1	Rule 62. Stay of proceedings to enforce a judgment or order.
2	(a) Delay in execution. No execution or other writ to enforce a judgment or an order to
3	pay money under Rule 7(j)(8) may issue until the expiration of 14-28 days after entry of
4	the judgment or order, unless the court in its discretion otherwise directs.
5	(b) Stay on motion for new trial or for judgment by bond or other security; duration
6	of stay. A party may obtain a stay of the enforcement of a judgment or order to pay
7	money by providing a bond or other security, unless a stay is otherwise prohibited by
8	law or these rules.
9	(1) The stay takes effect when the court approves the bond or other security and
10	remains in effect for the time specified in the order that approves the bond or other
11	security. In its discretion and on such conditions for the security of the adverse party
12	as are proper, the court may stay the execution of, or any proceedings to enforce, a
13	judgment
14	(2) In its discretion and on such conditions for the security of the adverse party as
15	are proper, the court may stay:
16	(A) an order that is certified as final under Rule 54(b) until the entry of a final
17	judgment under Rule 58A;
18	(B) an order to pay money under Rule 7(j)(8) until the entry of a judgment under
19	<u>Rule 58A;</u>
20	(C) a judgment until resolution of any motion made pursuant to Rule 50(b), Rule
21	52(b), Rule 59, Rule 60, or Rule 73; and
22	(D) a judgment until resolution of a motion made under this rule. pending the
23	disposition of a motion for a new trial or to alter or amend a judgment made
24	pursuant to Rule 59, or of a motion for relief from a judgment or order made
25	pursuant to Rule 60, or of a motion for judgment in accordance with a motion for
26	a directed verdict made pursuant to Rule 50, or of a motion for amendment to
27	the findings or for additional findings made pursuant to Rule 52(b).
28	(c) Injunction pending appeal. When a party seeks an appeal from an interlocutory
29	order, or takes an appeal is taken from an interlocutory order or finala judgment,

30	granting, dissolving, or denying an injunction, the court in its discretion may suspend,
31	modify, restore, or grant an injunction during the pendency of the appealappellate
32	<u>proceedings</u> upon such conditions as it considers proper for the security of the rights of
33	the adverse party <u>as are just</u> .
34	(d) Stay upon appeal. When an appeal is taken, the appellant by giving a supersedeas
35	bond may obtain a stay, unless such a stay is otherwise prohibited by law or these rules
36	The bond may be given at or after the time of filing the notice of appeal. The stay is
37	effective when the supersedeas bond is approved by the court.
38	(de) Stay in favor of the <u>United States, the State of Utah</u> , state or other political
39	subdivision, or agency thereof. When an appeal is taken by the United States, the state
40	State of Utah, or a political subdivision, or an officer or agency of either any of those
41	entities, or by direction of any department of either any of those entities, and the
42	operation or enforcement of the judgment is stayed, no bond, obligation, or other
43	security shall <u>must beis</u> required from the appellant.
44	(ef) Stay in quo warranto proceedings. Where the defendant is adjudged guilty of
45	usurping, intruding into or unlawfully holding public office, civil or military, within
46	this state, the execution of the judgment shall not be stayed on an appeal.
47	(<u>fg</u>) Power of appellate court not limited. The provisions in this rule do not limit any
48	power of an appellate court or of a judge or justice of an appellate court. thereof to stay
49	proceedings or to suspend, modify, restore, or grant an injunction, or extraordinary
50	relief or to make any order appropriate to preserve the status quo or the effectiveness of
51	the judgment subsequently to be entered.
52	(h) Stay of judgment upon multiple claims. When a court has ordered a final judgmen
53	on some but not all of the claims presented in the action under the conditions stated in
54	Rule 54(b), the court may stay enforcement of that judgment until the entering of a
55	subsequent judgment or judgments and may prescribe such conditions as are necessary
56	to secure the benefit thereof to the party in whose favor the judgment is entered.
57	(<u>h</u> i) Form of supersedeas bond <u>bond</u> ; deposit in lieu of bond; waiver of <u>stipulation on</u>
58	bondsecurity; jurisdiction over sureties to be set forth in undertaking.

i(1) A supersedeas bond given under Subdivision (<u>b</u> d) may be either a commercial
bond having a surety authorized to transact insurance business under <u>Title 31A</u> , or a
personal bond having one or more sureties who are residents of Utah having a
collective net worth of at least twice the amount of the bond, exclusive of property
exempt from execution. Sureties on personal bonds shall make and file an affidavit
<u>declaration</u> setting forth in reasonable detail the assets and liabilities of the surety.
i(2) Upon motion and good cause shown, the The court may permit a deposit of
money in court or other security to be given in lieu of giving a supersedeas bond.
under Subdivision (d).
i(3) The parties may by written stipulation waive the requirement of giving a
supersedeas bond under Subdivision (d) or agree to an the alternate form and
amount of security.
i(4) A supersedeas bond given pursuant to Subdivision (d) shall provide that each

surety submits to the jurisdiction of the court and irrevocably appoints the clerk of the court as the surety's agent upon whom any papers affecting the surety's liability on the bond may be served, and that the surety's liability may be enforced on motion and upon such notice as the court may require without the necessity of an independent action.

(ij) Amount of supersedeas bond or other security.

- j(1) Except as provided in subsection (<u>ij</u>)(2), a court shall set the <u>supersedeas</u>-bond <u>or other security</u> in an amount that adequately protects the <u>judgment creditoradverse</u> <u>party</u> against loss or damage occasioned by the <u>appeal stay</u> and assures payment in the event the judgment is affirmed <u>after the stay ends</u>. In setting the amount, the court may consider any relevant factor, including:
 - j(A) the judgment debtor's ability to pay the judgment or order to pay money;
 - i(B) the existence and value of other security;
 - $\mathbf{j}(C)$ the $\mathbf{judgment}$ -debtor's opportunity to dissipate assets;
 - i(D) the judgment debtor's likelihood of success on appeal; and
 - j(E) the respective harm to the parties from setting a higher or lower amount.

i(2) Notwithstanding subsection (ii)(1): 88 i(A) the presumptive amount of a bond or other security for compensatory 89 damages is the amount of the compensatory damages plus costs and attorney 90 fees, as applicable, plus 3 years of interest at the applicable interest rate; 91 i(B) the bond or other security for compensatory damages shall not exceed \$25 92 93 million in an action by plaintiffs certified as a class under Rule 23 or in an action 94 by multiple plaintiffs in which compensatory damages are not proved for each 95 plaintiff individually; and i(C) no bond or other security shall be required for punitive damages. 96 i(3) If the court permits a bond or other security that is less than the presumptive 97 amount of compensatory damages in subsection (i)(2)(A), the court may also enter 98 such orders as are necessary to protect the judgment creditor during the 99 appealadverse party during the stay. 100 i(4) If the court finds that the judgment debtorparty seeking the stay has violated an 101 order or has otherwise dissipated assets, the court may set the amount of the bond 102 or other security under subsection (j)(1) without regard to the presumptive amount 103 under subsection (i)(1) and limits in subsection (ii)(2). 104 (ik) Objecting to sufficiency or amount of security. Any party whose judgment or 105 order to pay money is stayed or sought to be stayed pursuant to Subdivision (bd) may 106 object to the sufficiency of the sureties on the assured as bond or the amount thereof, 107 108 or to the sufficiency or amount of other security given to stay the judgment by filing 109 and giving notice of such objection. The party so objecting Either party shall be entitled to a hearing thereon on the objection upon five days notice or such shorter time as the 110 court may order. The burden of justifying the sufficiency of the sureties or other 111 security and the amount of the bond or other security, shall be borne by the party 112 seeking the stay, unless the objecting party seeks a bond or other security in an amount 113 greater than the presumed limits amount of this rule in subsection (i)(2)(A). The fact that 114

a supersedeas bond, its surety or other security is generally permitted under this rule

shall not be conclusive as to its sufficiency or amount.

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