

**Representative Brady Brammer** proposes the following substitute bill:

**JOINT RESOLUTION AMENDING RULES OF CIVIL  
PROCEDURE ON INJUNCTIONS**

2023 GENERAL SESSION

STATE OF UTAH

**Chief Sponsor: Brady Brammer**

Senate Sponsor: Daniel McCay

**LONG TITLE**

**General Description:**

This joint resolution amends the Utah Rules of Civil Procedure, Rule 65A, regarding injunctions.

**Highlighted Provisions:**

This resolution:

- ▶ amends the Utah Rules of Civil Procedure, Rule 65A, regarding injunctions.

**Special Clauses:**

This resolution provides a special effective date.

This bill provides revisor instructions.

**Utah Rules of Civil Procedure Affected:**

AMENDS:

**Rule 65A**, Utah Rules of Civil Procedure

*Be it resolved by the Legislature of the state of Utah, two-thirds of all members elected to each of the two houses voting in favor thereof:*

As provided in Utah Constitution Article VIII, Section 4, the Legislature may amend rules of procedure and evidence adopted by the Utah Supreme Court upon a two-thirds vote of



26 all members of both houses of the Legislature:

27 Section 1. **Rule 65A**, Utah Rules of Civil Procedure is amended to read:

28 **Rule 65A. Injunctions.**

29 (a) **Preliminary injunctions.**

30 (a) (1) **Notice.** No preliminary injunction shall be issued without notice to the adverse  
31 party.

32 (a) (2) **Consolidation of hearing.** Before or after the commencement of the hearing of  
33 an application for a preliminary injunction, the court may order the trial of the action on the  
34 merits to be advanced and consolidated with the hearing of the application. Even when this  
35 consolidation is not ordered, any evidence received upon an application for a preliminary  
36 injunction which would be admissible at the trial on the merits becomes part of the trial record  
37 and need not be repeated at the trial. This subdivision (a)(2) shall be so construed and applied  
38 as to save to the parties any rights they may have to trial by jury.

39 (b) **Temporary restraining orders.**

40 (b) (1) **Notice.** No temporary restraining order shall be granted without notice to the  
41 adverse party or that party's attorney unless (A) it clearly appears from specific facts shown by  
42 affidavit or by the verified complaint that immediate and irreparable injury, loss, or damage  
43 will result to the applicant before the adverse party or that party's attorney can be heard in  
44 opposition, and (B) the applicant or the applicant's attorney certifies to the court in writing as to  
45 the efforts, if any, that have been made to give notice and the reasons supporting the claim that  
46 notice should not be required.

47 (b) (2) **Form of order.** Every temporary restraining order shall be endorsed with the  
48 date and hour of issuance and shall be filed forthwith in the clerk's office and entered of record.  
49 The order shall define the injury and state why it is irreparable. The order shall expire by its  
50 terms within such time after entry, not to exceed 14 days, as the court fixes, unless within the  
51 time so fixed the order, for good cause shown, is extended for a like period or unless the party  
52 against whom the order is directed consents that it may be extended for a longer period. The  
53 reasons for the extension shall be entered of record.

54 (b) (3) **Priority of hearing.** If a temporary restraining order is granted, the motion for a  
55 preliminary injunction shall be scheduled for hearing at the earliest possible time and takes  
56 precedence over all other civil matters except older matters of the same character. When the

57 motion comes on for hearing, the party who obtained the temporary restraining order shall have  
58 the burden to show entitlement to a preliminary injunction; if the party does not do so, the court  
59 shall dissolve the temporary restraining order.

60 (b) (4) **Dissolution or modification.** On 48 hours' notice to the party who obtained the  
61 temporary restraining order without notice, or on such shorter notice to that party as the court  
62 may prescribe, the adverse party may appear and move its dissolution or modification. In that  
63 event the court shall proceed to hear and determine the motion as expeditiously as the ends of  
64 justice require.

65 (c) **Security.**

66 (c) (1) **Requirement.** The court shall condition issuance of the order or injunction on  
67 the giving of security by the applicant, in such sum and form as the court deems proper, unless  
68 it appears that none of the parties will incur or suffer costs, attorney fees or damage as the  
69 result of any wrongful order or injunction, or unless there exists some other substantial reason  
70 for dispensing with the requirement of security. No such security shall be required of the  
71 United States, the State of Utah, or of an officer, agency, or subdivision of either; nor shall it be  
72 required when it is prohibited by law.

73 (c) (2) **Amount not a limitation.** The amount of security shall not establish or limit the  
74 amount of costs, including reasonable attorney fees incurred in connection with the restraining  
75 order or preliminary injunction, or damages that may be awarded to a party who is found to  
76 have been wrongfully restrained or enjoined.

77 (c) (3) **Jurisdiction over surety.** A surety upon a bond or undertaking under this rule  
78 submits to the jurisdiction of the court and irrevocably appoints the clerk of the court as agent  
79 upon whom any papers affecting the surety's liability on the bond or undertaking may be  
80 served. The surety's liability may be enforced on motion without the necessity of an  
81 independent action. The motion and such notice of the motion as the court prescribes may be  
82 served on the clerk of the court who shall forthwith mail copies to the persons giving the  
83 security if their addresses are known.

84 (d) **Form and scope.** Every restraining order and order granting an injunction shall set  
85 forth the reasons for its issuance. It shall be specific in terms and shall describe in reasonable  
86 detail, and not by reference to the complaint or other document, the act or acts sought to be  
87 restrained. It shall be binding only upon the parties to the action, their officers, agents, servants,

88 employees, and attorneys, and upon those persons in active concert or participation with them  
89 who receive notice, in person or through counsel, or otherwise, of the order. If a restraining  
90 order is granted without notice to the party restrained, it shall state the reasons justifying the  
91 court's decision to proceed without notice.

92 (e) **Grounds.** A restraining order or preliminary injunction may issue only upon a  
93 showing by the applicant that:

94 (e) (1) there is a substantial likelihood that the applicant will prevail on the merits of  
95 the underlying claim;

96 (e) [(1) The] (2) the applicant will suffer irreparable harm unless the order or  
97 injunction issues;

98 (e) [(2) The] (3) the threatened injury to the applicant outweighs whatever damage the  
99 proposed order or injunction may cause the party restrained or enjoined; and

100 (e) [(3) The] (4) the order or injunction, if issued, would not be adverse to the public  
101 interest[; and].

102 ~~[(e) (4) There is a substantial likelihood that the applicant will prevail on the merits of~~  
103 ~~the underlying claim, or the case presents serious issues on the merits which should be the~~  
104 ~~subject of further litigation.]~~

105 **(f) Motion for reconsideration.**

106 (f) (1) If a court granted a restraining order or preliminary injunction on the ground that  
107 the case presented serious issues on the merits which should be the subject of further litigation,  
108 a party restrained by the order or injunction on the effective date of this resolution may move  
109 the court to reconsider whether the order or injunction should remain in effect.

110 (f) (2) A motion for reconsideration under this paragraph (f) may be filed at any time  
111 before the final determination of the case.

112 (f) (3) Upon a motion for reconsideration, the court must determine whether the  
113 issuance of the restraining order or preliminary injunction meets the requirements in paragraph  
114 (e) regardless of the requirements for the issuance of the order or injunction on the day on  
115 which the order or injunction was issued.

116 (f) (4) If the court determines that the issuance of the restraining order or preliminary  
117 injunction does not meet the requirements of paragraph (e), the court must terminate the order  
118 or injunction.

119            [~~f~~] **(g) Domestic relations cases.** Nothing in this rule shall be construed to limit the  
120 equitable powers of the courts in domestic relations cases.

121            Section 2. **Effective date.**

122            As provided in Utah Constitution Article VIII, Section 4, this resolution takes effect  
123 upon a two-thirds vote of all members elected to each house.

124            Section 3. **Revisor instructions.**

125            The Legislature intends that the Office of Legislative Research and General Counsel, in  
126 preparing the Utah Code database for publication, delete the phrase "the effective date of this  
127 resolution" where the phrase appears in paragraph (f) of this resolution and replace the phrase  
128 with the actual date on which the resolution takes effect.