1 2	NRCP 9 – Proposed (Adopt Federal rule with edits)		
3	Rule 9. Pleading Special Matters		
4	(a) Capacity or Authority to Sue; Legal Existence.		
5	(1) In General. Except when required to show that the court has		
6	jurisdiction, a pleading need not allege:		
7	(A) a party's capacity to sue or be sued;		
8	(B) a party's authority to sue or be sued in a representative		
9	capacity; or		
10	(C) the legal existence of an organized association of persons that		
11	is made a party.		
12	(2) <b>Raising Those Issues.</b> To raise any of those issues, a party must do		
13	so by a specific denial, which must state any supporting facts that are peculiarly		
14	within the party's knowledge.		
15	(b) Fraud or Mistake; Conditions of Mind. In alleging fraud or mistake, a		
16	party must state with particularity the circumstances constituting fraud or mistake.		
17	Malice, intent, knowledge, and other conditions of a person's mind may be alleged		
18	generally.		
19	(c) Conditions Precedent. In pleading conditions precedent, it suffices to		
20	allege generally that all conditions precedent have occurred or been performed. But		
21	when denying that a condition precedent has occurred or been performed, a party		
22	must do so with particularity.		
23	(d) Official Document or Act. In pleading an official document or official		
24	act, it suffices to allege that the document was legally issued or the act legally done.		

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(e) **Judgment.** In pleading a judgment or decision of a domestic or foreign court, a judicial or quasi-judicial tribunal, or a board or officer, it suffices to plead the 3 judgment or decision without showing jurisdiction to render it.

(f) **Time and Place.** An allegation of time or place is material when testing the sufficiency of a pleading.

(g) Special Damages. If an item of special damage is claimed, it must be 6 7 specifically stated.

(h) ADMIRALTY OR MARITIME CLAIM.

(1) How Designated. If a claim for relief is within the admiralty or 9 maritime jurisdiction and also within the court's subject-matter jurisdiction on some 10 other ground, the pleading may designate the claim as an admiralty or maritime 11 claim for purposes of Rules 14(c), 38(c), and 82 and the Supplemental Rules for 12 Admiralty or Maritime Claims and Asset Forfeiture Actions. A claim cognizable only 13 in the admiralty or maritime jurisdiction is an admiralty or maritime claim for those 14 15 purposes, whether or not so designated.

(2) Designation for Appeal. A case that includes an admiralty or maritime claim within this subdivision (h) is an admiralty case within 28 U.S.C. § <del>1292(a)(3).</del>

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1		NRCP 9 – Proposed
2		(Subcommittee note to the Committee)
3	(1)	The jurisdiction language in NRCP 9(a)(1) is retained to correspond with the
4		approved NRCP 8(a).
5	(2)	The admiralty and maritime provisions of FRCP 9 are rejected as inapplicable
6		to Nevada.
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