

**RULE 3A. CIVIL ACTIONS: STANDING TO APPEAL; APPEALABLE DETERMINATIONS**

(a) **Standing to Appeal.** A party who is aggrieved by an appealable judgment or order may appeal from that judgment or order, with or without first moving for a new trial.

(b) **Appealable Determinations.** An appeal may be taken from the following judgments and orders of a district court in a civil action:

(1) **Final Judgment.** A final judgment entered in an action or proceeding commenced in the court in which the judgment is rendered.

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(2) **Relief from Final Judgment.** An order granting or denying relief from a final judgment, including a motion for a new trial, motion to set aside, motion for reconsideration, and motion to alter/amend.

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(3) **Injunction.** An order granting or refusing to grant an injunction or dissolving or refusing to dissolve an injunction.

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(4) **Appointment of Receiver.** An order appointing or refusing to appoint a receiver or vacating or refusing to vacate an order appointing a receiver.

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(5) **Dissolve Attachment.** An order dissolving or refusing to dissolve an attachment.

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(6) **Place of Trial.** An order changing or refusing to change the place of trial of an action or proceeding only when a notice of appeal from the order is filed within 30 days.

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(A) ~~Such an order may only be reviewed upon a timely direct appeal from the order and may not be reviewed on appeal from the judgment in the action or proceeding or otherwise.~~ On motion of any party, the court changing or refusing to change ~~granting or refusing to grant a motion to change~~ the place of trial ~~of an action or proceeding~~ shall enter an order staying the

trial of the action or proceeding until the time to appeal from the order granting or refusing to grant the motion to change the place of trial has expired or, if an appeal has been taken, until the appeal has been resolved.

(B) Whenever an appeal is taken from such an order, the clerk of the district court shall forthwith certify and transmit to the clerk of the Supreme Court, as the record on appeal, the original papers on which the motion was heard in the district court and, if the appellant or respondent demands it, a transcript of any proceedings had in the district court. The district court shall require its court reporter to expedite the preparation of the transcript ~~in preference to any other request for a transcript in a civil matter~~. When the appeal is docketed in the Supreme Court, it stands submitted without further briefs or oral argument unless the court otherwise orders.

(7) ~~An order entered in a proceeding that did not arise in a juvenile court that finally establishes or alters the custody of minor children.~~ **Domestic Relations.** A final order in proceedings brought under NRS Title 11 Domestic Relations, including the following:

(A) A final order in initial proceedings that resolves all substantial issues presented in the initial proceedings in case.

(B) A final order establishing child custody in initial proceedings.

(C) A final order in post-judgment proceedings concerning child custody.

(D) A final order in post-judgment proceedings that does not concern child custody that resolves all substantial issues pending in the case.

(8) **Special Order After Final Judgment.** A special order entered after final judgment, ~~including a post-judgment order awarding or refusing to award attorneys fees or costs, excluding an order granting a motion to set~~

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~~aside a default judgment under NRCP 60(b)(1) when the motion was filed and served within 60 days after entry of the default judgment.~~

(9) **Right to Redeem.** An interlocutory judgment, order or decree in an action to redeem real or personal property from a mortgage or lien that determines the right to redeem and directs an accounting.

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(10) **Partition.** An interlocutory judgment in an action for partition that determines the rights and interests of the respective parties and directs a partition, sale or division.

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~~(11) Contempt. An order holding a party in contempt, whether designated as civil or criminal, if the order imposes or threatens a sentence of imprisonment.~~

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~~(12) NRCP 54(b) Certification. An order that is certified as final under NRCP 54(b).~~

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~~(13) Statutory Appeals. Any other appeal that is provided for pursuant to statute.~~

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~~(C) Merger of nonappealable orders. An appeal from a judgment or order brought pursuant to subsection (b) may include interlocutory or temporary orders that are not independently appealable. Such interlocutory or temporary orders shall merge into the appealable judgment or order for the purpose of appeal.~~

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