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# NRCP 15 – Proposed (Adopt federal rule with edits)

### Rule 15. Amended and Supplemental Pleadings

- (a) Amendments Before Trial.
- (1) **Amending as a Matter of Course**. A party may amend its pleading once as a matter of course within:
  - (A) 21 days after serving it, or
- (B) if the pleading is one to which a responsive pleading is required, 21 days after service of a responsive pleading or 21 days after service of a motion under NRCP 12(b), (e), or (f), whichever is earlier.
- (2) **Other Amendments**. In all other cases, a party may amend its pleading only with the opposing party's written consent or the court's leave. The court should freely give leave when justice so requires.
- (3) **Time to Respond**. Unless the court orders otherwise, any required response to an amended pleading must be made within the time remaining to respond to the original pleading or within 14 days after service of the amended pleading, whichever is later.

### (b) Amendments During and After Trial.

(1) **Based on an Objection at Trial**. If, at trial, a party objects that evidence is not within the issues raised in the pleadings, the court may permit the pleadings to be amended. The court should freely permit an amendment when doing so will aid in presenting the merits and the objecting party fails to satisfy the court that the evidence would prejudice that party's action or defense on the merits. The court may grant a continuance to enable the objecting party to meet the evidence.

- (2) For Issues Tried by Consent. When an issue not raised by the pleadings is tried by the parties' express or implied consent, it must be treated in all respects as if raised in the pleadings. A party may move—at any time, even after judgment— to amend the pleadings to conform them to the evidence and to raise an unpleaded issue. But failure to amend does not affect the result of the trial of that issue.
- (c) **Relation Back of Amendments**. An amendment to a pleading relates back to the date of the original pleading when:
- (1) the amendment asserts a claim or defense that arose out of the conduct, transaction, or occurrence set out—or attempted to be set out—in the original pleading; or
- (2) the amendment changes a party or the naming of a party against whom a claim is asserted, if Rule 15(c)(1) is satisfied and if, within the period provided by Rule 4(e) for serving the summons and complaint, the party to be brought in by amendment:
- (A) received such notice of the action that it will not be prejudiced in defending on the merits; and
- (B) knew or should have known that the action would have been brought against it, but for a mistake concerning the proper party's identity.
- (2) Notice to the United States. When the United States or a United States officer or agency is added as a defendant by amendment, the notice requirements of Rule 15(c)(1)(C)(i) and (ii) are satisfied if, during the stated period, process was delivered or mailed to the United States attorney or the United States

attorney's designee, to the Attorney General of the United States, or to the officer or agency.

(d) **Supplemental Pleadings**. On motion and reasonable notice, the court may, on just terms, permit a party to serve a supplemental pleading setting out any transaction, occurrence, or event that happened after the date of the pleading to be supplemented. The court may permit supplementation even though the original pleading is defective in stating a claim or defense. The court may order that the opposing party plead to the supplemental pleading within a specified time.

#### Advisory Committee Note—2018 Amendment

[The Advisory Committee Note will be conformed to the recommendation.]

# NRCP 15 – Proposed (Subcommittee notes to the Committee)

- (1) The existing NRCP 15(a) permits one amendment at any time before a responsive pleading is served. FRCP 15(a)(1)(B) permits one amendment any time within 21 days after a responsive pleading or a NRCP 12(b), (e), or (f) motion is filed. The FRCP alterations were retained.
- (2) FRCP 15(c)(1)(A) and 15(c)(2) were deleted as federal specific and the rule renumbered.
- (3) The subcommittee is uncertain how to proceed with Rule 15(c). The proposed alternatives for NRCP 15(c) ask if the committee wants to (ALT 1) retain the current Nevada rule, or (ALT 2A) adopt the federal rule including the federal relation back test for parties, (ALT 2B) adopt the federal rule but retain current Nevada statement of relation back for parties, or (ALT 2C) adopt the federal rule but revise the relation back test for parties.

### Alternative (1):

NRCP 15(c) is the existing test for relation back for claims or defenses. Nevada apparently considered adopting the FRCP provisions regarding parties but did not do so, per the comment noted above. Nevertheless, the Nevada Supreme Court in *Costello v. Casler* stated that the Nevada text applies with equal force to amendments adding claims or defenses and those adding parties. 127 Nev. 436, 440 n.4, 254 P.3d 631, 634 n.4 (2011).

# Alternative (2):

FRCP 15(c) by contrast makes provision for relation back for (1) adding claims, and (2) adding parties, but the federal relation back for parties incorporates terms

different from the existing Nevada case law for adding parties under NRCP 15(c). (This case law is also different from the test for substitution of parties in NRCP 10(a).) The current Nevada rule is in *Costello v. Casler*, 127 Nev. 436, 440-41, 254 P.3d 631, 634 (2011) ("An amended pleading adding a defendant that is filed after the statute of limitations has run will relate back to the date of the original pleading under NRCP 15(c) if the proper defendant (1) receives actual notice of the action; (2) knows that it is the proper party; and (3) has not been misled to its prejudice by the amendment.").

- (1) In conjunction with these alternatives, the subcommittee seeks the committee's directive regarding whether NRCP 10(a)'s provision for fictitious parties should be eliminated, as it is in the federal rule.
- (2) The advisory committee note will be modified according to the committee's directive.