



Chancery Court Rule Amendments

Building a Better Business Court

The chancery court reminds counsel of recent amendments to its rules. Several amendments took effect earlier this year, and others take effect June 22, 2026. This advisory highlights key changes.

Opt-Out Adjustment (W.R.C.P.Ch.C. 3(a), 40.1(c))

Chancery rules permit any defendant to object to proceeding in chancery court. Under prior rules, a timely objection required automatic dismissal unless a valid forum-selection agreement applied. As a result, after an objection, plaintiffs were required to refile in district court, re-serve defendants, and pay a second filing fee.

The amendments preserve a defendant's ability to object but replace automatic dismissal with a process that permits removal to district court or dismissal at the plaintiff's election. If a valid forum-selection agreement designating chancery court applies, the case remains in chancery. Otherwise, plaintiff may elect dismissal without prejudice or removal to an appropriate district court. If the plaintiff elects removal, the chancery court will transfer the action to the designated district court, where it will proceed as though originally filed there.

As before, the rule preserves access to jury trials and district court proceedings unless waived by contract. The change avoids the need to restart litigation after an objection.

Complex Case Track (W.R.C.P.Ch.C. 16(c)(4))

By statute, chancery aims to resolve most (but not all) actions within 150 days of issuance of the scheduling order. To accommodate particularly complex matters, the amendments create a "complex case track" for actions involving multiple parties, numerous claims, substantial amounts in controversy, or extensive discovery. With court approval and party consent, cases assigned to this track may proceed under more flexible case management deadlines.

Expanded Removal Window (W.R.C.P. 3.2; W.R.C.P.Ch.C. 3(b), (c))

Parties may jointly remove an action from district court to chancery court. The amendments extend the removal period from 20 to 60 days after service on the last defendant, giving litigants greater opportunity to evaluate and coordinate removal.

Publication of Anonymized Trust Decisions (W.R.C.P.Ch.C. 5.2(b))

By statute, chancery publishes its business law decisions. The amendments also authorize the court to publish anonymized decisions in contested trust cases when publication would foster predictability and certainty. The amendments establish procedures to protect confidential information while making selected trust decisions available as guidance for practitioners.

eFiling Alignment

Chancery launched with mandatory eFiling before statewide eFiling rules were adopted. Since then, the Wyoming Supreme Court has adopted the Wyoming Rules for Electronic Filing and Service. The amendments clarify that those statewide rules govern eFiling in chancery court and align chancery procedures with statewide practice.

Generally, except where necessary to account for chancery's specialized jurisdiction and expedited approach, chancery rules track the Wyoming Rules of Civil Procedure. This approach facilitates ease of practice across courts.

Flexible Court Reporting (U.R.Ch.C. 904)

The amendments update court reporting procedures to reflect current chancery court operations. Proceedings may be digitally recorded or live reported by a court reporter. Digital recordings constitute the official record unless a certified transcript is prepared. The court or parties may arrange for live court reporting or for preparation of certified transcripts from digital recordings. A certified transcript is required for appeals.

Counsel can review the full text of the rule amendments on the [Wyoming Judicial Branch website](#). The website also provides templates for use in chancery court practice and published chancery court decisions addressing procedural, business, and trust law issues.

