Rule 19. Extraordinary writsrelief. 1 (a) Petition for extraordinary reliefwrit to a judge or agency; petition; service and 2 filing. When no other plain, speedy, or adequate remedy is available, a person may 3 petition an appellate court for An application for an extraordinary reliefwrit referred to 4 in Rule 65B, URule 65B of the Utah Ruless of Civil Procedure 65B, directed to a judge, 5 agency, person, or entity must be made by filing a petition with the appellate court 6 7 clerk. (b) Respondents. The person or entity against whom relief is sought and all parties in 8 any related district court or agency action other than the petitioner are deemed 9 10 respondents for all purposes. (c) **Filing and service.** The petition must be filed with the appellate clerk and be served 11 on the respondent(s) judge, agency, person, or entity and on all parties to the action or 12 case in the trial court. In the event of an original petition in the appellate court where no 13 action is pending in the districttrial court or agency, the petition also must be served 14 personally on the respondent judge, agency, person, or entity and service must be made 15 by the most direct means available on all persons or associations entities whose interests 16 might be substantially affected. 17 (d) Filing fee. The petitioner must pay the prescribed filing fee at the time of filing, 18 unless waived by the court. 19 (be) Contents of petition and filing fee. A petition for an extraordinary writrelief must 20 contain the following: 21 (1) Aa liststatement of all respondents against whom relief is sought, and all 22 others persons or associations entities, by name or by class, whose interests might 23 be substantially affected; 24 (2) Aa statement of the issues presented and of the relief sought; 25 26 (3) As statement of the facts necessary to an understanding of understand the 27 issues presented by the petition;

(4) As statement of the reasons why no other plain, speedy, or adequate remedy 28 exists and why the writ relief should issue be granted; 29 (5) (10) Wwhenre the subject of the petition is an interlocutory order, the 30 petitioner must state a statement_explaining whether a petition for interlocutory 31 appeal has been filed and, if so, summarize its status or, if not, state-why 32 interlocutory appeal is not a plain, speedy, or adequate remedy: 33 (56) Eexcept in cases where the writ petition is directed to a district court, a 34 statement explaining why it is impractical or inappropriate to file the petition for 35 a writ in the district court: 36 (67) a discussion of points and authorities in support of the petition; and Copies 37 of any order or opinion or parts of the record that may be essential to an 38 understanding of the matters set forth in the petition; 39 (8)(7) A memorandum of points and authorities in support of the petition; copies 40 of any order or opinion or parts of the record that may be essential to understand 41 the matters set forth in the petition.and 42 (8) The prescribed filing fee, unless waived by the court. 43 (9f) Emergency relief. Whenre emergency relief is sought, the petitioner and 44 respondent(s) must file a separate motion pursuant to also comply with Rule 23C 45 explaining why emergency relief is requested. Any response to a motion filed under 46 Rule 23C is governed by that rule and is separate from any response to a petition filed 47 under Rule 19. file a separate petition and comply with the additional requirements set 48 forth in Rule 23C(b). 49 (10) Where the subject of the petition is an interlocutory order, the petitioner must state 50 whether a petition for interlocutory appeal has been filed and, if so, summarize its 51 status or, if not, state why interlocutory appeal is not a plain, speedy, or adequate 52 remedy. 53

(ge) **Response.** No petition will be granted in the absence of a request by the court for a 54 response. No response to a petition will be received unless requested by the court. to 55 petition. The judge, agency, person, or entity and all parties in the action other than the 56 petitioner will be deemed respondents for all purposes. 57 58 (1) (1) Timing. If requested, Any a respondent may file a response within 30 days of the court's request or within such other time as the court orders. after the later 59 of the date the petition is served or the filing fee is paid or waived. 60 (2) **Joint Response.** Two or more respondents may respond jointly. 61 (23) Contents. The response must include, or respond to, as appropriate, the 62 items in paragraph (e). 63 (34) Notice of non-participation. If any respondent does not desire to appear in 64 the proceedings or file a response, that respondent may advise the appellate 65 court clerk and all parties by letter, but the allegations of the petition will not 66 thereby be deemed admitted. Where emergency relief is sought, Rule 23C(d) 67 applies. Otherwise, within seven days after the petition is served, any 68 respondent or any other party may file a response in opposition or concurrence, 69 which includes supporting authority. 70 (h) **Reply.** The petitioner may file a reply within 14 days after service of the response. A 71 reply must be limited to responding to the facts and arguments raised in the response. 72 (i) Page and word limits. A petition or response may not exceed 20 pages or 7,000 73 words. A reply may not exceed 10 pages or 3,500 words. Headings, footnotes, and 74 quotations count toward the page or word limit, but the cover page or caption, any 75 table of contents or authorities, signature block, certificates, and any attachments do 76 77 not. (j) Certificate of compliance. A petition, response, and reply must include the filer's 78 certification that the document complies with: 79

(1) paragraph (i), governing the number of pages or words (the filer may rely on 80 the word count of the word processing system used to prepare the 81 briefdocument); and 82 (2) Rule 27(a), governing format, typeface, and typesize; and 83 (32) Rule 21(h), governing filings containing non-public information. 84 (kd) Review and disposition of petition. 85 (1) The court may deny awill render a decision based on the petition without a 86 and any timely response. Where a response has been called for, the court will 87 render a decision based on the petition and any timely response and reply, or it 88 may require briefing or request further information, and may hold oral argument 89 at its discretion. If additional briefing is required, the briefs must comply with 90 Rules 24 and 27. Rule 23C(f) applies to requests for hearings in emergency 91 92 matters. (2) If the court determines that the petition was not appropriately filed in the 93 appellate court, the court will refer the petition to the appropriate district court. 94 Any review of the district court's decision on the petition must be pursued by 95 appeal rather than a refiling of the petition. 96 (3) With regard to emergency petitions submitted under Rule 23C, and where 97 consultation with other members of the court cannot be timely obtained, a single 98 judge or justice may grant or deny the petition, subject to the court's review at 99 the earliest possible time. 100 (33) With regard to all petitions, a A single judge or justice may deny the petition 101 if it is frivolous on its face or fails to materially comply with the requirements of 102 this rule or Rule 65B, of the Utah Rules of Civil Procedure. A petition's denial by 103 a single judge or justice may be reviewed by the appellate court upon specific 104 request filed within seven days of notice of disposition, but such request may not 105 include any additional argument or briefing. 106

107 (el) **Transmission of record**. In reviewing a petition for extraordinary_-reliefwrit, the
108 appellate court may order transmission of the record, or any relevant portion thereof.

(mf) Issuing an extraordinary writ on the court's motion.

- (1) The appellate court, in aid of its own jurisdiction in extraordinary cases, may on its own motion issue a writ of certiorari directed to a judge, agency, person, or entity.
- (2) A copy of the writ will be served on the named respondents in the manner and by an individual authorized to accomplish personal service under Rule 4Rule 4rof the-Utah Ruless of Civil Procedure_4. In addition, copies of the writ must be transmitted by the appellate court clerk, by the most direct means available, to all persons or associations whose interests might be substantially affected by the writ.
- (3) The respondent and the persons or <u>associationsentities</u> whose interests are substantially affected may, within four days of the writ's issuance, petition the court to dissolve or amend the writ. The petition must be accompanied by a concise statement of the reasons for dissolving or amending the writ.

Effective May 1, 2023

Advisory Committee Note

The Utah Constitution enshrines the right to a writ of habeas corpus. Utah Const., art. I, sec. 5; art. VIII, sec. 3; art. VIII, sec. 5. The Appellate Rules Committee recommended repealing Rule 20 (Habeas Corpus Proceedings) because it was duplicative of Rule 19 (Extraordinary Relief) and potentially caused incarcerated individuals to forgo filing a petition under the Post-Conviction Remedies Act (Utah Code Title 78B, Chapter 9). The repeal is not intended to substantively affect a defendant's right to a writ of habeas corpus. Rule 19 of the Utah Rules of Appellate Procedure and Rules 65B and 65C of the Utah Rules of Civil Procedure govern habeas corpus proceedings.

Adopted May 1, 2023