Rule 24. Intervention.

(a)-<u>Intervention of right. Upon-On</u> timely application motion, the court must permit anyone shall be permitted to intervene in an action: who:

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- (a)(1) when a statute confers is given an unconditional right to intervene by a statute; or
- (a)(2)-when the applicant_claims an interest relating to the property or transaction whichthat is the subject of the action, and the applicant is so situated that the disposition disposing of the action may as a practical matter impair or impede the applicant's movant's ability to protect that its interest, unless the applicant's interest is adequately represented by existing parties adequately represent that interest.
- (b)-Permissive intervention. Upon.
- (b)(1) In General. On timely application-motion, the court may permit anyone may be permitted to intervene in an action: (1) when a statute conferswho:
 - (b)(1)(A) is given a conditional right to intervene by a statute; or (2) when an applicant's (b)(1)(B) has a claim or defense and that shares with the main action have a common question of law or fact in common. When a party to an action bases.
- (b)(2) **By** a **Government Officer or Agency.** On timely motion, the court may permit a federal or state governmental officer or agency to intervene if a party's claim or defense upon anyis based on:
 - (b)(2)(A) a statute or executive order administered by a governmental the officer or agency; or upon
 - (b)(2)(B) any regulation, order, requirement, or agreement issued or made pursuant to<u>under</u> the statute or executive order, the officer or agency upon timely application may be permitted to intervene in the action.
- (b)(3) **Delay or Prejudice.** In exercising its discretion, the court shallmust consider whether the intervention will unduly delay or prejudice the adjudication of the rights of the original parties parties rights.
- (c) <u>Procedure.</u> <u>Notice and motion required.</u> A <u>person desiringmotion</u> to intervene <u>shall serve a</u> motion to intervene upon <u>must be served on the parties as provided in Rule Rule 5</u>. The <u>motions shall motion must</u> state the grounds <u>therefor for intervention and shall be accompanied by a pleading setting forththat sets out the claim or defense for which intervention is sought.</u>
- (d) Constitutionality of <u>Utah</u> statutes, <u>and</u>-ordinances, <u>rules</u>, and other administrative or <u>legislative enactments</u>.
 - (d)(1) If a party challenges the constitutionality of a statute in an action in which the Attorney

 General has not appeared, the party raising the question of constitutionality shall notify the Attorney

 General of such fact. The court shall permit the state to be heard upon timely application. Challenges

 to a statute. If a party challenges the constitutionality of a statute in an action in which the Attorney

 General has not appeared, the party raising the question of constitutionality shall notify the Attorney

 General of such fact by serving the notice on the Attorney General by email or, if circumstances

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(d)(4)(C) Unless the parties stipulate to or the court grants additional time, the responding entity's response to the constitutional challenge shall be filed within 14 days after filing the notice of intent to respond.

(d)(4)(D) The responding entity's right to respond to a constitutional challenge under Rule 25A of the Utah Rules of Appellate Procedure is unaffected by the responding entity's decision not to respond under this rule.

(d)(5) **Failure to provide notice.** (d)(3) Failure of a party to provide notice as required by this rule is not a waiver of any constitutional challenge otherwise timely asserted. If a party does not serve a notice as required by this rule, the court may postpone the hearing until the party serves the notice.