To: Chair and Members, Council on Court Procedures

From: Maury Holland, Executive Director M. J. H.

Re: <u>Item of New Business</u>

The attached query from Jim Nass, on behalf of the OSB Appellate Practice Section, just arrived. Please place it in your Council file. At the discretion of the Chair, this will be discussed as an item of new business at the June 8 or subsequent meeting.

SUPREME COURT



COURT of APPEALS

RECORDS SECTION 503-986-5555 Fax 503-986-3560 TDD 303-986-3561

SUPREME COURT BUILDING 1163 STATE STREET SALEM, OREGON 97310

May 22, 1996

Council on Court Procedures c/o Professor Maury Holland University of Oregon School of Law Room 331 1101 Kincald St. Eugene, OR 97403

Re: Oregon Rules of Civil Procedure; especially ORCP 72

Professor Holland,

I am writing on behalf of the Appellate Practice Section of the Oregon State Bar.

The Section is proposing legislation for the 1997 legislative session affecting the practice of appellate law. One of our proposed bills deal with stays on appeal in civil cases. A copy of the proposed bill is enclosed. Section 8 of the bill would amend ORCP 72 to clarify that trial courts retain the authority to stay execution on a judgment notwithstanding the filing of an appeal. We believe that this is the current state of the law, but, because of the existing provisions of ORCP 72, some trial court judges decline to act on motions for stays of enforcement of judgments if a notice of appeal has been filed. If the Legislature adopts the proposed amendments to ORCP 72 and adopts Section 7 of this bill, we hope to remove all doubt on that subject.

Note also that Section 1(1)(a) of the proposed bill refers to ORCP 68, Section 2(2) refers to ORCP 82 D and E, and Section 2(4) refers to ORCP 82 F and G.

The Appellate Practice Section is very interested in the Council's position regarding the proposed amendment to ORCP 72 and whether the references in the proposed bill to other provisions of the Rules of Civil Procedure are appropriate.

If the Board of Governors approves the proposed bill, it will be pre-session filed and a draft bill produced by Legislative Counsel. We understand that we will have the opportunity in the Fall of this year to make changes to the bill. We invite the Council's comments on the proposed bill at any time between now and then, and thereafter as the bill (we hope) proceeds through the legislature.

Sincerely,

James W. Nass

c: Jas Adams, Chair, Executive Committee, Appellate Practice Section Gini Linder, Chair, Legislation Committee

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To Prof. Maury Holland		From Jim NOSS	
Co./Dept. U of O L. Phone # 541 346-	w School	CO. Or. Cou	t of Appeals
Phone # 54/ 346-	3834	Phone \$ 503	986-5563
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Senate Bill

SUMMARY

3 . Amends procedure for obtaining stays of enforcement of judgments in 4 civil cases.

A BILL FOR AN ACT

- Relating to appeals; amending ORS 19.033, 19.038 and 19.040 and ORCP 72; repealing 19.045 and 19.050, and creating new provisions.
- Be It Enacted by the People of the State of Oregon:
 - BECTION 1. ORS 19.033 is amended to read:
- 19.033.(1) When the notice of appeal has been served and filed as provided in ORS 19.023, 19.026 and 19.029, the Supreme Court or the Court of Appeals shall have jurisdiction of the cause, [pursuant to rules of the court,] but the trial court shall have such powers in connection with the appeal as are conferred upon it by law and shall retain jurisdiction:
- (a) [for the purpose of allowance and taxation of] To decide requests for attorney fees, costs and disbursements or expenses pursuant to [rule or statute] ORCP 68 or other provision of law: [If the trial court allows and taxes attorney fees after the notice of appeal has been served and filed, any necessary modification of the appeal shall be pursuant to rules of the appealate court.];
- 23 (b) To enforce the judgment, subject to the judgment or 24 portion thereof being stayed under ORS 19.040. Section 7 of this Act 25 or other provision of law;
- 26 (2) * * * *

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- 27 (3) * * * *
- 28 (4) * * * *
- 29 (5) * * * *
- 30 (6) Jurisdiction of the appellate court over a cause ends when

a copy of the appellate judgment is mailed by the State Court Administrator to the court from which the appeal was taken pursuant to ORS 19.190, except that the appellate court may recall the appellate judgment as justice may require and may stay enforcement of the appellate judgment for the filling of a petition for writ of certiorari to the Supreme Court of the United States and pending disposition of the matter by the Supreme Court of the United States or such other time as the Oregon appellate court may deem appropriate.

SECTION 2. ORS 19.038 is amended to read:

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- 19.038. Undertakings on appeal generally. (1) Undertakings on appeal are of two kinds:
- (a) An undertaking for costs secures payment of damages, costs and disbursements that may be awarded against the appellant on appeal.
- (b) A supersedeas undertaking secures performance of the judgment being appealed and operates to stay enforcement of the judgment pending appeal.
- (2) An undertaking on appeal shall be secured by one or more sureties, qualified as provided in ORCP 82 D and E, or by an irrevocable letter of credit from a qualifying bank or a deposit of money, checks or federal or municipal obligations as provided in ORS Chapter 22. The liability of the surety or letter of credit issuer shall be limited to the amount specified in the undertaking and such amount shall be stated in all appeal bonds and letters of credit.
- [(1) Except as provided in ORS 19.045, within 14 days after the filing of the notice of appeal, the appellant shall serve on the adverse part or the attorney of the adverse party an undertaking as provided in ORS 19.040, and within such 14 days shall file with the clerk of the trial court the original undertaking, with proof of service indorsed thereon.](3) The original of an undertaking on appeal, with proof of service, shall be filed with the trial court clerk and a copy thereof shall be served on each adverse party on appeal. An undertaking for costs on appeal shall be filed within the time provided in Section 4 of this Act. A supersedess undertaking may be filed at any time while the case is pending on appeal.
- [(2)](4) [Within 14 days after the service of the undertaking.

 the adverse party or the attorney of the adverse party may except to

the sufficiency of the sureties or letter of credit issuers or the amount specified in the undertaking, or the adverse party shall be deemed to have waived the right thereto. I Objections to the sufficiency of the undertaking, including the amount thereof, or to the sufficiency of the security for the undertaking shall be filed in and determined by the trial court as provided in ORCP 82 F and G, except that objections shall be filed within 14 days of the date of service of the undertaking.

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In the undertaking on appeal shall be as provided in ORCP 82D through C.](5) By written stipulation of the parties, any undertaking on appeal may be dispensed with. The stipulation shall be filed with the trial court clerk within 14 days after the filing of the notice of appeal. Unless disapproved by the trial court, the stipulation shall have such effect as is provided for in the stipulation.

- (6) The trial court may waive, reduce or limit an undertaking on appeal upon a showing of good cause, including indigence, and on such terms as shall be just and equitable.
- (7)(a) If the appellate judgment terminating an appeal contains a judgment for costs against the party obtaining the undertaking. the trial court clerk shall enter judgment against the surety or latter of credit issuer as provided in ORS 19.190(4).
- (b) A party entitled to enforce a supersedess undertaking for a money judgment may obtain judgment against the surety by serving and filing a request to that effect with the State Court Administrator. The request shall identify the surety against whom judgment is to be entered and the amount of the judgment. Upon such request, the State Court Administrator shall include in the appellate judgment a money judgment against the surety in the amount identified, unless otherwise directed by the appellate court.
- SECTION 3. Section 4 of this Act is added to and made a part of ORS Chapter 19.

SECTION 4. Within 14 days after the filing of the notice of appeal, the appellant shall serve and file an undertaking for costs to the effect that the appellant will pay all damages, costs and disbursements that may be awarded against the appellant on the appeal. The undertaking shall be in the amount of \$500, except as otherwise stipulated by the parties or ordered by the trial court as provided in ORS 19.038(5) and (6).

SECTION 5. ORS 19.040 is amended to read:

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- (1) [The undertaking of the appellant shall be given in the minimum amount of \$500 unless otherwise fixed by the trial court with one or more sureties or in the form of one or more irrecovable letters of credit issued by one or more commercial banks, as defined in ORS 706.005, to the effect that the appellant will pay all damages, costs and disbursements which may be awarded against the appellant on the appeal not exceeding the sum therein specified; but such undertaking does not stay the proceedings, unless the undertaking further provides to the effect following] A supersedeas undertaking shall stay the judgment being appealed if:
- (a) [If] The judgment appealed from is for the recovery of money, or of personal property or the value thereof [,] and the undertaking provides that [if the same or any part thereof is affirmed, the appellant will satisfy it so far as affirmed] the appellant will satisfy the judgment or any part thereof, to the extent that the judgment is affirmed on appeal.
- (b) [It] The judgment appealed from is for the recovery of the possession of real property, for a partition thereof, or the foreclosure of a lien thereon, and the undertaking provides that, to the extent the judgment is affirmed on appeal:
- (i) During the possession of such property by the appellant, the appellant will not commit waste or allow waste to be committed on the real property[, or suffer to be committed, any waste thereon,] and
- (ii) [that if such judgment or any part thereof is affirmed,] The appellant will pay the value of the use and occupation of such property[, so far as affirmed,] from the time of the appeal until the delivery of the possession thereof[, not exceeding the sum therein specified, to be ascertained and tried by the trial court or judge thereof], with the value of the use and occupation to be determined by the trial court and stated in the undertaking.
- (c) [If] The judgment appealed from requires the transfer or delivery of any personal property[,] and the undertaking provides that the appellant will obey the judgment of the appellate court, with the amount of the undertaking to be determined by the trial court and stated in the undertaking. No supersedess undertaking is necessary if [unless] the things required to be transferred or

delivered are brought into court[,] or placed in the custody of such officer or receiver as the trial court may appoint[, that the appellant will obey the judgment of the appellate court]. [The amount of such undertaking shall be specified therein, and be fixed by the trial court or judge thereof.]

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- (d) [If] The judgment appealed from is for the foreclosure of a lien, and also against the person for the amount of the debt secured thereby, and the undertaking provides [ahall also be to the effect] that the appellant will pay any portion of the judgment remaining unsatisfied after the sale of the property upon which the lien is foreclosed, [not exceeding the sum therein specified, to be fixed by the trial court or judge thereof] with the amount of the undertaking to be determined by the trial court and stated in the undertaking.
- (2) The trial court, in its discretion, may dispense with or limit the undertaking required by subsections (1)(a) to (d) of this section when the appellant is an executor, administrator, trustee, or other person acting in another's right.
- [(2) When] (3) If the judgment appealed from requires the execution of a conveyance or other instrument, [execution] enforcement of the judgment is [not] stayed by [the appeal, unless] executing the instrument [is executed] and [deposited] depositing the instrument with the trial court clerk [within the time allowed to file an undertaking], to abide the judgment of the appellate court.
- [(3) If the appeal is dismissed, the judgment, so far as it is for the recovery of money, may, by the appellate court, be enforced in the amount specified against the sureties or letter of credit issuers in the undertaking for a stay of proceedings, as if they were parties to the judgment.]
 - [(4) The liability of the surety or letter of credit issuer shall be limited to the amount specified in the undertaking and such amount shall be stated in all appeal bonds and irrevocable letters of credit and shall be fixed by the trial court or judge thereof unless it is in the minimum amount as provided in subsection (1) of this section.]
 - (4) When the judgment is stayed, if perishable property has been seized to satisfy or secure the judgment or has been directed to be sold thereby, the trial court may order the property to be

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- sold as if the judgment were not stayed and the proceeds of the sale to be deposited or invested, to abide the judgment of the appellate court.
- SECTION 6. Section 7 of this Act is added to and made a part of ORS Chapter 19.
- SECTION 7. (1) The filing of a notice of appeal does not automatically stay the judgment being appealed, but:
- 8 (a) A judgment or portion thereof described in ORS
 9 19.040(1) or (2) is stayed by operation of law on compliance with
 10 the appropriate provisions of ORS 19.040(1) or (3); and
- 11 (b) A judgment not subject to ORS 19.040(1) or (3) may be 12 stayed by the trial court on motion of party as provided in this 13 section.
- 14 (2) A party who saeks a stay pending appeal must first request
 15 a stay from the trial court. The trial court shall have the
 16 authority to act on a request for a stay, regardless of whether a
 17 notice of appeal has been filed. Neither the request for a stay
 18 made to the trial court nor the trial court's action on the request
 19 shall toll the period for filing a notice of appeal.
- 20 (3) In deciding whether to grant a stay, the trial court shall consider, but is not limited to, the following factors:
 - (a) The likelihood of the appellant prevailing on appeal;
- 23 (b) Whether the appeal is taken in good faith and not 24 solely for the purpose of delay or patently without any support in 25 fact or in law; and
 - (c) The nature of the harm to the appellant, to other parties, to other persons and to the public that will flow or will likely flow from the grant or denial of a stay.
- 29 (4) The trial court shall have discretion to impose such
 30 reasonable conditions on the grant of a stay as it deems
 31 appropriate, including the filing of a supersedeas undertaking in a
 32 specified amount.
 - (5) At the request of a party aggrieved by the trial court's denial of a stay or the terms and conditions imposed on the granting of a stay, the trial court shall afford the aggrieved party 14 days in which to seek review by the appellate court of the trial court's

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decision, during which period the judgment being appealed shall be stayed on such terms and conditions as the trial court determines are sufficient to avoid prejudice to the other party or parties during that 14 day period.

- (6) After notice of appeal from the judgment has been filed, the appellate court on motion of an aggrieved party shall have authority to review the decision of a trial court on a party's request for a stay pending appeal. When the appealate court reviews the trial court's decision, the review shall be for abuse of discretion, except that when the appellate court has de novo review authority of the appeal on the merits, the appellate court shall have de novo review authority of the trial court's decision on the request for a stay pending appeal.
- (7) A party may request a stay pending appeal from the appellate court in the first instance and the appellate court may act on that request without requiring the party to seek a stay from the trial court if the party establishes that the filing of a request for a stay with the trial court would be futile or the trial court is unable or unwilling to act on the request within a reasonable time. In considering a request for a stay, the appellate court shall be guided by the factors set out in subsection (3) of this section.
- (8) On review of a trial court's decision on a request for a stay pending appeal or on a request for a stay pending appeal made to the appellate court in the first instance, the appellate court shall have the authority to remand the matter to the trial court for reconsideration or for consideration in the first instance, or to grant or deny a stay, to impose or modify terms and conditions on a stay, or to vacate a stay granted by the trial court.

SECTION 8. ORCP 72 is amended to read:

72 A. Bxecution or other proceeding to enforce a judgment may issue immediately upon the entry of the judgment, unless the court directing entry of the judgment, in its discretion and on such conditions for the security of the adverse party as are proper, otherwise directs. [No stay of proceedings to enforce judgment may be entered by the trial court under this section after the notice of appeal has been served and filed as provided in ORS 19.023 through 19.029 and during the pendency of such appeal.] The court shall have authority to stay execution of a judgment temporarily until the filing of a notice of appeal and to stay execution of a judgment pending disposition of an appeal, as provided in ORS 19.040 and Section 7 of this Act or other provision of law.