed, notice of the rescheduled sale
24 shall be given. No sale may be held until the court has decided upon the issues
25 presented at the hearing.

26 (d)(3) If a reply is not filed, the officer shall proceed to sell or deliver the property.

27 (e) Mortgage foreclosure governed by statute. Utah Code Title 78B, Chapter 6, Part
28 9, Mortgage Foreclosure, governs mortgage foreclosure proceedings notwithstanding
29 contrary provisions of these rules.

30

Tab 3

1 **Rule 6. Time.**

2 ~~(a) Computation. In computing any period of time prescribed or allowed by these~~
3 ~~rules, by the local rules of any district court, by order of court, or by any applicable~~
4 ~~statute, the day of the act, event, or default from which the designated period of time~~
5 ~~begins to run shall not be included. The last day of the period so computed shall be~~
6 ~~included, unless it is a Saturday, a Sunday, or a legal holiday, in which event the period~~
7 ~~runs until the end of the next day that is not a Saturday, a Sunday, or a legal holiday.~~
8 ~~When the period of time prescribed or allowed, without reference to any additional time~~
9 ~~provided under subsection (e), is less than 11 days, intermediate Saturdays, Sundays~~
10 ~~and legal holidays shall be excluded in the computation.~~

11 ~~(b) Enlargement. When by these rules or by a notice given thereunder or by order of~~
12 ~~the court an act is required or allowed to be done at or within a specified time, the court~~
13 ~~for cause shown may at any time in its discretion (1) with or without motion or notice~~
14 ~~order the period enlarged if request therefor is made before the expiration of the period~~
15 ~~originally prescribed or as extended by a previous order or (2) upon motion made after~~
16 ~~the expiration of the specified period permit the act to be done where the failure to act~~
17 ~~was the result of excusable neglect; but it may not extend the time for taking any action~~
18 ~~under Rules 50(b), 52(b), 59(b), (d) and (e), and 60(b), except to the extent and under~~
19 ~~the conditions stated in them.~~

20 ~~(c) Unaffected by expiration of term. The period of time provided for the doing of any~~
21 ~~act or the taking of any proceeding is not affected or limited by the continued existence~~
22 ~~or expiration of a term of court. The continued existence or expiration of a term of court~~
23 ~~in no way affects the power of a court to do any act or take any proceeding in any civil~~
24 ~~action that has been pending before it.~~

25 ~~(d) Notice of hearings. Notice of a hearing shall be served not later than 5 days~~
26 ~~before the time specified for the hearing, unless a different period is fixed by these rules~~
27 ~~or by order of the court. Such an order may for cause shown be made on ex parte~~
28 ~~application.~~

29 ~~(e) Additional time after service by mail. Whenever a party has the right or is~~
30 ~~required to do some act or take some proceedings within a prescribed period after the~~
31 ~~service of a notice or other paper upon him and the notice or paper is served upon him~~

32 ~~by mail, 3 days shall be added to the end of the prescribed period as calculated under~~
33 ~~subsection (a). Saturdays, Sundays and legal holidays shall be included in the~~
34 ~~computation of any 3-day period under this subsection, except that if the last day of the~~
35 ~~3-day period is a Saturday, a Sunday, or a legal holiday, the period shall run until the~~
36 ~~end of the next day that is not a Saturday, Sunday, or a legal holiday.~~

37 (a) Computing time. The following rules apply in computing any time period specified
38 in these rules, any local rule or court order, or in any statute that does not specify a
39 method of computing time.

40 (a)(1) Period stated in days or a longer unit. When the period is stated in days or a
41 longer unit of time:

42 (a)(1)(A) exclude the day of the event that triggers the period;

43 (a)(1)(B) count every day, including intermediate Saturdays, Sundays, and legal
44 holidays; and

45 (a)(1)(C) include the last day of the period, but if the last day is a Saturday, Sunday,
46 or legal holiday, the period continues to run until the end of the next day that is not a
47 Saturday, Sunday or legal holiday.

48 (a)(2) Period stated in hours. When the period is stated in hours:

49 (a)(2)(A) begin counting immediately on the occurrence of the event that triggers the
50 period;

51 (a)(2)(B) count every hour, including hours during intermediate Saturdays, Sundays,
52 and legal holidays; and

53 (a)(2)(C) if the period would end on a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, the period
54 continues to run until the same time on the next day that is not a Saturday, Sunday, or
55 legal holiday.

56 (a)(3) Inaccessibility of the clerk's office. Unless the court orders otherwise, if the
57 clerk's office is inaccessible:

58 (a)(3)(A) on the last day for filing under Rule 6(a)(1), then the time for filing is
59 extended to the first accessible day that is not a Saturday, Sunday or legal holiday; or

60 (a)(3)(B) during the last hour for filing under Rule 6(a)(2), then the time for filing is
61 extended to the same time on the first accessible day that is not a Saturday, Sunday, or
62 legal holiday.

63 (a)(4) “Last day” defined. Unless a different time is set by a statute, local rule, or
64 court order, filing on the last day means:

65 (a)(4)(A) for electronic filing, the filing must be made before midnight; and

66 (a)(4)(B) for filing by other means, the filing must be made before the clerk’s office is
67 scheduled to close.

68 (a)(5) “Next day” defined. The “next day” is determined by continuing to count
69 forward when the period is measured after an event and backward when measured
70 before an event.

71 (a)(6) “Legal holiday” defined. “Legal holiday” means the day for observing:

72 (a)(6)(A) New Year's Day;

73 (a)(6)(B) Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. Day;

74 (a)(6)(C) Washington and Lincoln Day;

75 (a)(6)(D) Memorial Day;

76 (a)(6)(E) Independence Day;

77 (a)(6)(F) Pioneer Day;

78 (a)(6)(G) Labor Day;

79 (a)(6)(H) Columbus Day;

80 (a)(6)(I) Veterans' Day;

81 (a)(6)(J) Thanksgiving Day;

82 (a)(6)(K) Christmas; and

83 (a)(6)(L) any day designated by the Governor or Legislature as a state holiday.

84 (b) The court may extend any time period other than those stated in Rules 50(b),
85 52(b), 59(b), 59(d), 59(e) and 60(b). If the request to extend a time period is made
86 before expiration of the period, as originally prescribed or as extended by a previous
87 order, the order may be entered upon an ex parte application and a showing of good
88 cause. If the request to extend the time period is made after expiration of the period, the
89 request shall be made by motion and may be granted upon a showing of excusable
90 neglect.

91 (c) Notice of a hearing shall be served not less than 7 days before the day of the
92 hearing, unless a different period is stated by these rules or by order of the court. An

93 order to shorten the time period may be entered upon an ex parte application and a
94 showing of good cause.
95

Tab 4

1 **Rule 1. General provisions.**

2 (a) Scope of rules. These rules ~~shall~~ govern the procedure in the courts of the state
3 of Utah in all actions, ~~suits, and proceedings~~ of a civil nature, whether cognizable at law
4 or in equity, and in all ~~special~~ statutory proceedings, except as governed by other rules
5 promulgated by this court or enacted by the Legislature and except as stated in Rule 81.
6 They shall be liberally construed and applied to ~~secure~~ achieve the just, speedy, and
7 inexpensive determination of every action.

8 ~~(b) Effective date. These rules shall take effect on January 1, 1950; and thereafter all~~
9 ~~laws in conflict therewith shall be of no further force or effect. They~~ These rules govern
10 all ~~proceedings in~~ actions brought after they take effect and ~~also~~ all further proceedings
11 in actions then pending, ~~except to the extent that if,~~ in the opinion of the court, ~~their~~
12 ~~application applying a rule~~ in ~~a particular an~~ action pending when the rules takes effect
13 would not be feasible or would work injustice, ~~in which event~~ the former procedure
14 applies.

15 Advisory Committee Notes

16

1 **Rule 3. Commencement of action.**

2 (a) How commenced. A civil action is commenced ~~(1)~~ by filing a complaint with the
3 court, ~~or (2) by service of a summons together with a copy of the complaint in~~
4 ~~accordance with Rule 4. If the action is commenced by the service of a summons and a~~
5 ~~copy of the complaint, then the complaint, the summons and proof of service, must be~~
6 ~~filed within ten days of such service. If, in a case commenced under paragraph (a)(2) of~~
7 ~~this rule, the complaint, summons and proof of service are not filed within ten days of~~
8 ~~service, the action commenced shall be deemed dismissed and the court shall have no~~
9 ~~further jurisdiction thereof.~~

10 **(b) Payment dishonored.** If a check or other form of payment tendered as a filing fee
11 is dishonored, the party shall pay the fee by cash or cashier's check within 10 days after
12 notification by the court. Dishonor of a check or other form of payment does not affect
13 the validity of the filing, but may be grounds for such sanctions as the court deems
14 appropriate, which may include dismissal of the action and the award of costs and
15 attorney fees.

16 ~~(b) Time of jurisdiction. The court shall have jurisdiction from the time of filing of the~~
17 ~~complaint or service of the summons and a copy of the complaint.~~

18 Advisory Committee Notes

19 ~~Rule 3 constitutes a significant change from the prior rule. The rule retains service of~~
20 ~~the ten-day summons as one of two means to commence an action, but the rule~~
21 ~~requires that the summons together with a copy of the complaint be served on the~~
22 ~~defendant pursuant to Rule 4. In so doing, the rule eliminates the requirement that a~~
23 ~~copy of the complaint be deposited with the clerk for the defendant whose address is~~
24 ~~unknown. The changes in Rule 3 must be read and should be interpreted in conjunction~~
25 ~~with coordinate changes in Rule 4 and with a change in Rule 12(a) that begins the~~
26 ~~running of the defendant's 20-day response time from the service of the summons and~~
27 ~~complaint.~~

28 ~~Paragraph (a). This paragraph eliminates the requirement that a copy of the~~
29 ~~complaint be deposited with the clerk for the defendant whose address is unknown.~~
30 ~~Paragraph (b) of the former rule, which permitted the plaintiff to deposit copies of the~~
31 ~~complaint with the clerk for defendants not otherwise served with a copy at the time of~~

32 ~~the service of the summons, has also been eliminated. The rule requires, in effect, that~~
33 ~~both the summons and the complaint be served pursuant to Rule 4. Under a coordinate~~
34 ~~change in Rule 12(a), the defendant's time for answering or otherwise responding to the~~
35 ~~complaint does not begin to run until service of the summons and complaint pursuant to~~
36 ~~Rule 4.~~

37 Paragraph (b). ~~This paragraph is substantially identical to paragraph (c) of the~~
38 ~~former rule.~~

1 **Rule 4. Process.**

2 (a) Signing of summons. The summons shall be signed and issued by the plaintiff or
3 the plaintiff's attorney. Separate summonses may be signed and served.

4 (b)(i) ~~Time of sService. In an action commenced under Rule 3(a)(1), the The~~
5 summons ~~together with and~~ a copy of the complaint shall be served no later than 120
6 days after ~~the filing of~~ the complaint is filed unless the court allows a longer period of
7 time for good cause ~~shown~~. If the summons and complaint are not timely served, the
8 action shall be dismissed, without prejudice on application of any party or upon the
9 court's own initiative.

10 (b)(ii) In any action ~~brought~~ against two or more defendants, ~~on which if~~ service has
11 been timely ~~obtained made~~ upon one of them,

12 (b)(ii)(A) the plaintiff may proceed against those served, and

13 (b)(ii)(B) the others may be served or appear at any time ~~prior to before~~ trial.

14 (c) Contents of summons.

15 (c)(1) The summons shall contain the name of the court, the address of the court,
16 the names of the parties to the action, and the county in which it is brought. It shall be
17 directed to the defendant, state the name, address and telephone number of the
18 plaintiff's attorney, if any, and otherwise the plaintiff's address and telephone number. It
19 shall state the time within which the defendant ~~is required to must~~ answer the complaint
20 in writing, and shall notify the defendant that ~~in case of failure to do so,~~ judgment by
21 default will be ~~rendered entered~~ against the defendant for failure to answer the
22 complaint in writing. It shall state either that the complaint is on file with the court or that
23 the complaint will be filed with the court within ten days of service.

24 ~~(c)(2) If the action is commenced under Rule 3(a)(2), the summons shall state that~~
25 ~~the defendant need not answer if the complaint is not filed within 10 days after service~~
26 ~~and shall state the telephone number of the clerk of the court where the defendant may~~
27 ~~call at least 13 days after service to determine if the complaint has been filed.~~

28 ~~(c)(3)-(c)(2)~~ If service is made by publication of the summons without the complaint,
29 the summons shall also briefly state the subject matter ~~and of the action,~~ the ~~sum of~~
30 ~~money or other~~ relief demanded, and that the complaint is on file with the court.

31 (d) Method of Service. Unless waived ~~in writing under paragraph (f)~~, service of the
32 summons and complaint shall be by one of the following methods:

33 (d)(1) Personal service. The summons and complaint may be served in any state or
34 judicial district of the United States by the sheriff or constable or by the deputy of either,
35 by a United States Marshal or by the marshal's deputy, or by ~~any other~~ person 18 years
36 of age or older at the time of service and not a party to the action or a party's attorney. ~~If~~
37 ~~the person to be served refuses to accept a copy of the process, service shall be~~
38 ~~sufficient if the person serving the same shall state the name of the process and offer to~~
39 ~~deliver a copy thereof.~~ Personal service shall be made as follows:

40 (d)(1)(A) Upon any individual other than one covered by ~~sub~~paragraphs (B), (C) or
41 (D) ~~below~~, by delivering a copy of the summons and ~~the~~ complaint to the individual
42 personally, or by ~~leaving a copy delivering them to a person of suitable age and~~
43 ~~discretion residing~~ at the individual's dwelling ~~house or usual place of abode with some~~
44 ~~person of suitable age and discretion there residing~~, or by delivering ~~a copy of the~~
45 ~~summons and the complaint them~~ to an agent authorized by appointment or by law to
46 receive service of process;

47 (d)(1)(B) Upon ~~an infant (being a person under 14 years)~~ a minor, by delivering a
48 copy of the summons and ~~the~~ complaint to the infant minor and ~~also~~ to the infant's
49 father, mother minor's parent or guardian or, if none can be found within the state, then
50 to any person having the care and control of the infant minor, or with whom the infant
51 minor resides, ~~or in whose service the infant is employed~~;

52 (d)(1)(C) Upon ~~an individual a protected person~~ judicially declared ~~to be of unsound~~
53 ~~mind or incapable of conducting the person's own affairs~~ incapacitated, by delivering a
54 copy of the summons and ~~the~~ complaint to the protected person and to the person's
55 ~~legal representative if one has been appointed and in the absence of such~~
56 ~~representative, to the individual, if any, who has care, custody or control of the person~~
57 guardian or conservator;

58 (d)(1)(D) Upon an individual incarcerated or committed at a facility operated by the
59 state or any of its political subdivisions, by delivering a copy of the summons and ~~the~~
60 complaint to the person's guardian or conservator, if one has been appointed, or to the
61 person who has the care, custody, or control of the individual to be served, or to that

62 person's designee ~~or to the guardian or conservator of the individual to be served if one~~
63 ~~has been appointed, who shall, in any case, promptly deliver the process to the~~
64 ~~individual served;~~

65 (d)(1)(E) Upon ~~any~~ corporation not ~~herein~~-otherwise provided for, upon a partnership
66 or upon an unincorporated association or business entity which is subject to suit under a
67 common name, by delivering a copy of the summons and ~~the~~-complaint to an officer, a
68 managing ~~or agent,~~ general agent, or other agent authorized by appointment or by law
69 to receive service of process and, if ~~the agent is one authorized by statute to receive~~
70 ~~service and the statute so requires,~~ required by law by also mailing a copy of the
71 summons and the complaint to the defendant entity and to any other person required by
72 statute to be served. If no such officer or agent can be found within the state, and the
73 defendant has, ~~or advertises or holds itself out as having,~~ an office or place of business
74 ~~within the state or elsewhere, or does business within this state or elsewhere,~~ then upon
75 the person in charge of such office or place of business;

76 (d)(1)(F) Upon an incorporated city or town, by delivering a copy of the summons
77 and ~~the~~-complaint to the recorder;

78 (d)(1)(G) Upon a county, by delivering a copy of the summons and ~~the~~-complaint to
79 the county clerk ~~of such county;~~

80 (d)(1)(H) Upon a school district or board of education, by delivering a copy of the
81 summons and ~~the~~-complaint to the superintendent or business administrator ~~of the~~
82 ~~board;~~

83 (d)(1)(I) Upon an irrigation or drainage district, by delivering a copy of the summons
84 and ~~the~~-complaint to the president or secretary ~~of its board;~~

85 (d)(1)(J) Upon the state of Utah, ~~in such cases as by law are authorized to be~~
86 ~~brought against the state,~~ by delivering a copy of the summons and ~~the~~-complaint to the
87 attorney general and any other person or agency required by statute to be served; and

88 (d)(1)(K) Upon a department or agency of the state of Utah, or upon any public
89 board, commission or body, ~~subject to suit,~~ by delivering a copy of the summons and
90 ~~the~~-complaint to any member of its governing board, or to its executive employee or
91 secretary.

92 (d)(1)(L) If the person to be served refuses to accept a copy of the process, service
93 is effective if the person serving the same states the name of the process and offers to
94 deliver it.

95 (d)(2) Service by mail or commercial courier service.

96 (d)(2)(A) The summons and complaint may be served upon an individual other than
97 one covered by paragraphs (d)(1)(B) or (d)(1)(C) by mail or commercial courier service
98 ~~in any state or judicial district of the United States provided if~~ the defendant signs a
99 document indicating receipt.

100 (d)(2)(B) The summons and complaint may be served upon an entity covered by
101 paragraphs (d)(1)(E) through (d)(1)(I) by mail or commercial courier service ~~in any state~~
102 ~~or judicial district of the United States provided if the~~ defendant's agent ~~authorized by~~
103 ~~appointment or by law to receive service of process~~ signs a document indicating receipt.

104 (d)(2)(C) Service by mail or commercial courier service ~~shall be is~~ complete on the
105 date the receipt is signed ~~as provided by this rule~~.

106 (d)(3) Service in a foreign country. Service of the summons and complaint in a
107 foreign country shall be made as follows:

108 (d)(3)(A) by any internationally agreed means reasonably calculated to give notice,
109 such as those means authorized by the Hague Convention on the Service Abroad of
110 Judicial and Extrajudicial Documents;

111 (d)(3)(B) if there is no internationally agreed means of service or the applicable
112 international agreement allows other means of service, provided that service is
113 reasonably calculated to give notice:

114 (d)(3)(B)(i) in the manner prescribed by the law of the foreign country for service in
115 that country in an action in any of its courts of general jurisdiction;

116 (d)(3)(B)(ii) as directed by the foreign authority in response to a letter rogatory or
117 letter of request; or

118 (d)(3)(B)(iii) unless prohibited by the law of the foreign country, by delivery to the
119 individual personally ~~of a copy of the summons and the complaint~~ or by any form of mail
120 requiring a signed receipt, to be addressed and dispatched by the clerk of the court to
121 the party to be served; or

122 (d)(3)(C) by other means not prohibited by international agreement as may be
123 directed by the court.

124 (d)(4) Other service.

125 (d)(4)(A) ~~Where the identity or whereabouts of~~ If the person to be served ~~are~~
126 ~~unknown and cannot be ascertained cannot be served~~ through reasonable diligence,
127 ~~where or if~~ service upon all of the ~~individual~~ parties is impracticable under the
128 circumstances, ~~or where there exists good cause to believe that the person to be served~~
129 ~~is avoiding service of process~~, the party seeking service ~~of process~~ may file a motion
130 supported by affidavit requesting an order allowing service by ~~publication or by some~~
131 other means. The supporting affidavit shall set forth the efforts made to identify, locate
132 or serve the party ~~to be served~~, or the circumstances which make it impracticable to
133 serve all of the ~~individual~~ parties.

134 (d)(4)(B) If the motion is granted, the court shall order service ~~of process by~~
135 ~~publication or~~ by other means, ~~provided that the means of notice employed shall be~~
136 reasonably calculated, under all the circumstances, to ~~apprise notify~~ the ~~interested~~
137 ~~parties of the pendency party~~ of the action ~~to the extent reasonably possible or~~
138 ~~practicable~~. The ~~court's~~ order shall ~~also~~ specify the content of the process to be served
139 and the event ~~or events as of which that constitutes completion of~~ service ~~shall be~~
140 ~~deemed complete~~. ~~Unless service is by publication, a copy of the court's order shall be~~
141 ~~served upon the defendant with the process specified by the court.~~

142 (d)(4)(C) ~~In any proceeding where summons is required to be published, the court~~
143 ~~shall, upon the request of the party applying for publication, designate the newspaper in~~
144 ~~which publication shall be made. The newspaper selected shall be a newspaper of~~
145 ~~general circulation in the county where such publication is required to be made and~~
146 ~~shall be published in the English language.~~

147 (e) Proof of Service.

148 (e)(1) ~~If service is not waived, the~~ The person effecting service shall file proof with
149 the court. The proof of service must state the date, place, and manner of service. Proof
150 of service made pursuant to paragraph (d)(2) shall include a receipt signed by the
151 defendant or defendant's agent ~~authorized by appointment or by law to receive service~~
152 ~~of process~~. If service is made by a person other than by an attorney, the sheriff or

153 constable, or by the deputy of either, by a United States Marshal or by the marshal's
154 deputy, the proof of service shall be made by affidavit.

155 (e)(2) Proof of service in a foreign country shall be made as ~~prescribed~~ provided in
156 these rules ~~for service within this state~~, or by the law of the foreign country, or by order
157 of the court. ~~When service is made pursuant to paragraph (d)(3)(C), proof~~ Proof of
158 service under paragraph (d)(3)(B)(iii) shall include a receipt signed by the addressee or
159 other evidence of delivery to the addressee satisfactory to the court.

160 (e)(3) Failure to make proof of service does not affect the validity of the service. The
161 court may allow proof of service to be amended.

162 (f) Waiver of Service; Payment of Costs for Refusing to Waive.

163 (f)(1) A plaintiff may request a ~~defendant subject to service under paragraph (d)~~
164 person other than a minor or a protected person to waive service of ~~a the~~ summons and
165 complaint. The request to waive service and the summons and complaint shall be
166 mailed, e-mailed or delivered to the person upon whom service is authorized under
167 paragraph (d). ~~It shall include a copy of the complaint, The request~~ shall allow the
168 defendant at least 20-21 days from the date on which the request is sent to return the
169 waiver, or 30-28 days if addressed to a defendant person outside of the United States,
170 and shall be substantially in the form of the Notice of Lawsuit and Request for Waiver of
171 Service of Summons set forth in the Appendix of Forms attached to these rules.

172 (f)(2) A defendant who timely returns a waiver ~~is not required to~~ must respond to the
173 complaint ~~until 45~~ within 42 days after the date on which the request for waiver of
174 service was mailed, e-mailed or delivered ~~to the defendant~~, or 60-56 days after that date
175 if addressed to a defendant person outside of the United States.

176 (f)(3) A defendant who waives service of ~~a the~~ summons and complaint does not
177 thereby make any other waiver ~~any objection to venue or to the jurisdiction of the court~~
178 over the defendant.

179 (f)(4) If a defendant person refuses a request for waiver of service ~~submitted in~~
180 ~~accordance with~~ made according this rule, the court shall impose upon the defendant
181 the costs subsequently incurred in effecting service.

182 Advisory Committee Notes

183

1 **Rule 8. General rules of pleadings.**

2 (a) Claims for relief. ~~A pleading which sets forth a claim for relief, whether an An~~
3 original claim, counterclaim, cross-claim or third-party claim, shall contain ~~(1)~~ a simple,
4 short and plain:

5 (a)(1) statement of the claim facts showing that the pleader party is entitled to relief;

6 (a)(2) statement of the legal theory on which the claim rests; and

7 ~~(2) a (a)(3) demand for judgment for the specified relief to which he deems himself~~
8 entitled. Relief in the alternative or of several different types may be demanded.

9 (b) Defenses; form of denials. A party shall state in simple, short and plain terms his
10 any defenses to each claim asserted and shall admit or deny the ~~averments upon which~~
11 ~~the adverse party relies statements in the claim.~~ If he is A party without knowledge or
12 information sufficient to form a belief ~~as to about~~ the truth of ~~an averment, he a~~
13 statement shall so state, and this has the effect of a denial. Denials shall fairly meet the
14 substance of the ~~averments statements~~ denied. ~~When a pleader intends in good faith to~~
15 ~~deny only a part or a qualification of an averment, he shall specify so much of it as is~~
16 ~~true and material and shall deny only the remainder. Unless the pleader intends in good~~
17 ~~faith to controvert all the averments of the preceding pleading, he may make his denials~~
18 ~~as specific denials of designated averments or paragraphs, or he may generally deny all~~
19 ~~the averments except such designated averments or paragraphs as he expressly~~
20 ~~admits; but, when he does so intend to controvert all its averments, he may do so by~~
21 ~~general denial subject to the obligations set forth in Rule 11.~~ A party may deny all of the
22 statements in a claim by general denial. A party may specify the statement or part of a
23 statement that is admitted and deny the rest. A party may specify the statement or part
24 of a statement that is denied and admit the rest.

25 (c) Affirmative defenses. An affirmative defense shall contain a simple, short and
26 plain:

27 (c)(1) statement of facts establishing the affirmative defense;

28 (c)(2) statement of the legal theory on which the defense rests; and

29 (c)(3) a demand for relief.

30 ~~In pleading to a preceding pleading, a A party shall set forth affirmatively in a~~
31 responsive pleading accord and satisfaction, arbitration and award, assumption of risk,

32 contributory negligence, discharge in bankruptcy, duress, estoppel, failure of
33 consideration, fraud, illegality, injury by fellow servant, laches, license, payment,
34 release, res judicata, statute of frauds, statute of limitations, waiver, and any other
35 matter constituting an avoidance or affirmative defense. ~~When-If~~ a party ~~has~~ mistakenly
36 ~~designated-designates~~ a defense as a counterclaim or a counterclaim as a defense, the
37 court, on terms, ~~if justice so requires, shall-may~~ treat the pleadings as if ~~there-the~~
38 ~~defense or counterclaim~~ had been ~~a-properly-designation~~ designated.

39 (d) Effect of failure to deny. ~~Averments-Statements~~ in a pleading to which a
40 responsive pleading is required, other than ~~those-as-to-statements-of~~ the amount of
41 damage, are admitted ~~when-if~~ not denied in the responsive pleading. ~~Averments~~
42 ~~Statements~~ in a pleading to which no responsive pleading is required or permitted ~~shall~~
43 ~~be-taken-as-are-deemed~~ denied or avoided.

44 (e) ~~Pleading to be concise and direct; c~~Consistency.

45 ~~(e)(1) Each averment of a pleading shall be simple, concise, and direct. No technical~~
46 ~~forms of pleading or motions are required.~~

47 ~~(e)(2) A party may set forth two or more statements of state~~ a claim or defense
48 alternately or hypothetically, either in one count or defense or in separate counts or
49 defenses. ~~When two or more-If~~ statements are made in the alternative and one of them
50 ~~if made independently would be-is~~ sufficient, the pleading is not made insufficient by the
51 insufficiency of ~~one or more of the-an~~ alternative statements. A party may ~~also-state as~~
52 ~~many-separate-legal and equitable~~ claims or ~~legal and equitable~~ defenses ~~as-he-has~~
53 regardless of consistency ~~and-whether-based-on-legal-or-on-equitable-grounds-or-on~~
54 ~~both. All statements shall be made subject to the obligations set forth in Rule 11.~~

55 (f) Construction of pleadings. All pleadings shall be ~~so-construed as~~-to do substantial
56 justice.

57 Advisory Committee Notes

58 By requiring a party to plead the “facts” (rather than the former “claims”) showing
59 that the party is entitled to relief, the committee does not intend to put in place the old
60 technical pleading requirements of fact pleading. Rather, the committee intends that the
61 pleadings, both claims and defenses, should provide more and earlier notice of the facts
62 alleged by a party with less reliance on discovery. **We don’t mean Twombly.**

1 **Rule 16. Pretrial conferences, ~~scheduling, and management conferences.~~**

2 (a) Pretrial conferences. ~~In any action, the~~ The court, in its discretion or upon motion
3 ~~of a party,~~ may direct the attorneys ~~for and, when appropriate,~~ the parties ~~and any~~
4 ~~unrepresented parties~~ to appear ~~before it for a conference or conferences before trial~~ for
5 such purposes as:

6 (a)(1) expediting the disposition of the action;

7 (a)(2) establishing early and continuing control so that the case will not be protracted
8 for lack of management;

9 (a)(3) discouraging wasteful pretrial activities;

10 (a)(4) improving the quality of the trial through more thorough preparation;

11 (a)(5) facilitating the settlement of the case; ~~and~~

12 (a)(6) considering all matters as may aid in the disposition of the case.;

13 ~~(b) Scheduling and management conference and orders. In any action, in addition to~~
14 ~~any other pretrial conferences that may be scheduled, the court, upon its own motion or~~
15 ~~upon the motion of a party, may conduct a scheduling and management conference.~~
16 ~~The attorneys and unrepresented parties shall appear at the scheduling and~~
17 ~~management conference in person or by remote electronic means. Regardless whether~~
18 ~~a scheduling and management conference is held, on motion of a party the court shall~~
19 ~~enter a scheduling order that governs the time:~~

20 ~~(b)(1)-(a)(7) establishing the time~~ to join other parties and to amend the pleadings;

21 ~~(b)(2)-(a)(8) establishing the time~~ to file motions; ~~and~~

22 ~~(b)(3)-(a)(9) establishing the time~~ to complete discovery.;

23 ~~The scheduling order may also include:~~

24 ~~(b)(4) modifications of the times for disclosures under Rules 26(a) and 26(e)(1) and~~
25 ~~of the extent of discovery to be permitted~~ (a)(10) extending fact discovery;

26 ~~(b)(5)-(a)(11) the date or dates for conferences before trial, a pretrial and~~ final
27 pretrial conferences; and trial; ~~and~~

28 ~~(b)(6)-(a)(12) provisions for preservation, disclosure or discovery of electronically~~
29 stored information;

30 ~~(b)(7)-(a)(13) any agreements the parties reach for asserting claims of privilege or of~~
31 protection as trial-preparation material after production; and

32 ~~(b)(8)-(a)(14)~~ any other appropriate matters ~~appropriate in the circumstances of the~~
33 ~~case.~~

34 (b) Unless ~~the an~~ order sets the trial date ~~of trial~~, any party may and the plaintiff
35 shall, at the close of all discovery, certify to the court that the case is ready for trial. The
36 court shall schedule the trial as soon as mutually convenient to the court and parties.
37 The court shall notify parties of the trial date ~~of trial~~ and of any final pretrial conference.

38 (c) Final pretrial ~~or settlement~~ conferences. ~~In any action where a final pretrial~~
39 ~~conference has been ordered, it~~ The court, in its discretion or upon motion, may direct
40 the attorneys and, when appropriate, the parties to appear for such purposes as
41 settlement and trial management. The conference shall be held as close to the time of
42 trial as reasonable under the circumstances. ~~The conference shall be attended by at~~
43 ~~least one of the attorneys who will conduct the trial for each of the parties, and the~~
44 ~~attorneys attending the pretrial, unless waived by the court, shall have available, either~~
45 ~~in person or by telephone, the appropriate parties who have authority to make binding~~
46 ~~decisions regarding settlement.~~

47 (d) Sanctions. If a party or a party's attorney fails to obey ~~a scheduling or pretrial an~~
48 ~~order, if no appearance is made on behalf of a party at a scheduling or pretrial or a~~
49 ~~party's attorney fails to attend a~~ conference, if a party or a party's attorney is
50 substantially unprepared to participate in ~~the a~~ conference, or if a party or a party's
51 attorney fails to participate in good faith, the court, upon motion or its own initiative, may
52 take any action authorized by Rule 37(b)(2).

53 Advisory Committee Notes

54

1 **Rule 26. General provisions governing disclosure and discovery.**

2 (a) ~~Required disclosures; Discovery methods. This rule applies unless changed or~~
3 ~~supplemented by a rule governing disclosure and discovery in a practice area.~~

4 (a)(1) Initial disclosures. Except in cases exempt under ~~subdivision paragraph~~ (a)(2)
5 ~~and except as otherwise stipulated or directed by order~~, a party shall, without awaiting
6 ~~for~~ a discovery request, provide to other parties:

7 (a)(1)(A) the name and, if known, the address and telephone number of:

8 ~~(a)(1)(A)(i) each individual likely to have discoverable information supporting its~~
9 ~~claims or defenses, unless solely for impeachment, identifying the subjects of the~~
10 ~~information; and~~

11 ~~(a)(1)(A)(ii) each fact witness the party may call in its case in chief and a summary of~~
12 ~~the expected testimony;~~

13 (a)(1)(B) a copy of, ~~or a description by category and location of~~, all discoverable
14 documents, data compilations, electronically stored information, and tangible things in
15 the possession, ~~custody~~, or control of the party ~~supporting its claims or defenses, unless~~
16 ~~solely for impeachment that the party may offer in its case in chief;~~

17 (a)(1)(C) a computation of any ~~category of~~ damages claimed ~~by the disclosing party,~~
18 ~~making available for inspection and copying as under Rule 34 and a copy of~~ all
19 discoverable documents or ~~other~~ evidentiary material on which such computation is
20 based, including materials ~~bearing on about~~ the nature and extent of injuries suffered;
21 ~~and~~

22 (a)(1)(D) ~~for inspection and copying as under Rule 34 a copy of~~ any insurance
23 agreement under which any person ~~carrying on an insurance business~~ may be liable to
24 satisfy part or all of a judgment ~~which may be entered in the case~~ or to indemnify or
25 reimburse for payments made to satisfy the judgment; ~~and~~

26 ~~(a)(1)(E) a copy of all documents to which a party refers in its pleadings.~~

27 ~~Unless otherwise stipulated by the parties or ordered by the court, the (a)(1)(G) The~~
28 disclosures required by ~~subdivision paragraph~~ (a)(1) shall be made:

29 ~~(a)(1)(G)(i) by the plaintiff~~ within 14 days after ~~service of~~ the ~~meeting of the parties~~
30 ~~under subdivision (f) first answer to the complaint; and~~

31 (a)(1)(G)(ii) by the defendant within 28 days after the plaintiff's first disclosure or
32 after that defendant's appearance, whichever is later.

33 ~~Unless otherwise stipulated by the parties or ordered by the court, a party joined~~
34 ~~after the meeting of the parties shall make these disclosures within 30 days after being~~
35 ~~served. A party shall make initial disclosures based on the information then reasonably~~
36 ~~available and is not excused from making disclosures because the party has not fully~~
37 ~~completed the investigation of the case or because the party challenges the sufficiency~~
38 ~~of another party's disclosures or because another party has not made disclosures.~~

39 (a)(2) Exemptions.

40 (a)(2)(A) ~~The~~ Unless otherwise ordered by the court or agreed to by the parties, the
41 requirements of subdivision paragraph (a)(1) and subdivision (f) do not apply to actions:

42 ~~(a)(2)(A)(i) based on contract in which the amount demanded in the pleadings is~~
43 ~~\$20,000 or less;~~

44 ~~(a)(2)(A)(ii)~~ (a)(2)(A)(i) for judicial review of adjudicative proceedings or rule making
45 proceedings of an administrative agency;

46 ~~(a)(2)(A)(iii)~~ (a)(2)(A)(ii) governed by Rule 65B or Rule 65C;

47 ~~(a)(2)(A)(iv)~~ (a)(2)(A)(iii) to enforce an arbitration award;

48 ~~(a)(2)(A)(v)~~ (a)(2)(A)(iv) for water rights general adjudication under Title 73, Chapter
49 4; ~~and~~

50 ~~(a)(2)(A)(vi) in which any party not admitted to practice law in Utah is not~~
51 ~~represented by counsel.~~

52 (a)(2)(B) In an exempt action, the matters subject to disclosure under subpart
53 paragraph (a)(1) are subject to discovery under subpart paragraph (b).

54 (a)(3) Disclosure of expert testimony.

55 (a)(3)(A) A party shall, disclose without waiting for a discovery request, provide to
56 other parties the identity of any person who may be used at trial to present evidence
57 under Rules 702, 703, or 705 of the Utah Rules of Evidence; and a copy of

58 ~~(a)(3)(B) Unless otherwise stipulated by the parties or ordered by the court, this~~
59 ~~disclosure shall, with respect to a witness who is retained or specially employed to~~
60 ~~provide expert testimony in the case or whose duties as an employee of the party~~
61 ~~regularly involve giving expert testimony, be accompanied by a written report prepared~~

62 and signed by the witness or party. An expert witness may not testify in a party's case-
63 in-chief concerning any matter not contained in the report. The report shall contain the
64 subject matter on which the expert is expected to testify; the substance of the facts and
65 opinions to which the expert is expected to testify; a summary of the grounds for each
66 opinion; the qualifications of the witness, including a list of all publications authored by
67 the witness within the preceding ten years; the compensation to be paid for the study
68 and testimony; and a listing of any other cases in which the witness has testified as an
69 expert at trial or by deposition within the preceding four years.

70 ~~(a)(3)(C) Unless otherwise stipulated by the parties or ordered by the court, the~~
71 ~~disclosures (a)(3)(B) Disclosure~~ required by ~~subdivision paragraph~~ (a)(3) shall be made
72 within ~~30-28~~ days after the expiration of fact discovery as provided by ~~subdivision~~
73 ~~paragraph~~ (d) or, if the evidence is intended solely to contradict ~~or rebut~~ evidence ~~on the~~
74 ~~same subject matter identified by another party~~ under paragraph ~~(3)(B) (a)(3)(A)~~, within
75 ~~60-56~~ days after ~~the~~ disclosure ~~made~~ by the other party.

76 (a)(4) Pretrial disclosures. A party shall, without waiting for a discovery request,
77 provide to other parties ~~the following information regarding the evidence that it may~~
78 ~~present at trial other than solely for impeachment:~~

79 (a)(4)(A) the name and, if not previously provided, the address and telephone
80 number of each witness, unless solely for impeachment, separately identifying
81 witnesses the party ~~expects to present will call~~ and witnesses the party may call ~~if the~~
82 ~~need arises;~~

83 (a)(4)(B) ~~the designation the name~~ of witnesses whose testimony is expected to be
84 presented by ~~means transcript~~ of a deposition and, ~~if not taken stenographically,~~ a copy
85 ~~of the~~ transcript ~~of the pertinent portions of the deposition testimony;~~ and

86 (a)(4)(C) ~~an appropriate~~ identification of each ~~document or other~~ exhibit, including
87 summaries of other evidence, unless solely for impeachment, separately identifying
88 those which the party ~~expects to will~~ offer and those which the party may offer ~~if the~~
89 ~~need arises.~~

90 ~~Unless otherwise stipulated by the parties or ordered by the court, the disclosures~~
91 ~~(a)(4)(D) Disclosure~~ required by ~~subdivision paragraph~~ (a)(4) shall be made at least ~~30~~
92 ~~28~~ days before trial. ~~Within 14 days thereafter, unless a different time is specified by the~~

93 ~~court. At least 14 days before trial, a party may shall~~ serve and file ~~a list disclosing (i)~~
94 ~~any objections and grounds for the objections~~ to the use ~~under Rule 32(a)~~ of a
95 deposition ~~designated by another party under subparagraph (B) and (ii) any objection,~~
96 ~~together with the grounds therefor, that may be made~~ to the admissibility of ~~materials~~
97 ~~identified under subparagraph (C) exhibits. Objections not so disclosed, other Other~~
98 than objections under Rules 402 and 403 of the Utah Rules of Evidence, ~~shall be~~
99 ~~deemed objections not listed are~~ waived unless excused by the court for good cause
100 ~~shown.~~

101 ~~(a)(5) Form of disclosures. Unless otherwise stipulated by the parties or ordered by~~
102 ~~the court, all disclosures under paragraphs (1), (3) and (4) shall be made in writing,~~
103 ~~signed and served.~~

104 ~~(a)(6) Methods to discover additional matter. Parties may obtain discovery by one or~~
105 ~~more of the following methods: depositions upon oral examination or written questions;~~
106 ~~written interrogatories; production of documents or things or permission to enter upon~~
107 ~~land or other property, for inspection and other purposes; physical and mental~~
108 ~~examinations; and requests for admission.~~

109 ~~(b) Discovery scope and limits. Unless otherwise limited by order of the court in~~
110 ~~accordance with these rules, the scope of discovery is as follows:~~

111 ~~(b)(1) In general. Parties may obtain discovery regarding discover~~ any matter, not
112 privileged, which is relevant to ~~the subject matter involved in the pending action,~~
113 ~~whether it relates to the claim or defense of the any party seeking discovery or to the~~
114 ~~claim or defense of any other party, including the existence, description, nature,~~
115 ~~custody, condition, and location of any books, documents, or other tangible things and~~
116 ~~the identity and location of persons having knowledge of any discoverable matter. It is~~
117 ~~not ground for objection that the information sought will be inadmissible at the trial if the~~
118 ~~information sought appears reasonably calculated to lead to the discovery of admissible~~
119 ~~evidence. For good cause shown by the party seeking discovery, the court may order~~
120 ~~broader discovery. Discovery and discovery requests must be proportional. Discovery~~
121 ~~and discovery requests are proportional if:~~

122 ~~(b)(1)(A) the likely benefits of the proposed discovery outweigh the burden or~~
123 ~~expense;~~

124 (b)(1)(B) the discovery is consistent with the overall case management and will
125 further the just, speedy and inexpensive determination of the case;

126 (b)(1)(C) the discovery is reasonable, considering the needs of the case, the amount
127 in controversy, the complexity of the case, the parties' resources, the importance of the
128 issues, and the importance of the discovery in resolving the issues;

129 (b)(1)(D) the discovery is not unreasonably cumulative or duplicative;

130 (b)(1)(E) the information cannot be obtained from another source that is more
131 convenient, less burdensome or less expensive; and

132 (b)(1)(F) the party seeking discovery has not had sufficient opportunity to obtain the
133 information by discovery or otherwise, taking into account the parties' relative access to
134 the information.

135 (b)(2) The party seeking discovery has the burden of showing proportionality. The
136 court may enter orders described in Paragraph (c).

137 ~~(b)(2)-(b)(3)~~ A party need not provide discovery of electronically stored information
138 from sources that the party identifies as not reasonably accessible because of undue
139 burden or cost. The party shall expressly make any claim that the source is not
140 reasonably accessible, describing the source, the nature and extent of the burden, the
141 nature of the information not provided, and any other information that will enable other
142 parties to ~~assess~~ evaluate the claim. On motion to compel discovery or for a protective
143 order, the party from whom discovery is sought must show that the information is not
144 reasonably accessible because of undue burden or cost. If that showing is made, the
145 court may order discovery from such sources if the requesting party shows good cause,
146 ~~considering the limitations of subsection (b)(3)~~. The court may specify conditions for the
147 discovery.

148 ~~(b)(3) Limitations. The frequency or extent of use of the discovery methods set forth~~
149 ~~in Subdivision (a)(6) shall be limited by the court if it determines that:~~

150 ~~(b)(3)(A) the discovery sought is unreasonably cumulative or duplicative, or is~~
151 ~~obtainable from some other source that is more convenient, less burdensome, or less~~
152 ~~expensive;~~

153 ~~(b)(3)(B) the party seeking discovery has had ample opportunity by discovery in the~~
154 ~~action to obtain the information sought; or~~

155 ~~(b)(3)(C) the discovery is unduly burdensome or expensive, taking into account the~~
156 ~~needs of the case, the amount in controversy, limitations on the parties' resources, and~~
157 ~~the importance of the issues at stake in the litigation. The court may act upon its own~~
158 ~~initiative after reasonable notice or pursuant to a motion under Subdivision (c).~~

159 (b)(4) Trial preparation: ~~M~~materials. ~~Subject to the provisions of Subdivision (b)(5) of~~
160 ~~this rule, a A party may obtain discovery of otherwise discoverable documents and~~
161 ~~tangible things otherwise discoverable under Subdivision (b)(1) of this rule and prepared~~
162 ~~in anticipation of litigation or for trial by or for another party or by or for that other party's~~
163 ~~representative (including the party's attorney, consultant, surety, indemnitor, insurer, or~~
164 ~~agent) only upon a showing that the party seeking discovery has substantial need of the~~
165 ~~materials in the preparation of the case and that the party is unable without undue~~
166 ~~hardship to obtain the substantially equivalent of the materials by other means. In~~
167 ~~ordering discovery of such materials when the required showing has been made, the~~
168 ~~court shall protect against disclosure of the mental impressions, conclusions, opinions,~~
169 ~~or legal theories of an attorney or other representative of a party concerning the~~
170 ~~litigation.~~

171 (b)(5) Statement previously made about the action. A party may obtain without the
172 required showing a statement concerning the action or its subject matter previously
173 made by that party. Upon request, a person not a party may obtain without the required
174 showing a statement concerning about the action or its subject matter previously made
175 by that person. If the request is refused, the person may move for a court order. ~~The~~
176 ~~provisions of under Rule 37(a)(4) apply to the award of expenses incurred in relation to~~
177 ~~the motion. For purposes of this paragraph, a A statement previously made is (A) a~~
178 ~~written statement signed or otherwise adopted or approved by the person making it, or~~
179 ~~(B) a stenographic, mechanical, electrical, or other recording, or a transcription thereof,~~
180 ~~which is a substantially verbatim recital of an oral statement by the person making it and~~
181 ~~contemporaneously recorded.~~

182 ~~(b)(5) Trial preparation: Experts.~~

183 ~~(b)(5)(A) A party may depose any person who has been identified as an expert~~
184 ~~whose opinions may be presented at trial. If a report is required under subdivision~~
185 ~~(a)(3)(B), any deposition shall be conducted within 60 days after the report is provided.~~

186 ~~(b)(5)(B) A party may discover facts known or opinions held by an expert who has~~
187 ~~been retained or specially employed by another party in anticipation of litigation or~~
188 ~~preparation for trial and who is not expected to be called as a witness at trial, only as~~
189 ~~provided in Rule 35(b) or upon a showing of exceptional circumstances under which it is~~
190 ~~impracticable for the party seeking discovery to obtain facts or opinions on the same~~
191 ~~subject by other means.~~

192 ~~(b)(5)(C) Unless manifest injustice would result,~~

193 ~~(b)(5)(C)(i) The court shall require that the party seeking discovery pay the expert a~~
194 ~~reasonable fee for time spent in responding to discovery under Subdivision (b)(5) of this~~
195 ~~rule; and~~

196 ~~(b)(5)(C)(ii) With respect to discovery obtained under Subdivision (b)(5)(A) of this~~
197 ~~rule the court may require, and with respect to discovery obtained under Subdivision~~
198 ~~(b)(5)(B) of this rule the court shall require, the party seeking discovery to pay the other~~
199 ~~party a fair portion of the fees and expenses reasonably incurred by the latter party in~~
200 ~~obtaining facts and opinions from the expert.~~

201 (b)(6) Claims of Privilege or Protection of Trial Preparation Materials.

202 (b)(6)(A) Information withheld. ~~When~~ If a party withholds discoverable information
203 ~~otherwise discoverable under these rules~~ by claiming that it is privileged or ~~subject to~~
204 protection as trial preparation material prepared in anticipation of litigation or for trial, the
205 party shall make the claim expressly and shall describe the nature of the documents,
206 communications, or things not produced ~~or disclosed~~ in a manner that, without revealing
207 the information itself ~~privileged or protected~~, will enable other parties to ~~assess the~~
208 applicability of the privilege or protection evaluate the claim.

209 (b)(6)(B) Information produced. If a party produces information ~~is produced in~~
210 discovery that is subject to a the party claims ~~of is privileged~~ or ~~of protection as trial~~
211 preparation material prepared in anticipation of litigation or for trial, the producing party
212 ~~making the claim~~ may notify any receiving party ~~that received the information~~ of the
213 claim and the basis for it. After being notified, a receiving party must promptly return,
214 sequester, or destroy the specified information and any copies it has and may not use
215 or disclose the information until the claim is resolved. A receiving party may promptly
216 present the information to the court under seal for a determination of the claim. If the

217 receiving party disclosed the information before being notified, it must take reasonable
218 steps to retrieve it. The producing party must preserve the information until the claim is
219 resolved.

220 (c) Protective orders.

221 ~~Upon motion by a (c)(1) A party or by the person from whom discovery is sought,~~
222 ~~accompanied by may move for an order of protection from discovery. The movant shall~~
223 ~~attach to the motion a copy of the request for discovery or the response which is at~~
224 ~~issue and~~ a certification that the movant has in good faith conferred or attempted to
225 confer with other affected parties ~~in an effort~~ to resolve the dispute without court action,
226 ~~and for good cause shown, the The~~ court ~~in which the action is pending or alternatively,~~
227 ~~on matters relating to a deposition, the court in the district where the deposition is to be~~
228 ~~taken~~ may make any order ~~which justice requires~~ to protect a party or person from
229 discovery being conducted in bad faith or from annoyance, embarrassment, oppression,
230 or undue burden or expense, or to achieve proportionality, including one or more of the
231 following:

232 ~~(e)(1)-(c)(1)(A)~~ that the discovery not be had;

233 ~~(e)(2)-(c)(1)(B)~~ that the discovery may be had only on specified terms and
234 conditions, including a designation of the time or place;

235 ~~(e)(3)-(c)(1)(C)~~ that the discovery may be had only by a method of discovery other
236 than that selected by the party seeking discovery;

237 ~~(e)(4)-(c)(1)(D)~~ that certain matters not be inquired into, or that the scope of the
238 discovery be limited to certain matters;

239 ~~(e)(5)-(c)(1)(E)~~ that discovery be conducted with no one present except persons
240 designated by the court;

241 ~~(e)(6)-(c)(1)(F)~~ that a deposition after being sealed be opened only by order of the
242 court;

243 ~~(e)(7)-(c)(1)(G)~~ that a trade secret or other confidential research, development, or
244 commercial information not be disclosed or be disclosed only in a designated way;

245 ~~(e)(8)-(c)(1)(H)~~ that the parties simultaneously file specified documents or
246 information enclosed in sealed envelopes to be opened as directed by the court;

247 (c)(1)(I) that a question about a statement or opinion of fact or the application of law
248 to fact not be answered until after designated discovery has been completed or until a
249 pretrial conference or other later time; or

250 (c)(1)(J) that the costs, expenses and attorney fees of discovery be allocated among
251 the parties as justice requires.

252 (c)(2) If the protective order terminates a deposition, it shall be resumed only upon
253 the order of the court in which the action is pending.

254 (c)(3) If the motion for a protective order is denied in whole or in part, the court may,
255 on such terms and conditions as are just, order that any party or person provide or
256 permit discovery. ~~The provisions of~~ Rule 37(a)(4) applies to the award of expenses
257 incurred in relation to the motion.

258 (d) Sequence and timing of discovery.

259 (d)(1) Discovery shall be in two stages. Initial fact discovery shall be completed
260 within 150 days after the defendant's first disclosure is made and the parties shall follow
261 the limits established in Rules 30, 33, 34 and 36. Methods of discovery may be used in
262 any sequence and the fact that a party is conducting discovery shall not delay any other
263 party's discovery. ~~Except for cases exempt under subdivision paragraph (a)(2), except~~
264 ~~as authorized under these rules, or unless otherwise stipulated by the parties or ordered~~
265 ~~by the court,~~ a party may not seek discovery from any source before ~~the parties have~~
266 ~~met and conferred as required by subdivision (f).~~ ~~Unless otherwise stipulated by the~~
267 ~~parties or ordered by the court, fact discovery shall be completed within 240 days after~~
268 ~~the first answer is filed. Unless the court upon motion, for the convenience of parties~~
269 ~~and witnesses and in the interests of justice, orders otherwise, methods of discovery~~
270 ~~may be used in any sequence and the fact that a party is conducting discovery, whether~~
271 ~~by deposition or otherwise, shall not operate to delay any other party's discovery that~~
272 party's initial disclosure obligations are satisfied.

273 (d)(2) To obtain discovery beyond the limits established by these rules, a party shall
274 file:

275 (d)(2)(A) before the close of the initial fact discovery, a stipulation of extended
276 discovery and a statement signed by the parties and attorneys that the additional

277 discovery is necessary and proportional and that each party has reviewed and approved
278 a discovery budget; or

279 (d)(2)(B) before the close of the initial fact discovery and after reaching the limits of
280 initial discovery imposed by these rules, a motion for extended discovery and a
281 statement signed by the party and attorney that the additional discovery is necessary
282 and proportional and that the party has reviewed and approved a discovery budget.

283 ~~(e) Supplementation of responses. Standard for disclosure or response; disclosure~~
284 ~~or response by an organization; failure to disclose; initial and supplemental disclosures~~
285 ~~and responses. A party who has made a disclosure under subdivision (a) or responded~~
286 ~~to a request for discovery with a response is under a duty to supplement the disclosure~~
287 ~~or response to include information thereafter acquired if ordered by the court or in the~~
288 ~~following circumstances:~~

289 ~~(e)(1) A party is under a duty to supplement at appropriate intervals disclosures~~
290 ~~under subdivision (a) if the~~

291 (e)(1) A party shall make disclosures and responses to discovery based on the
292 information then known or reasonably available to the party.

293 (e)(2) If the party providing disclosure or responding to discovery is a corporation,
294 partnership, association, or governmental agency, the party shall act through one or
295 more officers, directors, managing agents, or other persons.

296 (e)(3) A party is not excused from making disclosures or responses because the
297 party has not completed investigating the case or because the party challenges the
298 sufficiency of another party's disclosures or responses or because another party has not
299 made disclosures or responses.

300 (e)(4) If a party fails to disclose or to timely supplement a disclosure or response to
301 discovery, that party may not use the undisclosed witness, document or material at any
302 hearing or trial unless the failure is harmless or the party shows good cause for the
303 failure.

304 (e)(5) If a party learns that in some material respect the information disclosed a
305 disclosure or response is incomplete or incorrect and if in some important way, the party
306 must timely provide the additional or corrective information if it has not otherwise been
307 made known to the other parties during the discovery process or in writing. With respect

308 ~~to testimony of an expert from whom a report is required under subdivision (a)(3)(B) the~~
309 ~~duty extends both to information contained in the report and to information provided~~
310 ~~through a deposition of the expert. The supplemental disclosure or response must state~~
311 ~~why the additional or correct information was not previously provided.~~

312 ~~(e)(2) A party is under a duty seasonably to amend a prior response to an~~
313 ~~interrogatory, request for production, or request for admission if the party learns that the~~
314 ~~response is in some material respect incomplete or incorrect and if the additional or~~
315 ~~corrective information has not otherwise been made known to the other parties during~~
316 ~~the discovery process or in writing.~~

317 ~~(f) Discovery and scheduling conference.~~

318 ~~The following applies to all cases not exempt under subdivision (a)(2), except as~~
319 ~~otherwise stipulated or directed by order.~~

320 ~~(f)(1) The parties shall, as soon as practicable after commencement of the action,~~
321 ~~meet in person or by telephone to discuss the nature and basis of their claims and~~
322 ~~defenses, to discuss the possibilities for settlement of the action, to make or arrange for~~
323 ~~the disclosures required by subdivision (a)(1), to discuss any issues relating to~~
324 ~~preserving discoverable information and to develop a stipulated discovery plan.~~
325 ~~Plaintiff's counsel shall schedule the meeting. The attorneys of record shall be present~~
326 ~~at the meeting and shall attempt in good faith to agree upon the discovery plan.~~

327 ~~(f)(2) The plan shall include:~~

328 ~~(f)(2)(A) what changes should be made in the timing, form, or requirement for~~
329 ~~disclosures under subdivision (a), including a statement as to when disclosures under~~
330 ~~subdivision (a)(1) were made or will be made;~~

331 ~~(f)(2)(B) the subjects on which discovery may be needed, when discovery should be~~
332 ~~completed, whether discovery should be conducted in phases and whether discovery~~
333 ~~should be limited to particular issues;~~

334 ~~(f)(2)(C) any issues relating to preservation, disclosure or discovery of electronically~~
335 ~~stored information, including the form or forms in which it should be produced;~~

336 ~~(f)(2)(D) any issues relating to claims of privilege or of protection as trial preparation~~
337 ~~material, including — if the parties agree on a procedure to assert such claims after~~
338 ~~production — whether to ask the court to include their agreement in an order;~~

339 ~~(f)(2)(E) what changes should be made in the limitations on discovery imposed~~
340 ~~under these rules, and what other limitations should be imposed;~~

341 ~~(f)(2)(F) the deadline for filing the description of the factual and legal basis for~~
342 ~~allocating fault to a non-party and the identity of the non-party; and~~

343 ~~(f)(2)(G) any other orders that should be entered by the court.~~

344 ~~(f)(3) Plaintiff's counsel shall submit to the court within 14 days after the meeting and~~
345 ~~in any event no more than 60 days after the first answer is filed a proposed form of~~
346 ~~order in conformity with the parties' stipulated discovery plan. The proposed form of~~
347 ~~order shall also include each of the subjects listed in Rule 16(b)(1)-(8), except that the~~
348 ~~date or dates for pretrial conferences, final pretrial conference and trial shall be~~
349 ~~scheduled with the court or may be deferred until the close of discovery. If the parties~~
350 ~~are unable to agree to the terms of a discovery plan or any part thereof, the plaintiff~~
351 ~~shall and any party may move the court for entry of a discovery order on any topic on~~
352 ~~which the parties are unable to agree. Unless otherwise ordered by the court, the~~
353 ~~presumptions established by these rules shall govern any subject not included within~~
354 ~~the parties' stipulated discovery plan.~~

355 ~~(f)(4) Any party may request a scheduling and management conference or order~~
356 ~~under Rule 16(b).~~

357 ~~(f)(5) A party joined after the meeting of the parties is bound by the stipulated~~
358 ~~discovery plan and discovery order, unless the court orders on stipulation or motion a~~
359 ~~modification of the discovery plan and order. The stipulation or motion shall be filed~~
360 ~~within a reasonable time after joinder.~~

361 ~~(g)-(f) Signing of discovery requests, responses, and objections. Every disclosure,~~
362 ~~request for discovery, or response to a request for discovery or and objection thereto~~
363 ~~made by a party to a request for discovery shall be in writing and signed by at least one~~
364 ~~attorney of record or by the party if the party is not represented, whose address shall be~~
365 ~~stated. The signature of the attorney or party constitutes is a certification that the person~~
366 ~~has read the request, response, or objection and that to the best of the person's~~
367 ~~knowledge, information, and belief formed after reasonable inquiry it is: (1) consistent~~
368 ~~with these rules and warranted by existing law or a good faith argument for the~~
369 ~~extension, modification, or reversal of existing law; (2) not interposed for any improper~~

370 ~~purpose, such as to harass or to cause unnecessary delay or needless increase in the~~
371 ~~cost of litigation; and (3) not unreasonable or unduly burdensome or expensive, given~~
372 ~~the needs of the case, the discovery already had in the case, the amount in controversy,~~
373 ~~and the importance of the issues at stake in the litigation under Rule 11.~~ If a request, or
374 ~~response, or objection~~ is not signed, ~~it shall be stricken unless it is signed promptly after~~
375 ~~the omission is called to the attention of the party making the request, response, or~~
376 ~~objection,~~ and a party ~~shall not be obligated~~ does not need to take any action with
377 respect to it ~~until it is signed.~~

378 If a certification is made in violation of the rule, the court, upon motion or upon its
379 own initiative, ~~shall impose upon the person who made the certification, the party on~~
380 ~~whose behalf the request, response, or objection is made, or both, an appropriate~~
381 ~~sanction, which may include an order to pay the amount of the reasonable expenses~~
382 ~~incurred because of the violation, including a reasonable attorney fee~~ may take any
383 action authorized by Rule 11 or Rule 37(b)(2).

384 ~~(h)-(g)~~ Deposition where in action pending in another state. Any party to an action ~~or~~
385 ~~proceeding~~ in another state may take the deposition of any person within this state, in
386 the same manner and subject to the same conditions and limitations as if such action ~~or~~
387 ~~proceeding~~ were pending in this state, ~~provided that in order to obtain a subpoena the~~
388 ~~notice of the taking of such.~~ Notice of the deposition shall be filed with the clerk of the
389 court of the county in which the person whose deposition is to be taken resides or is to
390 be served, ~~and provided further that all matters arising during the taking of such~~
391 ~~deposition which by the rules are.~~ Matters required to be submitted to the court shall be
392 submitted to the court in the county where the deposition is being taken.

393 ~~(i)-(h)~~ Filing.

394 ~~(i)(1) Unless otherwise~~ Except as required by these rules or ordered by the court, a
395 party shall not file with the court a disclosures, ~~or a~~ requests for discovery ~~with the court~~
396 or a response to a request for discovery, but shall file only the ~~original~~ certificate of
397 service stating that the disclosures, ~~or~~ requests for discovery have or response has
398 been served on the other parties and the date of service. ~~Unless otherwise ordered by~~
399 ~~the court, a party shall not file a response to a request for discovery with the court, but~~
400 ~~shall file only the original certificate of service stating that the response has been served~~

401 ~~on the other parties and the date of service. Except as provided in Rule 30(f)(1), Rule~~
402 ~~32 or unless otherwise ordered by the court, depositions shall not be filed with the court.~~

403 ~~(i)(2) A party filing a motion under subdivision (c) or a motion under Rule 37(a) shall~~
404 ~~attach to the motion a copy of the request for discovery or the response which is at~~
405 ~~issue.~~

406 Advisory Committee Notes

407 Paragraph (c). Protective orders. If a protective order is sought because the
408 discovery request is not proportional, the party seeking discovery has burden of
409 showing that the request meets the proportionality principles of Paragraph (b).

1 **Rule 26A. Disclosure in domestic relations actions.**

2 (a) Scope. This rule applies to domestic relations actions, including divorce,
3 temporary separation, separate maintenance, parentage and modification. This rule
4 does not apply to adoptions, enforcement of prior orders, cohabitant abuse protective
5 orders, child protective orders and civil stalking injunctions.

6 (b) Time for disclosure. Without waiting for a discovery request, petitioner in all
7 domestic relations actions shall disclose to respondent the documents required in this
8 rule within 40 days after service of the petition unless respondent defaults or consents
9 to entry of the decree. The respondent shall disclose to petitioner the documents
10 required in this rule within 40 days after respondent's answer is due.

11 (c) Financial Declaration. Each party shall disclose to all other parties a fully
12 completed court-approved Financial Declaration and attachments. Each party shall
13 attach to the Financial Declaration the following:

14 (c)(1) For every item and amount listed in the Financial Declaration, excluding
15 monthly expenses, the producing party shall attach copies of statements verifying the
16 amounts listed on the Financial Declaration that are reasonably available to the party.

17 (c)(2) For the two tax years before the petition was filed, complete federal and state
18 income tax returns, including Form W-2 and supporting tax schedules and attachments,
19 filed by or on behalf of that party or by or on behalf of any entity in which the party has a
20 majority or controlling interest, including, but not limited to, Form 1099 and Form K-1
21 with respect to that party.

22 (c)(3) Pay stubs and other evidence of all earned and un-earned income for the 12
23 months before the petition was filed.

24 (c)(4) All loan applications and financial statements prepared or used by the party
25 within the 12 months before the petition was filed.

26 (c)(5) Documents verifying the value of all real estate in which the party has an
27 interest, including, but not limited to, the most recent appraisal, tax valuation and
28 refinance documents.

29 (c)(6) All statements for the 3 months before the petition was filed for all financial
30 accounts, including, but not limited to checking, savings, money market funds,
31 certificates of deposit, brokerage, investment, retirement, regardless of whether the

32 account has been closed including those held in that party's name, jointly with another
33 person or entity, or as a trustee or guardian, or in someone else's name on that party's
34 behalf.

35 (c)(7) If the foregoing documents are not reasonably available or are in the
36 possession of the other party, the party disclosing the Financial Declaration shall
37 estimate the amounts entered on the Financial Declaration, the basis for the estimation
38 and an explanation why the documents are not available.

39 (d) Certificate of Service. Each party shall file a Certificate of Service with the court
40 certifying that he or she has provided the Financial Declaration and attachments to the
41 other party in compliance with this rule.

42 (e) Exempted agencies. Agencies of the State of Utah are not subject to these
43 disclosure requirements.

44 (f) Sanctions. Failure to fully disclose all assets and income in the Financial
45 Declaration and attachments may subject the non-disclosing party to sanctions under
46 Rule 37 including an award of non-disclosed assets to the other party, attorney's fees or
47 other sanctions deemed appropriate by the court.

48 (g) Failure of a party to comply with this rule does not preclude any other party from
49 obtaining a default judgment, proceeding with the case, or seeking other relief from the
50 court.

51 (h) Notice of the requirements of this rule shall be served on the Respondent and all
52 joined parties with the initial petition.

53 Advisory Committee Notes

54 (c)(3): Refer to statutory definition

1 **Rule 29. Stipulations regarding disclosure and discovery procedure.**

2 ~~Unless the court orders otherwise, the~~ The parties may ~~by written stipulation~~

3 ~~(1) provide that depositions may be taken before any person, at any time or place,~~
4 ~~upon any notice, and in any manner and when so taken may be used like other~~
5 ~~depositions, and~~

6 ~~(2) modify the procedures provided by these rules for disclosure and discovery,~~
7 ~~except that stipulations~~ by filing, before the close of the initial fact discovery, a stipulated
8 notice of extended discovery and a statement signed by the parties and lawyers that the
9 additional discovery is necessary and proportionate and that each party has reviewed
10 and approved a discovery budget. Stipulations extending the time for or limits of
11 disclosure or discovery require ~~the court~~ approval ~~of the court~~ if ~~they~~ the extension
12 would interfere with ~~the time set a court order~~ for completion of discovery or with the
13 date of a hearing or trial.

14 Advisory Committee Notes

15

1 **Rule 30. Depositions ~~upon oral examination.~~**

2 (a) When depositions may be taken; ~~W~~when leave required; no deposition of expert
3 witnesses. A party may depose a party or witness by oral or written questioning. A
4 witness may not be deposed more than once. A person who may present evidence
5 under Rules 702, 703, or 705 of the Utah Rules of Evidence may not be deposed.

6 ~~(a)(1) A party may take the testimony of any person, including a party, by deposition~~
7 ~~upon oral examination without leave of court except as provided in paragraph (2). The~~
8 ~~attendance of witnesses may be compelled by subpoena as provided in Rule 45.~~

9 ~~(a)(2) A party must obtain leave of court, which shall be granted to the extent~~
10 ~~consistent with the principles stated in Rule 26(b)(3), if the person to be examined is~~
11 ~~confined in prison or if, without the written stipulation of the parties:~~

12 ~~(a)(2)(A) a proposed deposition would result in more than ten depositions being~~
13 ~~taken under this rule or Rule 31 by the plaintiffs, or by the defendants, or by third-party~~
14 ~~defendants;~~

15 ~~(a)(2)(B) the person to be examined already has been deposed in the case; or~~

16 ~~(a)(2)(C) a party seeks to take a deposition before the time specified in Rule 26(d)~~
17 ~~unless the notice contains a certification, with supporting facts, that the person to be~~
18 ~~examined is expected to leave the state and will be unavailable for examination unless~~
19 ~~deposed before that time. The party or party's attorney shall sign the notice, and the~~
20 ~~signature constitutes a certification subject to the sanctions provided by Rule 11.~~

21 (b) Notice of examination deposition; general requirements; special notice; non-
22 stenographic recording; production of documents and things; deposition of organization;
23 deposition by telephone; written questions.

24 (b)(1) ~~A~~ The party ~~desiring to take the deposition of any person upon oral~~
25 ~~examination deposing a witness~~ shall give reasonable notice in writing to every other
26 party ~~to the action~~. The notice shall state the date, time and place for ~~taking~~ the
27 deposition and the name and address of each ~~person to be examined witness~~, ~~if~~
28 ~~known, and, if~~ if the name of a witness is not known, ~~a general description sufficient the~~
29 notice shall describe the witness sufficiently to identify the person or state the particular
30 class or group to which the person belongs. ~~if a subpoena duces tecum is to be served~~
31 ~~on the person to be examined, the designation of the materials to be produced as set~~

32 ~~forth in the subpoena shall be attached to or included in the notice. The notice shall~~
33 ~~designate any documents and tangible things to be produced by a witness. The notice~~
34 ~~shall designate the officer who will conduct the deposition.~~

35 (b)(2) The ~~party taking the deposition shall state in the~~ notice shall designate the
36 method by which the ~~testimony shall deposition will~~ be recorded. ~~Unless the court~~
37 ~~orders otherwise, it~~ With prior notice to the officer, witness and other parties, any party
38 may designate a recording method in addition to the method designated in the notice.
39 Depositions may be recorded by sound, sound-and-visual, or stenographic means, and
40 the party ~~taking the deposition designating the recording method~~ shall bear the cost of
41 the recording. The appearance or demeanor of witnesses or attorneys shall not be
42 distorted through recording techniques.

43 ~~(b)(3) With prior notice to the deponent and other parties, any party may designate~~
44 ~~another method to record the deponent's testimony in addition to the method specified~~
45 ~~by the person taking the deposition. The additional record or transcript shall be made at~~
46 ~~that party's expense unless the court otherwise orders.~~

47 ~~(b)(4) Unless otherwise agreed by the parties, a (b)(3)~~ A deposition shall be
48 conducted before an officer appointed or designated under Rule 28 and shall begin with
49 a statement on the record by the officer that includes (A) the officer's name and
50 business address; (B) the date, time and place of the deposition; (C) the name of the
51 deponent witness; (D) the administration of the oath or affirmation to the ~~deponent~~
52 witness; and (E) an identification of all persons present. If the deposition is recorded
53 other than stenographically, the officer shall repeat items (A) through (C) at the
54 beginning of each unit of ~~tape or other the~~ recording medium. ~~The appearance or~~
55 ~~demeanor of deponents or attorneys shall not be distorted through camera or sound-~~
56 ~~recording techniques.~~ At the end of the deposition, the officer shall state on the record
57 that the deposition is complete and shall set forth state any stipulations ~~made by~~
58 ~~counsel concerning the custody of the transcript or recording and the exhibits, or~~
59 ~~concerning other pertinent matters.~~

60 ~~(b)(5)-(b)(4)~~ The notice to a party deponent witness may be accompanied by a
61 request ~~made in compliance with under~~ Rule 34 for the production of documents and
62 tangible things at the ~~taking of the~~ deposition. The procedure of Rule 34 shall apply to

63 the request. The attendance of a nonparty witness may be compelled by subpoena
64 under Rule 45. Documents and tangible things to be produced shall be stated in the
65 subpoena.

66 ~~(b)(6)-(b)(5)~~ A party may ~~in the notice and in a subpoena~~ name as the ~~deponent~~
67 witness a ~~public or private~~ corporation, a partnership, an association, or a governmental
68 agency, ~~and~~ describe with reasonable particularity the matters on which examination
69 questioning is requested. ~~In that event,~~ and direct the organization ~~so named shall to~~
70 designate one or more officers, directors, managing agents, or other persons ~~who~~
71 ~~consent~~ to testify on its behalf ~~and may set forth.~~ The organization shall state, for each
72 person designated, the matters on which the person will testify. A subpoena shall advise
73 a nonparty organization of its duty to make such a designation. ~~The persons so~~
74 ~~designated shall testify as to matters known or reasonably available to the organization.~~
75 ~~This Subdivision (b)(6) does not preclude taking a deposition by any other procedure~~
76 ~~authorized in these rules.~~

77 ~~(b)(7) The parties may stipulate in writing or the court may upon motion order that a~~
78 ~~(b)(6)~~ A deposition may be taken by remote electronic means. ~~For the purposes of this~~
79 ~~rule and Rules 28(a), 37(b)(1), and 45(d), a A~~ deposition taken by remote electronic
80 means is considered to be taken at the place where the ~~deponent witness is to~~ answers
81 questions.

82 (b)(7) A party taking a deposition using written questions shall include the questions
83 with the notice or subpoena and serve them on:

84 (b)(7)(A) the parties;

85 (b)(7)(B) the witness if that person is not a party; and

86 (b)(7)(C) the officer.

87 (b)(7)(D) Within 14 days after the questions are served, a party may serve cross
88 questions. Within 7 days after being served with cross questions, a party may serve
89 redirect questions. Within 7 days after being served with redirect questions, a party may
90 serve recross questions.

91 (b)(7)(E) The officer shall ask any written questions.

92 (c) Examination and cross-examination; ~~record of examination; oath;~~ objections.

93 ~~(c)(1) Examination and cross-examination Questioning~~ of witnesses may proceed as
94 permitted at the trial under ~~the provisions of~~ the Utah Rules of Evidence, except Rules
95 103 and 615. ~~The officer before whom the deposition is to be taken shall put the~~
96 ~~witnesses on oath or affirmation and shall personally, or by someone acting under the~~
97 ~~officer's direction and in the officer's presence, record the testimony of the witness.~~

98 ~~(c)(2) All objections made at the time of the examination to the qualifications of the~~
99 ~~officer taking the deposition, to the manner of taking it, to the evidence presented, or to~~
100 ~~the conduct of any party and any other objection to the proceedings shall be noted by~~
101 ~~the officer upon the record of the deposition recorded,~~ but the ~~examination-questioning~~
102 shall proceed, ~~with and~~ the testimony ~~being~~ taken subject to the objections. ~~In lieu of~~
103 ~~participating in the oral examination, parties may serve written questions in a sealed~~
104 ~~envelope on the party taking the deposition, and the party taking the deposition shall~~
105 ~~transmit them to the officer, who shall propound them to the witness and record the~~
106 ~~answers verbatim.~~

107 ~~(d) Schedule and duration; motion to terminate or limit examination.~~

108 ~~(d)(1) Any objection to evidence during a deposition shall be stated concisely and in~~
109 a non-argumentative and non-suggestive manner. A person may instruct a ~~deponent~~
110 ~~witness~~ not to answer only ~~when necessary~~ to preserve a privilege, to enforce a
111 limitation on evidence directed by the court, or to present a motion ~~for a protective order~~
112 ~~under paragraph (4) Rule 26(c). Upon demand of the objecting party or witness, the~~
113 ~~deposition shall be suspended for the time necessary to make a motion. The party~~
114 ~~taking the deposition may complete or adjourn the deposition before moving for an~~
115 ~~order to compel discovery under Rule 37.~~

116 ~~(d)(2) Unless otherwise authorized by the court or stipulated by the parties, a~~
117 ~~deposition is limited to one day of seven hours. The court must allow additional time~~
118 ~~consistent with Rule 26(b)(2) if needed for a fair examination of the deponent or if the~~
119 ~~deponent or another person, or other circumstance, impedes or delays the examination.~~

120 ~~(d)(3) If the court finds that any impediment, delay, or other conduct has frustrated~~
121 ~~the fair examination of the deponent, it may impose upon the persons responsible an~~
122 ~~appropriate sanction, including the reasonable costs and attorney fees incurred by any~~
123 ~~parties as a result thereof.~~

124 ~~(d)(4) At any time during the taking of the deposition, on motion of a party or of the~~
125 ~~deponent and upon a showing that the examination is being conducted in bad faith or in~~
126 ~~such manner as unreasonably to annoy, embarrass, or oppress the deponent or party,~~
127 ~~the court in which the action is pending or the court in the district where the deposition is~~
128 ~~being taken may order the officer conducting the examination to cease forthwith from~~
129 ~~taking the deposition, or may limit the scope and manner of the taking of the deposition~~
130 ~~as provided in Rule 26(c). If the order made terminates the examination, it shall be~~
131 ~~resumed thereafter only upon the order of the court in which the action is pending. Upon~~
132 ~~demand of the objecting party or deponent, the taking of the deposition shall be~~
133 ~~suspended for the time necessary to make a motion for an order. The provisions of Rule~~
134 ~~37(a)(4) apply to the award of expenses incurred in relation to the motion.~~

135 (d) Limits. During initial fact discovery, each side (plaintiffs collectively, defendants
136 collectively, and third-party defendants collectively) is limited to 20 hours of deposition
137 by oral questioning. Oral questioning of a nonparty shall not exceed four hours, and oral
138 questioning of a party shall not exceed seven hours. A deposition by written questioning
139 shall not cumulatively exceed 15 questions, including discrete subparts, by the plaintiffs
140 collectively, by the defendants collectively or by third-party defendants collectively.

141 ~~(e) Submission to witness; changes; signing. If requested by the deponent or a party~~
142 ~~before completion of the deposition, the deponent shall have 30~~ Within 28 ~~days after~~
143 ~~being notified by the officer that the transcript or recording is available, in which to~~
144 ~~review the transcript or recording and, if there are changes in form or substance, to a~~
145 ~~witness may sign a statement reciting such of changes to the form or substance of the~~
146 ~~transcript or recording and the reasons given by the deponent for making them for the~~
147 ~~changes. The officer shall indicate in the certificate prescribed by subdivision (f)(1)~~
148 ~~whether any review was requested and, if so, shall append any changes timely made by~~
149 ~~the deponent during the period allowed~~ witness.

150 (f) Record of deposition; certification and delivery by officer; exhibits; copies.

151 ~~(f)(1) The transcript or other recording of the deposition made in accordance with~~
152 ~~this rule shall be the record of the deposition. The officer shall record the deposition or~~
153 ~~direct another person present to record the deposition. The officer shall sign a~~
154 ~~certificate, to accompany the record of the deposition, that the witness was duly sworn~~

155 ~~under oath or affirmation~~ and that the ~~transcript or other recording record~~ is a true
156 record of the ~~testimony given by the witness deposition~~. ~~Unless otherwise ordered by~~
157 ~~the court, the~~ ~~The officer shall keep a copy of the record. The~~ officer shall securely seal
158 the record ~~of the deposition in an envelope~~ endorsed with the title of the action and
159 marked "Deposition of (name). Do not open." and shall promptly send the sealed record
160 ~~of the deposition~~ to the attorney or the party who ~~arranged for the transcript or other~~
161 ~~record to be made~~ designated the recording method. If the party taking the deposition is
162 ~~not represented by an attorney, the record of the deposition shall be sent to the clerk of~~
163 ~~the court for filing unless otherwise ordered by the court.~~ An attorney or party receiving
164 the record ~~of the deposition~~ shall store it under conditions that will protect it against loss,
165 destruction, tampering, or deterioration.

166 (f)(2) ~~Documents~~ Every party may inspect and copy documents and things produced
167 for inspection ~~during the examination of the witness shall, upon and must have a fair~~
168 opportunity to compare copies and originals. Upon the request of a party, documents
169 and things produced for inspection shall be marked for identification and ~~annexed~~
170 added to the record ~~of the deposition and may be inspected and copied by any party,~~
171 ~~except that, if~~ If the person producing the materials ~~desires witness wants~~ to retain them
172 the originals, that person ~~may (A) shall~~ offer ~~copies the originals~~ to be copied, marked
173 for identification and ~~annexed~~ added to the record ~~of the deposition and to serve~~
174 ~~thereafter as originals, if the person affords to all parties fair opportunity to verify the~~
175 ~~copies by comparison with the originals, or (B) offer the originals to be marked for~~
176 ~~identification, after giving to each party an opportunity to inspect and copy them, in~~
177 ~~which event the originals may be used in the same manner as if annexed to the record~~
178 ~~of the deposition. Any party may move for an order that the originals be annexed to and~~
179 ~~returned with the record of the deposition to the court, pending final disposition of the~~
180 ~~case.~~

181 (f)(3) ~~Unless otherwise ordered by the court or agreed by the parties, the officer shall~~
182 ~~retain stenographic notes of any depositions taken stenographically or a copy of the~~
183 ~~recording of any deposition taken by another method.~~ Upon payment of reasonable
184 charges ~~therefor~~, the officer shall furnish a copy of the record ~~of the deposition~~ to any
185 party or to the ~~deponent~~ witness. ~~Any party or the deponent may arrange for a~~

186 ~~transcription to be made from the recording of a deposition taken~~ An official transcript of
187 a recording made by non-stenographic means shall be prepared under Utah Rule of
188 Appellate Procedure 11(e).

189 (g) Failure to attend or to serve subpoena; expenses.

190 ~~(g)(1)~~ If the party giving the notice of ~~the taking of~~ a deposition fails to attend ~~and~~
191 ~~proceed therewith or fails to serve a subpoena upon a witness who fails to attend,~~ and
192 another party attends in person or by attorney ~~pursuant to the notice,~~ the court may
193 order the party giving the notice to pay to ~~such the~~ other party the reasonable costs,
194 expenses ~~incurred by him and his attorney in attending, including reasonable attorney's~~
195 fees and attorney fees incurred.

196 ~~(g)(2)~~ If the party giving the notice of the taking of a deposition of a witness fails to
197 ~~serve a subpoena upon him and the witness because of such failure does not attend,~~
198 ~~and if another party attends in person or by attorney because he expects the deposition~~
199 ~~of that witness to be taken, the court may order the party giving the notice to pay to~~
200 ~~such other party the reasonable expenses incurred by him and his attorney in attending,~~
201 ~~including reasonable attorney's fees.~~

202 Advisory Committee Notes

203

1 **Rule 31. Depositions upon written questions.**

2 (a) Serving questions; notice.

3 (a)(1) A party may take the testimony of any person, including a party, by deposition
4 upon written questions without leave of court except as provided in paragraph (2). an
5 opposing yThe attendance of witnesses may be compelled by the use of subpoena as
6 provided in Rule 45.

7 (a)(2) A party must obtain leave of court, which shall be granted to the extent
8 consistent with the principles stated in Rule 26(b)(2), if the person to be examined is
9 confined in prison or if, without the written stipulation of the parties,

10 (a)(2)(A) a proposed deposition would result in more than ten depositions being
11 taken under this rule or Rule 30 by the plaintiffs, or by the defendants, or by third party
12 defendants;

13 (a)(2)(B) the person to be examined has already been deposed in the case; or

14 (a)(2)(C) a party seeks to take a deposition before the time specified in Rule 26(d).

15 (a)(3) A party desiring to take a deposition upon written questions shall serve them
16 upon every other party with a notice stating (1) the name and address of the person
17 who is to answer them, if known, and if the name is not known, a general description
18 sufficient to identify him or the particular class or group to which he belongs, and (2) the
19 name or descriptive title and address of the officer before whom the deposition is to be
20 taken. A deposition upon written questions may be taken of a public or private
21 corporation or a partnership or association or governmental agency in accordance with
22 the provisions of Rule 30(b)(6).

23 (a)(4) Within 14 days after the notice and written questions are served, a party may
24 serve cross questions upon all other parties. Within 7 days after being served with cross
25 questions, a party may serve redirect questions upon all other parties. Within 7 days
26 after being served with redirect questions, a party may serve recross questions upon all
27 other parties. The court may for cause shown enlarge or shorten the time.

28 (b) Officer to take responses and prepare record. A copy of the notice and copies of
29 all questions served shall be delivered by the party taking the deposition to the officer
30 designated in the notice, who shall proceed promptly, in the manner provided by Rule

31 ~~30(c), (e), and (f), attaching to the deposition the copy of the notice and the questions~~
32 ~~received.~~

33 ~~Advisory Committee Notes~~

34

1 **Rule 33. Interrogatories to parties.**

2 (a) Availability; procedures for use. ~~Without leave of court or written stipulation,~~
3 During initial fact discovery, any party may serve upon any other party up to 15 written
4 interrogatories, ~~not exceeding 25 in number~~ including all discrete subparts, ~~to be~~
5 ~~answered by the party served or, if the party served is a public or private corporation, a~~
6 ~~partnership, an association, or a governmental agency, by any officer or agent, who~~
7 ~~shall furnish such information as is available to the party. Leave to serve additional~~
8 ~~interrogatories shall be granted to the extent consistent with the principles of Rule~~
9 ~~26(b)(3). Without leave of court or written stipulation, interrogatories may not be served~~
10 ~~before the time specified in Rule 26(d).~~

11 (b) Answers and objections.

12 ~~(b)(1)~~ Each interrogatory shall be answered separately and fully in writing under
13 oath, or affirmation unless it is objected to, ~~in which event the objecting~~ If an
14 interrogatory is objected to, the party shall state the reasons for the objection ~~and. Any~~
15 reason not stated is waived unless excused by the court for good cause. The party shall
16 answer to the extent the interrogatory any part of an interrogatory that is not
17 objectionable. An interrogatory is not objectionable merely because an answer involves
18 an opinion or argument that relates to fact or the application of law to fact.

19 ~~(b)(2)~~ The answering party shall serve the answers ~~are to be signed by the person~~
20 ~~making them, and the objections signed by the attorney making them~~ and objections
21 within 28 days after service of the interrogatories.

22 ~~(b)(3)~~ The party upon whom the interrogatories have been served shall serve a copy
23 of the answers and objections, if any, within 30 days after the service of the
24 interrogatories. A shorter or longer time may be ordered by the court or, in the absence
25 of such an order, agreed to in writing by the parties subject to Rule 29.

26 ~~(b)(4)~~ All grounds for an objection to an interrogatory shall be stated with specificity.
27 Any ground not stated in a timely objection is waived unless the party's failure to object
28 is excused by the court for good cause shown.

29 ~~(b)(5)~~ The party submitting the interrogatories may move for an order under Rule
30 37(a) with respect to any objection to or other failure to answer an interrogatory.

31 (c) Scope; use at trial. Interrogatories may relate to any discoverable matters ~~which~~
32 ~~can be inquired into under Rule 26(b), and the answers.~~ Answers may be used ~~to the~~
33 ~~extent as~~ permitted by the Rules of Evidence.

34 ~~An interrogatory otherwise proper is not necessarily objectionable merely because~~
35 ~~an answer to the interrogatory involves an opinion or contention that relates to fact or~~
36 ~~the application of law to fact, but the court may order that such an interrogatory need~~
37 ~~not be answered until after designated discovery has been completed or until a pretrial~~
38 ~~conference or other later time.~~

39 (d) Option to produce business records. ~~Where~~ If the answer to an interrogatory may
40 be ~~derived or ascertained from~~ found by inspecting the answering party's business
41 records, including electronically stored information, ~~of the party upon whom the~~
42 ~~interrogatory has been served or from an examination, audit, or inspection of such~~
43 ~~business records, including a compilation, abstract, or summary thereof~~ and the burden
44 of ~~deriving or ascertaining~~ finding the answer is substantially the same for ~~the party~~
45 ~~serving the interrogatory as for the party served~~ both parties, it is a sufficient answer to
46 ~~such interrogatory to specify~~ the answering party may identify the records from which
47 the answer may be ~~derived or ascertained and to afford to~~ found. The answering party
48 must give the asking party ~~serving the interrogatory~~ reasonable opportunity to examine,
49 ~~audit, or inspect such~~ inspect the records and to make copies, compilations, ~~abstracts,~~
50 or summaries. ~~A specification shall be~~ The answering party must identify the records in
51 sufficient detail to permit the ~~interrogating~~ asking party to locate and to identify; them as
52 readily as ~~can~~ the answering party ~~served, the records from which the answer may be~~
53 ~~ascertained~~.

54 Advisory Committee Notes

55

1 **Rule 34. Production of documents and things and entry upon land for**
2 **inspection and other purposes.**

3 (a) Scope. ~~Any party may serve on any other party a request~~

4 (a)(1) ~~Any party may serve on any other party a request~~ to produce and permit the
5 ~~requesting~~ party ~~making the request, or someone acting on his behalf,~~ to inspect, copy,
6 test or sample any designated discoverable documents, ~~or~~ electronically stored
7 information or tangible things (including writings, drawings, graphs, charts, photographs,
8 sound recordings, images, and other data or data compilations stored in any medium
9 from which information can be obtained, translated, if necessary, by the respondent into
10 reasonably usable form), ~~or to inspect, copy, test or sample any designated tangible~~
11 ~~things which constitute or contain matters within the scope of Rule 26(b) and which are~~
12 in the possession, ~~custody~~ or control of the responding party ~~upon whom the request is~~
13 ~~served; or.~~

14 (a)(2) ~~Any party may serve on any other party a request~~ to permit entry upon
15 designated ~~land or other~~ property in the possession or control of the responding party
16 ~~upon whom the request is served~~ for the purpose of ~~inspection and inspecting,~~
17 measuring, surveying, photographing, testing, or sampling the property or any
18 designated discoverable object or operation ~~thereon, within the scope of Rule 26(b) on~~
19 ~~the property.~~

20 (b) Procedure and limitations.

21 (b)(1) The request shall ~~set forth~~ identify the items to be inspected ~~either~~ by
22 individual item or by category, and describe each item and category with reasonable
23 particularity. During initial fact discovery, the request shall not cumulatively include more
24 than 25 distinct items or categories of items. The request shall specify a reasonable
25 date, time, place, and manner of making the inspection and performing the related acts.
26 The request may specify the form or forms in which electronically stored information is
27 to be produced. ~~Without leave of court or written stipulation, a request may not be~~
28 ~~served before the time specified in Rule 26(d).~~

29 (b)(2) The responding party ~~upon whom the request is served~~ shall serve a written
30 response within 30-28 days after ~~the~~ service of the request. ~~A shorter or longer time~~
31 ~~may be directed by the court or, in the absence of such an order, agreed to in writing by~~

32 ~~the parties, subject to Rule 29.~~ The response shall state, with respect to each item or
33 category, that inspection and related activities_acts will be permitted as requested,
34 unless_or_that the request is objected to, ~~including an objection to the requested form or~~
35 ~~forms for producing electronically stored information, stating~~ If the party objects to a
36 request, the party must state the reasons for the objection. ~~If objection is made to part of~~
37 ~~an item or category, the part shall be specified and inspection permitted of the~~
38 ~~remaining parts. If objection is made~~ Any reason not stated is waived unless excused by
39 the court for good cause. The party shall identify and permit inspection of any part of a
40 request that is not objectionable. If the party objects to the requested form or forms for
41 producing electronically stored information -- or if no form was specified in the request --
42 the responding party must state the form or forms it intends to use. ~~The party submitting~~
43 ~~the request may move for an order under Rule 37(a) with respect to any objection to or~~
44 ~~other failure to respond to the request or any part thereof, or any failure to permit~~
45 ~~inspection as requested.~~

46 ~~(b)(3) Unless the parties otherwise agree or the court otherwise orders:~~

47 (c) Form of documents and electronically stored information.

48 ~~(b)(3)(A) a~~ (c)(1) A party who produces documents for inspection shall produce them
49 as they are kept in the usual course of business or shall organize and label them to
50 correspond with the categories in the request;_

51 ~~(b)(3)(B) if~~ (c)(2) If a request does not specify the form or forms for producing
52 electronically stored information, a responding party must produce the information in a
53 form or forms in which it is ordinarily maintained or in a form or forms that are
54 reasonably usable;_ ~~and~~

55 ~~(b)(3)(C) a~~ (c)(3) A party need not produce the same electronically stored
56 information in more than one form.

57 ~~(c) Persons not parties. This rule does not preclude an independent action against a~~
58 ~~person not a party for production of documents and things and permission to enter upon~~
59 ~~land.~~

60 Advisory Committee Notes

61

1 **Rule 35. Physical and mental examination of persons.**

2 (a) Order for examination. When the mental or physical condition ~~(including the~~
3 ~~blood group) or attribute~~ of a party or of a person in the custody or ~~under the legal~~
4 control of a party is in controversy, the court ~~in which the action is pending~~ may order
5 the party or person to submit to a physical or mental examination by a suitably licensed
6 or certified examiner or to produce for examination the person in the party's custody or
7 ~~legal~~ control, unless the party is unable to produce the person for examination. The
8 order may be made only on motion for good cause shown, ~~and upon notice to the~~
9 ~~person to be examined and to all parties and~~ All papers related to the motion and notice
10 of any hearing shall be served on a nonparty to be examined. The order shall specify
11 the time, place, manner, conditions, and scope of the examination and the person ~~or~~
12 ~~persons~~ by whom ~~it the examination~~ is to be made. The person being examined may
13 record the examination unless the party requesting the examination shows that the
14 recording would unduly interfere with the examination.

15 ~~(b) Report of examining physician.~~

16 ~~(b)(1) If requested by a party against whom an order is made under Rule 35(a) or~~
17 ~~the person examined, the party causing the examination to be made shall deliver to the~~
18 ~~person examined and/or the other party a copy of a detailed written report of the~~
19 ~~examiner setting out the examiner's findings, including results of all tests made,~~
20 ~~diagnosis and conclusions, together with like reports of all earlier examinations of the~~
21 ~~same condition. After delivery the party causing the examination shall be entitled upon~~
22 ~~request to receive from the party against whom the order is made a like report of any~~
23 ~~examination, previously or thereafter made, of the same condition, unless, in the case of~~
24 ~~a report of examination of a person not a party, the party shows that the report cannot~~
25 ~~be obtained. The court on motion may order delivery of a report on such terms as are~~
26 ~~just. If an examiner fails or refuses to make a report, the court on motion may take any~~
27 ~~action authorized by Rule 37(b)(2).~~

28 ~~(b)(2) (b) Waiver of privilege.~~ By requesting and obtaining ~~a report of the~~
29 ~~examination so ordered or by taking the deposition of the examiner~~ the examiner's
30 report, the party examined waives any privilege the party may have in that action or any
31 other involving the same controversy, regarding the testimony of every other person

32 who has examined or may thereafter examine the party ~~in respect of about~~ the same
33 ~~mental or physical~~ condition. **Question: Delete all of (b) and instead: If the party**
34 **requesting the examination wishes to call the examiner as a witness, the party shall**
35 **disclose an expert report as required by Rule 26(a)(3).**

36 ~~(b)(3) This subdivision applies to examinations made by agreement of the parties,~~
37 ~~unless the agreement expressly provides otherwise. This subdivision does not preclude~~
38 ~~discovery of a report of any other examiner or the taking of a deposition of an examiner~~
39 ~~in accordance with the provisions of any other rule.~~

40 ~~(c) Right of party examined to other medical reports. At the time of making an order~~
41 ~~to submit to an examination under Subdivision (a), the court shall, upon motion of the~~
42 ~~party to be examined, order the party seeking such examination to furnish to the party to~~
43 ~~be examined a report of any examination previously made or medical treatment~~
44 ~~previously given by any examiner employed directly or indirectly by the party seeking~~
45 ~~the order for a physical or mental examination, or at whose instance or request such~~
46 ~~medical examination or treatment has previously been conducted.~~

47 ~~(d)(c)~~ Sanctions.

48 ~~(d)(1)~~ If a party or a person in the custody or under the legal control of a party fails to
49 obey an order entered under ~~Subdivision paragraph~~ (a), the court on motion may take
50 any action authorized by Rule 37(b)(2), except that the failure cannot be treated as
51 contempt of court.

52 ~~(d)(2)~~ If a party fails to obey an order entered under Subdivision (c), the court on
53 motion may take any action authorized by Rule 37(b)(2).

54

1 **Rule 36. Request for admission.**

2 (a) Request for admission.

3 ~~(a)(1)~~ A party may serve upon any other party a written request ~~for the admission,~~
4 ~~for purpose of the pending action only, of to admit~~ the truth of any discoverable matters
5 ~~within the scope of Rule 26(b)~~ set forth in the request ~~that, including the genuineness of~~
6 any document. The matter must relate to statements or opinions of fact or of the
7 application of law to fact, ~~including the genuineness of any documents described in the~~
8 request. Each matter shall be separately stated. During initial fact discovery, a party
9 may not request admission of more than 25 matters. A copy of the document shall be
10 served with the request unless it has already been furnished or made available for
11 inspection and copying. The request ~~for admission shall contain a notice advising notify~~
12 the responding party ~~to whom the request is made that, pursuant to Rule 36, the~~
13 matters shall will be deemed admitted unless ~~said request is responded to the party~~
14 responds within ~~30-28~~ days after service of the request ~~or within such shorter or longer~~
15 time as the court may allow. Copies of documents shall be served with the request
16 unless they have been or are otherwise furnished or made available for inspection and
17 copying. Without leave of court or written stipulation, requests for admission may not be
18 served before the time specified in Rule 26(d).

19 (b) Answer or objection.

20 ~~(b)(1) (a)(2)~~ Each matter of which an admission is requested shall be separately set
21 ~~forth.~~ The matter is admitted unless, within ~~thirty-28~~ days after service of the request, ~~or~~
22 ~~within such shorter or longer time as the court may allow,~~ the responding party ~~to whom~~
23 ~~the request is directed~~ serves upon the requesting party ~~requesting the admission a~~
24 written answer or objection, ~~addressed to the matter, signed by the party or by his~~
25 ~~attorney, but, unless the court shortens the time, a defendant shall not be required to~~
26 ~~serve answers or objections before the expiration of 45 days after service of the~~
27 ~~summons and complaint upon him. If objection is made, the reasons therefor shall be~~
28 ~~stated. The answer shall specifically deny the matter or set forth in detail the reasons~~
29 ~~why the answering party cannot truthfully admit or deny the matter. A denial shall fairly~~
30 ~~meet the substance of the requested admission, and when good faith requires that a~~
31 ~~party qualify his answer or deny only a part of the matter of which an admission is~~

32 requested, he shall specify so much of it as is true and qualify or deny the remainder.
33 An answering party may not give lack of information or knowledge as a reason for
34 failure to admit or deny unless he states that he has made reasonable inquiry and that
35 the information known or readily obtainable by him is insufficient to enable him to admit
36 or deny. A party who considers that a matter of which an admission has been requested
37 presents a genuine issue for trial may not, on that ground alone, object to the request;
38 he may, subject to the provisions of Rule 37(c), deny the matter or set forth reasons
39 why he cannot admit or deny it.

40 (a)(3) The party who has requested the admissions may move to determine the
41 sufficiency of the answers or objections. Unless the court determines that an objection
42 is justified, it shall order that an answer be served. If the court determines that an
43 answer does not comply with the requirements of this rule, it may order either that the
44 matter is admitted or that an amended answer be served. The court may, in lieu of
45 these orders, determine that final disposition of the request be made at a pretrial
46 conference or at a designated time prior to trial. The provisions of Rule 37(a)(4) apply to
47 the award of expenses incurred in relation to the motion.

48 (b)(2) Unless the answering party objects to a matter, the party must admit or deny
49 the matter or state in detail the reasons why the party cannot truthfully admit or deny. A
50 party may identify the part of a matter which is true and deny the rest. A denial shall
51 fairly meet the substance of the request. Lack of information is not a reason for failure to
52 admit or deny unless the information known or reasonably available is insufficient to
53 form an admission or denial. If the truth of a matter is a genuine issue for trial, the
54 answering party may deny the matter or state the reasons for the failure to admit or
55 deny.

56 (b)(3) If the party objects to a matter, the party shall state the reasons for the
57 objection. Any reason not stated is waived unless excused by the court for good cause.
58 The party shall admit or deny any part of a matter that is not objectionable. It is not
59 grounds for objection that the truth of a matter is a genuine issue for trial.

60 (c) Sanctions for failure to admit. If a party fails to admit the truth of any discoverable
61 matter set forth in the request, and if the requesting party proves the truth of the matter,
62 the requesting party may move for an order requiring the other party to pay the

63 reasonable expenses of proving the matter, including reasonable attorney fees. The
64 court shall enter the order unless it finds that:

65 (c)(1) the request was held objectionable;

66 (c)(2) the admission sought was not substantially important;

67 (c)(3) the responding party had reason to believe the truth of the matter was a
68 genuine issue for trial; or

69 (c)(4) there were other good reasons for the failure to admit.

70 ~~(b)-(d)~~ Effect of admission. Any matter admitted under this rule is conclusively
71 established unless the court on motion permits withdrawal or amendment of the
72 admission. ~~Subject to the provisions of Rule 16 governing amendment of a pretrial~~
73 ~~order, the~~ The court may permit withdrawal or amendment ~~when if~~ the presentation of
74 the merits of the action will be ~~subverted thereby promoted~~ and ~~the party who obtained~~
75 ~~the admission fails to satisfy the court that~~ withdrawal or amendment will not prejudice
76 ~~him in maintaining his action or defense on the merits~~ the requesting party. Any
77 admission ~~made by a party~~ under this rule is for the purpose of the pending action and
78 ~~and It~~ is not an admission ~~by him~~ for any other purpose, nor may it be used ~~against him~~
79 in any other ~~proceeding action~~.

80 Advisory Committee Notes

81

1 **Rule 37. Failure to make or cooperate in disclosure or discovery; sanctions.**

2 (a) Motion for order compelling disclosure or discovery. ~~A party, upon reasonable~~
3 ~~notice to other parties and all persons affected thereby, may apply for an order~~
4 ~~compelling discovery as follows:~~

5 ~~(a)(1) Appropriate court. An application for an order to a party may be made to the~~
6 ~~court in which the action is pending, or, on matters relating to a deposition, to the court~~
7 ~~in the district where the deposition is being taken. An application for an order to a~~
8 ~~deponent who is not a party shall be made to the court in the district where the~~
9 ~~deposition is being taken.~~

10 ~~(a)(2)-(a)(1) Motion.~~

11 ~~(a)(2)(A) If a party fails to make a disclosure required by Rule 26(a), any other A~~
12 ~~party may move to compel disclosure or discovery and for appropriate sanctions if~~
13 ~~another party:~~

14 ~~(a)(1)(A) makes an evasive, incomplete or insufficient disclosure or response to a~~
15 ~~request for discovery;~~

16 ~~(a)(1)(B) fails to disclose, fails to respond to a discovery request, fails to supplement~~
17 ~~a disclosure or response or makes a supplemental disclosure or response without an~~
18 ~~adequate explanation of why the additional or correct information was not previously~~
19 ~~provided;~~

20 ~~(a)(1)(C) objects to a request for discovery;~~

21 ~~(a)(1)(D) impedes, delays, or frustrates the fair examination of a witness; or~~

22 ~~(a)(1)(E) otherwise fails to make full and complete disclosure or discovery.~~

23 ~~(a)(2) Appropriate court. A motion may be made to the court in which the action is~~
24 ~~pending, or, on matters relating to a deposition, to the court in the district where the~~
25 ~~deposition is being taken. A motion for an order to a nonparty witness shall be made to~~
26 ~~the court in the district where the deposition is being taken.~~

27 ~~(a)(3) The motion must include movant must attach a copy of the request for~~
28 ~~discovery or the response at issue and~~ a certification that the movant has in good faith
29 conferred or attempted to confer with the party not making the disclosure or discovery in
30 an effort to secure the disclosure or discovery without court action.

31 ~~(a)(2)(B) If a deponent fails to answer a question propounded or submitted under~~
32 ~~Rule 30 or 31, or a corporation or other entity fails to make a designation under Rule~~
33 ~~30(b)(6) or 31(a), or a party fails to answer an interrogatory submitted under Rule 33, or~~
34 ~~if a party, in response to a request for inspection submitted under Rule 34, fails to~~
35 ~~respond that inspection will be permitted as requested or fails to permit inspection as~~
36 ~~requested, the discovering party may move for an order compelling an answer, or a~~
37 ~~designation, or an order compelling inspection in accordance with the request. The~~
38 ~~motion must include a certification that the movant has in good faith conferred or~~
39 ~~attempted to confer with the person or party failing to make the discovery in an effort to~~
40 ~~secure the information or material without court action. When taking a deposition on oral~~
41 ~~examination, the proponent of the question may complete or adjourn the examination~~
42 ~~before applying for an order.~~

43 ~~(a)(3) Evasive or incomplete disclosure, answer, or response. For purposes of this~~
44 ~~subdivision an evasive or incomplete disclosure, answer, or response is to be treated as~~
45 ~~a failure to disclose, answer, or respond.~~

46 (a)(4) Expenses and sanctions.

47 (a)(4)(A) If the motion is granted, or if the disclosure or ~~requested~~ discovery is
48 provided after the motion was filed, the court shall, after opportunity for ~~hearing~~
49 response, require the party or ~~deponent witness~~ whose conduct necessitated the motion
50 or the party or attorney advising such conduct or both of them to pay to the moving
51 party the reasonable expenses incurred in obtaining the order, including attorney fees,
52 unless the court finds that the ~~motion was filed without the~~ movant's first making did not
53 make a good faith effort to obtain the disclosure or discovery without court action, or
54 that the ~~opposing party's~~ nondisclosure, response, or objection was substantially
55 justified, or that other circumstances make an award of expenses unjust.

56 (a)(4)(B) If the motion is denied, the court may enter any protective order authorized
57 under Rule 26(c) and shall, after opportunity for ~~hearing response~~, require the moving
58 party or the attorney or both of them to pay to the party or ~~deponent witness~~ who
59 opposed the motion the reasonable expenses incurred in opposing the motion, including
60 attorney fees, unless the court finds that ~~the making of~~ the motion was substantially
61 justified or that other circumstances make an award of expenses unjust.

62 (a)(4)(C) If the motion is granted in part and denied in part, the court may enter any
63 protective order authorized under Rule 26(c) and may, after opportunity for ~~hearing~~
64 response, apportion the reasonable expenses incurred in relation to the motion among
65 the parties and persons in a just manner.

66 (b) Failure to comply with order.

67 (b)(1) Sanctions by court in district where deposition is taken. ~~If a deponent fails to~~
68 ~~be sworn or to answer a question after being directed to do so by~~ Failure to follow an
69 order of the court in the district in which the deposition is being taken, ~~the failure may be~~
70 ~~considered a~~ is contempt of that court.

71 (b)(2) Sanctions by court in which action is pending. ~~If a party fails to obey an order~~
72 ~~entered under Rule 16(b) or if a party or an officer, director, or managing agent of a~~
73 ~~party or a person designated under Rule 30(b)(6) or 31(a) to testify on behalf of a party~~
74 ~~fails to obey an order to provide or permit discovery, including an order made under~~
75 ~~Subdivision (a) of this rule or Rule 35, unless~~ Unless the court finds that the failure was
76 substantially justified, the court in which the action is pending may take such action in
77 regard to the failure to follow its orders as are just, including the following:

78 (b)(2)(A) deem the matter or any other designated facts to be established ~~for the~~
79 ~~purposes of the action~~ in accordance with the claim of the party obtaining the order;

80 (b)(2)(B) prohibit the disobedient party from supporting or opposing designated
81 claims or defenses or from introducing designated matters into evidence;

82 (b)(2)(C) ~~strike pleadings or parts thereof~~, stay further proceedings until the order is
83 obeyed;

84 (b)(2)(D) dismiss all or part of the action ~~or proceeding or any part thereof~~, strike all
85 or part of the pleadings, or render judgment by default ~~against the disobedient party on~~
86 all or part of the action;

87 ~~(b)(2)(D)~~ (b)(2)(E) order the party or the attorney to pay the reasonable expenses,
88 including attorney fees, caused by the failure;

89 ~~(b)(2)(E)~~ (b)(2)(F) treat the failure to obey an order, other than an order to submit to
90 a physical or mental examination, as contempt of court; and

91 ~~(b)(2)(F)~~ (b)(2)(G) instruct the jury regarding an adverse inference.

92 ~~(c) Expenses on failure to admit. If a party fails to admit the genuineness of any~~
93 ~~document or the truth of any matter as requested under Rule 36, and if the party~~
94 ~~requesting the admissions thereafter proves the genuineness of the document or the~~
95 ~~truth of the matter, the party requesting the admissions may apply to the court for an~~
96 ~~order requiring the other party to pay the reasonable expenses incurred in making that~~
97 ~~proof, including reasonable attorney fees. The court shall make the order unless it finds~~
98 ~~that (1) the request was held objectionable pursuant to Rule 36(a), or (2) the admission~~
99 ~~sought was of no substantial importance, or (3) the party failing to admit had reasonable~~
100 ~~ground to believe that he might prevail on the matter, or (4) there was other good~~
101 ~~reason for the failure to admit.~~

102 ~~(d) Failure of party to attend at own deposition or serve answers to interrogatories or~~
103 ~~respond to request for inspection. If a party or an officer, director, or managing agent of~~
104 ~~a party or a person designated under Rule 30(b)(6) or 31(a) to testify on behalf of a~~
105 ~~party fails (1) to appear before the officer who is to take the deposition, after being~~
106 ~~served with a proper notice, or (2) to serve answers or objections to interrogatories~~
107 ~~submitted under Rule 33, after proper service of the interrogatories, or (3) to serve a~~
108 ~~written response to a request for inspection submitted under Rule 34, after proper~~
109 ~~service of the request, the court on motion may take any action authorized by~~
110 ~~Subdivision (b)(2).~~

111 ~~The failure to act described in this subdivision may not be excused on the ground~~
112 ~~that the discovery sought is objectionable unless the party failing to act has applied for a~~
113 ~~protective order as provided by Rule 26(c).~~

114 ~~(e) Failure to participate in the framing of a discovery plan. If a party or attorney fails~~
115 ~~to participate in good faith in the framing of a discovery plan by agreement as is~~
116 ~~required by Rule 26(f), the court on motion may take any action authorized by~~
117 ~~Subdivision (b)(2).~~

118 ~~(f) Failure to disclose. If a party fails to disclose a witness, document or other~~
119 ~~material as required by Rule 26(a) or Rule 26(e)(1), or to amend a prior response to~~
120 ~~discovery as required by Rule 26(e)(2), that party shall not be permitted to use the~~
121 ~~witness, document or other material at any hearing unless the failure to disclose is~~
122 ~~harmless or the party shows good cause for the failure to disclose. In addition to or in~~

123 ~~lieu of this sanction, the court on motion may take any action authorized by Subdivision~~
124 ~~(b)(2).~~

125 ~~(g)(c)~~ Failure to preserve evidence. Nothing in this rule limits the inherent power of
126 the court to take any action authorized by ~~Subdivision paragraph~~ (b)(2) if a party
127 destroys, conceals, alters, tampers with or fails to preserve a document, tangible item,
128 electronic data or other evidence in violation of a duty. Absent exceptional
129 circumstances, a court may not impose sanctions under these rules on a party for failing
130 to provide electronically stored information lost as a result of the routine, good-faith
131 operation of an electronic information system.

132 Advisory Committee Notes

133