- 1 Rule 5. Service and filing of pleadings and other papers.
- 2 (a) When service is required.
- 3 **(1) Papers that must be served.** Except as otherwise provided in these rules or as
- 4 otherwise directed by the court, the following papers must be served on every party:
- 5 (A) a judgment;
- 6 (B) an order that states it must be served;
- 7 (C) a pleading after the original complaint;
- 8 (D) a paper relating to disclosure or discovery;
- 9 (E) a paper filed with the court other than a motion that may be heard ex parte;
- 10 and
- 11 (F) a written notice, appearance, demand, offer of judgment, or similar paper.
- **(2) Serving parties in default.** No service is required on a party who is in default
- except that:
- 14 (A) a party in default must be served as ordered by the court;
- (B) a party in default for any reason other than for failure to appear must be served as provided in paragraph (a)(1);
- (C) a party in default for any reason must be served with notice of any hearing to determine the amount of damages to be entered against the defaulting party;
- 19 (D) a party in default for any reason must be served with notice of entry of judgment under Rule <u>58A(g)</u>; and
- (E) a party in default for any reason must be served under Rule $\underline{4}$ with pleadings asserting new or additional claims for relief against the party.
- 23 **(3) Service in actions begun by seizing property.** If an action is begun by seizing property and no person is or need be named as defendant, any service required

before the filing of an answer, claim or appearance must be made upon the person who had custody or possession of the property when it was seized.

(b) How service is made.

- (1) Whom to serve. If a party is represented by an attorney, a paper served under this rule must be served upon the attorney unless the court orders service upon the party. Service must be made upon the attorney and the party if:
 - (A) an attorney has filed a Notice of Limited Appearance under Rule <u>75</u> and the papers being served relate to a matter within the scope of the Notice; or
 - (B) a final judgment has been entered in the action and more than 90 days has elapsed from the date a paper was last served on the attorney.
- **(2) When to serve.** If a hearing is scheduled 7 days or less from the date of service, a party must serve a paper related to the hearing by the method most likely to be promptly received. Otherwise, a paper that is filed with the court must be served before or on the same day that it is filed.
- (3) **Methods of service.** A paper is served under this rule by <u>using one or more of</u> the methods in the following paragraphs.:
 - (A) <u>Electronic filing</u>. <u>except Except</u> in the juvenile court, <u>a paper is served by</u> submitting it for electronic filing, or the court submitting it to the electronic filing service provider, if the person being served has an electronic filing account.;
 - (B) Email. A paper not electronically served under paragraph (b)(3)(A) is served by emailing it to (i) the most recent email address provided by the person to the court and other parties under Rule 10(a)(3) or Rule 76, or (ii) to the email address on file with the Utah State Bar. If email service to the email address is returned as undeliverable, service must then be made by another method in accordance with paragraph (b)(3)(C). Service is complete upon the attempted email service for purposes of the sender meeting any time period, provided service by another

method is made within 3 days following receipt of an undeliverable email notice, 51 excluding Saturday, Sunday, or legal holidays. 52 (C) Mail and other methods. This paragraph applies if the person required to 53 serve or be served with a paper has notified the court and the parties that the 54 person does not have the ability to serve and receive documents by email or an 55 email is returned as undeliverable. This paragraph also applies if the person to 56 be served has not provided an email address to the court under Rule 10. A paper 57 may be served under this paragraph by: 58 (i) mailing it to the person's last known mailing address provided by the 59 person to the court and other parties under Rule 10(a)(3) or Rule 76; 60 (D)(ii) handing it to the person; 61 (E)(iii) leaving it at the person's office with a person in charge or, if no one is 62 in charge, leaving it in a receptacle intended for receiving deliveries or in a 63 conspicuous place; 64 65 (F)(iv) leaving it at the person's dwelling house or usual place of abode with a person of suitable age and discretion who resides there; or 66 (C)(v) any other method agreed to in writing by the parties. 67 (4) When service is effective. Service by mail or electronic means is complete upon 68 sending. 69 (5) Who serves. Unless otherwise directed by the court or these rules: 70 71 (A) every paper required to be served must be served by the party preparing it; 72 and (B) every paper prepared by the court will be served by the court. 73 74 (c) Serving numerous defendants. If an action involves an unusually large number of 75 defendants, the court, upon motion or its own initiative, may order that:

76 77	(1) a defendant's pleadings and replies to them do not need to be served on the other defendants;
78 79	(2) any cross-claim, counterclaim avoidance or affirmative defense in a defendant's pleadings and replies to them are deemed denied or avoided by all other parties;
80 81	(3) filing a defendant's pleadings and serving them on the plaintiff constitutes notice of them to all other parties; and
82	(4) a copy of the order must be served upon the parties.
83	(d) Certificate of service. No certificate of service is required when a paper is served by
84	filing it with the court's electronic-filing system under paragraph (b)(3)(A). When a
85	paper that is required to be served is served by other means:
86	(1) if the paper is filed, a certificate of service showing the date and manner of
87	service must be filed with it or within a reasonable time after service; and
88	(2) if the paper is not filed, a certificate of service need not be filed unless filing is
89	required by rule or court order.
90	A paper required by this rule to be served, including electronically filed papers, must
91	include a signed certificate of service showing the name of the document served, the
92	date and manner of service and on whom it was served. Except in the juvenile court,
93	this paragraph does not apply to papers required to be served under paragraph
94	(b)(5)(B) when service to all parties is made under paragraph (b)(3)(A).
95	(e) Filing. Except as provided in Rule $\underline{7(j)}$ and Rule $\underline{26(f)}$, all papers after the complaint
96	that are required to be served must be filed with the court. Parties with an electronic
97	filing account must file a paper electronically. A party without an electronic filing
98	account may file a paper by delivering it to the clerk of the court or to a judge of the
99	court. Filing is complete upon the earliest of acceptance by the electronic filing system,
100	the clerk of court or the judge.

101	(f) Filing an affidavit or declaration. If a person files an affidavit or declaration, the
102	filer may:
103	(1) electronically file the original affidavit with a notary acknowledgment as
104	provided by Utah Code Section 46-1-16(7);
105	(2) electronically file a scanned image of the affidavit or declaration;
106	(3) electronically file the affidavit or declaration with a conformed signature; or
107	(4) if the filer does not have an electronic filing account, present the original affidavit
108	or declaration to the clerk of the court, and the clerk will electronically file a scanned
109	image and return the original to the filer.
110	The filer must keep an original affidavit or declaration of anyone other than the filer
111	safe and available for inspection upon request until the action is concluded, including
112	any appeal or until the time in which to appeal has expired.
113	Effective January 1, 2022
114	
115	Advisory Committee Notes
116	Note adopted 2015
117	Under paragraph (b)(3)(A), electronically filing a document has the effect of serving the
118	document on lawyers who have an e-filing account. (Lawyers representing parties in
119	the district court are required to have an account and electronically file documents.
120	Code of Judicial Administration Rule 4-503.) The 2015 amendment excepts from this
121	provision documents electronically filed in juvenile court.
122	Although electronic filing in the juvenile court presents to the parties the documents
123	that have been filed, the juvenile court e-filing application (CARE), unlike that in the
124	district court, does not deliver an email alerting the party to that fact. The Board of
125	Juvenile Court Judges and the Advisory Committee on the Rules of Juvenile Procedure
126	believe this difference renders electronic filing alone insufficient notice of a document

having been filed. So in the juvenile court, a party electronically filing a document must

serve that document by one of the other permitted methods.