

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

(2) A post-judgment order granting or denying a motion under NRCP 50(b), 52(b), 59(a), or 59(e).

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

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

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

(6) An order changing or refusing to change the place of trial of an action or proceeding.

(A) On motion of any party, the court changing or refusing to change the place of trial 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. When the appeal is docketed in the Supreme Court, it stands submitted without further briefs or oral argument unless the court otherwise orders.

(7) A final order in proceedings brought under NRS Title 11 (Domestic Relations), including a final order that establishes or alters child custody.

(8) A special order entered after final judgment, including a post-judgment order awarding or refusing attorney's fees or costs or granting

or denying relief under NRCP 60(b), or any other post-judgment order affecting the rights of a party incorporated in the judgment.

(9) An interlocutory 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.

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

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