

ADKT 560

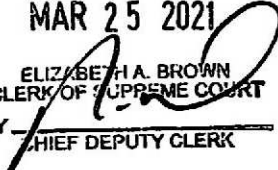
EXHIBIT A

AMENDMENT OF NEVADA RULE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE 41

FILED

Rule 41. Dismissal of Actions

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MAR 25 2021
ELIZABETH A. BROWN
CLERK OF SUPREME COURT
BY 
CHIEF DEPUTY CLERK

(e) Dismissal for Want of Prosecution.

(1) Procedure. When the time periods in this rule have expired:

(A) any party may move to dismiss an action for lack of prosecution; or

(B) the court may, on its own, issue an order to show cause why an action should not be dismissed for lack of prosecution. After briefing, the court may hold a hearing or take the matter under submission, as provided by local rules on motion practice.

(2) Dismissing an Action Before Trial.

(A) The court may dismiss an action for want of prosecution if a plaintiff fails to bring the action to trial within 2 years after the action was filed.

(B) The court must dismiss an action for want of prosecution if a plaintiff fails to bring the action to trial within 5 years after the action was filed.

(3) Dismissing an Action After a New Trial is Granted. The court must dismiss an action for want of prosecution if a plaintiff fails to bring the action to trial within 3 years after the entry of an order granting a new trial.

(4) Dismissing an Action After an Appeal.

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(A) If a party appeals an order granting a new trial and the order is affirmed, the court must dismiss the action for want of prosecution if a plaintiff fails to bring the action to trial within 3 years after the remittitur was filed in the trial court.

(B) If a party appeals a judgment and the judgment is reversed on appeal and remanded for a new trial, the court must dismiss the action for want of prosecution if a plaintiff fails to bring the action to trial within 3 years after the remittitur was filed in the trial court.

(5) Extending Time; Computing Time. The parties may stipulate in writing to extend the time in which to prosecute an action. If two time periods requiring mandatory dismissal apply, the longer time period controls. When a court is unable to conduct civil trials due to compelling and extraordinary circumstances beyond the control of the court and the parties, such as an epidemic, pandemic, natural disaster, or safety or security threat, and enters a district-wide administrative order staying such trials, neither the period of the stay nor an additional period of up to one year after the termination of the stay, if ordered by the court in the same or a subsequent administrative order, shall be counted in computing the time periods under this section.

(6) Dismissal With Prejudice. A dismissal under Rule 41(e) is a bar to another action upon the same claim for relief against the same defendants unless the court provides otherwise in its order dismissing the action.