

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
DISTRICT OF UTAH



AUGUST 12, 2022

NOTICE TO MEMBERS OF THE BAR AND PUBLIC

Proposed changes to the Local Rules of Practice

Public Comment Opportunity Expires on September 2, 2022

The Advisory Committee on the Local Rules of Practice invites comments about the proposed rule changes. The summary that follows was prepared to help the public quickly understand the general changes to the rules. The summary should not be relied on as a substitute for a complete review of each rule and the proposed changes.

CIVIL RULES

DUCivR 7-4	An Action Seeking Judicial Review of a Decision From an Administrative Agency (Amend) Recommend amendments to address the upcoming changes to Fed. R. Civ. P. 7.1 and forthcoming addition of the Supplemental Rules for Social Security Review Actions Under 42 U.S.C. § 405(g). Additionally, the language contained in section (b) was clarified to streamline the briefing process.
DUCivR 7-6	Amicus Curiae Participation (New) This rule is proposed to clarify the procedures and qualifications for amicus briefs in the district. It incorporates many of the requirements of Fed. R. App. P. 29(a), but also includes some clarifications and restrictions and addresses circumstances that are unique to amicus practice at the trial court level.
DUCivR 26-1	Discovery Requests and Documents (Amend) General stylistic clean up to improve clarity and readability. The title of the rule has been updated to mirror the proposed amendments to the content. The section related to expert disclosures was revised to clarify that the reason the list of disclosed experts is required is to

	allow the court to complete a conflict check so case reassignment, if needed, may occur promptly.
DUCivR 26-2	Standard Protective Order and Stay of Depositions (Amend) Removed the introductory narrative about the policy reasons for implementing the standard protective order. Relocated section (b) – Motion for Protective Order and Stay of Deposition – to DUCivR 30-1. General stylistic clean up to improve clarity and readability. Updated the title of the Rule to reflect the deletion of section (b).
Standard Protective Order	Revised section 10 to clarify that an inadvertent or other disclosure of attorney-client privileged or work-product protected information is not a waiver of the privilege or protection. Imposing the inadvertence standard under Fed. R. Evid. 502(b) undermined the reason that Rule 502 was enacted, which was imposed for those instances where no protective order is in place.
DUCivR 29-1	Agreements Regarding Extension of Discovery Response Deadlines (Amend) General stylistic clean up to improve clarity and readability. Clarified when a court order is required before discovery deadlines will be extended. The title of the rule has been updated to mirror the proposed amendments to the content.
DUCivR 30-1	Deposition Objections (Amend) General stylistic clean up to improve clarity and readability. Removed “asked and answered” and calls for a “narrative” from the list of possible form objections because they serve no purpose in the context of a deposition. Added section (d) that identifies when a deposition is stayed, which concept was previously housed in DUCivR 26-2. Updated the title of the Rule to reflect the addition of section (d).
DUCivR 41-1	Sanctions: Failure to Notify Court When Settlement is Reached Before a Scheduled Jury Trial (Amend) General stylistic clean up to improve clarity and readability. Clarified when the court may assess jury costs against a party who has failed to timely notify the court about a dismissal or settlement. The title of the rule has been updated to mirror the proposed amendments to the content.
DUCivR 41-2	Dismissal for Failure to Prosecute (Amend) General stylistic clean up to improve clarity and readability. Clarified that a magistrate judge presiding by consent may enter an order of dismissal.

DUCivR 45-1	<p>Prior Notice of Subpoena and Copy of DUCivR 37-1 Required for Nonparty (Amend)</p> <p>General stylistic clean up to improve clarity and readability. Removed the language about “[a]ny motion to quash, motion for protective order, or motion to compel...” because it was inconsistent with the requirements of DUCivR 37-1. Modified the time to serve a subpoena on a nonparty from 4 days to 5 days. The title of the rule has been updated to mirror the proposed amendments to the content.</p>
DUCivR 69-1	<p>Supplemental Proceedings (Eliminate)</p> <p>The recommendation is to eliminate this rule because it was modeled after a State Court rule that was repealed. The functions of a magistrate judge to assist with post-judgment collection issues has been relocated to DUCivR 72-2.</p>
DUCivR 72-2	<p>Magistrate Judge Functions and Duties in Civil Matters (Amend)</p> <p>Some general stylistic clean up to improve clarity and readability. Clarified the functions a magistrate judge may preform to assist with post-judgment collection matters. Deleted sections (d) and (e) because they were superfluous or not in use in the district. Deleted section (g) because it will be superfluous after DUCivR 72-4 is enacted.</p>
DUCivR 72-4	<p>Consent to the Jurisdiction of the Magistrate Judge (New)</p> <p>This rule is proposed to codify the procedures, currently contained in various General Orders, to notify a party about the opportunity to have a magistrate judge preside over certain civil cases, consistent with the statutory mandates contained in 28 U.S.C. § 636. The proposed rule clearly articulates the case types that a magistrate judge may and may not be directly assigned at case opening. The rule also clarifies that the magistrate judge originally assigned to the case, through either direct assignment or referral, will remain on the case even when the parties do not consent. A case will not be reassigned to a different magistrate judge unless there is a conflict. The rule standardizes the time to 21 days in which parties must return the consent form, in any type of case that is eligible to have a magistrate judge preside, to the consent clerk.</p>
DUCivR 81-2	<p>Removed Actions (Amend)</p> <p>Clarified that the court will not upload the State Court record, which is consistent with requirements contained in 28 U.S.C. § 1447, and specified that the state court record must be filed as attachments to the Notice of Removal. Stylistic changes were made to improve the readability of section (a)(2). Clarified, in section (c), a motion that was</p>

	pending in State Court at the time of removal and still requires a decision must be refiled and identify if expedited treatment is needed.
DUCivR 83-2	Assignment and Transfer of Civil Cases (Amend) Added section (h) to clarify how case assignment of motions for supplemental proceedings will work.
DUCivR 83-3	Cameras, Recording Devices, and Broadcasts (Amend) Some general stylistic clean up to improve clarity and readability. Recommend amendments to clarify that restrictions on the use of cameras and recording devices and broadcasting of hearings apply at any court location. The title of the rule has been updated to mirror the proposed amendments to the content.
DUCivR 83-4	Court Security (Eliminate and Reserve Number) The recommendation is to eliminate this rule because most of the information is contained in court policies that are published on the court's website.
DUCivR 83-7.1	Bankruptcy – Order of Reference of Bankruptcy Matters to Bankruptcy Judges (Amend) No separate order is entered in CM/ECF. DUCivR 83-7.1 is meant to constitute the District Court's reference of the matters set forth in 28 U.S.C. § 157(a) to the bankruptcy judges under the General Orders from the 1980s and replace those General Orders as the source of the reference. Recognizing this, the proposed amendments follow the language of 28 U.S.C. § 157(a) closely while eliminating redundancy. The Committee suggests removing the phrase "unless a rule or order of this court expressly provides otherwise" as it is generally extraneous and understood that if a court order provides otherwise the order will control.
DUCivR 83-7.2	Bankruptcy – Removal of Claims or Actions Related to Bankruptcy Cases (Amend) General stylistic clean up to improve clarity and readability.
DUCivR 83-7.3	Bankruptcy – Transfer of Personal Injury Tort and Wrongful Death Claims to the District Court (Eliminate and Reserve Number) The recommendation is to eliminate DUCivR 83-7.3 as it appears duplicative of what is stated in 28 U.S.C. § 157(b)(5). Also, the reference in DUCivR 83-7.4(a)(1)(A) to personal injury tort and wrongful death claims is sufficient to accomplish what is required by 28 U.S.C. § 157(b)(5).
DUCivR 83-7.4	Bankruptcy – Withdrawal of the Reference of Bankruptcy Cases, Proceedings and Contested Matters (Amend)

	<p>Recommend significant amendments aimed at streamlining the process for addressing a motion to withdraw a reference. Revisions were made to eliminate redundancy with statutory provisions. Suggested amendments include eliminating provisions related to internal court procedures and clarifying the time periods to file a withdrawal motion in a bankruptcy case, adversary proceeding, or contested matter.</p>
DUCivR 83-7.5	<p>Bankruptcy – Determination of Proceedings as “Non-Core” (Eliminate and Reserve Number)</p> <p>The recommendation is to eliminate this rule because it is redundant of certain provisions contained in 28 U.S.C. § 157 and Fed. R. Bankr. P. 9033.</p>
DUCivR 83-7.6	<p>Bankruptcy – Local Bankruptcy Rules of Practice (Amend)</p> <p>General stylistic clean up to improve clarity and readability.</p>
DUCivR 83-7.7	<p>Bankruptcy – Jury Trials in Bankruptcy Court (Amend)</p> <p>Recommend amendments aimed at streamlining the rule and eliminating redundancy with statutory provisions. The Committee suggests removing the reference to Fed. R. Civ. P. 47-51 and instead allowing the Bankruptcy Judge to direct what Rules of Civil Procedure apply on the rare occasion of a jury trial before the Bankruptcy Court. In addition, Fed. R. Bankr. P. 9015 already designates the Fed. R. Civ. P. that would apply in a bankruptcy court jury trial.</p>
DUCivR 83-7.8	<p>Bankruptcy – Indirect Criminal Contempt of Bankruptcy Court (Amend)</p> <p>General stylistic clean up to improve clarity and readability. The title of the rule has been updated to mirror the proposed amendments to the content.</p>
DUCivR 83-7.9	<p>Bankruptcy – Appeals to the District Court From the Bankruptcy Court Under 28 U.S.C. § 158 (Amend)</p> <p>Recommend significant deletions aimed at streamlining application of the rule and eliminating confusion among practitioners regarding the rule provisions (District Court, BAP, or Fed. R. Bankr. P.) that govern on appeal to the District Court from the Bankruptcy Court.</p>

CRIMINAL RULES

DUCrimR 16-1	Discovery (Amend) General stylistic clean up to improve clarity and readability. Recommend significant amendments aimed at streamlining the application of the rule and eliminating redundancy with statutory provisions. Recommend amendments to address the upcoming changes to Fed. R. Crim. P. 16 to clarify the scope and timing of expert discovery.
DUCrimR 16-2	Discovery – Search Warrants (Eliminate) The recommendation is to eliminate DUCrimR 16-2 as it appears duplicative of what is already required under Fed. R. Crim. P. 16.
DUCrimR 40-1	Removal Proceedings (Eliminate) The recommendation is to eliminate DUCrimR 40-1 because it is out-of-step with current practice and is duplicative of what is established in Fed. R. Crim. P. 5 and 40.
DUCrimR 41-1	Sealing of Fed. R. Crim. P. 41 Cases and Documents (New) This rule is proposed to codify a procedure that eliminates the practice of indefinite seals of Fed. R. Crim. P. 41 cases and documents without a court order. The rule is also designed to protect the public's presumptive right to access court records.
DUCrimR 49.1-1	Redacting Personal Identifiers (Amend) General stylistic clean up to improve clarity and readability. Recommend amendments aimed at conforming the rule to the redaction requirements contained in Fed. R. Crim. P. 49.1 and judicial policy (e.g., adding sentencing proceedings to section (b)(a)), and complementing similar court-specific redaction requirements already contained in DUCivR 5.2-1. Section (a)(2) is proposed to clarify the timing of filing a motion to extend the seal as it relates to section (d) of Fed. R. Crim. P. 49.1. The title of the rule has been updated to mirror the proposed amendments to the content.
DUCrimR 56-1	Office of Record; Court Library; Hours and Days of Business (Eliminate) The recommendation is to eliminate DUCrimR 56-1 as it unnecessary. The information contained in the rule is available on the court's website.
DUCrimR 57-1	General Format of Papers (Amend) General stylistic clean up to improve clarity and readability. The title of the rule has been updated to mirror the proposed amendments to

	the content.
DUCrimR 57-2	Assignment of Criminal Cases (Amend) General stylistic clean up to improve clarity and readability.
DUCrimR 57-6	Special Orders in Widely Publicized Criminal Matters (Eliminate and Reserve Number) The recommendation is to eliminate this rule. The rule is unnecessary because of the available case law on gag orders and judges can modify the courtroom without the rule.
DUCrimR 57-11	Stipulations (Amend) General stylistic clean up to improve clarity and readability. The title of the rule has been updated to mirror the proposed amendments to the content.
DUCrimR 57-12	Attorneys (Amend) General stylistic clean up to improve clarity and readability. The title of the rule has been updated to mirror the proposed amendments to the content.
DUCrimR 57-13	Cameras, Recording Devices, and Broadcasts (Amend) General stylistic clean up to improve clarity and readability. The title of the rule has been updated to mirror the proposed amendments to the content.
DUCrimR 57-14	Court Security (Eliminate and Reserve Number) The recommendation is to eliminate this rule because the committee is recommending eliminating DUCivR 83-4.

Members of the bar and the public are encouraged to make suggestions or proposals regarding the local rules by sending an email to Utd_public_comments@utd.uscourts.gov ([link sends e-mail](#)). The deadline for submitting suggestions or proposals to be considered during the local rules amendment cycle is May 1 each year.

DUCivR 7-4 AN ACTION SEEKING JUDICIAL REVIEW OF A DECISION FROM AN ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCY

(a) Governing Rules.

When a party seeks judicial review of an administrative agency's decision under an arbitrary and capricious or substantial evidence standard of review in civil actions other than review of Social Security decisions under 42 U.S.C. § 405(g), the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure apply unless other law or these rules require otherwise.¹ Except for the formatting requirements in section 7-4(d), review of Social Security decisions is governed by the Supplemental Rules for Social Security Actions under 42 U.S.C. § 405(g)

(b) Initial Filings.

- (1) A complaint must include:
 - (A) identification of the final agency action or any part being challenged;
 - (B) factual allegations supporting the grounds for the challenge; and
 - (C) the legal basis for subject-matter jurisdiction for the action.
- (2) In response to a complaint, the agency must file one of the following responsive documents within the time prescribed by statute, rule, or court order:
 - (A) a motion to dismiss under Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b); or
 - (B) a short and plain statement—

¹ Advisory Committee Note: This provision is intended to clarify that the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure govern other matters that arise in litigation challenging agency decisions, such as amendments to complaints, motions to intervene, motions for injunctive relief, and other matters not otherwise precluded by other law or rules.

- (i) admitting or denying that the decision, or any part of it, is arbitrary and capricious or not supported by substantial evidence; and
 - (ii) identifying any affirmative defenses.
- (3) The following responsive pleadings are not allowed:
 - (A) an answer;
 - (B) a motion for judgment on the pleadings;
 - (C) a motion for summary judgment; or
 - (D) a motion to affirm or reverse the decision.
- (4) If the agency files a motion to dismiss and the court denies that motion, the agency must comply with section 7-4(b)(2)(B) within the time prescribed by Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(a)(4)(A).

(c) Scheduling Order.

- (1) In lieu of an Attorney Planning Meeting Report under Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(f), and within 14 days after the agency files its short and plain statement, the parties must submit a proposed scheduling order that contains:
 - (A) a brief statement of—
 - (i) the claimed errors in the agency’s decision; and
 - (ii) the reasons the agency claims its decision was not arbitrary and capricious or was supported by substantial evidence;
 - (B) dates by which the following will be filed—
 - (i) the indexed administrative record, if one has not already been filed;
 - (ii) objections to the administrative record and responses;
 - (iii) any other motions;
 - (iv) the Opening Brief, which must be filed using the CM/ECF event, “Motion for Review of Agency Action”;

- (v) the Answer Brief, which must be filed using the CM/ECF event, “Memorandum in Opposition to Motion” and linked to the “Motion for Review of Agency Action”; and
 - (vi) a Reply Brief, which is limited to addressing only those issues raised in the Answer Brief, and which must be filed using the CM/ECF event, “Reply Memorandum/Reply to Response to Motion” and linked to the “Motion for Review of Agency Action.”²
- (2) The Scheduling Order will govern the filing deadlines for the parties’ respective briefs unless the court orders otherwise.

(d) Briefs Requirements.

- (1) Fed. R. App. P. 28(a)(2), (3), (5)-(10) govern the Opening Brief;
- (2) Fed. R. App. P. 28(b) governs the Answer Brief, except that it need not follow the requirements of Fed. R. App. P. 28(a)(1) or (4);
- (3) Fed. R. App. P. 28(c) governs the Reply Brief;
- (4) The following page and word limits apply, unless the court orders otherwise on showing of good cause:
 - (A) in a case seeking review of a Social Security Administration Commissioner’s decision, Opening and Answer Briefs must not exceed 7,750 words, and a Reply Brief must not exceed 3,875 words;
 - (B) in all other cases, brief length is governed by Fed. R. App. P. 32(a)(7); and

² The parties must follow the proper naming and filing conventions to ensure that the documents appear on the proper CM/ECF reports to assist the court in managing its docket and tracking these filings.

- (C) word limits exclude the caption, face sheet, table of contents, table of authorities, signature block, certificate of service, and exhibits.
- (5) The formatting requirements of DUCivR 10-1 apply.
- (6) Unless the court orders otherwise, the court will not consider additional briefs.

PROPOSED RULE

DUCivR 7-6 AMICUS CURIAE PARTICIPATION

(a) Participation.

In any case, the United States, or its officer or agency, or a State may automatically file an amicus curiae memorandum, which complies with this Local Rule, without the consent of the parties or leave of court. Any amicus curiae not automatically permitted to file a memorandum must file a motion seeking leave.

(b) Motion for Leave to File a Memorandum.

- (1) The motion must include the following:
 - (A) the amicus's interest in the litigation;
 - (B) the usefulness of the memorandum to the disposition of the case;
 and
 - (C) whether the parties consent to the filing of the memorandum.
- (2) The motion must be accompanied by:
 - (A) a proposed order granting the motion; and
 - (B) the proposed memorandum.
- (3) Any party may file a response to the motion, without responding to the substance of the proposed memorandum, within 7 days after service of the motion. Further briefing on the motion for leave is not permitted.
- (4) A party who has been granted leave to file must subsequently file the memorandum with the court within 3 days of the order.

(c) Memorandum Form and Length.

- (1) Form. A memorandum must comply with the formatting requirements of DUCivR 10-1.
- (2) Length. Except as the court authorizes, a memorandum may be no more than one-half the maximum length of the motion that the amicus's

memorandum addresses. The court's order allowing a party's overlength motion or response does not affect the length of an amicus memorandum.

(d) Memorandum Contents.

- (1) The memorandum must include the following sections:
 - (A) if the amicus curiae is nongovernmental corporate party, the disclosure statement required by Fed. R. Civ. P. 7.1(a);
 - (B) a concise statement of the identity of the amicus curiae and its interest in the case;
 - (C) unless the amicus curiae is one listed in the first sentence of section 7-6(a), a statement that indicates whether—
 - (i) a party's counsel authored the memorandum in whole or in part;
 - (ii) a party or a party's counsel contributed money to support preparing the memorandum; and
 - (iii) a person (other than the amicus curiae, its members, or its counsel) contributed money to support preparing the memorandum and identifies each contributor;
 - (D) an argument, which may be preceded by an introduction or a statement of the appropriate legal standard; and
 - (E) if applicable, a word count certification under DUCivR 7-1(a)(5)(C);

(e) The memorandum must include only facts that the parties have offered in the record, are judicially noticeable, are appropriate legislative facts, are included to demonstrate the amicus's interest in or the consequences of the litigation, or are otherwise admissible.

(f) The memorandum must only seek relief the parties have requested.

(g) Time for filing.

- (1) Supporting the Moving Party. The amicus must file the motion for leave and amicus memorandum no later than 14 days after the moving party files its motion.
- (2) Opposing the Moving Party. The amicus must file the motion for leave and amicus memorandum no later than 7 days after the response to the moving party's motion has been filed.
- (3) Modifying the Filing Deadlines. Upon a showing of good cause and no unfair prejudice to any party, the court may modify these deadlines.

(h) Prohibiting or Striking an Amicus Memorandum.

The court may prohibit the filing or strike any amicus memorandum if:

- (1) the memorandum would result in the judge's disqualification; or
- (2) after review, the court determines that the memorandum merely restates the arguments of a party, is not useful in the determination of the case, is an effort by a party to circumvent the length limits of the local rules, otherwise violates these Rules, or for other good cause.

(i) Restrictions and Exceptions on Amicus Participation in the Case.

- (1) Except as the court authorizes, an amicus curiae may not:
 - (A) file a reply or participate in oral argument; and
 - (B) otherwise participate in the case, including discovery and appearing at evidentiary hearings or trial.
- (2) The prohibitions in section 7-6(i)(1) do not apply to parties who have been granted the right to intervene as a party, have been appointed to represent the interest of a party, or who are otherwise granted the right to participate in the case by other statute or rule.

DUCivR 26-1 GENERAL PROVISIONS GOVERNING DISCOVERY

(a) Filing.

- (1) Not Filed. Unless the court orders otherwise, the following must not be filed:
 - (A) the disclosures required by Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(a)(1);
 - (B) the deposition notice required by Fed R. Civ. P. 30(b);
 - (C) the discovery requests or responses served under Fed. R. Civ. P. 33, 34, or 36; and
 - (D) a certificate of service of discovery requests or responses.
- (2) Expert Disclosure. In lieu of filing expert disclosures and reports under Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(a)(2), the parties must file with the court, by the date specified in the governing scheduling order, a list of the disclosed experts and the expert's subject of expertise to allow the court to conduct a conflict check.
- (3) Exceptions. Subsection (a)(1) does not preclude filing a copy of the discovery materials identified above to be used at a hearing, trial, or as an exhibit to motion, response, or reply.

(b) Form.

- (1) A party serving a discovery request under Fed. R. Civ. P. 33, 34, or 36 must sequentially number each request.
- (2) When serving discovery on behalf of a represented party, the requesting party must provide the discovery request in an editable electronic format to opposing counsel upon request.
- (3) A party responding to a discovery request served under Fed. R. Civ. P. 33, 34, or 36 must repeat in full each sequentially numbered discovery request above the response.

- (c) **Custody.** The party serving the discovery material or taking the deposition must retain the original.

DUCivR 26-2 STANDARD PROTECTIVE ORDER

(a) Applicability.

The Standard Protective Order, available on the court's website, applies in every case involving the disclosure of any information designated as confidential, unless the court orders otherwise. It is effective by operation of this rule at the time a case is filed and does not need to be entered in a case docket to be effective.

(b) Improper Discovery Objection.

Except as the court may otherwise order, it is improper to object to a discovery request or fail to produce Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(a)(1) initial disclosures on the basis that the court has not entered a protective order.

(c) Relief From the Standard Protective Order.

A party may file a motion, consistent with DUCivR 7-1, seeking relief from the Standard Protective Order.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF UTAH

_____,
Plaintiffs,
vs.
_____,
Defendants.

STANDARD PROTECTIVE ORDER

Civil No.

Honorable

Magistrate

Pursuant to Rule 26(c) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure and for good cause,

IT IS HEREBY ORDERED THAT:

1. Scope of Protection

This Standard Protective Order shall govern any record of information produced in this action and designated pursuant to this Standard Protective Order, including all designated deposition testimony, all designated testimony taken at a hearing or other proceeding, all designated deposition exhibits, interrogatory answers, admissions, documents and other discovery materials, whether produced informally or in response to interrogatories, requests for admissions, requests for production of documents or other formal methods of discovery.

This Standard Protective Order shall also govern any designated record of information produced in this action pursuant to required disclosures under any federal procedural rule or local rule of the Court and any supplementary disclosures thereto.

This Standard Protective Order shall apply to the parties and to any nonparty from whom discovery may be sought who desires the protection of this Protective Order.

Nonparties may challenge the confidentiality of the protected information by filing a motion to intervene and a motion to de-designate.

2. Definitions

(a) The term PROTECTED INFORMATION shall mean confidential or proprietary technical, scientific, financial, business, health, or medical information designated as such by the producing party.

(b) The term CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION – ATTORNEYS EYES ONLY, shall mean PROTECTED INFORMATION that is so designated by the producing party. The designation CONFIDENTIAL - ATTORNEYS EYES ONLY may be used only for the following types of past, current, or future PROTECTED INFORMATION: (1) sensitive technical information, including current research, development and manufacturing information and patent prosecution information, (2) sensitive business information, including highly sensitive financial or marketing information and the identity of suppliers, distributors and potential or actual customers, (3) competitive technical information, including technical analyses or comparisons of competitor's products, (4) competitive business information, including non-public financial or marketing analyses or comparisons of competitor's products and strategic product planning, or (5) any other PROTECTED INFORMATION the disclosure of which to non-qualified people subject to this Standard Protective Order the producing party reasonably and in good faith believes would likely cause harm.

(c) The term CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION shall mean all PROTECTED INFORMATION that is not designated as "CONFIDENTIAL - ATTORNEYS EYES ONLY" information.

(d) For entities covered by the Health Insurance Portability and

Accountability Act of 1996 (“HIPAA”), the term CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION shall include Confidential Health Information. Confidential Health Information shall mean information supplied in any form, or any portion thereof, that identifies an individual or subscriber in any manner and relates to the past, present, or future care, services, or supplies relating to the physical or mental health or condition of such individual or subscriber, the provision of health care to such individual or subscriber, or the past, present, or future payment for the provision of health care to such individual or subscriber. Confidential Health Information includes claim data, claim forms, grievances, appeals, or other documents or records that contain any patient health information required to be kept confidential under any state or federal law, including 45 C.F.R. Parts 160 and 164 promulgated pursuant to the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (*see* 45 C.F.R. §§ 164.501 & 160.103), and the following subscriber, patient, or member identifiers:

- (1) names;
- (2) all geographic subdivisions smaller than a State, including street address, city, county, precinct, and zip code;
- (3) all elements of dates (except year) for dates directly related to an individual, including birth date, admission date, discharge date, age, and date of death;
- (4) telephone numbers;
- (5) fax numbers;
- (6) electronic mail addresses;
- (7) social security numbers;
- (8) medical record numbers;

- (9) health plan beneficiary numbers;
- (10) account numbers;
- (11) certificate/license numbers;
- (12) vehicle identifiers and serial numbers, including license plate numbers;
- (13) device identifiers and serial numbers;
- (14) web universal resource locators (“URLs”);
- (15) internet protocol (“IP”) address numbers;
- (16) biometric identifiers, including finger and voice prints;
- (17) full face photographic images and any comparable images; and/or any other unique identifying number, characteristic, or code.

(e) The term TECHNICAL ADVISOR shall refer to any person who is not a party to this action and/or not presently employed by the receiving party or a company affiliated through common ownership, who has been designated by the receiving party to receive another party’s PROTECTED INFORMATION, including CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION – ATTORNEYS EYES ONLY, and CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION. Each party’s TECHNICAL ADVISORS shall be limited to such person as, in the judgment of that party’s counsel, are reasonably necessary for development and presentation of that party’s case. These persons include outside experts or consultants retained to provide technical or other expert services such as expert testimony or otherwise assist in trial preparation.

3. Disclosure Agreements

(a) Each receiving party's TECHNICAL ADVISOR shall sign a disclosure agreement in the form attached hereto as Exhibit A ("Disclosure Agreement"). Copies of the Disclosure Agreement signed by any person or entity to whom PROTECTED INFORMATION is disclosed shall be provided to the other party promptly after execution by facsimile and overnight mail. No disclosures shall be made to a TECHNICAL ADVISOR until seven (7) days after the executed Disclosure Agreement is served on the other party.

(b) Before any PROTECTED INFORMATION is disclosed to outside TECHNICAL ADVISORS, the following information must be provided in writing to the producing party and received no less than seven (7) days before the intended date of disclosure to that outside TECHNICAL ADVISOR: the identity of that outside TECHNICAL ADVISOR, business address and/or affiliation and a current curriculum vitae of the TECHNICAL ADVISOR, and, if not contained in the TECHNICAL ADVISOR's curriculum vitae, a brief description, including education, present and past employment and general areas of expertise of the TECHNICAL ADVISOR. If the producing party objects to disclosure of PROTECTED INFORMATION to an outside TECHNICAL ADVISOR, the producing party shall within seven (7) days of receipt serve written objections identifying the specific basis for the objection, and particularly identifying all information to which disclosure is objected. Failure to object within seven (7) days shall authorize the disclosure of PROTECTED INFORMATION to the TECHNICAL ADVISOR. As to any objections, the parties shall attempt in good faith to promptly resolve any objections informally. If the objections cannot be resolved, the party seeking to prevent disclosure of the PROTECTED INFORMATION to the expert shall

move within seven (7) days for an Order of the Court preventing the disclosure. The burden of proving that the designation is proper shall be upon the producing party. If no such motion is made within seven (7) days, disclosure to the TECHNICAL ADVISOR shall be permitted. In the event that objections are made and not resolved informally and a motion is filed, disclosure of PROTECTED INFORMATION to the TECHNICAL ADVISOR shall not be made except by Order of the Court.

(c) Any disclosure agreement executed by any person affiliated with a party shall be provided to any other party who, based upon a good faith belief that there has been a violation of this order, requests a copy.

(d) No party shall attempt to depose any TECHNICAL ADVISOR until such time as the TECHNICAL ADVISOR is designated by the party engaging the TECHNICAL ADVISOR as a testifying expert. Notwithstanding the preceding sentence, any party may depose a TECHNICAL ADVISOR as a fact witness provided that the party seeking such deposition has a good faith, demonstrable basis independent of the Disclosure Agreement or the information provided under subparagraph (a) above that such person possesses facts relevant to this action, or facts likely to lead to the discovery of admissible evidence; however, such deposition, if it precedes the designation of such person by the engaging party as a testifying expert, shall not include any questions regarding the scope or subject matter of the engagement. In addition, if the engaging party chooses not to designate the TECHNICAL ADVISOR as a testifying expert, the non-engaging party shall be barred from seeking discovery or trial testimony as to the scope or subject matter of the engagement.

4. Designation of Information

(a) Documents and things produced or furnished during the course of this action shall be designated as containing CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION, by placing on each page, each document (whether in paper or electronic form), or each thing a legend substantially as follows:

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION

(b) Documents and things produced or furnished during the course of this action shall be designated as containing information which is CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION – ATTORNEYS EYES ONLY by placing on each page, each document (whether in paper or electronic form), or each thing a legend substantially as follows:

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION – ATTORNEYS EYES ONLY

(c) During discovery, a producing party shall have the option to require that all or batches of materials be treated as containing CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION – ATTORNEYS EYES ONLY during inspection and to make its designation as to particular documents and things at the time copies of documents and things are furnished.

(d) A party may designate information disclosed at a deposition as CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION or CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION – ATTORNEYS EYES ONLY by requesting the reporter to so designate the transcript at the time of the deposition.

(e) A producing party shall designate its discovery responses, responses to requests for admission, briefs, memoranda, and all other papers sent to the court or to opposing counsel as containing CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION or CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION – ATTORNEYS EYES ONLY when such papers are served or sent.

(f) A party shall designate information disclosed at a hearing or trial as CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION or as CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION – ATTORNEYS EYES ONLY by requesting the court, at the time the information is proffered or adduced, to receive the information only in the presence of those persons designated to receive such information and court personnel, and to designate the transcript appropriately.

(g) The parties will use reasonable care to avoid designating any documents or information as CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION or as CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION – ATTORNEYS EYES ONLY that is not entitled to such designation or which is generally available to the public. The parties shall designate only that part of a document or deposition that is CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION or CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION – ATTORNEYS EYES ONLY, rather than the entire document or deposition. For example, if a party claims that a document contains pricing information that is CONFIDENTIAL – ATTORNEYS EYES ONLY, the party will designate only that part of the document setting forth the specific pricing information as ATTORNEYS EYES ONLY, rather than the entire document.

(h) In multi-party cases, Plaintiffs and/or Defendants shall further be able to designate documents as CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION – NOT TO BE DISCLOSED TO OTHER PLAINTIFFS or CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION – NOT TO BE DISCLOSED TO OTHER DEFENDANTS for documents that shall not be disclosed to other parties.

5. Disclosure and Use of Confidential Information

Information that has been designated CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION or as CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION – ATTORNEYS EYES ONLY shall be disclosed by

the receiving party only to Qualified Recipients. All Qualified Recipients shall hold such information received from the disclosing party in confidence, shall use the information only for purposes of this action and for no other action, and shall not use it for any business or other commercial purpose, and shall not use it for filing or prosecuting any patent application (of any type) or patent reissue or reexamination request, and shall not disclose it to any person, except as hereinafter provided. All information that has been designated CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION or as CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION – ATTORNEYS EYES ONLY shall be carefully maintained so as to preclude access by persons who are not qualified to receive such information under the terms of this Order.

In multi-party cases, documents designated as CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION – NOT TO BE DISCLOSED TO OTHER PLAINTIFFS or CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION – NOT TO BE DISCLOSED TO OTHER DEFENDANTS shall not be disclosed to other plaintiffs and/or defendants.

6. Qualified Recipients

For purposes of this Order, "Qualified Recipient" means

- (a) For CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION – ATTORNEYS EYES ONLY:

- (1) Outside counsel of record for the parties in this action, and the partners, associates, secretaries, paralegal assistants, and employees of such counsel to the extent reasonably necessary to render professional services in the action, outside copying services, document management services and graphic services;

- (2) Court officials involved in this action (including court reporters, persons operating video recording equipment at depositions, and any special master appointed by the Court);

(3) Any person designated by the Court in the interest of justice, upon such terms as the Court may deem proper;

(4) Any outside TECHNICAL ADVISOR employed by the outside counsel of record, subject to the requirements in Paragraph 3 above;

(5) Any witness during the course of discovery, so long as it is stated on the face of each document designated CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION – ATTORNEYS EYES ONLY being disclosed that the witness to whom a party is seeking to disclose the document was either an author, recipient, or otherwise involved in the creation of the document. Where it is not stated on the face of the confidential document being disclosed that the witness to whom a party is seeking to disclose the document was either an author, recipient, or otherwise involved in the creation of the document, the party seeking disclosure may nonetheless disclose the confidential document to the witness, provided that: (i) the party seeking disclosure has a reasonable basis for believing that the witness in fact received or reviewed the document, (ii) the party seeking disclosure provides advance notice to the party that produced the document, and (iii) the party that produced the document does not inform the party seeking disclosure that the person to whom the party intends to disclose the document did not in fact receive or review the documents. Nothing herein shall prevent disclosure at a deposition of a document designated CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION – ATTORNEYS EYES ONLY to the officers, directors, and managerial level employees of the party producing such CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION – ATTORNEYS EYES ONLY, or to any employee of such party who has access to such CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION – ATTORNEYS EYES ONLY in the ordinary course of such employee's employment; and

(6) Any designated arbitrator or mediator who is assigned to hear this matter, or who has been selected by the parties, and his or her staff, provided that such individuals agree in writing, pursuant to the Disclosure Agreement, to be bound by the terms of this Order.

(b) FOR CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION:

- (1) Those persons listed in paragraph 6(a);
- (2) In-house counsel for a party to this action who are acting in a legal capacity and who are actively engaged in the conduct of this action, and the secretary and paralegal assistants of such counsel to the extent reasonably necessary;
- (3) The insurer of a party to litigation and employees of such insurer to the extent reasonably necessary to assist the party's counsel to afford the insurer an opportunity to investigate and evaluate the claim for purposes of determining coverage and for settlement purposes; and
- (4) Representatives, officers, or employees of a party as necessary to assist outside counsel with this litigation.

7. Use of Protected Information

(a) In the event that any receiving party's briefs, memoranda, discovery requests, requests for admission, or other papers of any kind that are served or filed include another party's CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION or CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION – ATTORNEYS EYES ONLY, the papers must be appropriately designated pursuant to paragraphs 4(a) and (b) and governed by DUCivR 5-3.

(b) All documents, including attorney notes and abstracts, that contain another party's CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION or CONFIDENTIAL

INFORMATION – ATTORNEYS EYES ONLY, shall be handled as if they were designated pursuant to paragraph 4(a) or (b).

(c) Documents, papers, and transcripts that are filed with the court and contain any other party's CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION or CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION – ATTORNEYS EYES ONLY shall be filed in sealed envelopes and filed in accordance with DUCivR 5-3.

(d) To the extent that documents are reviewed by a receiving party prior to production, any knowledge learned during the review process will be treated by the receiving party as CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION – ATTORNEYS EYES ONLY until such time as the documents have been produced, at which time any stamped classification will control. No photograph or any other means of duplication, including but not limited to electronic means, of materials provided for review prior to production is permitted before the documents are produced with the appropriate stamped classification.

(e) In the event that any question is asked at a deposition with respect to which a party asserts that the answer requires the disclosure of CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION or CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION – ATTORNEYS EYES ONLY, such question shall nonetheless be answered by the witness fully and completely. Prior to answering, however, all persons present shall be advised of this Order by the party making the confidentiality assertion and, in the case of information designated as CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION – ATTORNEYS EYES ONLY at the request of such party, all persons who are not allowed to obtain such information pursuant to this Order, other than the witness, shall leave the room during the time in which this information is disclosed or discussed.

(f) Nothing in this Protective Order shall bar or otherwise restrict outside counsel from rendering advice to his or her client with respect to this action and, in the course thereof, from relying in a general way upon his examination of materials designated CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION or CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION – ATTORNEYS EYES ONLY, provided, however, that in rendering such advice and in otherwise communicating with his or her clients, such counsel shall not disclose the specific contents of any materials designated CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION or CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION – ATTORNEYS EYES ONLY.

8. Inadvertent Failure to Designate

(a) In the event that a producing party inadvertently fails to designate any of its information pursuant to paragraph 4, it may later designate by notifying the receiving parties in writing. The receiving parties shall take reasonable steps to see that the information is thereafter treated in accordance with the designation.

(b) It shall be understood however, that no person or party shall incur any liability hereunder with respect to disclosure that occurred prior to receipt of written notice of a belated designation.

9. Challenge to Designation

(a) Any receiving party may challenge a producing party's designation at any time. A failure of any party to expressly challenge a claim of confidentiality or any document designation shall not constitute a waiver of the right to assert at any subsequent time that the same is not in-fact confidential or not an appropriate designation for any reason.

(b) Any receiving party may disagree with the designation of any information received from the producing party as CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION or

CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION – ATTORNEYS EYES ONLY. In that case, any receiving party desiring to disclose or to permit inspection of the same otherwise than is permitted in this Order, may request the producing party in writing to change the designation of a document or documents, stating with particularity the reasons for that request, and specifying the category to which the challenged document(s) should be de-designated. The producing party shall then have seven (7) days from the date of service of the request to:

- (i) advise the receiving parties whether or not it persists in such designation; and
- (ii) if it persists in the designation, to explain the reason for the particular designation and to state its intent to seek a protective order or any other order to maintain the designation.

(c) If no response is made within seven (7) days after service of the request under subparagraph (b), the information will be de-designated to the category requested by the receiving party. If, however, the request under subparagraph (b) above is responded to under subparagraph (b)(i) and (ii), within seven (7) days the producing party may then move the court for a protective order or any other order to maintain the designation. The burden of proving that the designation is proper shall be upon the producing party. If no such motion is made within seven (7) days after the statement to seek an order under subparagraph (b)(ii), the information will be de-designated to the category requested by the receiving party. In the event objections are made and not resolved informally and a motion is filed, disclosure of information shall not be made until

the issue has been resolved by the Court (or to any limited extent upon which the parties may agree).

No party shall be obligated to challenge the propriety of any designation when made, and failure to do so shall not preclude a subsequent challenge to the propriety of such designation.

(d) With respect to requests and applications to remove or change a designation, information shall not be considered confidential or proprietary to the producing party if:

- (i) the information in question has become available to the public through no violation of this Order; or
- (ii) the information was known to any receiving party prior to its receipt from the producing party; or
- (iii) the information was received by any receiving party without restrictions on disclosure from a third party having the right to make such a disclosure.

10. Producing Privileged Documents

The production in this case of attorney-client privileged or work-product protected documents, electronically stored information, or other information (collectively “discovery” in this section), whether inadvertent or otherwise, is not a waiver of the privilege or protection in this case or in any other federal or state proceeding. This Order shall be interpreted to provide the maximum protection allowed under Fed. R. Evid. 502(d). In accordance with Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(b)(5)(B) and Fed. R. Evid. 502(d), the parties therefore agree that if a party produces or provides discovery that it believes is subject to a claim of attorney-client privilege or work-product protection, whether

inadvertent or otherwise, the producing party may give written notice to the receiving party that the discovery is subject to a claim of attorney-client privilege or work-product protection and request that it be returned to the producing party. The receiving party must: (a) promptly return, sequester, or destroy such discovery and copies thereof; (b) not use or disclose the material until the matter is resolved; and (c) must take reasonable steps to retrieve the information if the party disclosed it before being notified. Return of the discovery shall not constitute an admission or concession, or permit any inference, that the discovery is, in fact, properly subject to a claim of attorney-client privilege or work-product protection. If the party returning the discovery to the producing party believes that the discovery is not subject to the attorney-client privilege or work-product protection, it must promptly meet and confer with the party seeking to claw back the discovery. If resolution of the dispute cannot be worked out between the parties, then the party seeking production of the purportedly privileged or work-product protected discovery should move the court under seal for an order requiring the production of the previously disclosed discovery within the time required under DUCivR 37-1. The producing party must preserve the information until the claim is resolved. The court's determination of attorney-client privilege or work-product protection will not consider the provisions of Fed. R. Evid. 502(b) because those provisions do not apply.

If a party that receives a request to claw back discovery refuses to promptly return, sequester, or destroy the requested discovery, the producing party may move the court under seal for an order seeking return of the discovery within the time required under DUCivR 37-1.

11. Inadvertent Disclosure of Confidential Information

In the event of an inadvertent disclosure of another party's CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION or CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION – ATTORNEYS EYES ONLY to a non-Qualified Recipient, the party making the inadvertent disclosure shall promptly upon learning of the disclosure: (i) notify the person to whom the disclosure was made that it contains CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION or CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION – ATTORNEYS EYES ONLY subject to this Order; (ii) make all reasonable efforts to preclude dissemination or use of the CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION or CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION – ATTORNEYS EYES ONLY by the person to whom disclosure was inadvertently made including, but not limited to, obtaining all copies of such materials from the non-Qualified Recipient; and (iii) notify the producing party of the identity of the person to whom the disclosure was made, the circumstances surrounding the disclosure, and the steps taken to ensure against the dissemination or use of the information.

12. Limitation

This Order shall be without prejudice to any party's right to assert at any time that any particular information or document is or is not subject to discovery, production or admissibility on the grounds other than confidentiality.

13. Conclusion of Action

(a) At the conclusion of this action, including through all appeals, each party or other person subject to the terms hereof shall be under an obligation to destroy or return to the producing party all materials and documents containing CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION or CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION – ATTORNEYS EYES ONLY and to certify to the producing party such destruction or return. Such return or destruction

shall not relieve said parties or persons from any of the continuing obligations imposed upon them by this Order.

(b) After this action, trial counsel for each party may retain one archive copy of all documents and discovery material even if they contain or reflect another party's CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION or CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION – ATTORNEYS EYES ONLY. Trial counsel's archive copy shall remain subject to all obligations of this Order.

(c) The provisions of this paragraph shall not be binding on the United States, any insurance company, or any other party to the extent that such provisions conflict with applicable Federal or State law. The Department of Justice, any insurance company, or any other party shall notify the producing party in writing of any such conflict it identifies in connection with a particular matter so that such matter can be resolved either by the parties or by the Court.

14. Production by Third Parties Pursuant to Subpoena

Any third party producing documents or things or giving testimony in this action pursuant to a subpoena, notice or request may designate said documents, things, or testimony as CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION or CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION – ATTORNEYS EYES ONLY. The parties agree that they will treat CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION or CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION – ATTORNEYS EYES ONLY produced by third parties according to the terms of this Order.

15. Compulsory Disclosure to Third Parties

If any receiving party is subpoenaed in another action or proceeding or served with a document or testimony demand or a court order, and such subpoena or demand or court order seeks CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION or CONFIDENTIAL INFORMATION –

ATTORNEYS EYES ONLY of a producing party, the receiving party shall give prompt written notice to counsel for the producing party and allow the producing party an opportunity to oppose such subpoena or demand or court order prior to the deadline for complying with the subpoena or demand or court order. No compulsory disclosure to third parties of information or material exchanged under this Order shall be deemed a waiver of any claim of confidentiality, except as expressly found by a court or judicial authority of competent jurisdiction.

16. Jurisdiction to Enforce Standard Protective Order

After the termination of this action, the Court will continue to have jurisdiction to enforce this Order.

17. Modification of Standard Protective Order

This Order may be modified any time either through stipulation or Order of the Court.

18. Confidentiality of Party's Own Documents

Nothing herein shall affect the right of the designating party to disclose to its officers, directors, employees, attorneys, consultants or experts, or to any other person, its own information. Such disclosure shall not waive the protections of this Standard Protective Order and shall not entitle other parties or their attorneys to disclose such information in violation of it, unless by such disclosure of the designating party the information becomes public knowledge. Similarly, the Standard Protective Order shall not preclude a party from showing its own information, including its own information that is filed under seal by a party, to its officers, directors, employees, attorneys, consultants or experts, or to any other person.

SO ORDERED AND ENTERED BY THE COURT PURSUANT TO DUCivR 26-2
EFFECTIVE AS OF THE COMMENCE OF THE ACTION.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF UTAH

_____, Plaintiffs, vs. _____, Defendant.	DISCLOSURE AGREEMENT Honorable Magistrate Judge
--	---

I, _____, am employed by _____. In
connection with this action, I am:

_____ a director, officer or employee of _____ who is
directly assisting in this action;

_____ have been retained to furnish technical or other expert services or to give
testimony (a "TECHNICAL ADVISOR");

_____ Other Qualified Recipient (as defined in the Protective Order)

(Describe: _____).

I have read, understand and agree to comply with and be bound by the terms of the
Standard Protective Order in the matter of _____,
Civil Action No. _____, pending in the United States District Court for the
District of Utah. I further state that the Standard Protective Order entered by the Court, a
copy of which has been given to me and which I have read, prohibits me from using any
PROTECTED INFORMATION, including documents, for any purpose not appropriate or
necessary to my participation in this action or disclosing such documents or information to

any person not entitled to receive them under the terms of the Standard Protective Order. To the extent I have been given access to PROTECTED INFORMATION, I will not in any way disclose, discuss, or exhibit such information except to those persons whom I know (a) are authorized under the Standard Protective Order to have access to such information, and (b) have executed a Disclosure Agreement. I will return, on request, all materials containing PROTECTED INFORMATION, copies thereof and notes that I have prepared relating thereto, to counsel for the party with whom I am associated. I agree to be bound by the Standard Protective Order in every aspect and to be subject to the jurisdiction of the United States District Court for the District of Utah for purposes of its enforcement and the enforcement of my obligations under this Disclosure Agreement. I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Signed by Recipient

Name (printed)

Date: _____

DUCivR 29-1 EXTENDING DISCOVERY RESPONSE DEADLINES

(a) Agreement Without Court Order.

Parties may agree to extend the time to respond to a discovery request without court approval, unless:

- (1) the time originally prescribed to respond has expired; or
- (2) the extension modifies or interferes with:
 - (A) a deadline established by the case scheduling order;
 - (B) a filing deadline established by the court, the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, or these Local Rules;
 - (C) a court-scheduled conference;
 - (D) a deadline for filing a proposed pretrial order;
 - (E) a trial date; or
 - (F) any other deadline referenced in Fed. R. Civ. P. 29(b).

(b) Court Order Required.

If the circumstances in section 29-1(a)(1) or (2) are present, the parties must obtain court approval to extend the discovery response deadline by filing a stipulated motion and proposed order.

DUCivR 30-1 DEPOSITION OBJECTIONS AND STAYS

(a) Timely Form Objection.

A party must object to the form of a deposition question at the time the question is posed and must identify the basis, which may include the following:

- ambiguous, vague, or unintelligible;
- argumentative, compound, or leading;
- mischaracterizes a witness's prior testimony or the evidence;
- calls for speculation;
- lack of foundation; and
- assumes facts not in evidence.

(b) Waiver.

A party waives a form objection unless the objection complies with section 30-1(a).

(c) Coaching Objection Prohibited.

Objections must be concise and must not suggest answers to or coach the deponent. An attorney making a statement or objection that has the effect of coaching the deponent or suggesting an answer may be sanctioned.

(d) Stay of Deposition.

A motion for a protective order to stay a deposition automatically stays the deposition only if it is filed by the third business day after service of the deposition notice. The deposition is stayed until the court rules on the motion.

DUCivR 41-1 DISMISSAL OR SETTLEMENT BEFORE JURY TRIAL

(a) Duty to Notify the Court.

The parties must immediately notify the court about any agreement that eliminates the need to empanel a jury.

(b) Jury Costs.

- (1) The court may assess jury costs against an attorney, a party, or both unless the parties have complied with section DUCivR 41-1(a) by filing a notice about dismissal or settlement and informing the judge's chambers at least 1 business day before the scheduled jury trial.
- (2) Jury costs include attendance fees, per diem, mileage, and parking.

DUCivR 41-2 DISMISSAL FOR FAILURE TO PROSECUTE

At any time, the court may issue an order to show cause requiring a party seeking affirmative relief to explain why the case should not be dismissed for lack of prosecution. If the party does not show good cause, a district judge or a magistrate judge presiding by consent may enter an order of dismissal. The dismissal may be with or without prejudice, as the court deems proper.

DUCivR 45-1 NOTICE OF SUBPOENA REQUIRED FOR NONPARTY

The notice of issuance of subpoena together with a copy of the proposed subpoena that is (i) directed to a nonparty, and (ii) commands production of documents and things or inspection of premises before trial must be served on each party as prescribed by Fed. R. Civ. P. 45(a)(4). The subpoena may not be served on the nonparty until 5 days after the service of the notice.

~~DUCivR 69-1 — SUPPLEMENTAL PROCEEDINGS~~

~~(a) — Motion to Appear.~~

~~Any party having a final judgment on which execution may issue may make a motion to have the judgment debtor or other person in possession of, or having information relating to, property or other assets that may be subject to execution or distraint appear in court and answer concerning such property or assets. The moving party, on proper affidavit, may request that the debtor or other person be ordered to refrain from alienation or disposition of the property or assets in any way detrimental to the moving party's interest.~~

~~1. Hearing Before Magistrate Judge.~~

~~A motion under section 69-1(a) will be presented to a magistrate judge and the matter calendared before the magistrate judge for hearing to require the debtor or other person to be examined. In any case in which the moving party seeks a restraint of the debtor's or other person's property, the magistrate judge will make findings and a report for the district judge with an order for restraint that the district judge may issue.~~

~~2. Failure to Appear.~~

~~Should the debtor or other person fail to appear as directed, the magistrate judge may issue such process as is necessary and appropriate, including arrest, to bring the person before the court. If the conduct of the non-responding person is contemptuous, a proper reference will be made by the magistrate judge to the district judge to whom the matter has been assigned.~~

~~3. Fees and Expenses.~~

~~The moving party must tender a witness fee and mileage or equivalent to any person, with the exception of the judgment debtor, who, under this rule, is required to appear in court.~~

DUCivR 72-2 MAGISTRATE JUDGE FUNCTIONS AND DUTIES IN CIVIL MATTERS

(a) General Authority.

Unless otherwise directed by the court, a magistrate judge is authorized, with or without a referral, to:

- (1) grant applications to proceed without prepayment of fees;
- (2) authorize levy, entry, search, and seizure requested by authorized agents of the Internal Revenue Service under 26 U.S.C. § 6331 upon a determination of probable cause;
- (3) conduct supplemental proceedings in accordance with Fed. R. Civ. P. 69, including:
 - (A) hold hearings to determine judgment debtor's property;
 - (B) issue writs;
 - (C) temporarily restrain a judgment debtor from selling, transferring, or disposing of the property or asset;
 - (D) hold hearings and make recommendations to the district judge on substantive issues including the liability of a party under a writ of garnishment or execution;
 - (E) issue orders directing funds—
 - (i) to be paid into the registry of the court;
 - (ii) to be paid out of the registry on the parties consent under 28 U.S.C. § 636(c) and DUCivR 72-4; and
 - (F) perform all duties specified in the Federal Debt Collection Procedures Act, 28 U.S.C. §§ 3001–3308;
- (4) issue orders authorizing alternative service;

- (5) conduct initial scheduling conferences under Fed. R. Civ. P. 16, enter stipulated scheduling orders, and grant or deny stipulated motions to amend scheduling orders;
- (6) conduct all pretrial proceedings contemplated by 28 U.S.C. § 636(b) and Fed. R. Civ. P. 72 in cases assigned under DUCivR 72-4 and 83-2; and
- (7) issue subpoenas, writs of habeas corpus ad testificandum, and other orders necessary to secure the presence of parties, witnesses, or evidence for court proceedings.

(b) Authority Under Fed. R. Civ. P. 72(a).

On an order of reference under 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1)(A) and Fed. R. Civ. P. 72(a), a magistrate judge is authorized to hear and determine any procedural motion, discovery motion, or other non-dispositive motion.

(c) Authority Under Fed. R. Civ. P. 72(b).

(1) On an order of reference under 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1)(B) and Fed. R. Civ. P. 72(b), a magistrate judge is authorized to prepare and submit to the district judge a report containing proposed findings of fact and recommendations for disposition of motions:

- (A) for injunctive relief including temporary restraining orders and preliminary and permanent injunctions;
- (B) for judgment on the pleadings;
- (C) for summary judgment;
- (D) to dismiss;
- (E) for default judgments; and
- (F) for judicial review of an administrative agency decision, including an award or denial of a license, benefits under the Social Security Act, or a similar privilege.

(2) A magistrate judge may determine any preliminary matter and conduct any necessary evidentiary hearing or other proceeding arising in the exercise of the authority under DUCivR 72-2(c)(1).

(d) Authority to Function as Special Master.

Under 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(2) and Fed. R. Civ. P. 53, the court may designate a magistrate judge to serve as a special master with the parties' consent.

DUCivR 72-4 CONSENT TO THE JURISDICTION OF THE MAGISTRATE JUDGE

(a) Civil Consent Jurisdiction of Magistrate Judges.

Under 28 U.S.C. § 636(c), a magistrate judge is designated to exercise jurisdiction over a civil jury or nonjury case after the relevant parties consent to the assignment. After obtaining consent, the magistrate judge is authorized to conduct all proceedings and enter judgment in the matter.

(b) Assignment of Civil Case to a Magistrate Judge at Case Opening.

(1) Except as otherwise restricted under DUCivR 72-4(b)(2), the Clerk's Office will randomly assign a civil matter to a magistrate judge if the matter:

- (A) is brought by an unrepresented party;
- (B) seeks judicial review of decisions of the Commissioner of the Social Security Administration (Social Security Appeal); or
- (C) is an eligible civil case randomly assigned under DUCivR 83-2(a).

(2) The Clerk's Office will not assign a civil matter to a magistrate judge if the case:

- (A) includes a request for immediate injunctive or similar extraordinary relief when a standalone motion for the relief accompanies the complaint or is included in the complaint;
- (B) includes a claim for relief filed under 28 U.S.C. § 2241, 28 U.S.C. § 2254, or 28 U.S.C. § 2255;
- (C) is an in rem or civil forfeiture action involving personal or real property;
- (D) is an appeal from the bankruptcy court to the district court;
- (E) includes a claim for relief brought by a relator under the False Claims Act, 31 U.S.C. §§ 3729, et seq.;
- (F) includes a claim or defense related to the adjudication of, the infringement of, or rights to, a patent;

- (G) is one in which all district judges have a conflict; or
- (H) is one that an assigned district judge has previously invested considerable time.

(c) Notification of Availability of a Magistrate Judge.

- (1) Notification. In every eligible civil case, the Clerk's Office will give notice to each relevant party that a magistrate judge may exercise jurisdiction by sending a copy of the Consent to the Jurisdiction of Magistrate Judge form (Consent Form).
- (2) Sending the Consent Form. For cases identified in DUCivR 72-4(b)(1), the Clerk's Office must send the Consent Form to the plaintiff when the complaint is filed and to every other relevant party when the party appears or otherwise responds. When a new party is added to a civil case after consent to a magistrate judge has been obtained, the Clerk's Office will send the Consent Form to the newly added party.
- (3) Returning the Consent Form.
 - (A) Deadline. A party has 21 days from the date the Clerk's Office sends the Consent Form to that party to return it to the Clerk's Office.
 - (B) Procedure. A party must not electronically file the Consent Form in the case. The Consent Form must be confidentially returned to the Clerk of Court, either by emailing the form in PDF format to consents@utd.uscourts.gov or by mailing it to the address provided in the form.
- (4) Filing the Form After Consent is Obtained. If each relevant party consents to the jurisdiction of a magistrate judge, the consent clerk will file the Consent Form.

(d) Case Assignment After the Relevant Parties Consent or Decline to Consent.

- (1) Consent Obtained.

- (A) Case Assigned to a Magistrate Judge. In a case initially assigned to a magistrate judge in which the relevant parties consent, the Clerk's Office will assign the case to the magistrate judge as the presiding judge.
 - (B) Case Assigned to a District Judge. In a case initially assigned to a district judge, but eligible to have a magistrate judge preside after consent, in which the relevant parties consent, the Clerk's Office will assign the case to:
 - (i) the referred magistrate judge; or
 - (ii) a randomly selected magistrate judge if one has not been referred.
- (2) Consent not Obtained.
- (A) Case Assigned to a Magistrate Judge. In a case initially assigned to a magistrate judge under DUCivR 72-4(b)(1)(A) or (B) in which consent is not obtained, the Clerk's Office will randomly assign the case to a district judge and enter an automatic referral under 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1)(B) to the magistrate judge who was initially assigned. In all other cases initially assigned to a magistrate judge in which consent is not obtained, the Clerk's Office will enter an automatic referral under 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1)(A) to the magistrate judge who was initially assigned.
 - (B) Case Assigned to a District Judge. In a case initially assigned to a district judge, in which consent is not obtained, the case remains assigned to the district judge. Any existing referral to a magistrate judge is unaffected.

(e) Confidentiality.

A party may decline to consent without negative consequences. If any party declines to consent or fails to timely return the Consent Form, the identity of that party will not be communicated to any judge.

(f) Authority of the Magistrate Judge Pending Consent.

Until all relevant parties consent, a magistrate judge's assignment as presiding judge is a referral from the Chief Judge under 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1)(B).

DUCivR 81-2 REMOVED ACTIONS

(a) Notice.

- (1) Notice of Removal. To remove an action from state court, the removing party must file a Notice of Removal that complies with 28 U.S.C. § 1446(a).

The Notice of Removal must include:

- (A) a short and plain statement of the grounds for removal signed under Fed. R. Civ. P. 11;
 - (B) the additional content required in DUCivR 81-2(a)(2), if the court's jurisdiction for removal is based on diversity of citizenship;
 - (C) a certification that a copy of all processes, pleadings, and orders served on the removing party are filed in the federal case as required by this rule and 28 U.S.C. § 1446(a), and as permitted by 28 U.S.C. § 1447; and
 - (D) the attachments required in DUCivR 81-2(b).
- (2) Additional Content Required in Notice of Removal in Diversity Cases.
- (A) If the court's jurisdiction is based on diversity of citizenship, irrespective of whether service of process has been effectuated on all parties, the Notice of Removal must include:
 - (i) in the case of each individual named as a party, that party's residence and domicile and any state or other jurisdiction of which that party is a citizen for purposes of 28 U.S.C. § 1332;
 - (ii) in the case of each party that is a partnership, limited liability partnership, limited liability company, or other unincorporated association, like information as required in section 81-2(a)(2)(A)(i) above for all its partners or members, as well as the state or other jurisdiction of its formation;

- (iii) in the case of each party that is a corporation, its state or other jurisdiction of incorporation, principal place of business, and any state or other jurisdiction of which that party is a citizen for purposes of 28 U.S.C. § 1332;
 - (iv) in the case of an assigned claim, corresponding information for each original owner of the claim and for each assignee;
- (B) the date on which each party was served; and
- (C) the removing party must state in the Notice of Removal if any of the information above is unknown. Within 21 days after removal, the removing party must file an amended notice containing the omitted information.

(b) Attachment of State Court Record.

The court will not upload the state court record to the docket. At the time of removal, the removing party must file the state court record as separate attachments to the Notice of Removal, including:

- (1) a copy of the operative complaint;
- (2) a current copy of the state court docket sheet;
- (3) a copy of the operative scheduling order or notice of event due dates, if available; and
- (4) a single attachment containing all pleadings, motions, orders, and other relevant filings, organized in chronological order by the state court filing date, and if applicable, consistent with DUCivR 5-2 and 5-3.

(c) Pending State Court Motions.

- (1) Disposition of Pending State Court Motions. All pending motions and other requests directed to the state court are automatically denied without prejudice on removal.

- (2) Obligation to Refile. If a party seeks a decision on a motion that was automatically denied under DUCivR 81-2(c)(1), the party must refile the motion, citing to relevant federal law and state if expedited consideration is requested. DUCivR 7-1 governs the motion.

(d) Scheduling Order After Removal.

- (1) Unless stipulated by the parties and ordered by the court, all deadlines contained in the state court scheduling order or notice of event due dates are automatically vacated on removal.
- (2) The parties must conduct an Attorney Planning Meeting under Fed. R. Civ. P. 26(f) within 14 days after the time to file a motion to remand has expired or the motion has been denied, whichever occurs last.
- (3) The plaintiff must file the Attorney Planning Meeting Report within 5 days after the meeting.
- (4) At the same time the Attorney Planning Meeting Report is filed, the plaintiff must email a proposed scheduling order in Word format to the assigned judge in the case, or if an order referring the case to a magistrate judge has been entered, to the referred magistrate judge.

DUCivR 83-2 ASSIGNMENT AND TRANSFER OF CIVIL CASES

The Chief Judge is responsible for the supervision of the assignment of civil cases to the judges of the court.

(a) Case Assignment System.

All case assignments are assigned by an automated case assignment system approved by the judges of the court and managed by the clerk under the direction of the Chief Judge. The assignment of cases must be random, except:

- (1) a case to be heard in locations other than Salt Lake City may, to reduce travel expense and time, be directly assigned to a judge resident in that location or to a judge designated for general assignment in that location;
- (2) the Chief Judge may sua sponte assign or reassign any case upon a finding that the assignment or reassignment is necessary for the efficient administration of justice.

(b) Judicial Recusal.

In the event of a judicial recusal, another judge will be assigned to the case through the random selection case assignment system described in section 83-2(a) of this rule. If all judges recuse themselves, the Chief Judge of the court will request the Chief Judge of the Tenth Circuit Court of Appeals to assign a judge from another district within the circuit to hear the matter.

(c) Emergency Matters.

In the event an assigned judge is ill, out of town, or otherwise unavailable to consider an urgent matter, application for consideration may be made to any available judge of the court. For purposes of efficiency and coordination, requests for emergency judicial action should be directed to and coordinated through the clerk.

(d) Post-Conviction Relief.

Whenever a second or subsequent case seeking post-conviction or other relief by petition for writ of habeas corpus is filed by the same petitioner involving the same conviction as in the first case, it will be assigned to the same judge to whom the original case was assigned.

(e) Section 2255 Motions.

Under Rule 4 of the Rules Governing Section 2255 Proceedings, all motions under 28 U.S.C. § 2255 will be assigned to the judge to whom the original criminal proceeding was assigned.

(f) Multiple Matters Arising Out of a Single Bankruptcy Case.

In the event multiple matters arising out of a single bankruptcy case are filed in this court (whether appeals under DUCivR 83-7.9; referrals of indirect criminal contempt of court under DUCivR 83-7.8; withdrawals of the reference of cases, proceedings or contested matters under DUCivR 83-7.4; or otherwise), the first matter will be randomly assigned to a judge of this court, as set forth in section 83-2(a) above. Thereafter, all subsequent matters arising out of the same bankruptcy case will be assigned to the judge of this court to whom the first matter was assigned.

(g) Transfer of Related Case.

Whenever two or more related cases are pending before different judges of this court, any party to the later-filed case may file a motion and proposed order to transfer the case to the judge with the lower-numbered case. To determine whether the case should be transferred, the court may consider the following factors:

- (1) Whether the cases arise from the same or a closely related transaction or event;
- (2) Whether the cases involve substantially the same parties or property;

- (3) Whether the cases involve the same patent, trademark, or copyright;
- (4) Whether the cases call for a determination of the same or substantially related questions of law and fact;
- (5) Whether the cases would entail substantial duplication of labor or unnecessary court costs or delay if heard by different judges;
- (6) Whether there is risk of inconsistent verdicts or outcomes;
- (7) Whether the motion has been brought for an improper purpose; or
- (8) Other factors as provided by case law.

The motion to transfer must be filed in the lower-numbered related case, and a notice of the motion must be filed in the case in which transfer is sought. While the motion must be decided by the judge assigned to the lower-numbered case, judges assigned to the cases will confer about the appropriateness of the requested transfer. The transfer of cases may also be addressed sua sponte by the court.

(h) Supplemental Proceedings.

When a party files a Motion for Supplemental Proceedings, the district judge will enter a referral under 28 U.S.C. § 636(b)(1)(A) to the same magistrate judge who was initially assigned, or the Clerk's Office will randomly assign a magistrate judge if one was not previously assigned.

DUCivR 83-3 ELECTRONIC DEVICES AND BROADCASTS

(a) Electronic Devices.

The use of electronic devices is prohibited in any federal courthouse or courtroom of the District of Utah, except as otherwise authorized by this rule, court order, or the Electronic Device Use Policy.

(b) Electronic Device Use Application.

Credentialed members of the media may file an application with the Clerk of Court for permission to use electronic devices in public hearings. The application and a list of acceptable courtroom uses of electronic devices (listed by judge) are available in the Clerk's Office and on the court's website.

(c) Photographs and Recordings.

Photographing, recording, or rebroadcasting of court proceedings is prohibited. Advertising or posting of audio, video, or other forms of recordings or transcripts of court proceedings made in violation of this rule on any Internet website, blog, or other means of transmitting the information via electronic means is prohibited. Violation of these prohibitions may result in sanctions, including removal of court-issued media credentials, restricted access to future hearings, denial of access to future hearings, confiscation of a device, or any other sanction the court deems necessary and appropriate.

(d) Exceptions.

The court may permit the broadcasting, televising, recording, or photographing of investitive, ceremonial, naturalization, and other similar proceedings. The court also may permit the use of electronic, digital, mechanical, or photographic means for the presentation of evidence, for perpetuation of a record, or as the court otherwise authorizes.

~~DUCivR 83-4 — COURT SECURITY~~

~~(a) — Application of the Rule.~~

~~This rule applies to any building and environs occupied or used by the United States Courts in the District of Utah. It is in effect at all times when district judges, magistrate judges, or other court personnel are present, whether or not court is in session.~~

~~1. Persons Subject to Search.~~

~~All persons seeking entry to a building occupied or used by the United States Courts in the District of Utah are subject to search by the United States marshal, deputy United States marshals, or other court security officers designated by the marshal or the court. All persons other than authorized officers and employees of the United States Government are required, upon entering the Orrin G. Hatch United States Courthouse or other place of holding court in the District of Utah, to submit their persons and belongings in their possession at the time of entry to electronic detection equipment under the supervision of the marshal.~~

~~2. Weapons.~~

~~With the exception of weapons carried by the United States marshal, deputy United States marshals, court security officers, or federal protective officers, no weapons other than exhibits will be permitted in any place of holding court in the District of Utah; no other person may bring a weapon other than an exhibit into any place of holding court except as specifically permitted by this rule. The carrying of mechanical, chemical, and other weapons into any place of holding court in the District of Utah is subject to the provisions of the Weapons Policy for the District of Utah as set forth by the Court Security Committee and enforced by the United States marshal. The Weapons Policy is available for review on the court's website.~~

~~3. Safety.~~

~~The court may require that any firearm, other mechanical or chemical weapon, or potentially explosive device intended for introduction as an exhibit first be presented to the United States marshal's office for a safety check prior to its being brought into any courtroom.~~

**DUCivR 83-7.1 BANKRUPTCY - ORDER OF REFERENCE OF BANKRUPTCY MATTERS TO
BANKRUPTCY JUDGES**

Under 28 U.S.C. § 157(a), the following are automatically referred to the bankruptcy judges of this District:

- (1) any or all cases under title 11 of United States Code;
- (2) any or all proceedings arising under title 11; or
- (3) any or all proceedings arising in or related to a case under title 11.

**DUCivR 83-7.2 BANKRUPTCY - REMOVAL OF CLAIMS OR ACTIONS RELATED TO
BANKRUPTCY CASES**

A notice of removal consistent with 28 U.S.C. § 1452(a) must be filed with the clerk of the bankruptcy court.

**~~DUCivR 83-7.3 BANKRUPTCY TRANSFER OF PERSONAL INJURY TORT AND
WRONGFUL DEATH CLAIMS TO THE DISTRICT COURT~~**

~~Personal injury tort and wrongful death claims referred to the bankruptcy court under DUCivR 83-7.1 must be transferred to the District Court when required under 28 U.S.C. § 157(b)(5) pursuant to an order of the bankruptcy court on the court's own motion or on the motion of a party filed at any time in accordance with the procedures set forth in DUCivR 83-7-4.~~

DUCivR 83-7.4 BANKRUPTCY - WITHDRAWAL OF THE REFERENCE OF BANKRUPTCY CASES, PROCEEDINGS, AND CONTESTED MATTERS

(a) Withdrawal Motion.

A motion requesting withdrawal of the reference must be filed in the bankruptcy court and allege that withdrawal is:

- (1) mandatory under 28 U.S.C. § 157(b)(5) because the proceeding is a personal injury tort or a wrongful death claim;
- (2) mandatory under 28 U.S.C. § 157(d) because resolution of the proceeding requires consideration of both title 11 and other laws of the United States regulating organizations or activities affecting interstate commerce; or
- (3) appropriate because cause exists under 28 U.S.C. § 157(d) as specified in the motion.

(b) Briefing Requirements.

A withdrawal motion must comply with DUCivR 7-1, unless the court orders otherwise or the parties stipulate to shorter requirements.

(c) Filing Deadlines.

- (1) Bankruptcy Cases. A motion to withdraw the reference of a bankruptcy case may be made at any time.
- (2) Adversary Proceedings. A motion to withdraw the reference of an adversary proceeding must be filed within 28 days of the time the movant files its first pleading.
- (3) Contested Matters.
 - (A) If the person initiating the contested matter seeks to withdraw the reference, the motion must be filed separately and simultaneously with the pleading initiating the contested matter.

- (B) Any other person seeking to withdraw the reference must separately file a withdrawal motion simultaneously with their initial response.

(d) Transmittal of the Withdrawal Motion and Transfer to the District Court.

- (1) After transmittal of the motion to the district court, the following apply:
 - (A) all filings related to the withdrawal motion must be filed in the district court; and
 - (B) the local rules of the district court apply unless otherwise ordered.
- (2) After the withdrawal motion is granted, the following apply:
 - (A) the bankruptcy court will transfer the bankruptcy case, adversary proceeding, or contested matter to the district court;
 - (B) subsequent filings related to the withdrawn case, adversary proceedings, or contested matter must be file in the district court;
 - (C) all existing deadlines pending at the time of transfer remain in effect; and
 - (D) the local rules of the district court apply unless otherwise ordered.

~~DUCivR 83-7.5 — BANKRUPTCY — DETERMINATION OF PROCEEDINGS AS “NON-CORE”~~

~~A particular proceeding will be determined to be “non-core” under 28 U.S.C. § 157(b) only if a bankruptcy judge so determines sua sponte or rules on a motion of a party filed under 28 U.S.C. § 157(b)(3) within the time periods fixed by DUCivR 83-7.4. A determination that a related proceeding is “non-core” must be in accordance with 28 U.S.C. § 157(b). Non-core proceedings heard pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 157(c)(1), are governed by Fed. R. Bank. P. 9033.~~

DUCivR 83-7.6 BANKRUPTCY - LOCAL BANKRUPTCY RULES OF PRACTICE

Under Fed. R. Civ. P. 83 and Fed. R. Bank. P. 9029, the district court authorizes the bankruptcy court to adopt rules of practice not inconsistent with title 11 and title 28 of the United States Code, the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, the Federal Rules of Bankruptcy Procedure, and the local rules of the district court. The bankruptcy court rules of practice will be:

- (1) subject to approval, ratification, or modification by the district court; and
- (2) promulgated and applied uniformly by each of the bankruptcy court judges in this district.

DUCivR 83-7.7 BANKRUPTCY - JURY TRIALS IN BANKRUPTCY COURT

Under 28 U.S.C. § 157(e), the district court expressly designates the bankruptcy judges to conduct jury trials.

DUCivR 83-7.8 BANKRUPTCY – CRIMINAL CONTEMPT

(a) Limited Authority.

Bankruptcy judges may not exercise powers of criminal contempt, except when the conduct is committed in the presence of the court.

(b) Certification to District Court.

- (1) When there is an allegation that a person or a representative of an entity, who is subject to the bankruptcy court's jurisdiction, has committed an act or engaged in conduct that may constitute criminal contempt outside the presence of the court, the bankruptcy judge may certify the facts to the district court by serving an Order to Show Cause upon any person or entity whose behavior is at issue.
- (2) The Order to Show Cause must direct the person or representative of the entity to appear before a district court judge on a specific date and time to show cause why they should not be held in contempt.

(c) Hearing Before District Court

After receipt of the Order to Show Cause, the district court, in a summary manner, will hear the evidence and rule.

**DUCivR 83-7.9 BANKRUPTCY - APPEALS TO THE DISTRICT COURT FROM THE
BANKRUPTCY COURT UNDER 28 U.S.C. § 158**

Appeals to the district court, made under 28 U.S.C. § 158, must comply with DUCivR 10-1, the U.S. Bankruptcy Appellate Panel of the Tenth Circuit Local Rules (BAP Rules), and Part VIII of the Fed. R. Bankr. P. If there is any conflict between DUCivR 10-1 and the BAP Rules, DUCivR 10-1 governs. When applying the BAP Rules, any reference to the “bankruptcy appellate panel clerk” means the clerk of the district court and any reference to "this court" means the district court.

DUCrimR 16-1 DISCOVERY

(a) Discovery Motion Practice.

The parties must make reasonable efforts to agree to a pretrial exchange of discovery before seeking court assistance.

(b) Electronically Stored Information (ESI).

General Order No. 22-003 establishes guidelines for the production of discoverable ESI in criminal proceedings.

(c) Expert Disclosure Deadline.

Unless the court orders otherwise, the parties must disclose experts related to their case in chief 30 days before the final pretrial conference by filing a notice of intent to use an expert.

~~DUCrimR 16-2 — DISCOVERY — SEARCH WARRANTS~~

~~The defendant may demand, at any time after the filing of the complaint, information, or indictment and prior to the date set for the filing of motions, that the government provide information as to whether any evidence obtained or derived from the execution of a search warrant will be used at trial against that defendant. Upon such demand, the government must provide to that defendant copies of all search warrants, affidavits, or records of warrants relevant to or connected with the prosecution of that defendant and must file copies of the same with the Clerk of Court. The government also must give written notice to that defendant of what evidence obtained or derived from the execution of any search warrant the government intends to offer at trial against that defendant. If the search warrants, affidavits, or records of warrants are under seal, the government must so state in response to a demand for disclosure. On said response, the defendant, in order to obtain disclosure of said documents, must file a motion to unseal the documents. Where the government objects to the unsealing, it must file an appropriate and timely response, and a hearing, if necessary, will be set for the court to hear the motion and objections. Where no objections to unsealing the documents are filed, the defendant must prepare an order for entry by the court.~~

~~DUCrimR 40-1 — REMOVAL PROCEEDINGS~~

~~(a) Notification of Removal.~~

~~When the United States Attorney's Office and the marshal receive information that a person charged in the District of Utah has been ordered removed from another district either by warrant or by a release with directions to appear in this district, they must promptly notify the magistrate judge who will calendar the matter to ensure a timely appearance of the defendant before the magistrate judge.~~

~~1. Delivery of Pertinent Documents.~~

~~When the Clerk of Court receives any letter or documents pertaining to the removal of a person to this district from any other district, the clerk will promptly deliver the same to the magistrate judge for proper processing with notice to the United States Attorney's Office of the removal. The clerk will obtain from the removing jurisdiction all documents pertinent to the release or detention of the defendant for the magistrate judge's use in making an appropriate determination on the pretrial detention or release of the defendant.~~

~~2. Warrant of Removal.~~

~~When the magistrate judge issues a warrant of removal for any person charged in another district, or when the magistrate judge releases such a person with directions to appear in the district of origin, the magistrate judge will promptly deliver the docket sheet and all related documents pertaining to the matter to the Clerk of Court. The clerk will promptly forward the same to the district of origin.~~

DUCrimR 41-1 SEALING OF FED. R. CRIM. P. 41 CASES AND DOCUMENTS

(a) Motions to Seal.

Fed. R. Crim. P. 41 documents must be presented to a magistrate judge. These documents and the associated magistrate judge case will be public at the time of filing unless an order to seal has been entered. Any motion to seal must specify the:

- (1) documents to be sealed, including the return;
- (2) grounds in support of the seal; and
- (3) the term of seal, which will be no more than 1 year unless the court orders otherwise.

(b) Motion to Extend the Seal.

A motion to extend the seal and proposed order must be presented to a magistrate judge at least 10 days before the expiration of the seal.

(c) Redacted Copy.

At least 10 days before the seal expires, the government must provide to the Clerk's Office a redacted copy of the Fed. R. Crim. P. 41 document as required by Fed. R. Crim. P. 49.1. The redacted copy will be added to the docket and the case and redacted documents will become available to the public at the time the seal expires. The unredacted copy of the Fed. R. Crim. P. 41 document will remain under seal.

DUCrimR 49.1-1 REDACTION OF PERSONAL IDENTIFIERS

(a) Redacting Personal Identifiers in Court Filings.

- (1) A party must redact the personal identifiers listed in Fed. R. Crim. P. 49.1 in every court filing made by that party.
- (2) When a motion to unseal is filed and granted or a seal is set to expire, at least 10 days before the seal expires, the filing party must provide to the Clerk's Office a copy of the document that redacts the personal identifiers listed in Fed. R. Crim. P. 49.1. The redacted copy will be added to the docket and become available to the public at the time the seal expires.

(b) Reviewing Transcripts to Redact Personal Identifiers.

- (1) Within 14 days after receiving notice that a court reporter has filed an original transcript, each party must review the entire transcript for personal identifiers, including the following sections:
 - (A) opening and closing statements made on the party's behalf;
 - (B) statements of the party;
 - (C) the testimony of any witnesses called by the party;
 - (D) sentencing proceedings; and
 - (E) any other portion of the transcript if ordered by the court.
- (2) If no redactions are necessary, no action is needed, and the transcript will be electronically available on PACER 90 days after a court reporter files the original transcript.

(c) Procedure for Redacting Transcripts.

If redaction is required:

- (1) within 21 days after receiving notice that a transcript has been filed, a party must file a Notice of Intent to Request Redaction;

- (2) within 42 days after receiving notice that a transcript has been filed, a party must file a Redaction Request, specifically identifying the page and line number and the specific redaction requested; and
- (3) within 63 days after filing the transcript, a court reporter must make the requested redactions and file the redacted transcript.

~~DUCrimR 56-1 — OFFICE OF RECORD; COURT LIBRARY; HOURS AND DAYS OF BUSINESS~~

~~For purposes of criminal matters, details regarding the office of record, U.S. Courts Library, days and hours of business are the same as those set forth in DUCivR 77-1.~~

DUCrimR 57-1 FORMAT OF DOCUMENTS

DUCivR 10-1 governs the formatting of documents filed in criminal cases.

DUCrimR 57-2 ASSIGNMENT OF CRIMINAL CASES

The Chief Judge oversees the assignment of criminal cases under DUCivR 83-2.

~~DU~~CrimR 57-6 — SPECIAL ORDERS IN WIDELY PUBLICIZED CRIMINAL MATTERS

~~In a criminal matter that is likely to be widely publicized, the court, during the investigation or at any other time, may issue an order governing extrajudicial statements by parties or witnesses which have a substantial likelihood of materially influencing a criminal proceeding or of preventing a fair trial or impeding the administration of justice. The court also may issue orders concerning the seating and conduct of spectators and news representatives, or the management and sequestration of jurors or witnesses, as the interests of justice may require.~~

DUCrimR 57-11 COURT APPROVAL OF STIPULATIONS

The court must approve any stipulation that modifies a court order.

DUCrimR 57-12 REGULATION OF ATTORNEYS

DUCivR 83-1.1 through 83-1.6 govern attorney admission, registration, appearance, substitution and withdrawal, discipline and removal, and student practice in criminal cases.

DUCrimR 57-13 ELECTRONIC DEVICES AND BROADCASTS

DUCivR 83-3 governs the use of electronic devices in and broadcasts of criminal cases.

~~DUCrimR 57-14 — COURT SECURITY~~

~~—Matters regarding court security during all criminal proceedings and otherwise are governed by DUCivR 83-4.~~