


IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

IN THE MATTER OF THE CREATION
OF A COMMISSION ON NEVADA
RULES OF APPELLATE PROCEDURE.

ADKT 0580

FILED

MAR 04 2024

ELIZABETH A. GROWN
CLERK OF SUPREME COURT
BY  CHIEF DEPUTY CLERK

NOTICE REGARDING FINAL DRAFT RULES

The final draft rule revisions are those attached to the Final Petition filed in this matter on January 29, 2024, in clean and redline copy.

In reviewing the written comments submitted in advance of the public hearing scheduled in this matter for March 7, 2024, it appears that some of the submissions copied the working text of the rule(s) on which they offered edits that were logged in the website page [https://nvcourts.gov/_media/media/folders/committees_and_commissions/nrap/documents/recommended_rules_by_the_commission]. The webpage did not include the final updates to the draft rules that the Commission approved before the January 29, 2024, petition was filed.

The webpage has been updated, so that the text of each rule listed there matches the text of the final draft that was attached and submitted to the January 29, 2024, petition. A list of the webpage rules whose text has been updated to match the final draft is attached.

In addition, language that was approved by the Commission to be added as the last sentence of Rule 16(g)(1) was not included in either the clean or redline version of the final draft for Rule 16. And the last sentence in the current version of Rule 36(c)(3) was omitted from the redline version

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of Rule 36. The correct versions of these Rules are attached and the webpage has been updated to include the correct versions of these Rules.

Dated this 4TH day of March 2024.

Respectfully submitted,



Kristina Pickering, Justice



Bonnie A. Bulla, Judge



Deborah Westbrook, Judge

RULES UPDATED ON WEBPAGE

The updates made to these rules were technical except for those rules marked by an asterisk.

NRAP 1 *
NRAP 3 *
NRAP 3C *
NRAP 3D *
NRAP 3E *
NRAP 4 *
NRAP 7
NRAP 8 *
NRAP 9 *
NRAP 10
NRAP 11
NRAP 13
NRAP 14 *
NRAP 16 *
NRAP 17
NRAP 21 *
NRAP 24 *
NRAP 25
NRAP 26
NRAP 26.1
NRAP 27
NRAP 28 *
NRAP 28.1 *
NRAP 30 *
NRAP 31 *
NRAP 32 *
NRAP 35
NRAP 36 *
NRAP 38
NRAP 39
NRAP 40 *
NRAP 40A *
NRAP 40B *
NRAP 41
NRAP 42
NRAP 45
NRAP 46
NRAP 46A

RULE 16. SETTLEMENT CONFERENCES IN CIVIL APPEALS

(a) Applicability.

(1) Except as provided in Rule 16(a)(2), any civil appeal in which all parties are represented by counsel may be assigned to the settlement conference program.

(2) Unless the court otherwise orders, an appeal is not subject to this Rule if the appeal involves:

(A) Termination of parental rights; or

(B) Child custody, guardianship of minors, parenting time, visitation, or relocation of a minor.

(3) In appeals involving issues listed in Rule 16(a)(2)(B), either party may file a motion to opt into the settlement conference program. Such motion must be filed within 7 days of the docketing of the appeal or the appearance of counsel for a previously self-represented party. Any opposition must be filed within 7 days of service of the motion to opt in and must include a statement that the party believes there is no reasonable possibility of settlement. Unopposed motions filed under this Rule will be granted.

(b) Assignment of Case to Settlement Conference Program.

The settlement conference program administrator will determine whether to assign an appeal to the settlement conference program. The settlement conference will be presided over by a qualified mediator who has been appointed as a settlement judge by the Supreme Court. The parties may file a motion or stipulation to proceed with a private mediator that is hired by the parties. Any such motion must identify the mediator the parties wish to use and demonstrate that the mediator possesses the requisite qualifications to act as a mediator.

(1) Referral Notice; Suspension of Rules. The clerk will issue a referral notice informing the parties that the appeal may be assigned to the settlement conference program. The referral notice automatically stays the time for filing a request for transcripts and for filing briefs. The notice also stays the preparation and filing of any transcripts requested. The time for filing a docketing statement is not stayed.

(2) Assignment Notice. Upon assignment, the clerk of the Supreme Court will issue an assignment notice informing the parties that a case has been assigned to the settlement conference program and identifying the name of the settlement judge.

(c) Early Case Assessment. The settlement judge must conduct a pre-mediation telephonic or video conference with counsel and file an Early Case Assessment Report within 30 days of assignment. In that report, the settlement judge must inform the court whether the case is appropriate for the program or should be removed from the program. If the settlement judge reports that the case is not appropriate for the settlement conference program, the court may remove the case from the program and reinstate the timelines for requesting transcripts and briefing.

(d) Scheduling of Settlement Conference. Unless the Supreme Court removes the case from the settlement conference program or grants an extension of time, the settlement judge must hold an initial settlement conference within 120 days of assignment. If the appeal is subject to the provisions of Rule 3E, the initial settlement conference must be held within 45 days of assignment.

(e) Settlement Statement.

(1) Each party to the appeal must submit a settlement statement directly to the settlement judge 7 days prior to the settlement conference,

unless otherwise directed by the settlement judge. A settlement statement must not be filed with the Supreme Court. Sections 1-4 of the settlement statement must be served on the settlement judge and counsel for all other parties. Sections 5-9 must only be served on the settlement judge.

(2) A settlement statement is limited to 4,667 words, unless otherwise directed by the settlement judge, and must concisely state: (1) relevant facts and procedural history; (2) legal issues and arguments related to this dispute; (3) past settlement discussions; (4) names and representative capacities of attendees; (5) goals and interests of the party filing the settlement statement; (6) a settlement proposal that the party believes would be fair or would be willing to make in order to conclude the matter; (7) perceived goals and interests of the other parties; (8) obstacles to settlement and proposals to overcoming them; and (9) any other matters requested by the settlement judge or that may assist the settlement judge in conducting the settlement conference. The Settlement Statement Form on the Nevada Supreme Court website is a suggested form of a settlement statement.

(f) Service. Papers or documents filed with the Supreme Court while a case is in the settlement program must be served on all parties and the settlement judge.

(g) Settlement Conference. The settlement conference will be held at a time and place designated by the settlement judge.

(1) Attendance. Counsel for all parties and their clients must attend the conference. The settlement judge may, for good cause shown, excuse a client's attendance at the conference, provided that counsel has written authorization to resolve the case fully or has immediate telephone access to the client. Participants may request to appear by video conference within

14 days of the settlement conference, which the settlement judge may allow for good cause.

(2) Agenda. The agenda for the settlement conference and the sequence of presentation will be at the discretion of the settlement judge. A subsequent settlement conference may be conducted by agreement of the parties or at the direction of the settlement judge.

(3) Settlement Conference Status Reports. The settlement judge must file a settlement conference status report within 3 days of any settlement conference in appeals subject to the provisions of Rule 3E and within 14 days of any settlement conference in all other appeals. The report must state the result of the settlement conference but must not disclose any matters discussed at the conference.

(4) Settlement Documents. If a settlement is reached, the parties must promptly execute a stipulation to dismiss the appeal and file the stipulation to dismiss with the clerk of the Supreme Court. The parties must also execute a signed settlement agreement that reduces the material terms of the settlement to writing and contains an acknowledgment that the parties have agreed to the terms. The settlement agreement must not be filed with the Supreme Court.

(h) Length of Time in Settlement Conference Program.

(1) Time Limits. For appeals subject to the provisions in Rule 3E, the settlement judge must file a final settlement conference status report within 120 days of assignment that indicates whether the parties were able to agree to a settlement. In all other appeals, a final settlement conference status report must be filed within 180 days of assignment.

(2) Extensions. Upon stipulation of all parties or upon the settlement judge's recommendation, the settlement program administrator

may extend the time for filing a final settlement conference status report. In appeals subject to the provisions of Rule 3E, the time may be extended for an additional 60 days. In all other appeals, the time may be extended for an additional 90 days.

(i) Confidentiality. All participants must sign a confidentiality agreement prior to commencement of the settlement conference. Papers or documents prepared by counsel or a settlement judge in furtherance of a settlement conference, excluding the settlement conference status report and stipulation or motion to dismiss appeal, must not be available for public inspection or submitted to or considered by the Supreme Court or Court of Appeals. Aside from the terms of a settlement reached, matters discussed at the settlement conference and papers or documents prepared under this Rule are not admissible in evidence in any judicial proceeding and are not subject to discovery.

(j) Sanctions. The failure of a party, or the party's counsel, to participate in good faith in the settlement conference process by not attending a scheduled conference or not complying with the procedural requirements of the program may be grounds for sanctions against the party, the party's counsel, or both. If a settlement judge believes sanctions are appropriate, the settlement judge may file a settlement conference status report recommending the sanction to be imposed and describing the conduct warranting that sanction. Sanctions include, but are not limited to, payment of attorney fees and costs of the opposing party, dismissal of the appeal, or reversal of the judgment below.

REVIEWING NOTE

Subdivision (a) is added to set forth the applicability of the rule. The changes substantively modify the rule by adding appeals subject to the

provisions of Rule 3E to the list of appeals that are exempt from the settlement program and by including a provision that allows the parties in Rule 3E appeals to opt into the settlement program.

The previous subdivision (a) is re-lettered to (b) and minor edits were made to make the referral and assignment process distinct. This subdivision is also substantively modified to allow parties to hire a private mediator for the settlement proceedings. The provision on Service was moved from this subdivision and placed as its own subdivision (f).

Subdivision (c) was re-lettered to (d) and was substantively modified to reduce the time for the settlement judge to hold the initial settlement conference in appeals subject to the provisions of Rule 3E and increase the time to hold the initial settlement conference in all other appeals.

Subdivision (d) was re-lettered to (e) and is substantively modified by changing the time for filing the settlement statement and the questions that need to be answered, and by adding a requirement that questions 1-4 of the settlement statement must be served on all parties.

Subdivision (e) was re-lettered to (g) and the subdivision includes substantive changes that: in (1) allow the parties to appear at the settlement conference by video; in (3) reduces to 3 days the time for filing the settlement conference status report in appeals subject to the provisions of NRAP 3E; and in (4) adds a requirement that the parties must execute a signed settlement agreement that reduces the material terms of the agreement to writing and contains an acknowledgment that the parties have agreed to those terms.

Subdivision (f) is re-lettered to (h) and the changes to this subdivision are not intended to be substantive. Subdivision (h) is re-lettered to (i) and adds a sentence requiring all participants to sign a confidentiality

agreement prior to commencement of the settlement conference. The subdivision is also modified to include the stipulation or motion to dismiss the appeal as a document that is available for public inspection. This subdivision is also substantively modified to allow the terms of any settlement reached in this program to be subject to discovery and admissible in judicial proceedings. Subdivision (g) is re-lettered to (j).

The Commission recommends an official note be included with this Rule to advise that if the settlement requires the district court to enter orders to effectuate the parties' settlement agreement and the parties want the district court to indicate whether it will enter the order consistent with the settlement agreement, the parties may follow the procedure set forth in Rule 12A.

RULE 16. SETTLEMENT CONFERENCES IN CIVIL APPEALS

(a) Applicability.

(1) Except as provided in Rule 16(a)(2), any civil appeal in which all parties are represented by counsel may be assigned to the settlement conference program.

(2) Unless the court otherwise orders, an appeal is not subject to this Rule if the appeal involves:

(A) Termination of parental rights; or

(B) Child custody, guardianship of minors, parenting time, visitation, or relocation of a minor.

(3) In appeals involving issues listed in Rule 16(a)(2)(B), either party may file a motion to opt into the settlement conference program. Such motion must be filed within 7 days of the docketing of the appeal or the appearance of counsel for a previously self-represented party. Any opposition must be filed within 7 days of service of the motion to opt in and must include a statement that the party believes there is no reasonable possibility of settlement. Unopposed motions filed under this Rule will be granted.

(b) Assignment of Case to Settlement Conference Program.

~~[Any civil appeal in which all parties are represented by counsel and that does not involve termination of parental rights may be assigned to the settlement conference program.]~~ The settlement conference program administrator ~~[shall]~~ will determine whether to assign an appeal to the settlement conference program. The settlement conference ~~[shall]~~ will be presided over by a qualified mediator who has been appointed as a settlement judge by the Supreme Court. The parties may file a motion or stipulation to proceed with a private mediator that is hired by

the parties. Any such motion must identify the mediator the parties wish to use and demonstrate that the mediator possesses the requisite qualifications to act as a mediator.

(1) ~~[Settlement]~~ Referral Notice; Suspension of Rules. The clerk ~~[shall]~~ will issue a ~~[settlement]~~ referral notice informing the parties that the appeal ~~[will]~~ may be assigned to the settlement conference program. The ~~[settlement]~~ referral notice automatically stays the time for filing a request for transcripts ~~[under Rule 9]~~ and for filing briefs ~~[under Rule 31]~~. The notice also stays the preparation and filing of any transcripts requested ~~[under Rule 9]~~. The time for filing a docketing statement is not stayed.

(2) Assignment Notice. ~~[The]~~ Upon assignment, the clerk of the Supreme Court ~~[shall]~~ will issue an assignment notice informing the parties that a case has been assigned to the settlement conference program and ~~[of]~~ identifying the name of the settlement judge.

~~[(3) Service. Papers or documents filed with the Supreme Court while a case is in the settlement program shall be served on all parties and the settlement judge.]~~

~~[(b)]~~ (c) Early Case Assessment. The settlement judge ~~[shall]~~ must conduct a pre-mediation telephon[e]ic or video conference with counsel and file an Early Case Assessment Report within 30 days of assignment. In that report, the settlement judge ~~[shall]~~ must inform the court whether the case is appropriate for the program or should be removed from the program. If the settlement judge reports that the case is not appropriate for the settlement conference program, the court may remove the case from the program and reinstate the timelines for requesting transcripts ~~[under Rule 9]~~ and briefing ~~[under Rule 31]~~.

~~[(e)]~~ (d) Scheduling of Settlement Conference. Unless the Supreme Court removes the case from the settlement conference program ~~[under Rule 16(b)]~~ or grants an extension of time, the settlement judge ~~[shall schedule a]~~ must hold an initial settlement conference within ~~[90]~~ 120 days of assignment. If the ~~[case involves child custody, visitation, relocation or guardianship issues]~~ appeal is subject to the provisions of Rule 3E, the initial settlement conference ~~[shall be scheduled]~~ must be held within ~~[60]~~ 45 days of assignment.

~~[(d)]~~ (e) Settlement Statement.

(1) Each party to the appeal ~~[shall]~~ must submit a settlement statement directly to the settlement judge ~~[within 14 days from the date of the clerk's assignment notice]~~ 7 days prior to the settlement conference, unless otherwise directed by the settlement judge. A settlement statement ~~[shall]~~ must not be filed with the Supreme Court ~~[and shall not be served on opposing counsel]~~. Sections 1-4 of the settlement statement must be served on the settlement judge and counsel for all other parties. Sections 5-9 must only be served on the settlement judge.

(2) A settlement statement is limited to ~~[10 pages]~~ 4,667 words, unless otherwise directed by the settlement judge, and [shall] must concisely state: (1) ~~[the]~~ relevant facts and procedural history; (2) ~~[the]~~ legal issues [on appeal] and arguments related to this dispute; ~~[(3) the argument supporting the party's position on appeal; (4) the weakest points of the party's position on appeal; (5)]~~ (3) past settlement discussions; (4) names and representative capacities of attendees; (5) goals and interests of the party filing the settlement statement; (6) a settlement proposal that the party believes would be fair or would be willing to make in order to conclude the matter; (7) perceived goals and interests of the other

parties; (8) obstacles to settlement and proposals to overcoming them; and
~~[(6) all]~~ (9) any other matters [which, in counsel's professional
~~opinion,]~~ requested by the settlement judge or that may assist the
settlement judge in conducting the settlement conference. ~~[Form 10 in the~~
~~Appendix of Forms]~~ The Settlement Statement Form on the Nevada
Supreme Court website is a suggested form of a settlement statement.

(f) Service. Papers or documents filed with the Supreme Court while
a case is in the settlement program must be served on all parties and the
settlement judge.

~~[(e)]~~ (g) Settlement Conference. The settlement conference ~~[shall]~~
will be held at a time and place designated by the settlement judge.

(1) Attendance. Counsel for all parties and their clients must attend
the conference. The settlement judge may, for good cause shown, excuse a
client's attendance at the conference, provided that counsel has written
authorization to resolve the case fully or has immediate telephone access to
the client. Participants may request to appear by video conference within
14 days of the settlement conference, which the settlement judge may allow
for good cause.

(2) Agenda. The agenda for the settlement conference and the
sequence of presentation ~~[shall]~~ will be at the discretion of the settlement
judge. A subsequent settlement conference may be conducted by agreement
of the parties or at the direction of the settlement judge.

(3) Settlement Conference Status Reports. ~~[Within 14 days~~
~~from the date of any settlement conference, the]~~ The settlement judge
~~[shall]~~ must file a settlement conference status report within 3 days of any
settlement conference in appeals subject to the provisions of Rule 3E and
within 14 days of any settlement conference in all other appeals. The report

must state the result of the settlement conference[;] but ~~[shall]~~ must not disclose any matters discussed at the conference.

(4) Settlement Documents. If a settlement is reached, the parties ~~[shall immediately]~~ must promptly execute a stipulation to dismiss the appeal and file the stipulation to dismiss with the clerk of the Supreme Court. The parties must also execute a signed settlement agreement [and a stipulation to dismiss the appeal, and shall file the stipulation to dismiss with the clerk of the Supreme Court] that reduces the material terms of the settlement to writing and contains an acknowledgment that the parties have agreed to the terms. The settlement agreement ~~[does not need to]~~ must not be filed with the Supreme Court.

~~[(f)]~~ (h) Length of Time in Settlement Conference Program.

(1) Time Limits. For appeals subject to the provisions in Rule 3E, the settlement judge must file a final settlement conference status report within 120 days of assignment that indicates whether the parties were able to agree to a settlement. In all other appeals, a final settlement conference status report must be filed within 180 days of assignment. ~~[Within 180 days of assignment, the settlement judge must file a final settlement conference status report indicating whether the parties were able to agree to a settlement. For cases involving child custody, visitation, relocation or guardianship issues, a final settlement conference status report must be filed within 120 days of assignment.]~~

(2) Extensions. Upon stipulation of all parties or upon the settlement judge's recommendation, the settlement program administrator may extend the time for filing a final settlement conference status report. In ~~[cases not involving child custody, visitation, relocation or~~

~~guardianship issues]~~ appeals subject to the provisions of Rule 3E, the time may be extended for an additional ~~[90]~~ 60 days. In ~~[cases involving child custody, visitation, relocation or guardianship issues]~~ all other appeals, the time may be extended for an additional ~~[60]~~ 90 days.

~~[(3) Reinstatement of Rules. At the discretion of the settlement program administrator, the timelines for requesting transcripts under Rule 9 and filing briefs under Rule 31 may be reinstated during any extension period granted under Rule 16(f)(2).]~~

~~[(h) (i) Confidentiality. All participants must sign a confidentiality agreement prior to commencement of the settlement conference. Papers or documents prepared by counsel or a settlement judge in furtherance of a settlement conference, excluding the settlement conference status report and stipulation or motion to dismiss appeal, [shall] must not be available for public inspection or submitted to or considered by the Supreme Court or Court of Appeals. Aside from the terms of a settlement reached, [M] matters discussed at the settlement conference and papers or documents prepared under this Rule [shall not be] are not admissible in evidence in any judicial proceeding and [shall not be] are not subject to discovery.~~

~~[(g) (j) Sanctions. The failure of a party, or the party's counsel, to participate in good faith in the settlement conference process by not attending a scheduled conference or not complying with the procedural requirements of the program may be grounds for sanctions against the party, the party's counsel, or both. If a settlement judge believes sanctions are appropriate, the settlement judge may file a settlement conference status report recommending the sanction to be imposed and describing the conduct warranting that sanction. Sanctions include, but are not limited to,~~

payment of attorney[~~s~~] fees and costs of the opposing party, dismissal of the appeal, or reversal of the judgment below.

REVIEWING NOTE

Subdivision (a) is added to set forth the applicability of the rule. The changes substantively modify the rule by adding appeals subject to the provisions of Rule 3E to the list of appeals that are exempt from the settlement program and by including a provision that allows the parties in Rule 3E appeals to opt into the settlement program.

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agreement to writing and contains an acknowledgment that the parties have agreed to those terms.

Subdivision (f) is re-lettered to (h) and the changes to this subdivision are not intended to be substantive. Subdivision (h) is re-lettered to (i) and adds a sentence requiring all participants to sign a confidentiality agreement prior to commencement of the settlement conference. The subdivision is also modified to include the stipulation or motion to dismiss the appeal as a document that is available for public inspection. This subdivision is also substantively modified to allow the terms of any settlement reached in this program to be subject to discovery and admissible in judicial proceedings. Subdivision (g) is re-lettered to (j).

The Commission recommends an official note be included with this Rule to advise that if the settlement requires the district court to enter orders to effectuate the parties' settlement agreement and the parties want the district court to indicate whether it will enter the order consistent with the settlement agreement, the parties may follow the procedure set forth in Rule 12A.

RULE 36. ENTRY OF JUDGMENT

(a) **Entry.** The filing of the court's decision or order constitutes entry of the judgment. The clerk [~~shall~~] will file the judgment after receiving it from the court. If a judgment is rendered without an opinion, the clerk [~~shall~~] will enter the judgment following instruction from the court.

(b) **Notice.** On the date when judgment is entered, the clerk [~~shall mail to~~] will serve all parties a copy of the opinion, if any, or of the order entering judgment, if no opinion was written.

(c) **Form of Decision.** The Supreme Court and Court of Appeals decide cases by either published or unpublished disposition.

(1) A published disposition is an opinion designated for publication in the Nevada Reports. The Supreme Court or Court of Appeals will decide a case by published opinion if it:

(A) Presents an issue of first impression;

(B) Alters, modifies, or significantly clarifies a rule of law previously announced by either the Supreme Court or the Court of Appeals;
or

(C) Involves an issue of public importance that has application beyond the parties.

(2) An unpublished disposition, while publicly available, does not establish mandatory precedent except in a subsequent stage of a case in which the unpublished disposition was entered, in a related case, or in any case for purposes of issue or claim preclusion or to establish law of the case.

(3) A party may cite for its persuasive value, if any, an unpublished disposition issued by the Supreme Court or Court of Appeals [~~on or after January 1, 2016~~]. When citing such an unpublished disposition, the party must cite an electronic database, if available, and the docket number and

date filed in the Supreme Court or Court of Appeals (with the notation “unpublished disposition”). A party citing such an unpublished disposition must serve a copy of it on any party not represented by counsel. ~~[Except to establish issue or claim preclusion or law of the case as permitted by subsection (2), unpublished dispositions issued by the Court of appeals may not be cited in any Nevada court for any purpose.]~~

(d) Duplicate Order or Opinion. ~~[(1)]~~ The justices of the Supreme Court, judges of the Court of Appeals, or district judges designated by the governor to serve on the Supreme Court or Court of Appeals for a specific case, if they are physically present within the State of Nevada, may sign duplicate copies of any order or opinion. Signed duplicate copies of orders and opinions will be transmitted to the clerk of court for filing. ~~[If duplicate copies of an order or opinion are signed by the various members of the Supreme Court or Court of Appeals, the justices or judges signing the duplicate copies shall date their signatures on duplicate copies and shall immediately inform the clerk of the court that the duplicate copies are signed. The clerk of the court shall then note on the appropriate signature line of the original order or opinion that the absent justices or judges have signed duplicate copies of the order or opinion under this Rule. When possible, a facsimile of each signed duplicate copy of the order or opinion shall also be transmitted immediately to the clerk of the court. The duplicate copies of the order or opinion containing the original signatures of the justices or judges shall be sent by the fastest means available to the clerk of the Supreme Court, who shall place those duplicates in the court’s file.]~~

~~——(2) The clerk shall file an order or opinion that is signed in duplicate under this Rule upon receiving notice from the absent justices or judges that they have signed the duplicate copies. The order or opinion shall be effective for all purposes when the clerk receives notice under this Rule that the requisite number of signatures have been obtained and files the order or opinion. An order or opinion that is signed under this Rule shall contain a notice to the parties that it was signed under this Rule.]~~

~~[(e) Reversal, Modification; Certified Copy of Opinion to Lower Court. Where a judgment is reversed or modified, a certified copy of the opinion or other disposition shall be transmitted with the remittitur to the court below.]~~

~~[(f)]~~ (e) **Motion to Reissue an Order as an Opinion.** A motion to reissue an unpublished disposition or order as an opinion to be published in the Nevada Reports may be made under the provisions of ~~[this subsection]~~ Rule 36(e) by any interested person. With respect to the form of such motions, the provisions of Rule 27(d) apply; in all other respects, such motions must comply with the following:

(1) Time to File. Such a motion ~~[shall]~~ must be filed within 14 days after the filing of the order. Parties may not stipulate to extend this time period, and any motion to extend this time period must be filed before the expiration of the 14-day deadline.

(2) Response. No response to such a motion ~~[shall]~~ may be filed unless requested by the court.

(3) Contents. Such a motion must be based on one or more of the criteria for publication set forth in Rule 36(c)(1)(A)-(C). The motion must state concisely and specifically on which criteria it is based and set forth

argument in support of such contention. If filed by or on behalf of a nonparty, the motion must also identify the movant and his or her interest in obtaining publication.

(4) Decision. The granting or denial of a motion to publish is entrusted to the sound discretion of the panel that issued the disposition. Publication is disfavored if revisions to the text of the unpublished disposition will result in discussion of additional issues not included in the original decision.

(5) Resolution of Motion to Publish Filed in the Court of Appeals When Rule 40B Petition Is Pending in the Supreme Court.
When a motion to publish is pending in the Court of Appeals, resolution of any pending petition for review filed in the Supreme Court will be held in abeyance until the motion to publish is resolved.