Rule 34. Draft: February 8, 2016

Rule 34. Award of costs.

(a) To whom allowed awarded. Except as otherwise provided by law, if an appeal is dismissed, costs shall be taxed against the appellant will be awarded to the appellee unless otherwise agreed by the parties or ordered by the court; if a judgment or order is affirmed, costs shall be taxed against appellant will be awarded to the appellee unless otherwise ordered; if a judgment or order is reversed, costs shall be taxed against the appellee will be awarded to the appellant unless otherwise ordered; if a judgment or order is affirmed or reversed in part, or is vacated, costs shall be allowed will be awarded as ordered by the court. Costs shall may not be allowed or taxed awarded in a criminal case.

- **(b) Costs for and against the state of Utah.** In cases involving the <u>sS</u>tate of Utah or an agency or officer thereof, an award of costs for or against the state <u>shall be is</u> at the discretion of the court unless specifically required or prohibited by law.
- (c) Costs of briefs and attachments, record, bonds and other expenses on appeal. The following may be taxed awarded as costs in favor of the prevailing party in the appeal: the actual costs of a printed or typewritten brief or memoranda and attachments not to exceed \$3.00 for each page; actual costs incurred in the preparation and transmission of the record, including costs of the reporter's transcript unless otherwise ordered by the court; premiums paid for supersedeas or cost bonds to preserve rights pending appeal; and the fees for filing and docketing the appeal.
- (d) Bill of costs taxed after remittitur Costs in an appeal from a trial court. A party claiming costs shall, in an appeal from a trial court a party must claim costs in the trial court under Rule of Civil

 Procedure 54 within 45-14 days after the remittitur is filed with the clerk of the trial court, serve upon the adverse party and file with the clerk of the trial court an itemized and verified bill of costs. The adverse party may, within 5 days of service of the bill of costs, serve and file a notice of objection, together with a motion to have the costs taxed by the trial court. If there is no objection to the cost bill within the allotted time, the clerk of the trial court shall tax the costs as filed and enter judgment for the party entitled thereto, which judgment shall be entered in the judgment docket with the same force and effect as in the case of other judgments of record. If the cost bill of the prevailing party is timely opposed, the clerk, upon reasonable notice and hearing, shall tax the costs and enter a final determination and judgment which shall thereupon be entered in the judgment docket with the same force and effect as in the case of other judgments of record. The determination of the clerk shall be reviewable by the trial court upon the request of either party made within 5 days of the entry of the judgment.
- (e) Costs in other proceedings and agency appeals. In all other matters before the court, including appeals from an agency, costs may be allowed awarded as in cases on appeal from a trial court. Within 15-14 days after the expiration of the time in which to file a petition for rehearing may be filed or within 15-14 days after an order denying such a petition, the party to whom costs have been awarded may file with the clerk of the appellate court and serve upon the adverse party an itemized and verified bill of costs. The adverse party may, within 5-7 days after the service-filing of the bill of costs file a notice of an objection and a motion to have the costs taxed by the clerk to the cost bill. If no objection to the cost bill is

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filed within the allotted time, the clerk shall thereupon tax will award the costs and enter judgment against the adverse party. If the adverse party timely objects to the cost bill, the clerk, upon reasonable notice and hearing, shall will determine and settle the costs, tax the same, and enter a judgment shall be entered thereon against the adverse party for the amount awarded. The determination by the clerk shall be reviewed by the court upon the request of either party made within 5-7 days of the entry of judgment; unless otherwise ordered, oral argument shall is not be permitted. A An abstract of a judgment under this section paragraph may be filed with the clerk of in any district court in the state, who shall docket a certified copy of the same in the manner and with the same force and effect as judgments of the district court under Rule of Civil Procedure 58A.